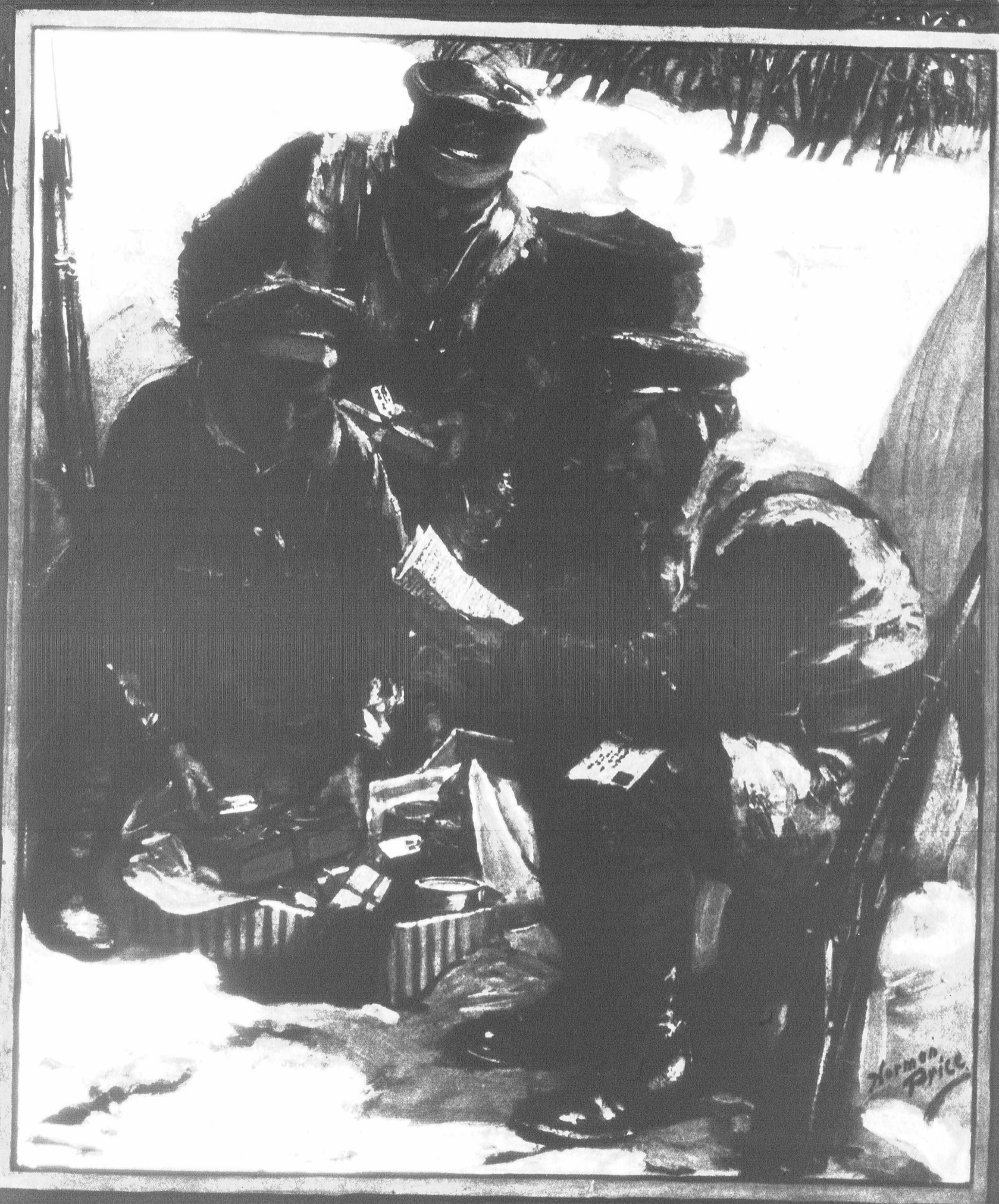


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and Home Magazine

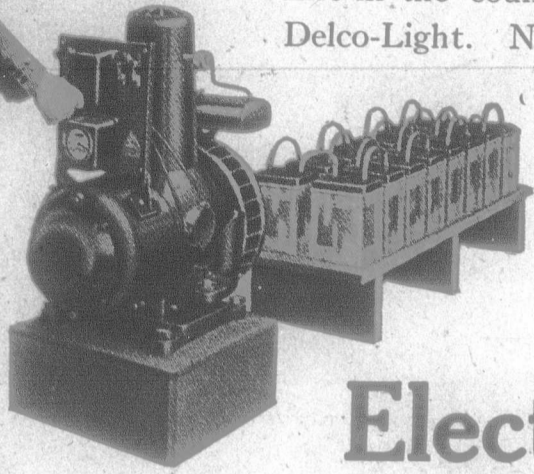
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Horned Price



# The Greatest Boon to the Farmer Since the Self-Binder



Life in the country has taken a wonderful step in advance with the coming of Delco-Light. Nothing since the self-binder has meant so much to the farmer and small-town dweller. Here, at last, is complete and economical electric light and power for every home that is now without it. No home in the world will now be more worth living in than that of the progressive farmer. Nothing that the big city offers is now beyond your reach. With Delco-Light country life becomes the preferred.

## Electric Light and Power

Brings Every Comfort and Convenience to the Farm—Saves Money, Time, Labor for All the Family

Delco-Light is electricity—and all that electricity means. It brings comfort and pleasure into the home such as you never dreamed of. Every member of the family will welcome it—a labor-saver, a means of making home-life a joy. Delco-Light will save you money. It will save you, your wife, your sons and daughters, your hired man, labor and time.

# DELCO-LIGHT

The City's Greatest Advantage :  
Clean, Bright Light

You have been often dissatisfied with the poor, smelly, **dangerous** light of oil lamps, oil lanterns. Here is Delco-Light—electric light—clean, brilliant, safe. Delco-Light goes everywhere—all over the house, in the barns and sheds, outdoors. Clear light, best for work and eyes. Clean light, without the labor of cleaning lamps and lanterns. Safe light, with no danger of fire.

Delco-Light Your Home

Delco-Light has been developed by the same engineers who have made Delco lighting, starting and ignition systems for automobiles the standard of the world.

Electric Power  
Saves Labor and Time

Delco-Light light is a pleasure, a convenience, almost a necessity. But Delco-Light power is even more. It earns its way. With the Delco-Light power stand—a compact, sturdy, portable electric motor, economical in price—you can do much of your chores by machine. Saves hours of time in milking, separating, churning, feed-cutting, washing, pumping water. Allowing only 10 cents an hour for labor on your farm, Delco-Light will save you at least \$127.40 per year. And you do away with the laborious manual labor of lamp and lantern cleaning, turning the separator, churn, milking, etc.

Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio

### Simple Construction.

Delco-Light is the most compact, efficient, and simple electric-lighting plant yet developed. The main unit consists of a switchboard, combined electric motor and generator, and a gasoline engine. The other unit is a set of storage batteries. Each part is the simplest of its kind that will work efficiently. Little operating is called for, little adjusting. Electricity from the storage batteries starts the motor. This starts the engine, which reverses the process and transforms the motor into a generator giving electricity to the storage batteries. The light and power comes from the storage batteries.

### Easy to Operate

Even a child can operate Delco-Light. Note the simple operations.

The storage batteries come fully charged. Put oil in the crank case—only one place—when needed. Clean with coal oil twice a year. Fill gasoline tank when needed. As soon as gauge on switchboard shows that batteries are getting low, start the engine. Press down starting switch firmly, at the same time placing fingers partly over holes in mixing valves. When batteries are fully charged, the engine will stop itself. Batteries need to be supplied with distilled water once or twice a month. For ordinary work, engine need only be run once or twice a week. There are a few minor adjustments that need to be made once every year or so.

### Low in Price

Delco-Light is very economical. The first cost is low—much lower than anything else you could buy that would do so much for you. The operating cost is very low. And as explained before, in time saved alone, Delco-Light will shortly pay for itself. The Power Stand mentioned here costs \$47.50. A demountable pulley to use with it costs \$1.50. The Delco-Light Plant costs..... **\$375**

Literature describing Delco-Light will be gladly sent you on request. You can have a free demonstration by asking for it. Write to-day.

C. H. ROOKE, Delco-Light distributor for Ontario and Quebec  
168 Bay Street, Toronto



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K214 Hill



# 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 lay the cement floors, foundations, and how to build the walls; shows how to install an effective, inexpensive ventilation system, and build the cupolas for the roof of the barn. It shows you how you can frame your barn by a method that saves half the cost of the old way. You can build or remodel your barn yourself with this book, because every point is clearly illustrated by full-page photographs and blue print working plans.

## This new 336-page book

It is the most elaborate and complete book on barn building ever published in Canada. It contains 336 pages and over 75 views of modern barns. Photographs of up-to-date dairy 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 for doors and windows; amounts 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.

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Steel Horse Stable Fittings, Steel Cow Pens, Calf Pens, Steer Pens, Bull Pens, Manure, Feed and Hay Carriers, and Water Bowls are shown in actual use in many of the barns.

This book is printed in colours 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.

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 sanitary stalls or labor-saving fittings.

### 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, when he expects to start the work and the number of head of stock he keeps. Simply fill in the blanks of the coupon, and you will receive the book by first mail. You do not obligate yourself in any way.

The great expense has forced us to limit the first edition to 8,000 copies. Make sure of your copy by sending for it to-day.

**Beatty Bros., Limited**  
K214 Hill Street FERGUS, ONTARIO



### FREE COUPON

Beatty Bros., Limited, K214 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.

Gentlemen: Send me your new 336-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 your barn?.....

.....

When will you start?.....

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

.....

Are you thinking of putting in Galvanized Steel Stalls?.....

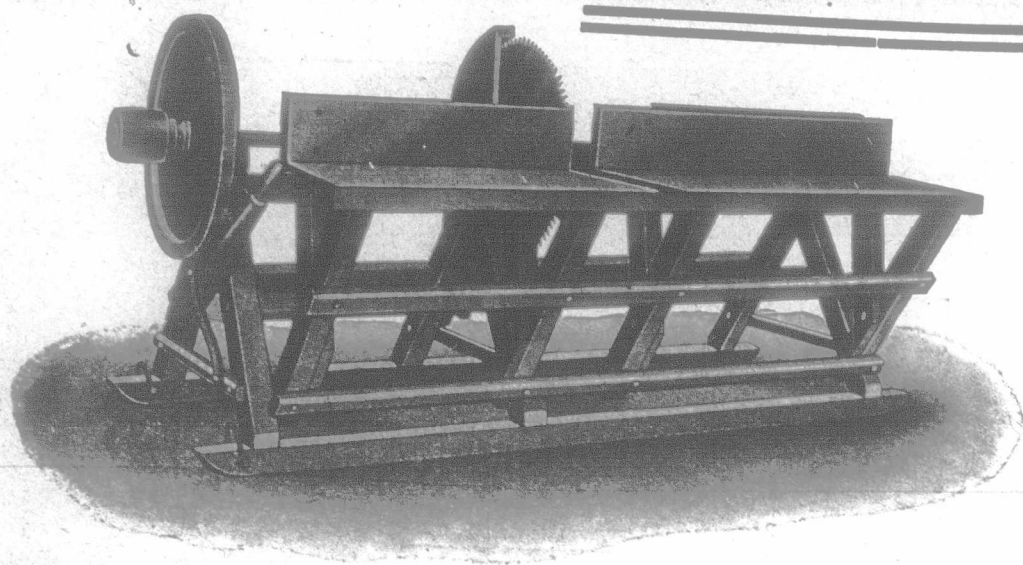
.....Steel Horse Stable Fittings?.....

Manure Carrier?..... Hay Carrier?.....

Your name.....

P.O.....Prov.....





## Saw Machines That Stand Severest Service

WE specialize on Saw Machines for heavy duty and long service. Our Drag Saw Machine is equipped with the latest improvements, is simple to operate, and absolutely safe.

Built throughout of first-class material, it will stand up to the hardest kind of work. Fitted with pressure lever and convenient device which holds the log firmly during the last cut. Will give AI satisfaction operated by 6 h.-p. Engine.

Our Circular Saw Machines are made in four styles; the most popular being the long swing type, as illustrated.

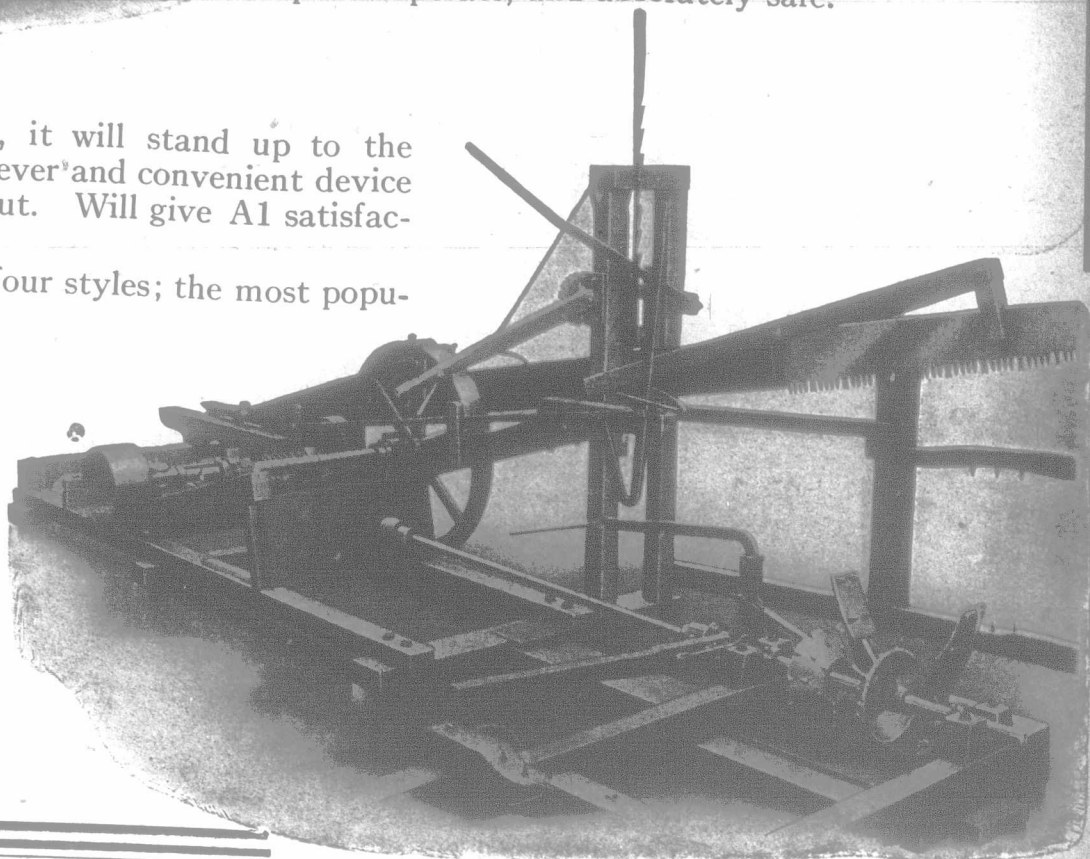
We build them in two sizes, to cut three-foot and four-foot cordwood.

Our saw frames have always been known for strength and that extra rigidity which is a condition of safe, steady running and the greatest possible amount of work.

Ask any Moody agent, or write us direct for catalogues and full information.

**The Matthew Moody & Sons Company**

Terrebonne, Quebec



## All Farmers Want Prize-Winners

They know it is a true economy to buy blooded stock—registered cows—proven seed. Why not be equally particular about the salt that goes in your Butter and Cheese—why not insist on having the Blue Ribbon Winners—

# WINDSOR

**DAIRY SALT      CHEESE SALT**

Practically all the prizes for Butter and Cheese making at the Agricultural Fairs, during 1916, were won by those using Windsor Dairy and Cheese Salts.

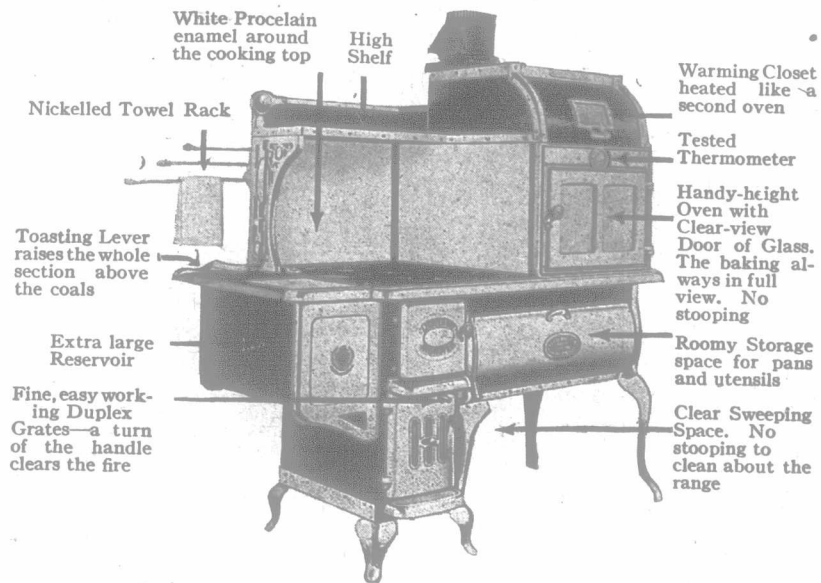


# Will You Vote?

Some women think for themselves. These women lead. They are the women who grasp new ideas quickly. Who adopt new labor-saving methods in their housework. Who save time where others waste it. These are the women who investigate new devices and plan to secure those that are real helps. To these women who think, the others who lack imagination must look for guidance. Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, now enfranchise the women who think.

## Lighter Day Ideas to Lighten Housework

The Lighter Day Range has taken the drudgery out of housework in hundreds of homes. Its handy height Oven enables you to attend to the oven WITHOUT STOOPING—no tiring back-bending. There is the Clear-view Oven Door through which the baking can be watched—no fear of cakes being spoilt through jarring as with the old way of continually opening and shutting the door. These are but a few of the special features. Many other labor-saving ideas will become apparent to you as you look over the illustration of the Lighter Day Range.



When we announced that we would show women a way to Lighter Day in the Kitchen, we were overwhelmed with answers. Our new invention, the Lighter Day Range—the Coal range with a High Oven—was the way we opened up. This new range did away with stooping on Baking Days. It was a reform—the first in half a century—in cooking with coal or wood. It changed baking from drudgery to a pleasant science.

Since the first announcement we have never been able to catch up with our orders for this range. We have always had more demands for Lighter Day Ranges than we could supply. We have been besieged by requests for information. Thousands of the readers of this journal are now benefitting by the many conveniences of this range. Thousands more are planning to secure Lighter Day Ranges in the near future.

But do you know that in spite of our wide-open guarantee some women hesitate to seize this chance to lighten their work. Do you know that there are even some dealers in ranges who hesitate to place this wonderful invention before the women of their community.

Why shouldn't these people see what the thinking women see?

We believe they will see if the women who have studied our advertisements, who have seen the Lighter Day Range (or have actually used one) will cast an enormous vote of approval.

Will you cast a vote to promote Kitchen Reform in Canada? Will you write a letter, a sincere expression of your opinion of the Lighter Day Range?

## \$25.00 in Prizes for the Best Letters

Any one who will write a letter to send along with the ballot may win a liberal prize in cash. Not a long letter. It should not exceed 150 words. But it should be a sincere expression of opinion. You need not own a Lighter Day Range to enter a letter in this contest. If you have seen one and examined it thoroughly, or if you have studied the booklet of photos which we will send free, your opinion will be valuable to us. Writing to us does not place you under any obligation to buy a range. We merely wish to have a frank expression of opinion from the thinking women of Canada.

For the Best letter \$10.00 Cash will be paid. For the second best we will give \$5.00 Cash. For the third best, \$3.00. Seven prizes of \$1.00 will be paid for the seven next best letters.

### Clip the Proper Ballot

Three classes of women may cast their votes in this contest. Be sure to choose the right one. Clip it out—sign it and put it in the first mail.

CLASS I. (Use Ballot No. 1)

Those who have studied the advertisements—any who have not received a booklet "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen," should write at once for a free copy.

CLASS II. (Use Ballot No. 2)

Those who have actually examined the Lighter Day Range. If your dealer does not carry them in stock we will be glad to inform you where you may see one in your neighborhood.

CLASS III. (Use Ballot No. 3)

Those who own Lighter Day Ranges.

Mail your letter and ballot not later than December 30th, 1916. The proper ballot must accompany each letter. All letters must bear post-mark of December 30th, or earlier date. Address all letters and ballots to the Secretary of the Contest Department.

# Clare Bros. & Co., Limited

Preston, Ontario

**BALLOT**

**BALLOT NO. 1**

I do not own a Lighter Day Range, but I have studied the advertisements and believe the Lighter Day Range will save drudgery in the Kitchen.

Name.....

Address.....

**BALLOT**

**BALLOT NO. 2**

I have seen the Lighter Day Range. I heartily approve of the idea and believe the High Oven a wonderful labor-saver.

Name.....

Address.....

**BALLOT**

**BALLOT NO. 3**

I own a Lighter Day Range. It saves labor. I am thoroughly satisfied with it. It does all that your advertisements claim for it.

Name.....

Address.....



# Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario is an immense forest robed land, stretching from the Province of Quebec on the east to Manitoba on the west, and extending north for 770 miles from Old Ontario to Hudson Bay, an area of 330,000 square miles, or 208,000 square miles larger than the British Isles. Its climate is similar to that of Manitoba, and its soil is as rich. There are from 16 to 20 million acres of arable land, with only a handful of people, say 250,000, making up its population. Its forest wealth is very great, its mineral wealth alluring, and its volume of water power grand, for there are countless lakes, lakelets and rivers large and small. Game and fish abound, making it the sportman's delight. Already there are thousands of miles of colonization roads and steam railways, spreading like a spider's web over a huge part of that vast new land. Villages, towns and cities have arisen with wonderful modern equipment. Northern Ontario calls, not for the weak and careless, but for the hardy, resolute, self-sacrificing pioneer. Some day it will be the home of millions and in the teeth of frost and fire and all other natural obstacles, as in the Prairie, it will, like Ontario to the south, blossom as the rose.

The following features: Crops, timber, and minerals, tell in brief detail what the new land is and what it has done.

### CROPS.

The different kinds of crops grown in Northern Ontario are cereals, legumes or hay crops, roots and fruits. If regard be paid to proper variety, and right time of seeding, many kinds of grains do well. Here the beginner should get information from older settlers or from the local representative of the Department of Agriculture. Late-maturing grains may be sown for hay. Corn cannot be profitably grown but in certain parts. All kinds of clover have excellent growth, and large returns of very nutritious hay are got. Clover and timothy, with exceptional quality and vitality of seed, are profitably grown practically all over the agricultural areas. The right varieties of alfalfa give very good results in many parts. Avoid southern-grown, United States seed, and use seed of Grimm, Ontario Variegated or of the Russian varieties. Alfalfa will not be so much missed where red clover and alsike grows so luxuriantly. The roots and vegetables of Northern Ontario are not excelled in abundance of growth by any part of the Province. Potatoes show great yields and mangels and turnips do well. An early variety of potato, should be planted, particularly in the newer areas; for spring and early fall frosts injure the crops of late maturity; whereas in the older parts, pretty well cleared of timber, summer frosts are gradually going away and the risk of hurt is less. Vegetables of almost any kind give excellent returns. Apples are suitable only along the north shore of the Great Lakes and around large inland lakes, but crab apples do well in a wider range. The beginner should make judicious inquiry as to the growing of fruit, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., practically all kinds of small bush fruits, are grown successfully. Many small fruits, such as black currants, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, are growing wild and can be gathered and preserved for household use.

Coming to closer particulars. — **Spring Marquis Wheat**, in rich clay loam, is grown 5 feet tall, heads averaging 4 inches long, 40 bushels per acre; in lighter soil, 4½ feet tall, heads average 2½ inches high, 35 bushels per acre. **Oats**, white, panical, about 5½ feet high, strong in straw, head large and well filled, first-class quality, averaging 60 bushels per acre. **Banner type**, 4 to 5 feet high, straw good, much grain plump and well filled, averaging 60 to 80 bushels per acre. **Barley**, O. A. C. No. 21, about 5 feet tall, good straw, heads averaging 2½ inches, well filled; O. A. C. 6-rowed, 52 bushels per acre; common 6-rowed, 4½ feet high, heads 3½ to 4 inches, grain plump and plentiful, 40 bushels and well over per acre; a 2-rowed Barley of the duck-bill type, about 4 feet tall, good straw, heads averaging 2½ inches long, plump and well filled; **Hullless barley**, about 3½ feet tall, heads 2½ inches, well filled and kernels plump. **Rye**, over 6 feet, heads 5 inches, well filled; also 6½ to 9 feet high, straw good, seed plentiful and of good quality. **Flax**, good quality of fibre and well seeded. **Millet**, 5½ feet high, abundance of leaves and well seeded. **Red Clover**, 4 feet high, large heads and good leaf development, can yield 6 to 8 bushels seed per acre; also second crop 2 feet high, with well-developed flower heads. **Sweet Clover**, sown June 1st on virgin soil has grown as high as 8 feet by August 15th. **Timothy**, 4½ to 5½ feet high, with full heads from 3½ to 5 inches long, yielding good hay and seed. **Alsike**, 2 to 2½ feet high, well headed and plenty of leaves, has produced as many as 9 bushels per acre. **Alfalfa**, 3½ feet high, good quality; also second cutting, fine straw, plentiful leaved. **Bromes**, 4½ feet

high. **Natural grass**, from 4 to 5½ feet high, grows in moist localities. **Potatoes**, 200 bags (90 lbs.) and up to 400 bushels per acre. **Turnips and Mangels**, 600 bushels per acre (conservative estimate). **Swedish Turnips**, 12 to 15 pounds each. **Parsnips and carrots**, up to 26 inches long. **Cabbages**, 10 to 20 pounds each. **Peas**, first class, no weevil, as high as 38 bushels per acre.

### TIMBER.

The timber of the great clay belt of Northern Ontario is principally spruce, poplar, balm of gilead, balsam, with occasional groves of jack pine. Red and white pine are seldom found except on the southern border. The timber is chiefly valuable as pulp, although quantities suitable for lumber are to be found where the land is high. Spruce up to a diameter of 20 inches is not uncommon. Balm of gilead and poplar are abundant on the high lands and make valuable lumber. Much of the spruce is of small dimensions, average from 4 to 10 inches in diameter. The pulpwood alone of Northern Ontario is a grand asset and a great opportunity for investment. Along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway there are about 300 million cords.

On areas set aside in the Province of Ontario as forest reserves alone there is approximately 9,000,000,000



WHEAT FIELD IN DYMOND TOWNSHIP, NORTHERN ONTARIO

feet of pine, having an estimated cash value of about \$90,000,000. These reserves cover 20,038 square miles, no fewer than 17,870 miles of which are in the southern parts of Northern Ontario.

The settler on complying with the regulations as to residence and improvements in townships which have been opened for location, is entitled to cut and dispose of all the wood other than pine, and the latter under certain conditions.

The work of the settler for the first few years is usually applied to cutting timber and clearing land. But whether he can profitably sell the pulp and logs depends on his capital and the proximity of the market. Even if he is not making more than expenses he should not, if possible, waste good timber. Thus, in case of necessity, he can fall back upon capital he has had foresight to conserve.

The new settler, ignorant in the use of axe, saw and other tools, should, if possible, co-operate with experienced neighbors, rather than hire expensive help, in the work of cutting and hauling. Even if a small amount is marketed he has saved expense and is farther ahead in the end.

The following table gives the cost of timbering and slashing nine acres of virgin forest. The prices for material, especially firewood, are very conservative. The work was done in mid-winter and was, therefore, more costly, particularly also as the different kinds of material were handled separately. Further, much of the best marketable timber had been taken out before. Nevertheless, after paying the highest wages, there was a favorable balance of \$14.38 per acre over and above expenses.

### EXPENDITURE.

Material.	Cost of Cutting.	Cost of Skidding.	Cost of Hauling ½ Mile.	Cost of Making Roads.	Totals.
Logs.....22,642 cords.	\$36.88	\$28.58	\$17.28	\$2.72	\$85.46
Pulp..... 30	37.33	31.24	20.59	2.72	91.88
Wood.... 50	28.77	11.82	10.83	2.72	54.14
Slashing undergrowth.....					28.77
Sharpening axes and saws, harness repairs, etc..					5.35
Milling, 22,642 feet of lumber at \$4.25 per M....					96.22

Total Cost.....\$361.82

Average cost per acre.....\$ 40.20

### REVENUE.

22,642 feet of lumber at \$15.00 per M.....	\$339.63
30 cords of pulpwood at \$3.25 per cord.....	97.50
50 cords of firewood, valued at cost.....	54.14

Total.....\$491.27

Revenue per acre.....\$ 54.58

Difference between revenue and cost per acre.... \$14.38

The above table deals with a partial clearing in 1906 and 1907; it does not include stumps. These were

blasted in the spring of 1915, and the following table is an accurate account of the cost of labor and material in connection with 7½ acres in sections of 2½ acres each.

Lot Acres	Man hrs. at 20c.	Team hrs. at 20c.	Powder Caps, Fuse.	Total.
1 2½	127 \$25.40	20 \$4.00	\$ 9.64	\$39.04
2 2½	138 27.60	26 5.20	11.58	44.38
3 2½	182 36.40	40 8.00	12.00	56.40
Cost of Barnding, 114 hrs. at 20c.....				22.80

Total.....\$162.62

Average per acre.....\$21.68

There is a difference between lots 1 and 3 of \$17.36, which is explained by the fact that there has been no second growth on lot 1 while there had been on lot 3. It does not, therefore, pay to allow a second growth before the final clearing of stumps. Adding together the average cost per acre as shown by the two tables, namely, \$40.20 and \$21.67 respectively, the result is a total cost of \$61.88 per acre for complete clearing, as against a revenue of \$54.58 per acre, which makes the net cost \$7.30 per acre. Prior to second growth, and assuming capital and marketing proximity, the settler may count on realizing about enough from timber to clear the land and earning a wage of \$2 per day. In eight or ten years his land should be worth at least \$20 per acre.

For free descriptive literature and full information about this great clay belt of Ontario,

HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON,  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization,  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.



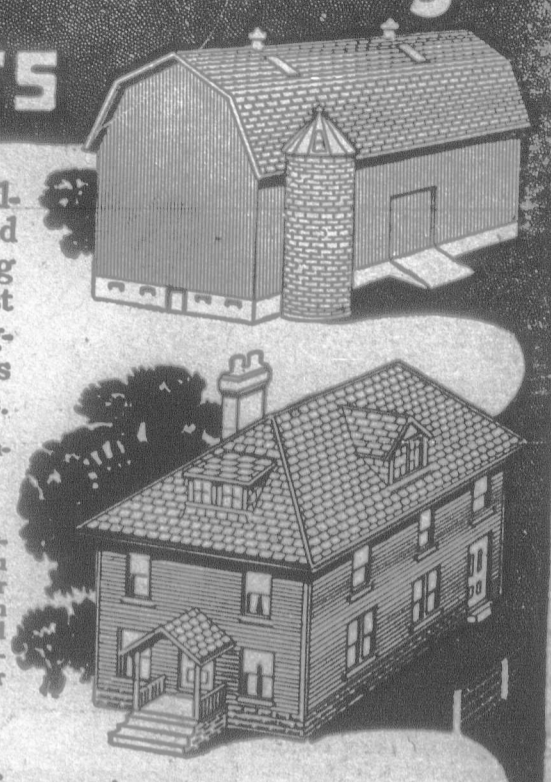
# "METALLIC" covered buildings defy the elements

**T**HIS is a strong but a true statement. "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles on the roof, "Empire" Corrugated Iron or "Metallic" Siding on walls, and the building will last for generations. And it will do more than just "last"—it will be always fireproof, stormproof, lightning-proof, neat in appearance, and dry inside. Thirty years of successful use all over Canada prove these statements.

**"Eastlake" Shingles**  
have already stood over 30 years. They make your building safe from fire. Easily laid yet no storm can lift them, no sleet or rain can drive underneath. Fit snug and tight in the valleys. "Eastlake" heavily galvanized shingles are the original and best, their patented features can never be equalled. Get our prices.

**"Empire" Corrugated Iron**  
is always uniform in gauge and size, therefore it is easily and quickly laid by even inexperienced labor. Has deep, snug-fitting corrugations and makes a strong, rigid fireproof wall that needs no paint or repairs. All

"Metallic" building materials also include "Empire" Silo Roofs, low-priced but money-savers; "Haltus" Ventilators, very efficient and durable; "Acheson" barn roof-lights for light and ventilation; Conductor pipe, Eave-troughing and many other specialties in metal. Made in Canada under our 30 year old motto, "Quality First." Send for illustrated booklets, price lists and our helpful building suggestions.



**"Metallic" goods** are heavily galvanized. Our prices will interest you.

**"Metallic" Siding**  
Is fire-proof, neat, easily laid, inexpensive and durable. It saves you insurance, protects the lives of your family—your stock—your goods—from the fire fiend. Our Rock, Brick and Clap-board patterns are sharply embossed and very popular. Write for prices and illustrations.

**"Metallic" Ceilings**  
Are famous for beauty, sharp embossing, ease in laying and durability. They banish the wall-paper problem and free you from cracked plaster and peeling wall-paper. Quite in-

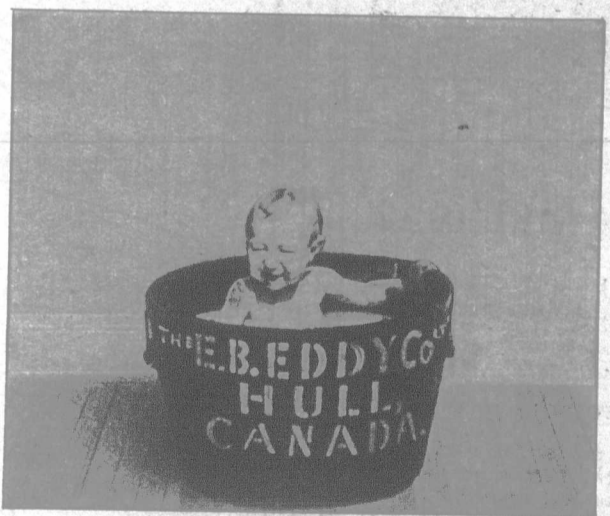
expensive. Make a beautiful, sanitary, easily cleaned, fire-proof covering, that is readily nailed on over any surface. Splendid for Sunday schools, halls, etc.

**Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, Mfrs.**  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

**USE THIS COUPON TO-DAY.**  
Put a cross opposite the "Metallic" line you are interested in, clip this out and mail to us with your name and address and we'll send you pamphlets, prices and full particulars.

"Eastlake" Shingles	Empire Silo Roofs
Empire Cor. Iron	Acheson Roof Lights
Metallic Ceilings	Haltus Ventilators
Metallic Siding	Eave-troughing

## SOMETHING NEW IN THE NURSERY Better than Ordinary Tubs—Much!



Smooth to the Touch—Light Weight—SPLINTER-PROOF—  
WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

The inquiries received direct, after just one insertion of this illustration, have demonstrated the need there was of a new, baby's bath tub. This tub of Eddy's Indurated Fibreware fills a long felt want, as nothing else would do.

Ask your grocer to show you the **4 sizes of EDDY'S INDURATED TUBS**

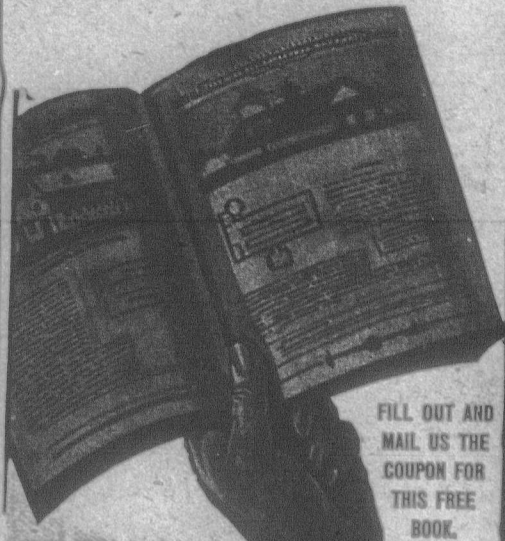


# LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT

FOR QUALITY

FOR SERVICE

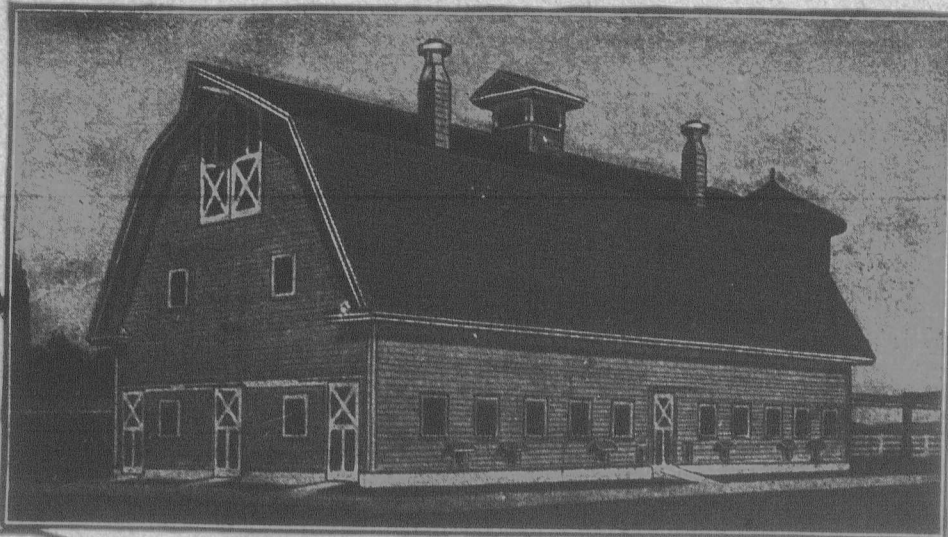
FOR SECURITY



### Book of Barn Plans Free

Louden "Barn Plans" is not a catalogue of barn equipment. It is a complete and valuable book of reference and instruction on barn construction. The 112 pages of Louden Barn plans is full of dollar saving information—the best of ideas gathered by the Louden Company during many years of barn building, and barn equipment experience. 51 representative designs for cow barns, horse barns, general purpose barns and hog houses. In addition, there are 32 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.

FILL OUT AND MAIL US THE COUPON FOR THIS FREE BOOK.



Louden equipment makes possible a clean, sanitary barn with a minimum of expense for upkeep. When cows are transferred from dark, dirty barns to Louden barns, the milk flow often increases from 15 to 25 per cent, and the labour of caring for the herd is reduced from one-third to one-half.

The cost of installing Louden equipment is surprisingly small, and is just as great an economy for the man with a half dozen animals as for a man with a hundred. The percentage of labour saved is the same.

The Louden Line includes:

- Litter Carriers,
- Feed Carriers,
- Horse Stalls,
- Cow Pens,
- Hay Carriers,
- Cow Stalls,
- Water Basins,
- Bull Pens,
- Hog Pens,
- Barn Door Hangers.

Catalogues Free

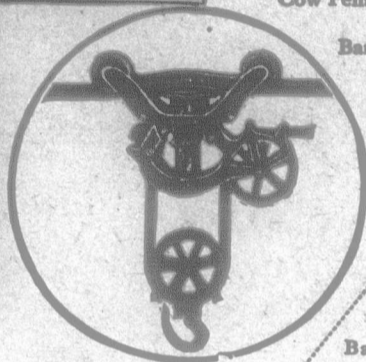
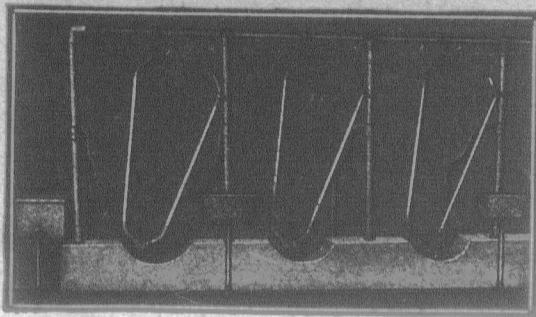
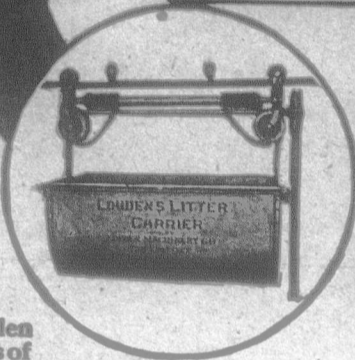
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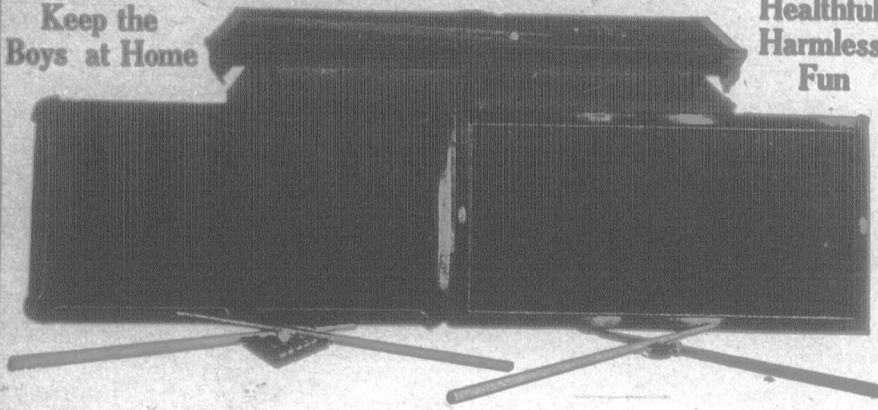
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In every kitchen oven doors will soon be banging, and mouth-watering whiffs will set on edge the most reluctant appetites.

Cakes, cookies, doughnuts, pies and candies — we have gathered together 103 of the finest recipes from the private cook books of Canada's foremost homes. We call this collection the "Dominion Maid Recipe Book." It's free.

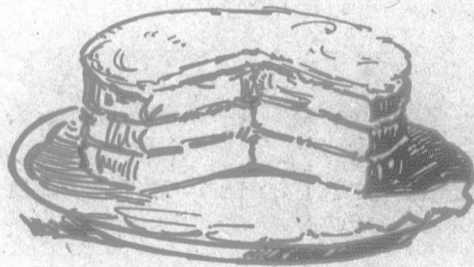
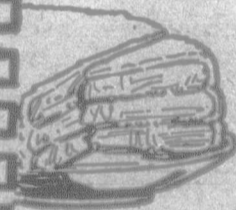
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## Your New Barn in 1917

Barn materials of all kinds are high in price. Nevertheless we have some exceptional offers to make in Steel Truss Barns during December.—

- 36 x 56 ft. barn.....\$1,000
  - 36 x 70 ft. barn..... 1,175
  - 40 x 80 ft. barn..... 1,300
- Other sizes of barns in proportion

These prices include steel trusses, Acorn Quality Galvanized Roof, sides, cornices, doors, ventilators, wired-glass windows, nails, bolts, lightning connections; but do not include the floors, sills, joists or frame lumber.

If you are building a new barn perhaps you can get enough lumber out of your own woods. If you are remodelling an old barn you will very likely have enough lumber to build an up-to-date Steel Truss Barn.

Lists of lumber required for any of these barns as well as 285 other standard sizes are here, ready for you, giving the number of pieces, the thickness, the width and length of every piece required. These are free to any person who intends to build in 1917.

**DO NOT BUY OR CUT ANY LUMBER UNTIL YOU SEE HOW WE CAN HELP YOU TO AN UP-TO-DATE BARN AT A MODERATE PRICE.**

When you understand all about the Steel Truss Barn you will not be satisfied with any other.

You will find one of these barns in almost every county of Ontario and Quebec. Write us for the names of the owners so that we can direct you to the nearest barn. Seeing is believing.

When writing us, try and give us as full information as possible, so that we can give you our very best assistance.

- Size of barn?
- Have you any old timber?
- Have you any standing timber?

Write us now. December is the best month to make your plans and get ready to cut any timber you may have.

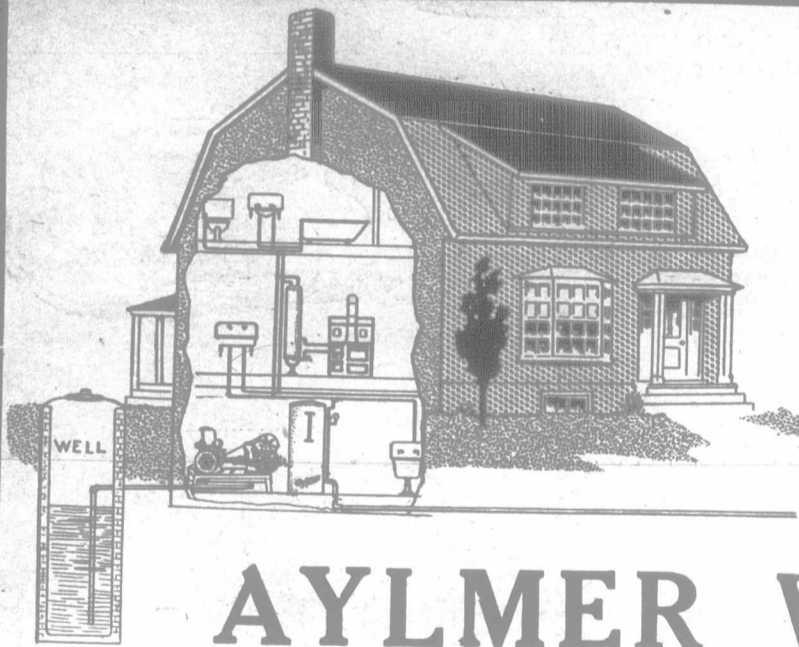
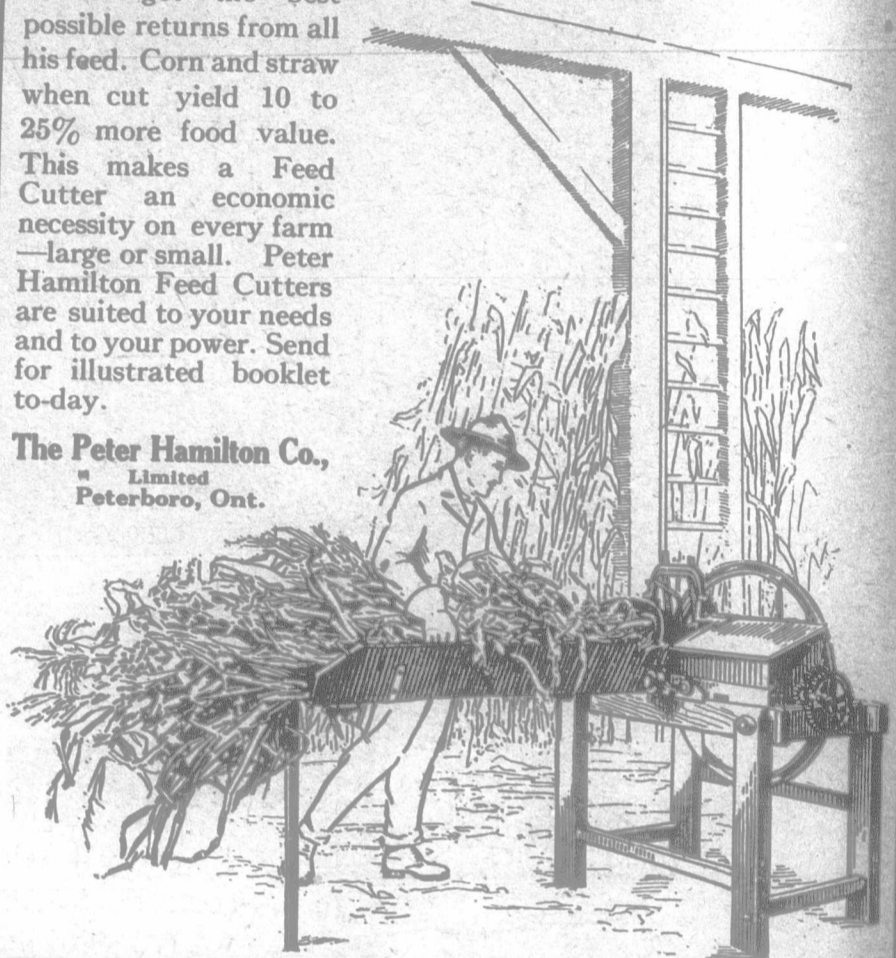
**The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited**  
Preston and Montreal

## A Peter Hamilton Feed Cutter is an economical necessity on your farm

Authorities on feeds and feeding are unanimous in the opinion that the maximum food value of corn and straw can only be secured when fed in a cut condition.

The high price of all grains at the present time makes it important that the farmer get the best possible returns from all his feed. Corn and straw when cut yield 10 to 25% more food value. This makes a Feed Cutter an economic necessity on every farm—large or small. Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters are suited to your needs and to your power. Send for illustrated booklet to-day.

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(The Standard of Canada)

Aylmer Systems are suited to any kind of power—gasoline engine, hand or electric. They will supply both hard and soft water from any source of supply, shallow or deep.



Pipe Line to Barn

# AYLMER WATER SYSTEMS

### Gasoline Engine Systems

The Aylmer Type "G" gasoline engine pumping unit is neat and compact. The engine is of the most approved type, simple and easily operated. When connected to our pneumatic storage tank or tanks, the Aylmer automatic circuit breaker will stop the engine at the pressure desired, thus it is only necessary to start the engine when water is needed. Should you have a tank in your attic at present, this system, or any of our other systems could easily be connected to it.

### Water for House and Barn

Simply run a pipe line from the pressure tank in the basement of the house to the barn. Here it can be connected to water-basins for your stock, or to a trough in the yard. The Aylmer gasoline engine system will supply all the water you require around the house, barn and yard.

### Hand Systems

These are just as efficient, and as mechanically perfect as the gasoline systems. They will furnish all the water you need and at a good pressure. Those desiring a low-priced water system will find our Aylmer hand outfit very satisfactory.

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The Aylmer 1,500 Fresh Water System will not only fill your storage tanks full of hard and soft water, but it will pump fresh, cold water direct from the well to the tap for drinking purposes. Does this special Aylmer feature appeal to you? It does to others.

This system operates silently, automatically, and uses less current than an ordinary electric iron

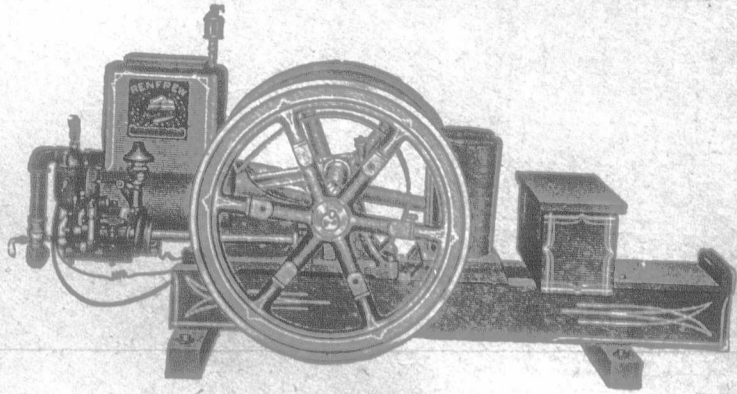
Write us your needs, stating which system you are most interested in, and we will gladly send you an illustrated booklet which describes it fully.

**The Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Limited, Aylmer, Ontario**



# Renfrew Standard

## The High-Quality Line For Progressive Farmers



Of all machines that a farmer buys, the cream separator, perhaps, is the one he should be most careful in selecting.

While almost any make of cream separator is better than none at all, the difference in the skimming done by different makes is almost unbelievable. And the difference to the dairyman of a separator skimming at .10 per cent. and one skimming at .01 per cent. is a matter of \$2.70 in cream profits on every 1,000 lbs. of milk skimmed, estimating butter-fat to be worth 30c. a lb.

Government Dairy School Reports of skimming tests show that the Standard Cream Separator skims down to .01 per cent. Thus we offer you the most convincing and unbiased proofs it is possible to present on behalf of the close skimming ability of a cream separator. When any other separator is claimed to skim down to .01 per cent., ask for Government Dairy School proofs. If every separator purchaser did this he would make a lot more cream profits and save himself a lot of worry.

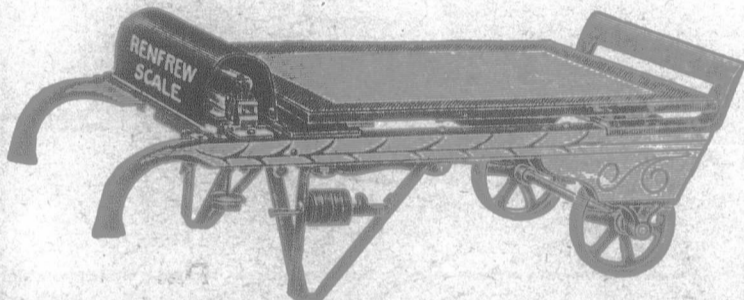
Get our Separator Catalogue and learn how it is possible for the Standard to skim so close, run so easy, be so sanitary, and last so long.



Here is a gasoline engine built to stand up under hard usage and severe climatic conditions. The very strongest, sturdiest materials are used and the engine is built oversize—a 6 h.-p. Renfrew Standard, for example, is almost as large as the ordinary 8 h.-p. engine. The Renfrew Standard is a real high-quality engine for use on Canadian farms. We've even gone to the trouble of equipping it with two separate ignition systems and putting on a steam engine type governor, and a specially-designed carburetor to save gasoline.

We've a booklet that tells all about it. Will you let us mail one to you?

This handy scale will pay for itself quickly on almost any farm. Weighs anything from a pound to a ton. Weighs on even or uneven ground. Stands up in a corner out of the way when not in use. Ask for the Renfrew Truck Scale Catalogue and learn everything about it.



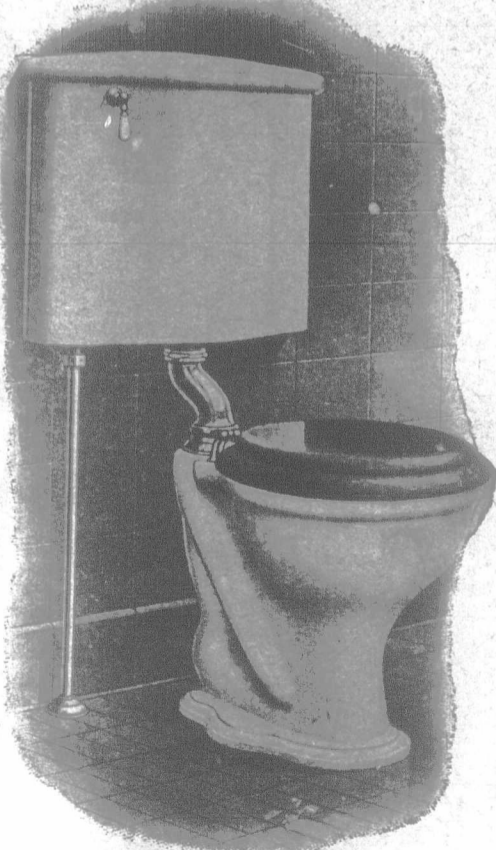
### Christmas Greetings

are herewith extended to all readers of this publication. We trust that you will enjoy your Christmas in so far as it is possible in these times of war and anxiety for the safety of our soldier boys.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited**  
Renfrew, Ontario

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

# City Conveniences for Farm Homes

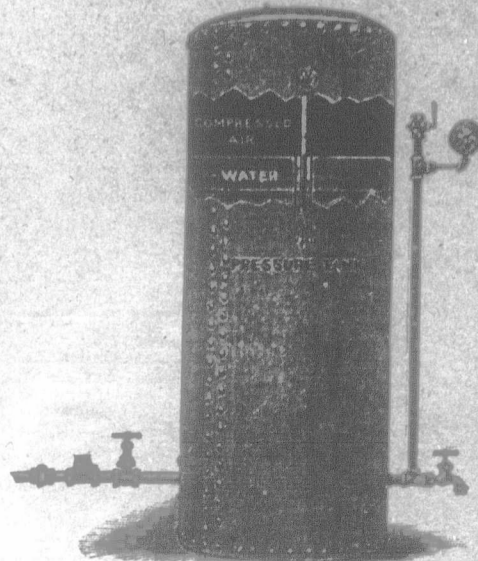
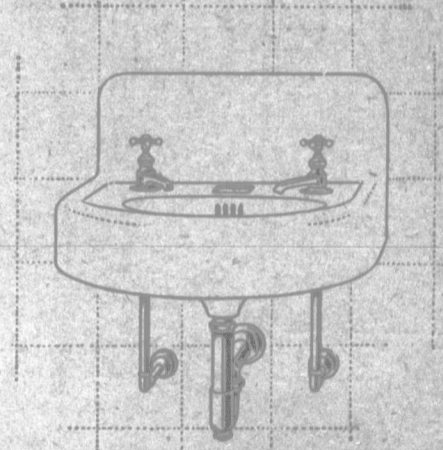
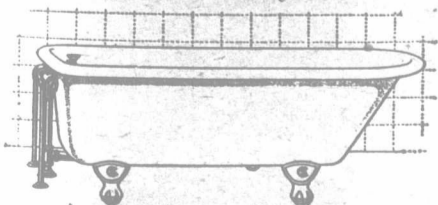


THE MODERN farm home of to-day may be as up-to-date and comfortable with regard to sanitary appliances and conveniences as any city residence. One of the

## L. E. S. Pneumatic Water Systems

will give you ample water pressure all over the house. You can have running hot and cold water, with all the comfort and health it affords, in bathroom, toilet, washroom, kitchen and elsewhere.

The cost is not excessive, and the system will prove a boon to every member of the family, besides lessening labor and making home more pleasant and attractive. Suppose you write us about your requirements and let us send information and all particulars about the L. E. S. water system that will meet your needs.



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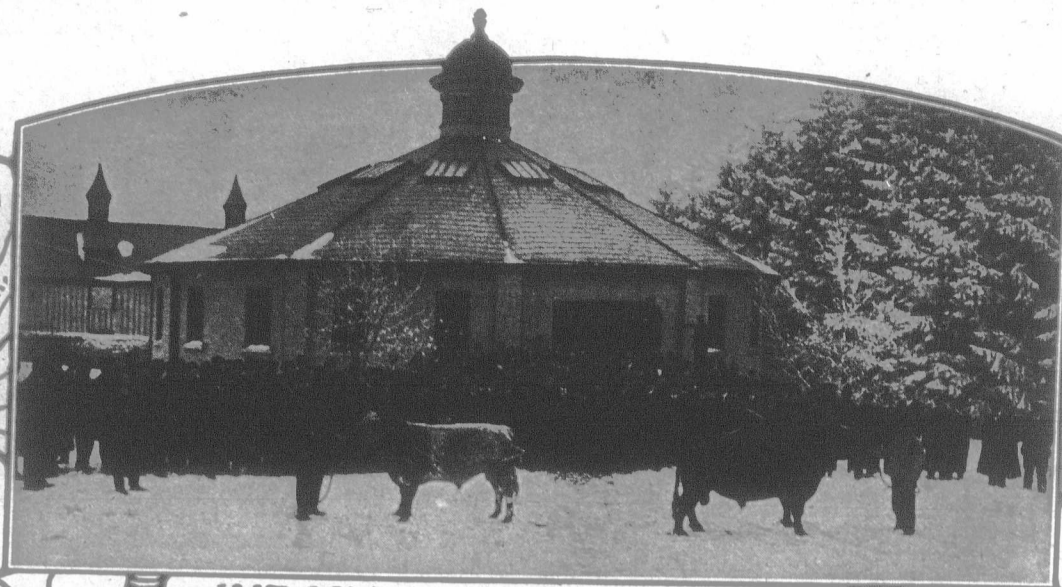


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JANUARY, 1917



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VOL. LI. LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 14, 1916. No. 1264

## The Christmas of Great Giving—By Peter McArthur.

The greatest Christmas Canada has ever known!

Two years ago, when writing of the Christmas spirit on this page, I apologized for dealing with such a subject. This year I rejoice to find that the Christmas spirit is stronger than ever before. The war, with its accumulated horrors and brutal selfishness, has strengthened, rather than destroyed our spirit of generosity and kindness. This year our Christmas giving is more lavish and more thoughtful than ever before. For months kindly hearts have been planning and busy hands devising such Christmas gifts as would not have been thought of in times of peace. And it is all because our hearts go out to the heroes who are offering their lives on the altar of humanity.

It is safe to say that in every Canadian community that has contributed its sons to the Great Cause, the people have united as never before in the work of Christmas giving. Races, creeds, parties and all causes of difference have been forgotten in this spontaneous outburst of the Christmas spirit. The movement to remember our absent boys at this season was not organized, and yet it has been nation-wide in its manifestation. Every village, town, city and community has collected funds to send boxes to the boys at the front and on their way to the front. For weeks past every steamship crossing the ocean has been carrying its freightage of good-will, and it is doubtful if any have been overlooked. If any have been overlooked it has not been because of lack of thoughtfulness on the part of those at home. Though the Christmas boxes were addressed to individuals our good-will was to all.

But Christmas giving is not and should not be confined wholly to the men at the front. Those who were dependent on the absent soldiers are being remembered with thoughtful generosity.

In past years the Christmas season was something of a nuisance to the average man and woman. The custom of giving Christmas presents had developed almost into a bad habit. Everybody had to be remembered with some trifle, and commerce, every ready to take advantage of a new tendency, crowded the stores at Christmas time with gaudy trash that had no value beyond catching the eye for a moment. Every year millions of dollars were wasted on Christmas presents that should never have been given. Christmas giving had become a senseless fashion instead of a true expression of kindness, and just because they wished to keep up with the fashion people who could not afford the expense gave many presents to people who did not need the gifts. It is good to see the Christmas spirit

### Freedom.

When satiate kings were emulous of Death  
And spread a banquet, heaped with carrion prey,  
Forth from the deep there came a mighty breath  
That swept the shrouding veils of Time away;  
And lo! beyond the battle-smoke I saw  
The world to be, for which our heroes die—  
A new-born world, where brother love is law.  
And thrones, blood-boltered—in strewn fragments lie.  
I saw and trembled for the way is hard  
That wins through strife to that victorious goal,  
But He who leads marks every broken shard  
And yields His strength to man's aspiring soul.  
Fight on! Hope on! Nor deem His light withdrawn;  
This is the night that ushers Freedom's dawn.

expressing itself in a different way, and one may be forgiven for hoping that the old-time Christmas, with its insensate extravagance and foolish rivalries, may never come back.

There is another phase of this wonderful Christmas that I hope will be as widespread as the movement to give presents to the soldiers. I have been told by people who are arranging for public Christmas trees that this year they are going to do something new.

Instead of having trees from which everyone will get presents they are arranging to have trees on which both children and grown-ups will put presents and contributions for the Belgian, Red Cross, Patriotic and other deserving funds, as well as for those among us who are in need. The novelty of this plan and the excellent purpose inspiring it should make it appeal to generous and right-minded people in every part of the Dominion. All things indicate that the Christmas of 1916 may go down into history as the Christmas of Great Giving.

Though the Christmas spirit has made so great an advance among individuals, the nations seem to be as far from it as ever. They have forgotten that there is such a text as "On Earth Peace, Good-will to Men." Their battles are daily becoming more bloody and cruel, and no one can foresee the end. Surely they will learn from this awful struggle that only by establishing "Peace on Earth, Good-will to Men" will it be possible for humanity to exist. If they learn this lesson the suffering of the present may prove to be the greatest safe-guard of the future. When peace is finally established it will be valued as never before and good-will to men will become a reality, for only through good-will can peace be made to endure. Possibly our Christmas of Great Giving may go down into history as the last War-time Christmas. Let us hope so.

But at this Christmas season we cannot forget that many whom we remembered last Christmas,

"The loveliest and the best  
That from his vintage rolling Time has prest  
Have drunk their cup a round or two before  
And one by one crept silently to rest."

For them we can do nothing, and for those who mourn we can do little. But we can all bow our heads in thankfulness that the spirit of heroic sacrifice is not dead. While we take advantage of this Christmas season to draw more closely to one another and to be kinder to the living, we cannot help being sobered and saddened by remembrance of the many distant Canadian graves,

"Where glory guards with solemn round,  
The bivouac of the dead."



## 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 Journal,"  
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.
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Address...THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),  
London, Canada.

### Publishers Message.

The year wanes, and with its waning we are brought to another Christmas season, this year, as in the past two, mixed with joy and sadness. One year ago "The Farmer's Advocate" Christmas present to each of its subscribers took the form of a special half-century issue. This year, with all the difficulties incident to present conditions, the much-looked-for annual Christmas box goes to all subscribers free as usual, and when you have carefully perused this paper we believe you will join with us in saying that from cover to cover it compares favorably with any former effort. More than this we do not care to say, preferring that the subscriber and reader, as in the past, be the judge. It is no easy task to "go one better" each year, but by increased effort and unlimited expense the publishers are annually able to put out a special issue as a Christmas present to those who take and read "The Farmer's Advocate," and we can only hope that this Christmas Number affords those who read it as much joy as it has the publishers in preparing and giving it. It is generally considered more joyful to give than to receive.

Again we have prepared an issue for every member of every home into which the paper goes, (and more homes would be the better equipped by its presence.) The farmer, the stockman, the wife, the daughter, the son, the boy, the girl, the lover of art, the student of poetry, none have been neglected. How well we have anticipated remains to be seen in the reception which each gives the effort. All we hope is that the articles are read and illustrations studied.

It has been a "lean year" in some parts of Canada. Many a home has been grief stricken because of the great war. But withal, Canada has a great deal for which to be thankful. Canada has not shirked her duty. Her sons are making permanent liberty possible. We live in a degree of security which would have been impossible were it not for such men as our country has sent to the front to stand between humanity and the Hun. This Christmas cannot be the merriest but let us make it one of deepest thanksgiving. There are many ways in which we all can assist to make this old world and this Canada of ours a better place in which to live. Let us all help. We hope this issue is of some little benefit in this direction.

Anyone desiring extra copies as gifts for friends in any part of the world may have them at the nominal price of 25 cents per copy. "The Farmer's Advocate" wishes all its readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous 1917, a year in which it will be more profitable than before to farm better. We are ready to help as in the past with the best available in agricultural journalism.

## My Boyhood and My Boy's.

By Peter McArthur.

The editor has asked for an article on "My Boyhood and my Boy's." Not being in the humor for making confessions I have changed the title to "The Boys of my Boyhood and the Boys of my Boy's." That is not so neat and it may be a trifle confusing but it will take me as near to the subject as I care to get.

To begin with, I say boldly that the boys of my boyhood could lick the boys of to-day with one hand tied behind their backs "and I dare you to take it up!" It was their favorite boast that they could "lick their weight in Rocky mountain wildcats" and from my memory of certain mixups I really think we—I mean they—could.

But this will never do. In order to present the boy of forty years ago to a cultured modern audience I must dress him in his best for the great occasion. Let me see—what did he wear? On state occasions, such as going to church or to the fall fair, he wore a paper collar and put butter on his hair. He also wore a home-made, full-cloth suit and copper-toed boots with pegged soles and red tops. If he was trying to be real stylish he wore a "dickey," or false shirt front, over his flannel shirt, and in winter time he wore a cap of hair seal and a big woollen scarf and home-knitted-woollen mitts. I am afraid that if such a boy appeared among the correctly gloved, department-store clothed boys of to-day the modern boys would laugh—but they would do it at their peril. Inside of that uncouth clothing there was usually a boy who was sensitive to ridicule and ready to fight at the drop of the hat. The boy who laughed at him to his face would be likely to get mussed up. As I recall this phase of the boys of my boyhood a defiant challenge comes floating back through the mists of memory,—

"I'm a sun of a gun  
From the land of the sun!  
I'm a red-handed Arab for gore!"

By the way, that remark about putting butter on his hair is no joke but a historical fact. In those heroic days no one thought of appearing in public without having his hair oiled or greased. You could buy hair-oil in any country store and a pot of bear's grease was a treasure to be proudly shared with one's best friends. Those who could not afford such luxuries used a little dab of butter which they would rub in the palms of their hands to get the salt out of it before plastering down their hair with it. I doubt if one could buy hair-oil nowadays any more than he could buy paper collars (which used to come in much-prized, round, paste-board boxes) but both were articles of commerce "in my hot youth when Victoria was queen." In those days you would see a greasy mark on the wall paper in most kitchens and parlors, where the heads of the men and boys rested when they leaned their chairs against the wall. And this oily hair gave rise to a bit of household finery that still may be seen in some quarters—the antimacassar. As most people know, this is a little tidy that is placed on the backs of upholstered chairs, but I am doubtful if many know that it was originally used to protect the chairs from Macassar oil,—the most famous and most widely advertised brand of hair-oil. This oil was so popular that Byron refers to it somewhere in his poems. In a burlesque description of a heroine he exclaims, as nearly as I can remember:

"Nothing could surpass her;  
Save thine incomparable oil, Macassar!"

But the boys whom I knew could not afford Macassar oil so they used butter.

As there were still forests a-plenty in Ontario from forty to fifty years ago, the boys of that earlier age had much good hunting. The beech-knolls swarmed with black-squirrels, coveys of partridge abounded in the plentiful thickets, flocks of quail whistled on almost every farm and even wild turkeys and deer were not unknown. Of the black-squirrels, partridge and quail I can speak from personal knowledge, but I never got nearer to deer or turkeys than to see their tracks. Muzzle-loading rifles and shot guns were quite plentiful, and the scanty pocket money of the boys was mostly spent on ammunition. Where the boy of to-day has a double-barrelled breech-loader, or a twenty-two calibre rifle, and no game, the earlier boy had plenty of game and an "Injun Chief" muzzle-loader. Some of those old guns will still be remembered by the middle-aged men who once owned them, for shooting with them was not an unalloyed joy. I remember some that not only kicked but would knock a boy down and trample on him. But the black-squirrels were fat and a good mess of them was a delight that can still make a man's mouth water. It must not be thought, however, that the old-time boys had nothing to do but hunt. The land was still being cleared and there were "nigger-heads" to be picked up and burned, stumps to be grubbed out and ditches to be dug. Many of those old-time boys were doing a man's work before they were fifteen, and altogether too many of them are now broken-down men, old before their time, because of brutal hard work. But I do not propose to compare the work of the boys of the different generations. I know boys of the present day who are working altogether too hard, even though they have labor-saving machinery and all modern improvements. Let us pass to something pleasanter than work.

Of one thing I am certain and that is that the boys of my boyhood had more sports than the boys of to-day. Instead of following the sports in the daily papers they had their own ball-clubs and foot-ball teams and played

roaring games in the pasture-fields. And the reason for this is one to make us sorrowful. In this district you could easily gather enough boys within a radius of a mile to choose up sides and play ball, but now you can get ball teams only in the towns and villages. The boys are not here to play ball. It is true that the modern games are more scientific and the players have masks, pads, uniforms, gloves, bats and balls such as were not known in the past. We played in the clothes we wore everyday without gloves or masks and with balls and bats of our own making. A ravelled stocking furnished the yarn for the ball, and if a freight car with the old-fashioned rubber springs happened to stand over night on a siding there was always plenty of rubber for the cores. Many of the country boys could use an awl and wax-end well enough to cover the ball with calf-skin from an old boot-leg and anyone could whittle out a bat, so we got along very well. When we played foot-ball the local shoemaker would make the cover and we would inflate it with a bladder. Some of the best political orators of to-day no doubt owe their lung-power and chestiness to blowing up those old-fashioned foot-balls.

Next to the difference in clothes, the difference in educational opportunities is probably the most marked. With the older boys books were scarce and precious and as I remember them they ran largely to collections of sermons—what was called "solid reading." Still a boy who was a sufficiently eager borrower could usually manage to get a reading of Robinson Crusoe, The Swiss family Robinson, The Arabian Nights, Sinbad the Sailor and similar classics. Novels were frowned upon in most families but Scott and Dickens were not unknown and Wild West novels and detective stories of the blood and thunder type were fairly well known—on the sly. Of course those "Penny Dreadfuls" would be beneath the contempt of people who have access to elegantly published and beautifully bound modern novels but I doubt if they harmed anyone very much. Virtue always triumphed in those old paper-covered novels and the villain never escaped. Hark to this from the closing sentences of "The Gory Gouger of the Gulch."

"There is no escape for the varmint of Arizona" was hissed in his ear. "Vengeance demands your venomous and worthless life."

As I recall that thrilling sentence I also recall by association of ideas the smell of the hay in the stable-loft where it was read. And let me whisper something to you. Sometimes when I am skimming through the pages of our best sellers I still get a whiff of the hay. Many of the modern novels are printed better and cost more but the quality is about the same.

Of course there was a great difference between the old school system and the new, but I am not sure that the advantage is entirely on the side of the new. We were thoroughly drilled in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as in grammar, spelling, history and geography. The grading system was not strictly adhered to and I can remember boys who could not get beyond the second book in reading and spelling who could beat the whole school at "ciphering," as arithmetic was usually called. If a pupil showed an aptitude for any study he was allowed to rush ahead in it, no matter what his standing might be in his other studies. I am still of the opinion that this was a good plan, for the average mind does not develop evenly along all lines, but inclines to specialize. In spite of all that may be said against the school system which has been superseded, it was still good enough to over-crowd the learned professions and it even produced the scholars who are in charge of the educational system of to-day. It is easy to point out the disadvantages of the old system, but that reminds me of an ingenious essay published some years ago by John Lewis, Managing Editor of the Toronto Star. In reading the lives of great men, he had observed that almost all of them had disadvantages to contend with in their boyhood. But they overcame them—to the great benefit of their minds and characters. From this Mr. Lewis argued with subtle humor that the disadvantages they had to contend with were really advantages, and that in giving our boys every advantage in the way of education we are really doing them an injury. His essay was entitled "The Advantages of Disadvantages" and he certainly made a good case for the paradox he took as his text.

In spite of all this talk I am of the opinion that "The Boys of my Boyhood and the Boys of my Boy's" were much alike. If both could be dismissed from school at the same time and stripped of their clothes near some good swimming hole on a summer day it would take a skilful observer to tell them apart. I am of the opinion that boys have been boys since the beginning of time and that if Eve's boys had a chance they would discuss stone-bruises and hives with the boys of to-day on terms of easy equality. And as for my opening remarks about the fighting powers of the boys of my boyhood I have thought of something and I take it all back. If our boys were fighters it was due to an excess of animal spirits and led to nothing more than an occasional black eye or bloody nose. But the boys of to-day are enduring a test of courage such as we never knew. They have been called upon to face wounds and death for Canada and the Empire and have responded like men. In the name of the Boys of my Boyhood I take off my hat to the better dressed, more gently nurtured and nobly heroic Boys of To-day.



# The Ups and Downs of the Clydesdale in Scotland.

By Archibald MacNeilage.

The subject has been chosen for me. It would certainly never have been chosen by me. For nearly thirty-nine years I have been associated with the fortunes of the Clydesdale breed in the land of its origin, and knowledge of that fact has no doubt prompted the request for a discourse on this text.

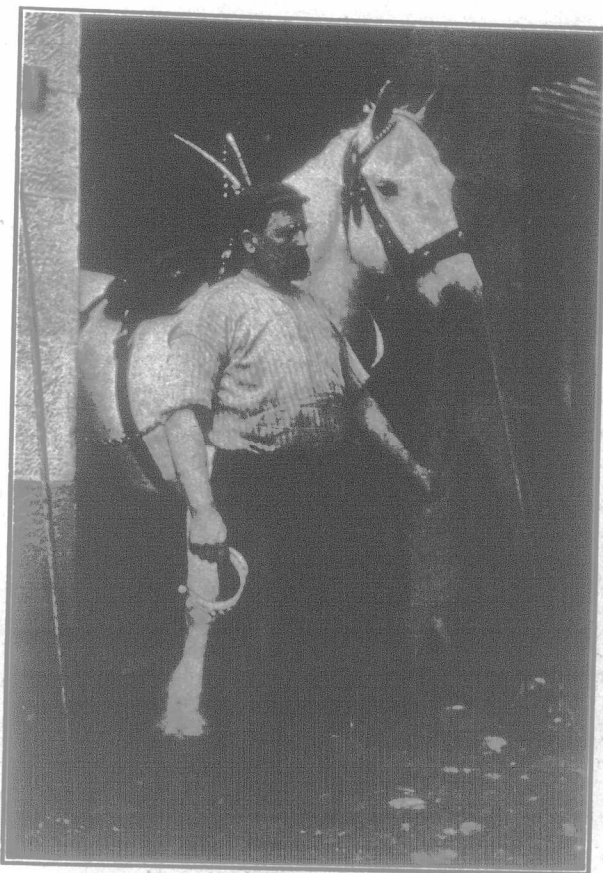
The Clydesdale has had its ups and downs during these all but forty years, and in some measure this can be seen by a glance at the full row of the thirty-eight volumes of the Clydesdale Stud Book. From Volumes 1 to XII inclusive, a general tendency to increase in size can be observed. In Volume III there is a falling off from Volume II, but there is a recovery in Volume IV and that continues to grow until Volume XII is reached. These volumes represent, in their growing bulk, the trend of prosperity among breeders—from 1878 to 1890—and are contemporaneous with the first great boom in the Trans-Atlantic trade, confined more to the United States than to Canada. Volumes XIII and XIV are almost uniform in size and somewhat less in bulk than Volume XII. With them—in the years 1891 and 1892—trade was on the balance; the boom referred to had not quite spent itself but it was going, and in the period from 1893 to 1906, represented by a succession of smaller volumes, including all from XV to XXVIII, it had gone. In 1907 there were cheering symptoms of revival and Volumes XXIX to XXXVIII show constant and almost uniformly steady growth. This was contemporaneous with the Canadian boom. The membership of the Breed Society followed very much the same course, and a diagram showing export trade, size of volumes, and ebb and flow of membership, would exhibit three lines following almost identical courses. At present the membership has reached its highest figure, no fewer than 167 new members having been elected by the Council a week ago. There has, however, been a gradual modification of the character of the membership. At the beginning of the writer's connection with the Society, in May 1878, the roll included something like 100 Life Governors. Almost without exception these represented the nobility and landed interest. Each of them contributed £10 10s. to the funds, and for this splendid financial backing of fully £1,000 at the outset of its career, the Society was indebted to the late Earl of Dunmore. He was himself one of the leaders of the Bates' cult in the Shorthorn-world, and he enlisted about all his immediate friends as members of the Clydesdale Society. Now, however, the number of Life Governors is rather less than the hundred, but the tenant-farmer members have increased enormously.

In these early days many noblemen and landlords kept Clydesdale studs. One of the largest was that of Keir, in West Perthshire, owned by the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart. His friend, the late Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., had a stud but of much smaller dimensions, at Ardgowan, in Renfrewshire, and there were large studs at Glann's Castle, owned by the Earl of Strathmore, and at different horse farms of the nobility. The celebrated Seaham Harbour stud of the Marquis of Londonderry had scarcely been founded, but at auction sales of Clydesdales the most prominent buyers were frequently members of the aristocracy. The names of such are seldom found as buyers nowadays, and prices at which the wealthiest of the landed patrons of the Clydesdale would have stood aghast, forty years ago, have been unflinchingly paid by tenant-farmers during the past two or three years. In 1880 Sir Michael Shaw Stewart bought Top Gallant (1850), from the late David Riddell, for £1,600 and the figure seemed ridiculously high. In 1888 Sir John Gilmour of Montrave, Bart., paid £3,000 for Prince of Albion (6178), to the late James Kilpatrick, and the figure was for many a day the record for a draft horse of any breed. In 1915 James Kilpatrick, nephew and successor of the above-named, gave 5,000 guineas for Bonnie Buchlyvie (14032), at the Seaham Harbour dispersion, and that figure still holds the record. The competitors for the horse were all tenant-farmers; no landlord or landlord representative bid a shilling for

him. The Clydesdale of to-day is a commercial proposition. He is bred and handled by men who have to make their livings out of their farms.

Prior to December 1878, when the first Volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book was published, there were many notable studs in Scotland, and Clydesdales were also largely bred in England. Three landed gentlemen competed keenly for fame with their Clydesdales from about 1855 to 1870. These were the Duke of Hamilton, whose representative was the famous Lawrence Drew; Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., already named, whose representative was Alexander Young, Keir Mains, Dunblane; and Wellwood Maxwell of Glenlee, New Galloway, the scion of an old Border family. His representative was Oliphant Brown, a fine specimen of the burly Galloway Scot. All three competed at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows, and there was keen rival-

of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia, no cattle were exhibited. The rivalry between the three studs at Merryton, Keir, and Glenlee was keen, and many notable animals were exhibited by the contestants. The Duke of Hamilton, however, became tired of the Clydesdale business, and the farm and stud at Merryton were taken over by Mr. Drew, as tenant, and carried on by him as



A Chiropodist.

ry between them for high honors at the first International Show planned by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It was held at Battersea, in 1862. Lawrence Drew was the son of a Lanarkshire farmer and was born about the year 1825, at Carmyle, a few miles to the east of Glasgow, and died early in 1884. Alexander Young was a Morayshire man and was born about the same time, but would survive Mr. Drew about ten years. Both of these gentlemen, besides managing the Clydesdale studs of their patrons, were also resident factors or land agents on their estates. Oliphant Brown was originally a gardener. He became a farm manager and was one of the best judges of Clydesdales of this time. His last appearance as judge at a large show took place at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Perth, in 1887, an event memorable for the fact that, on account



Through for the Day.

such until his death. Mr. Brown also took over the Glenlee stud and farmed on his own account for many years, first at Shiel and afterwards at Mains of Duchrae, New Galloway, where he died. The Keir stud was not dispersed until long after the death of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, which took place early in 1878. Indeed it was carried on until a good many years after the death of Mr. Young, who was succeeded in the management by his son, William Stirling Young.

About the year 1864 a young Scotsman named James Nicol Fleming, who had rapidly amassed a fortune in India during the wars of the fifties, came home and began the breeding of Clydesdales and Ayrshires at the farm of Drumburle, in the Carrick district of Ayrshire. He purchased sundry notable animals from the Merryton stud, and in 1866 made a great hit by breeding the horse which became world-famed as the Merryton Prince of Wales (673). Mr. Fleming afterwards bought the estate of Knockdon in the same area, and in October, 1876, exactly forty years ago, he had what was up to that date a record dispersion sale. Some of the figures at that sale, which was held on October 20th, are worth recording. Brood mares made big prices. Jean (66) drew 175 guineas; Young Rosie (185), 400 guineas; Maggie (242), 300 guineas; Young Darling (237), 290 guineas; Beauty (436), 190 guineas; Kate (784), 335 guineas, and Rosie (671), 120 guineas. A two-year-old filly by Prince of Wales (673), out of London Maggie, a Battersea champion, made 440 guineas. The celebrated stallion Old Times (579) made 225 guineas; Prince Leopold (645), made 200 guineas, and a yearling colt named Prince Lawrence, by Prince David (643), out of Maggie (242), drew 520 guineas. He died shortly afterwards. A filly foal made 100 guineas, and a colt foal a like figure. The average at that sale would have done quite well to-day.

The late David Riddell became owner of Prince of Wales, and after winning all the leading honors with him in 1869 and 1870, he sold him to Robert Drew, who had come home from Australia with a fortune. Mr. Robert paid, it was said, £1,500 for the horse and presented him to his brother, the tenant of Merryton, in whose possession he remained until that gentleman's death in 1884. In April of that year he was sold by public auction for 900 guineas (£945), when eighteen years old, and passed again into the possession of David Riddell. He died with him at the close of the season of 1888. At Keir, in 1872, there was foaled a little, undersized colt from Keir Peggy (187), the greatest show mare of her time. When three years old this colt, which had been named Darnley (222), became the property of David Riddell also, and remained in his possession until he died at the close of the season of 1886. He won all the chief honors there were to win in 1876, 1877, and 1878, and in 1884 he was supreme champion at the H. & A. S. Centenary Show at Edinburgh. He was the greatest Clydesdale stallion ever produced when regard is had to all the elements that go to make history in a breed. Influential as a sire, Darnley created a distinct type. He was less showy than Prince of Wales and lacked the gallant action and splendid dash which that horse imparted to his progeny, but there was about Darnley the indescribable something which men call quality and breeding. You could criticize him as having a pony head and drooping quarters; you could argue soundly that he rather "dished" his fore feet when at the trot; but you could never deny that he was an ideal "drafter", as they say in the States, that he was built to shift loads and that his walking action was as near perfection as one looks for in a draft horse. The type was moulded on Darnley lines for about twenty years, due perhaps largely to the fact that dominating personalities in the Clydesdale stallion world in that period, Andrew Montgomery and David Riddell, both favored the Darnley tribe. One of the classic stories of the breed is that of the interview between the two men on the eve of the great Dunmore Shorthorn dispersion sale in the autumn of 1879.



Clydesdales Plowing in Scotland.



Andrew Montgomery had shortly before bought a yearling colt for £65, a son of Darnley, which afterwards became world-famed as Macgregor (1487). David Riddell asked what he would take for the colt; the answer was: "£1,000 and Darnley." David was not trading on these terms, and Andrew kept the colt to make him a fortune, while David retained Darnley which made him a fortune.

But my theme is "Ups and Downs" not old-time gossip. The American boom of 1880-1890 was a great send off to the breed. It was not to any appreciable extent characterized by the shipment of large numbers of high-class animals; it was a trade characterized rather by quantity than by quality, and unquestionably a great number of very unworthy brutes were shipped, which did the Clydesdale breed incalculable injury in the United States. It may safely be affirmed that the breed never recovered in that country from the mischief which was wrought by the shipment of inferior horses during that decade. The one U. S. A. exporter who resolutely set his face against shipping rubbish was the late Colonel Holloway, of Alexis, Ill. We do not say that none but high-class animals were shipped by him, but we do fearlessly affirm that he shipped a larger number of really first-class animals than any other American who entered that trade. In one season he handed me at a bank counter the sum of £3,000 in bank notes. I was to disburse that as I thought wisest in the purchase of yearling fillies. I commissioned three men for the job—the late John Morrison, Jr., Hattonslap, Old Meldrum, who operated in Aberdeenshire; the late Robert McWilliams, Craichmore, Stranraer, who operated in Galloway, and my old friend James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark, who operated in Lanarkshire and neighboring districts, and happily still survives, the Nestor of Clydesdale breeders. The fillies which were purchased by these three gentlemen for the Colonel were, taken as a whole, a well-balanced and exceptionally well-bred lot, and their pedigrees figure in many of the best Clydesdales sold since the Colonel's day, on both sides of the Atlantic. The Colonel made one serious mistake in his Clydesdale fancies. He conceived a great liking for the stallion Druid (1120), and in 1881 secured him at a very high price from the late David Buchanan, Carscadden Mains, Bearsden, Glasgow. Druid was in many respects a marvellous draft horse. His combination of weight and substance on short legs is never seen now and a horse of his type could not win to-day. He was somewhat sluggish in his movement and round in his bone. He had quite good feet, but there was no spring about his fetlocks. He had immense quarters, a very short back, and a towering crest. As a sire he was almost a total failure. His progeny were numerous enough, but, frankly, they were generally what a Scotsman calls "bad beasts," that is to say, they wanted "class," were lumbering movers, lacked the "flashiness" and thinness of bone, which betokens quality and wearing properties, and unfortunately quite a number of the stallions by him developed very bad tempers. In the late autumn of 1878 David Buchanan bought Druid from John Hendrie, then a wealthy coalmaster, for, it was said, £1,600. At the H. & A. S. Show at Dumfries in July of the same year, Druid had been first in the three-year-old class. He was beaten for supreme honors by Darnley (222), but at the Royal International Show, at Kilburn, in 1879, the tables were reversed; Druid was first and champion and Darnley was second. At the H. & A. S. at Perth in the same year, once more there was a shuffling of the cards and Luck's All (510) was first and Druid was second.

Druid was the last outstanding show horse of the old-fashioned, short-pasterned Clydesdale type. The Darnley type rose to ascendancy from the Glasgow Show of 1880—when Andrew Montgomery swept the boards with Macgregor and David Riddell played a big card with Top Gallant, which, in spite of his soft hocks, was a great horse. These horses were the best in that year and again in 1881, when a third Darnley horse entered the arena in Sanquhar (2393)—a first-rate specimen of the Clydesdale breed with an old-fashioned "low" back, but big quarters, and splendid feet and legs. He was first at the H. & A. S. Show at Stirling in that year as an aged horse. The modern type of Clydesdale came by way of a modification of the Darnley type through mating the Darnley females with Prince of Wales (673). This gave a well-balanced type, with good action but perilously near the pony for size and substance. A change of the cross saved the situation but not at all by design. A granddaughter of Prince of Wales was mated with Top Gallant, because such a mating was convenient. The result was a horse called Sir Everard (5353), combining the draft horse Darnley type with a scale and action which that type generally lacked. A further combination of Darnley lineage on both sides gave us Baron's Pride (9122), and almost simultaneously an exaggeration of the Prince of Wales type appeared in Hiawatha (10067), with no Darnley blood in his veins, and not specially to be commended for his action. The combination of Baron's Pride and Hiawatha breeding gave us the modern Clydesdale, a taller horse than his forebears of the Darnley race, perhaps not a better ribbed horse than his Prince of Wales forebears, and not equal in action to the Prince of Wales horses or mares of the seventies, eighties, and early nineties. The modern type finds its best exemplars in Dumure Footprint (15203) and his half-brother, Bonnie Buchlyvie, already named. In the breeding of both there is a strange blending and intermingling of the blood lines we have named, without any such closeness in breeding as in the human family would be condemned as incestuous.

I am afraid I have not preached very closely from my text, but I have exhausted my space.

## Glengarry Schooldays—By Sandy Fraser.

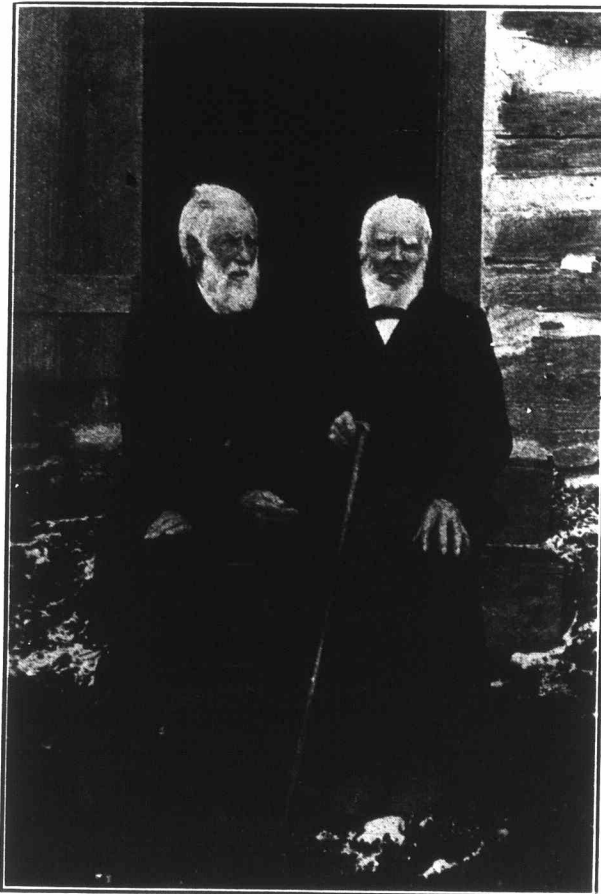
I dinna ken why it is, but ilka year when Christmas comes around I get tae thinkin' o' the days o' auld lang syne, when I wis a wee laddie gangin tae the schule wi' ma brithers an' the rest o' the lads an' lassies that are a' men an' women the noo, an' livin' I dinna ken where, the maist o' them. It aye mak's ye a wee bit lonesome like when ye think back this way, an' aboot once in the year, generally around Christmas time, as I wis sayin', is as often as I let ma mind gae rakin' up the past an' remindin' me o' the mony years that I've seen, an' the little I hae tae show for them. But sometimes there's pleasant memories that come as weel, an' I'll get tae wonderin' gin the days I spent in the schule an' rinnin' aboot the farm, dacin' the chores an' odd jobs that I wisna' ower struck on at the time, werena' the best pairt o' ma life, in spite o' the fact that I had sae muckle tae learn, an' wis aye either gettin' intae or oot o' some scrap or ither. I used tae think it wis hard lines I had, what with dodgin' ma feyther an'

that time, an' when ony o' their bairns wad be comin' tae the schule, as they did by times, the rest o' us wad aye undertake tae see that what ye might ca' their "military education," wisna' neglectit. They a' had tae tak' their share o' rough an' tumble wi' the rest o' us, an' I hae been thinkin' sometimes since, that some o' them got a wee bit mair nor their share. I mind one chap that we used tae ca' "Jimmy" for short, that cam' in for conseederable attention frae the rest o' us. Whatever kind o' a wild idea wad come intae the heid o' ony o' us we wad try it oot on Jimmy. It's a wonder we didna' mak' an end o' him wi' oor tricks, an' we cam' near eneuch tae it once or twice I can tell ye. One day ane o' the boys tauld Jimmy that he'd gie him an apple gin he'd pit the auld yarn base-ball we'd been playin' wi' in his mooth. The apple looked guid tae him, an' it wisna' lang till he had the ball in his mooth, though some o' the rest o' us had tae gie him a wee help. But noo the fun began, for, dae what he could, Jimmy couldna' get that ball oot again. He tried everything short o' turnin' himsel' inside oot, but oot o' that the ball couldna' be got. Juist then the teacher cam' along. Jimmy was cryin' an' the rest o' us were beginnin' tae be a wee bit scared in spite o' the joke, for we werena' sure what the teacher wad hae tae say aboot the affair. The first thing the teacher did wis tae tak' oot his jack-knife an' get tae wark on that ball. When he got through Jimmy wis feelin' better, but ye couldna' say as muckle for the rest o' us when we saw oor ball. The teacher held a kind o' an investigation intae the matter, but as the witnesses were all agreed that Jimmy wis responsible for the "accident," as we called it, the case wis thrown oot o' court.

As it happened oor schule wis built on the top o' an unco' steep hill, an' in the winter-time, by way o' a change frae oor ordinary pastimes, we wad be coastin' doon this hill on sleighs or boards or toboggans or any thing we could find that could be made tae slide. Two or three o' us wad get on the one toboggan an' in aboot ten seconds we'd be at the bottom o' the hill in a cloud o' snow, an' maybe a' in a pile as weel. But this wisna' excitement eneuch for some o' the chaps. Jimmy wis on hand one day an' one o' the boys says tae him, "Here Jimmy, lie doon on the toboggan, flat on yer stomach like, an' ane or twa o' us will lie on top o' ye an' we'll hae a guid slide." Jimmy did as he was telt as usual, an' then ane o' the boys got on top o' him an' anither on top o' that, till ilka boy in the bunch wis on the toboggan wi' Jimmy in the bottom. The last one tae jump on had given us a start an' we reached the bottom o' the hill wi'oot losin' mair than quarter o' oor load. But when we got up an' got the snaw oot o' oor eyes the first thing we saw wis Jimmy sittin' wi' his back tae a tree an' cryin'. His face wis unco' white, an' his eyes didna' seem tae hae got richt back intae their places again. All he could say wis, "I tole you get off an' you dee't," an' he wad say this ower an' ower till he got tae feelin' a wee bit better. It's strange he had na' the breath squeezed clean oot o' him, but they're hard tae kill, at that age I guess. Onyway Jimmy is a mon grown these mony years, an' a guid honest, hard-workin' mon at that, an' gin ye were tae ask him, I dinna think he'd say that a' the hardship he went through at oor hands ever did him ony real harm.

Speaking of the auld schule, wha can tell what is o' maist importance in this world where oor lives an' fortunes are sae mixed up that the maist trillin' act on oor pairt may effect the welfare o' thousands o' oor fellowmen. I'm sure o' this much at ony rate, an' that is that the character developed in an' around that auld log schule-house, hidden awa' in the Glengarry backwoods, is still exertin' an influence that is felt in a guid mony pairts o' this land, an' maybe ither lands as weel. An' it's an influence mair for guid than bad, I ken that. It wis there we were taught the lessons o' industry an' honesty an' endurance, an' wi' an education like that we had na fear o' gaein' oot intae the world tae hunt up oor fortune. Robbie Burns had telt us in ane o' the auld schule books that "The honest man, though e'er sae poor, is king o' men for a' that," an' I think we a' acted as though we believed it.

It's gettin' aff tae a guid start like yon that helps a chap tae be independent o' chances an' opportunities. He mak's them for himsel'. An' generally the home-made article turns oot the best in the end. It's the case in the makin' o' men onyway noo, don't ye think?



Glengarry Pioneers.

mither when I wis at hame an' tryin' tae square accounts wi' the teacher when I wis at schule. I wis quite an inventor in ma way, an' the excuses I could think up tae let me oot o' some hole I'd got intae, were worth gettin' a patent on.

But it's the times I used tae hae wi' the ither youngsters, that went wi' me tae the auld log schule-house in the bush, that I'll be likin' best tae think aboot, for I'm aften dootin' but what the best pairt o' ma early trainin' was acquired by ma association wi' these same youngsters. They were maistly o' the auld Highland Scotch stock, an' naething pleased them mair than tae be fightin'. All oor spare time wis spent in trials o' courage an' strength o' one kind or anither. When the big boys would be gettin' up a sparrin' match between a couple o' the smaller chaps they wad say, "No, the best mon hits first," an' ye may be sure that there wis no delay in the commencement o' hostilities. The boy wha wouldna' fight wis a "sheep," an' wisna' considered tae hae come o' guid stock. I canna' recall vera mony, however, that didna' come intae the "ring" through time. It wis bad tae be in, but worse tae be oot. Mony's the lesson in endurance o' hardship wis handed oot richt there, an' gin there wis ony o' us that didna' profit by it, it wis sure oor ain fault. There was twa or three French-Canadian families in oor neighborhood at



A Farm House in the Quebec Hills.



# The Hereford on Its Native Heath—By Our English Correspondent.

Like so many more of Britain's most ancient and most treasured institutions, the beginnings of the Hereford breed of cattle are lost in the mists of antiquity. And, what does it matter, either, if no one can accurately declare how the breed came about? The results of the labors of all the many historians who have written "Herefordese" still leave us in much doubt about the origin, and the date of origin, of the now famous breed. Culley, writing in the latter part of the eighteenth century, on the authority of Mr. Ellman (understood to be Mr. Ellman, of Glynde) describes the Hereford and Sussex as one breed, and his contemporary, Marshall, classes as kindred breeds the Devon, Sussex, Hereford, and Gloucester cattle, with the cattle of North Wales. From old pictures and old descriptions it seems that cattle called "Herefords" had not only mottled but even red faces sometimes, so that whatever the source of the white face that marking does not appear to have been from any ancient period a distinctive characteristic of the Hereford.

From a passage quoted from Speed (who wrote in 1627), it appears that close on three centuries ago Herefordshire was noted for its cattle, as we read "no place in England yieldeth more or better conditioned cattle," and further, "the seyle of the country is so fertile for corne and cattle." Marshall, in 1788, declared the cattle of Herefordshire to be "the most valuable breed in the Island."

### What of the White Face?

As we do not as yet, find any reference to the striking peculiarity of the white face, we may infer the probability that it had not then become a general mark of the breed. F. A. Knight, of Downton Castle, Ludlow, himself a noted raiser of the breed, writing in 1790 placed forward the theory that the type originated from an importation of cattle having red bodies and white faces sent from Flanders by Lord Scudamore, who died in 1671. A writer, Lawrence (1805), offered the opinion that the white face of the Hereford came from the smoky white face of the Montgomery breed but the idea can be dismissed with the explanation that Montgomery cattle had a smoky red face, not smoky white.

The aboriginal cattle of Herefordshire were of a dark-red color. Of that there is no doubt. They were very similar (as the old historians tell us) to the cattle of Devon and Sussex. Hereford being on the borders of Wales, the cattle would no doubt come into very close

contact with the then prevalent large white cattle of the Welsh Marches, hence, no doubt the red and white coloration. Early pictures of the Hereford show that the white "points" (markings) were not so fixed or decisive as they are to-day. In fact, many had white all along their backs, some had mottled faces, and others were of the grey, smoky color I have spoken of. Old writers speak of the red as being commonly faint or yellowish, and until the Americans set the example of asking for and breeding for deep red, we saw in England greys and all these light colorings, which would be taboo to-day in the British show-ring. Two grey parents occasionally produced white offspring—i. e., about 70 to 80 years ago, I'm speaking of, but it would not pay anyone to persevere with smoky or white Herefords to-day. To-day cattle with red rings round their eyes, or with red eyelids, are bought by exporters for very hot countries, for the simple reason that they can withstand the hot sun's rays better than cattle with flesh-colored eyelids. Let it be said, however, that when the Royal Agricultural Society of England began its work by holding shows, red and grey were both orthodox colors, although red was much the more common color. In 1841 A. B. Allen, an American, happened to be in England for the occasion of the Royal Show in Liverpool and saw some grey Herefords. He was struck with their beauty and excellence. Then the spotted, or mottled face was represented by a remarkable bull, Maximus, from the Battersea "International" Show of 1862.

Yet, to revert for a moment, it is quite possible that Lord Scudamore's Flemish importation was used by Hereford breeders to improve their own stocks, and very likely, our farmers took the Flanders cattle as a standard to breed to. W. G. C. Batten, the Secretary of the English Hereford Cattle Society, thinks that the Scudamore importation "had something to do with the fixing of the type." Early breeders very wisely switched on to the problem of fixing the color, and whole families of Hereford improvers, who have left their names well written on the scroll of fame, are the Tomkins, Galliers, Tulleys, Skyrmes, Haywoods, Yeomans, Jeffries, and Towers.

The pioneer Hereford cattle breeder was Benjamin Tomkins who began the business at the Court House, Canon Pyon, about 1738, and later established himself at Wellington Court in 1758. He and William Galliers, of Wigmore Grange, were very intimate friends, and by 1760 each possessed a very fine herd, and they appear to

have bred from each other's stocks and together made excursions all over England in search of blood to improve them. The work of Benjamin Tomkins was carried on by his second son (of the same name) and their "improvement" of the breed, for beef purposes, spread over the long period between 1738 and 1815.

### An Unfounded Allegation.

William Galliers, of Wigmore Grange, was born in 1713 and died in 1779. Of him it was alleged that he took from Yorkshire a red bull with a white face history has no confirmation of the allegation. His herd passed to his son, John, and it was sold on Oct. 15, 1795, the first sale of Herefords of which there is a detailed account, and some of the female gems with their calves were bought as cheaply as £13, £10, etc., and £32 paid for a heifer was considered a big thing. But the Galliers did not sell all the best. William Galliers, junior, took up the job and although his stock were mostly mottled faced, by selection they gradually assumed the definite red with white face markings. Some preserved note book entries by this William Galliers show that his oxen weighed 80 stone 4 lbs.; one ox scaled 89 stone 11 lbs. and a cow 81 stone 9 lbs. He appears to have sold his cattle by weight at fourpence per pound!

The Skyrme and Tulley families to-day are non-existent. All their stock keeping records have passed away. Yet the Tulley cattle were of great merit. Tulley "fattened an ox to 1,928 lbs.; the fat weighed 288 lbs., the tongue was sold for 21 shillings and the hide for three pounds three shillings." So runs one statement in "British Quadrupeds" (1899). Tulley, whose place was at Huntington, appeared to have a penchant for fattening cattle for Christmas market, for many of his oxen made big prices in London. He left three sons to take on the pioneer work and on February 21, 1814, the herd belonging to Samuel Tulley was sold at Huntington and for those times prices were high. The best cow in calf made £100, indeed the whole sixteen breeding cows with their calves, and in calf, realized £821, or an average of £51 lbs. The herd of Joseph Tulley at Haywood was sold in 1810, and a large number of Herefords of to-day trace back to the three herds of the brothers Tulley of Huntington, Haywood, and Clyro, but of the family itself no present-day people of that name are connected with agriculture or stock raising. A Tulley bull appears to have been the foundation of the late William Tudge's famous herd and the celebrated bull Lord Wilton 4740



Whittier's Birthplace, Haverhill, Mass.





Herefords in the Homeland.

traces back to him. The first-prize ox at the first show of the English Smithfield Club was bred by Tulley.

Skyrme's cattle were of a light red coloring inclining towards yellow, with faces occasionally speckled. In 1805 the Stratton herd of S kyrme was sold off, some heifers making up to £42 apiece.

The Haywoods of Clifton-on-Teme go back to 1713 in the matter of cattle raising, for in the will of John Haywood of that date special reference is made to the division of the cattle in the breeding of which "he was a leading man." The color of the Haywood cattle was dark red with very little white. Samuel Haywood bred a rather famous bull, Prizefighter, which got some rare stock and passed into the possession of Purslow Hall, Salop, and on October 1808 when Gwilliam's stock was sold off, a cow and calf were bought by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn for £225 15s., and three bull calves made £169. The whole of the cows averaged £65 8s. 6d. These were the "highest on record" prices paid up to then for cattle for breeding purposes. The merit all goes to the Haywood strains but it is sad to relate that they have lost their distinctive character and to-day, like others, are merged in the general stock of the country.

#### The Powerful Hewer Bulls.

William and John Hwer, father and son whose periods were 1757-1873, are names to conjure with the Hereford cattle up-building. The former obtained five cows and heifers from Tulley of Huntington, and there is a record that he also had "some of Tomkins' prime cattle." Both men were fond of giving their stock the same name and not distinguishing them by numbers, but were content to merely state that they were "old" or "young." There is little doubt that father and son carried on a system of close inbreeding. "The celebrated and justly admired bull, Old Sovereign 404", says an old catalogue, "was the offspring of an own brother and sister and acknowledged to be the best bull ever bred, and the sire and grandsire of more prize cattle at Smithfield than any other bull in the Kingdom." Old Sovereign, however, was used by Lord Sherborne, Lord Ducie, Sir H. Hoskyns, Thos. Jeffries, R. Yeomans, Rogers, Turner, Wells, and hosts of other improvers and "beef makers." Other bulls bred by the Hewers were let out on hire to many herds and their influence became widespread. Their bull Wellington (1815) weighed 2,912 lbs.; the cow, Silk, (1820) one ton; a fat steer 2,912 lbs. and Hamlet (3½ years old), 2,800 lbs. The bull Wellington from the setting on of the tail to the end of the nose was 11 feet and 4 inches long, girth 11 feet 3 inches, across the hips 3 feet 2 inches, and length from the tail to the hip bone 3 feet 2 inches.

John Hwer became a stickler for great scale with quality, and some of his bulls became immense concerns; often weighing from 25 cwt. to over 30 cwt. The General scaled 3,640 pounds when six years old, and he was let for four seasons running at £84 each season. His sire, Governor, was let for £100 a season, but Favourite and Defiance were let for £200 each per season. Hwer had as many as 35 bulls out on hire and some he let to Scotland. He however was paid £500 for Hampton, which he sold in 1835. One bull he sold to Australia in 1840 made 1,000 guineas over there. John Hwer's pet strains were Countess, Lofty, Red Rose and Fanny. Red Rose lived to twenty-three and produced twenty calves and bred twins when seventeen. One bull, lived to and got stock at twenty-one years old. Sovereign to fifteen, and Above All to seventeen years. John Hwer was breeding cattle from 1803 to 1873, and of him it can be said that the wide-spread influence of the breed arose very much from his habit of letting out bulls. All told he got £640 18s. for letting Sovereign; £710 for Lottery; £615 11s. for Lottery 2nd; and £525 for Defiance. The produce of Countess 2nd. was worth £455 to the banking account, but the produce of the cow Lofty brought in £1,289—a fortune in those days.

The Hwer influence was felt strongly in the herds of others whom we may call pioneer improvers at this stage, and particularly Thomas Jeffries, The Grove, the Yeomans, of Howton and Moreton; Mr. Bowen, of Corfton; Mr. Jones, of Breinton; Mr. Turner, of Noke; and Sir Hungerford Hoskyns. Jeffries made the Hwer blood famous. The celebrated bull, Cotmore, calved in 1836 and by Sovereign 404, was bred by Jeffries and was the winner of the first prize at the Oxford Show of the R. A. S. E. in 1839. Cotmore scaled 35 cwt. These were the days of large oxen; to-day we are out for "early maturity" the flag or banner line of the Smithfield Club. Hwer blood, particularly the Sovereign line, prevailed at many successful Royal shows. The best cow at the

Oxford Show of 1839, John Turner's Spot, was a grand-daughter of Sovereign. The prize cow at the Cambridge Royal in 1840, bred and exhibited by Sir H. Hoskyns, was also a daughter of Sovereign; a son of Cotmore himself won at the Bristol Royal in 1842, and S. Aston's mottle-faced bull, Symmetry, the best bull at Northampton in 1847, and Coningsby, the York winner in 1848 were also descended from Sovereign. Hwer's stock, however, pretty well preserved their white faces.

#### Work of Generations.

There were three generations of the Jeffries family concerned in Hereford breeding. Thomas was the outstanding member of them. At Gallier's sale in 1795, Edward Jeffries and Thomas Jeffries were both buyers of stock and their children took up the work, Thomas junior hiring the bulls Lord Henry Byron and Sovereign from Hwer. Sovereign was fifteen when he sired Cotmore. Thomas, the boy, was quick to see that the best course for him to pursue was to infuse Hwer blood in the old Jeffries breeding. Encouraged by his success many others of the best breeders of the day imitated his example and crossed their stock with Hwer bulls. Indeed it is not too much to declare that it is largely owing to Hwer, Jeffries and the Yeoman families that the uniform color and markings of the breed were firmly established. In 1841 Thos. Jeffries sold 54 head at an average of £41 14s.

John Yeoman was the first man of that name to raise Herefords in 1785 and his descendants are with us to-day, still keen on the breed. The stock has come down through many generations and the early Yeomans appeared to like a rather light red coloring, albeit the white face was very clear and pronounced in all their cattle. This real white face made Yeoman's stock prized and spoken of in sale notices as "genuine-bred white-faced cattle."

Sir Hungerford Hoskyns Bart, Harewood Grange did much to improve and extend the breed. His cow Fatrumps, by (Old) Sovereign, won at the Cambridge Royal Show. Sir Hungerford used no fewer than fourteen bulls bred by John Hwer, and a few by John Yeomans. The Harewood Park stock in later years supplied some of the foundation animals in the herd at Hampton Court, another landmark in the late history of the breed.

As time wore on Lord Berwick, William Tudge (Adforton), Thomas and James Rae, W. Monkhouse. (The Stow); J. Roberts, E. and J. Price, Wm. Taylor, and the Turner family took on the great work. The original Turner herd was established in 1780 and the blood was retained by son and grandson. Philip Turner, The Leen, a name to conjure with, being the last. At Mr. Turner's sale in 1883 the herd made £8,899, or an average of £76. The bull, The Grove 3rd., made 810 guineas and was bought by an American, Mr. Culbertson. One of this bull's calves made £278 5s.

The Hon. H. M. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Canada, paid 260 guineas for Rosebloom, sold at the break up of George Pitt's fine herd at Chadnor Court, in 1883. Contemporaries with Mr. Pitt were T. J. Carwardine, (Stocktonbury); Thomas Edwards (Wintercott) and William Hall (Ashton). Cardwardine used bulls of his own breeding (after Stow, Leen and Adforton blendings) and one Stocktonbury-bred bull, Anxiety, proved in U. S. A. one of the most prepotent sires ever imported into that country. Perhaps the most successful sire at Stocktonbury was Lord Wilton (bred by Tudge, at Adforton). His stock made excellent steers at Smithfield on the one hand, and as bull calves his youngsters were unbeatable in the Royal show-ring. This herd became famous in

U. S. A. by reason of the many importations from Stocktonbury. At Carwardine's death in 1884, the sale was held just when the American demand was at its height. Lord Wilton was knocked down to a Mr. Vaughan (it was stated to go to U. S. A.) for 3,800 guineas and the same buyer took a number of fine heifers, but his purchases were not completed.

#### Where Canada Bought.

Early Canadian breeders of Herefords bought cattle from the herds of Messrs. Thos. Duckham (Baysham Court); Thos. Fenn (Stonebrook House); E. Grasett (Wetmore); J. H. Arkwright (Hampton Court); John Hill (Felhampton); E. J. Morris (Stapleton Castle) and W. Price (The Vern) all of whom played a big part in the evolution and perfection of the breed in the Homeland. The Hon. H. M. Cochrane was perhaps the biggest Canadian buyer, and a steer bred by Mr. Fenn, by Romulus, won a £100 sweepstake for the best carcass of any breed at the Chicago Show of 1882, when it was exhibited by C. M. Culbertson. L. L. Bridges, Ontario, bought fifteen Herefords from Mr. Grasett, and Mr. Cochrane was likewise a buyer from the Wetmore herd. Of the Hampton Court herd, the bull, Sir Richard, sold to D. Pierce, Ohio, in 1870, left most excellent progeny in that State. John Hill sold cattle for Canada to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Professor Brown, and Mr. Cochrane, and customers to the Stapleton-Castle herd included J. W. M. Vernon, Tuskingham House, Quebec; Messrs. Mackie & Drew, Oshawa, Ontario, and many breeders in Illinois.

#### Breed Still Progresses.

In the foregoing remarks I have covered years of prolific history making in regard to the breed. It has not gone back one iota since the record-making days of Stocktonbury. It has made new friends in every British colony and except perhaps in Argentina (where it has lost a little ground due to the persistent "boosting" of the Shorthorn and the Angus), I know of no country in the world where the Whiteface does not hold high nay, highest rank as the ideal beef-producing breed. The Hereford grace has stamped itself upon hundreds of nameless native, scrub, and grade stocks the world over. It is coming along particularly fast in South Africa where beef is badly wanted.

That the breed has not gone back, let me say that as I write this article the hammer beats of an auctioneer's sale are ringing in my ears. He is selling off George Butter's herd at Newton, Herefordshire, near Leominster. There comes to me a sound of loud cheering when the last lot goes, a bull, Newton Dogmar sold to the bid of Sir John R. G. Cotterell, Bt., for a bid of 200 guineas. All told, 94 head have aggregated 6,574 guineas, or an average of £73 8s. 7d. apiece. Only a week ago the present possessors of the Wigmore Grange herd averaged £55 17s. for the stock they sold. Prices such as £73 and £55 in days when America tells us directly that her Herefords are as good as, if not better than, ours, and she need buy no more from us, speak highly of the native vitality of the breed.

More Herefords have been exported from Britain in 1916 than for many years past. The "internal" or home trade in the breed has never been brighter or more snappy. New men come along and form new herds and Society sales, at which young stock are dispersed at Hereford, have seen clearances effected sharply and at good paying prices to the vendors. The breed suffers from one thing, the lack of publicity. It needs behind it some journalist who can spin a good yarn and spin it several ways without repeating himself. It's the foreign trade with Canada, Australasia, and South Africa that English Hereford men must look to, and hold in the future. They have a glorious heritage, and if they mess up their chances for the want of push and go methods, it will be their own blame. Herefords are spreading far and wide out and beyond their native heaths. Sixty-three cows and calves have just made 4,309 guineas and fourteen two-year-old heifers have gone for 1,046 guineas. Frank Russell, the official auctioneer, wears a sunny smile. In fact we are each more than pleased with ourselves, for all is well with the Hereford breed. I'll end with a "quote" from my journalistic patron Saint, George Borrow:

"There's night and day, brother,  
Both sweet things;  
Sun, moon and stars, brother,  
All sweet things;  
There's likewise a wind on the Heath,  
Life is very sweet, brother!"

Life to-day is very sweet with my Hereford brothers. There's a wind on the Heath, and, as the Gipsy asked, who would wish to die?



First-Prize Group of Three Hereford Bulls at Buenos Aires, 1916.



# The Partnership of Farm and Forest—By Robson Black.

The Farm and Forest were both twins, with equal rights in the great Canadian Estate, and not the slightest reason or desire to live in disagreement. What farmer begrudges the service rendered by the silver and coal and nickel mines, or the fisheries on either seaboard? This is indeed a land of many businesses, in which any developer of a natural source of wealth, be it the land, the mines, the fisheries, the forests, is playing benefactor to his generation. We are poor stewards, indeed, if we cannot extract from each of the natural gifts of Providence the maximum wealth and service, without trying to turn agreeable servants into quarrelsome rivals.

I have emphasized the identity of interest as between farm and forest for a good reason. The older days of Canada bred a notion in the minds of men and women that tree life was a cumberer of the ground, that forest fires were a blessing in clearing lands, that the lumberman was a predatory creature, appropriating some easy money without much effort, and that Canada owned so much timber that nothing could reduce our superplenty. The forest, of course, had no spokesman. Where agricultural experts by the hundred flourished and preached the common-sense claims of agriculture, not a single forestry expert put in an appearance in Canada until a very few years ago. Any misrepresentation of the quantity of our remaining forests, the innocence of forest fires and careless lumbering was accepted at face value, for there was none to argue against it. The forest has been our most shamefully treated national resource. Demanding quite as much scientific management as husbandry in order to produce highest dividends, it has been treated like a crop of front-lawn dandelions that deserve extermination. Had the growing of forests been looked upon as a department of agriculture, which it most truly is, we would have applied our brains to it twenty years ago as to crop rotation and pure-bred stock.

Crops are crops, whether trees or wheat. There may be a conflict of opinion as to placing oats or wheat on a certain acre in a certain latitude. But there never can be much conflict about the tree crop. It grows on all soils, but is content to grow where cereals would wither. The true conservationist, therefore, regards forest crops in this manner: give to the farmer for field crops every acre in the Dominion on which such things will flourish. But about fifty or sixty per cent. of the whole area of Canada is not fit for field crops, and will not pay the plowman his salt. Shall we leave that sixty per cent as desert or put it to work? By all means put it to work—the only work it will do—growing timber. While the farm land earns the nation an enormous income each year, keep the timber land, the thin-soiled rocky areas covered with productive crops of trees, earning a second monster income.

Let us see how this partnership of farm and forest works out in practice. Let the reader of this article think over the number and variety of uses to which wood is applied. He will include his house and barns, his furniture, floors and fuel, fence posts, wagons, barrels, boxes, pails, churns, plows and general implements, seeding and harvesting machinery; and an almost endless array of other necessities trace their origin to the tree. We have not space here to consider the monumental value of forests in guarding the even flow of streams, in the prevention of floods, cyclones, and insect plagues and their moderating influence upon climate. For all these friendly and indispensable services the forest has asked of us no penny of compensation, no tariff concession, no guarantee of bonds. It is the easiest money we Canadians will ever lay our hands on.

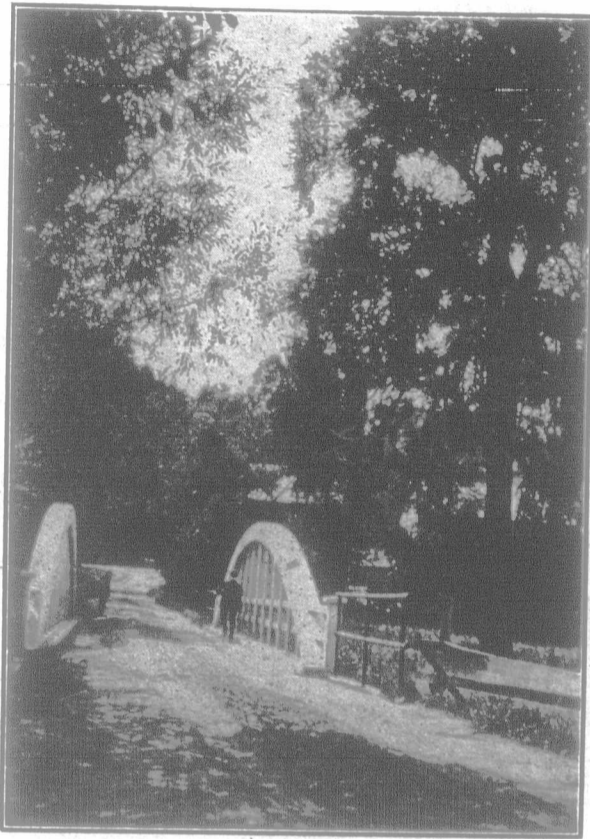
The forest, to a more direct degree, has furnished

Canada with a lumber and paper-making industry of vast proportions. Our wood manufacturers put into circulation about \$180,000,000 every year. Twenty years ago we sent to the United States paper exports worth exactly \$91.00. To-day we deliver to them 1,500 tons of paper a day produced from Canadian logs, and worth about 25 million dollars annually. These wood-using industries support 110,000 workmen, and pay them over \$40,000,000 a year in wages. Five thousand factories from coast to coast keep open on the hope of an abundant and never-failing wood supply. These thousands of industries, with their armies of workmen, constitute a ready-to-hand market for Canadian farm produce. Their operations afford winter employment for numbers of farmers. At no point is there a conflict of interests, whether in the soil the forest occupies or in the needs it serves. May it be mentioned, too, that

more of the tragedies of misplaced settlement and abandoned farms. Every province of Canada should have a careful soil survey preceding settlement. Until that is done and until entire communities are transported from their present hang-dog surroundings to lands that will give them crops, we cannot expect to take medals as agricultural managers.

We perceive in these stirrings of a few governments some recognition of the forest's claim for scientific study and a clear-headed plan of business management and development. It is high time such action was thought of. No farmer wants to think of a timber famine and soaring lumber bills. Neither does he invite the ruin of the great wood-using industries for lack of supplies. In both cases he will be a grievous loser. Yet our total of accessible timber is not large; we have only about one-quarter what is possessed by the United States. We have burned about five times as much as we have cut. With a population of a few millions we have allowed our once splendid areas of white pine to be scoured into a remnant of timber berths. Yet, knowing these things, we beckon to Europe for ten or twenty millions of lumber-using immigrants. How shall we supply them, if we are heading for exhaustion on our present basis of population? These are questions none of us can ignore. The farmers of Northwestern China ignored them and to-day you may see stretches of hundreds of miles, denuded of forests and stripped of farms. The farmers of Palestine and Syria, Greece, Central Spain and Italy gave forest management no heed and were driven out by flood and drouth, wind storms, plagues of insects, and the scarcity of fuel and the commonest wood supplies for farm and home. In the Empire of India, the mass of people are agriculturists, but wood is so scarce that prices run to \$100 a thousand feet, and the families content themselves with mud shelters, primitive working methods and wages of a few cents a day. Wherever we go over the earth we learn that the balance of Nature cannot be disturbed without disastrous consequences. Where the forest is swept away, the farm follows.

What is the duty of the Canadian public toward their forest possessions? First, to guard them against fire. One would think that governments, as public trustees, would have thrown an insurance policy about such indispensable possessions, but the truth is that we are only in the primer class in fire guarding. We have enough good examples, as in parts of Quebec and all of British Columbia to show that bush fires can be put out of business, and forested country rendered safe for human life and property. But these wide-awake examples were the result of sound organization of rangers and the control by a system of "permits" over settlers clearing fires. For lack of rangers, lack of organization, lack of any supervision or control over settlers' fires, the Province of Ontario was treated to the Porcupine Fire in 1911 which cost 84 lives, and the Claybelt Horror of 1916 with a loss of 262 lives and millions of dollars in property. There is very little reliable information on forest fires of past or present, and this has hidden from the public the incredible losses they have sustained. We have shielded ourselves with the notions that forest fires were visitations of Providence, and that plenty of timber remained. If any reader of this article takes comfort in the possibilities of re-planting the forests in the wake of irretrievable fire damage, it is well for him to remember that planting forests with tiny seedlings costs about \$11 an acre, while protecting the full grown forests of giant pine or Douglas Fir against burning, costs only half a cent an acre. The forest fire is the biggest thief in Canada to-day. It feeds upon the indecision of governments just as governments avoid preventive action by the indecision of the easy-going voter. Any government, that wills it so can put a stop to forest fires, for we are lagging behind every well-governed country in the world in the sane use of our forest resources.



Birrell's Bridge, York Mills, Ont.

the treasuries of the Dominion, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, take toll to the extent of \$7,500,000 a year from lumbering operations, and thereby hold direct taxation at arm's length.

A good illustration has just come to hand from New Brunswick. The Government of that Province has authorized what amounts to a double survey of the whole provincial area now under forest growth. Rather than locate new settlers ignorantly by a paper map, the authorities will be able to put their hand on every square mile of agricultural soil and know positively that it will bear crops and is worth opening up. They will also possess detailed information as to every acre that will grow nothing but timber, and can intelligently mark off such lands from any chance of settlement. Thus, at a stroke, the future agricultural development of New Brunswick is encouraged, the revenues from timber lands are assured, and there need not be any



Logging with Oxen, Bear River, N. S.



A Northern Ontario Lumber Camp.



## Argentina and Its Wonderful Live Stock—By Robert Miller.

Argentina and its live stock is a big subject for a short article, for an interesting volume could be written about that great South American Republic, and scarcely touch what is known in the north regarding it. The story of its live stock would make a big volume, one of the most interesting for the lovers of animal life that could be written. It would not only be interesting but it would be encouraging and inspiring to those who have at heart the desire to improve the domestic animals.

Agriculture in the Argentine to be discussed or described intelligently, would have to be dealt with very much in detail, not only in its different branches but with regard to the different crops grown in the various climates and soils. The soil, invariably deep and fertile, the climate always temperate, and the rainfall varied from a liberal supply to none at all, furnish the variety and uncertainty, that are attached to agriculture throughout the world.

The seasons are the opposite from ours for September is their early spring, and it is their winter wheat that is now proving such a disappointment, because of the drouth that has existed in the wheat-growing country for five or six months.

Just a word here about one feature of farming in the Argentine, that impressed itself forcibly on us. They have the best fences in the world, made of the best woven wire, with posts of a very hard wood that never decays, splendidly built and perfectly kept, they give us a lesson that we might learn to advantage. Some day we may be importing their wood, of which they have unlimited quantities, for fence posts and railway ties.

It was because of their great live-stock interests that my companions were asked to go, and it is of their live stock that I started to write to you and your readers.

Many years ago the writer met, year after year, at the principal shows and sales in Great Britain, the men who were buying the animals for export to the Argentine, and it was then that I formed an opinion of what the outcome would be. We could not tell whether the most was being made from the material that was bought, but we could see that the judgment was good, that the pluck and perseverance of the buyers and their backers deserved the greatest measure of success. Now we know that the skill used on the estancias was as great as that of the buyers, and the result is a possible show such as is partially pictured in the parade photographed so well by the men that have learned how in Buenos Aires.

A part of Palermo Park, in which the show is held, is fitted beautifully and permanently with splendid buildings for the purpose, and they were filled to capacity with animals of all the useful kinds, but the show was centred around the Shorthorn cattle, with the Lincoln sheep as an ambitious second. Thoroughbred horses for breeding winners on the finest track that I have ever seen, which is another part of Palermo Park, afford great interest too, but horses for utility are not of much importance in the Argentine. There is little interest in rearing them, chiefly I believe because of the distant market and the natural adaptability of the men, the soil and the climate for growing cattle and sheep.

Strange as it may seem the Latin races are not great breeders or improvers of their live stock in their native countries, but they are naturally inclined to cattle breeding on a big scale, and the estancias of Argentina, all of them large, some running into hundreds of thousands of acres, seem to be their ideal and they have been more successful than any other great body of men in improving the cattle and sheep with which their great tracts of land are stocked.

One hundred thousand acres of land would not be mentioned as extraordinary, for many of the breeding establishments have that much good land, all fenced to perfection, with good, well-built open sheds for the young bulls, the stock bulls, and perhaps for a few calving cows. If sheep or horses are bred as well, up-to-date, sensible buildings are provided. In every instance such places are kept, together with the occupants,

in perfect condition. Each of the cattle and horses is perfectly groomed, and all are perfectly bedded with good, clean straw and every straw in place. Each animal is exercised and taught to show itself every day, and all are fed from birth in the way to bring out the best that is in them.

Again I will point to the parade of Shorthorn bulls as a part of the result. One hundred of them, all that could be accommodated in the ring for the inspection of the President of Argentina and the great gathering of leading men and leading women too, of that country. There were seven hundred more Shorthorn bulls in the

stalls, almost any one of which could be classed as a good bull, all over fourteen months and nearly all under four years old and all registered in their carefully kept records, under the supervision of the Rural Society, the strongest body of men in the Argentine, and the strongest and most influential organization of farmers in any country. It is there that farming and stock-raising are recognized by all, to be the first and foremost industry in any country that has a fertile soil.

In the hotels, on the streets, in the theatres, every place where men or women met, the cattle show and the champions were the leading subjects, and why not?

Eight hundred Shorthorn bulls, as well as a goodly number of Hereford, Angus, Red Polled, Jersey and other dairy breeds, gathered together to be placed in order of merit, and then, with few exceptions, to be sold to good breeders, to place with good herds of cows, to breed bulls for use in the larger herds, where good steers are bred by the thousand. These are sold to Armour & Swift and others, to be prepared in the best possible way for the world's markets.

We need not be surprised that in Buenos Aires, a beautiful city of 1,600,000 inhabitants, the placing of the champion and prize ribbons is an event of deepest interest, for the leading breeders are the leading men in the city, and the welfare of every man, woman and child depends on the successful production of good cattle and sheep in the coming years.

The judgment and courage displayed by the importers, the skill and perseverance of the breeders, their deep and unflinching interest in their work, have made it possible to make such a show, away beyond what I expected, and I expected a wonder. So far as the bulls are concerned (and it is practically a bull show) we might join the four best shows in all other countries, and they would not make a strong second—bred from the best that money could buy, reared and kept in the most natural way, fed on the best that can be produced, handled by men that are skilled in their work, every animal ready to do its utmost.

Eight hundred bulls of one breed, shown in eight classes, with three months as the limit of difference in age for each class—it was a big task for Judge Dean C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa Agricultural College, but he was equal to it. He did splendid work; the exhibitors accepted his verdicts like the good sportsmen that they are, and the great throng of interested men, who watched the work from morning until night, were liberal in their compliments regarding it.

The champion bull, "Camp Hero," was not sold but retained for use in the herd of his breeder and owner, Senor Pedro T. Pages, who judged at the International this year. The reserve for champion, bred by Sir Herbert Leon, in England, and shown in his name, was sold for \$21,000 gold. The first-prize bull, two and a half years old, sold for \$23,100 gold. Perhaps 750 bulls would be sold to average \$1,500 gold each. I mention the gold, for an Argentinian dollar is worth but 42 cents. The highest price for which a bull has been sold in South America was \$80,000 in their money, or \$33,600 in our money.

There were hundreds of bulls in quarantine and in sale stables near; they too would be sold privately or by auction.

The champion female was Flower of Durazno, owned by P. & A. Olivera. She is a beautiful yearling. The reserve champion was bred and owned by C. E. & B. Duggan, the brothers who own the Cruickshank herd. The heifer is a Cruickshank Rose of Autumn. Senor C. E. Duggan also judged at Chicago this year.

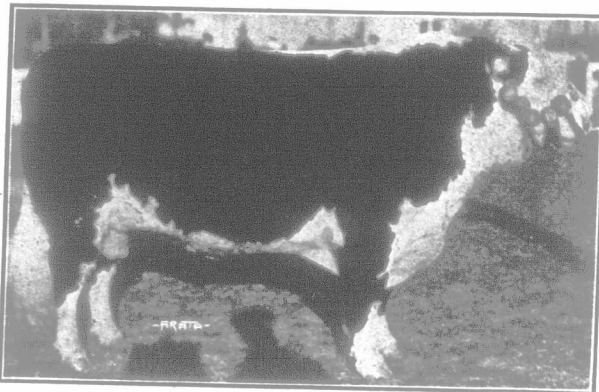
Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle were fairly good, but the classes were not large.

F. W. VanNatta, of Fowler, Ind., until recently one of the leading breeders of Herefords in the United States, showed that he is at home in the judging ring for he placed them promptly and in a way that satisfied the people.

In the Clydesdale classes there were a few good



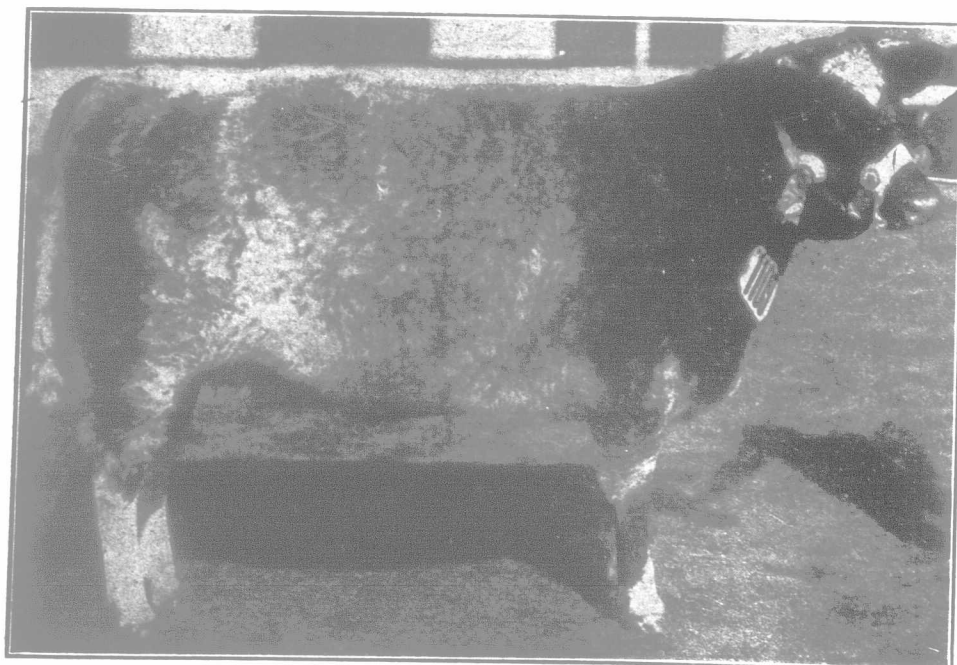
Champion Lincoln Ram, Sold for \$1,680 (Gold) at Twelve Months Old.



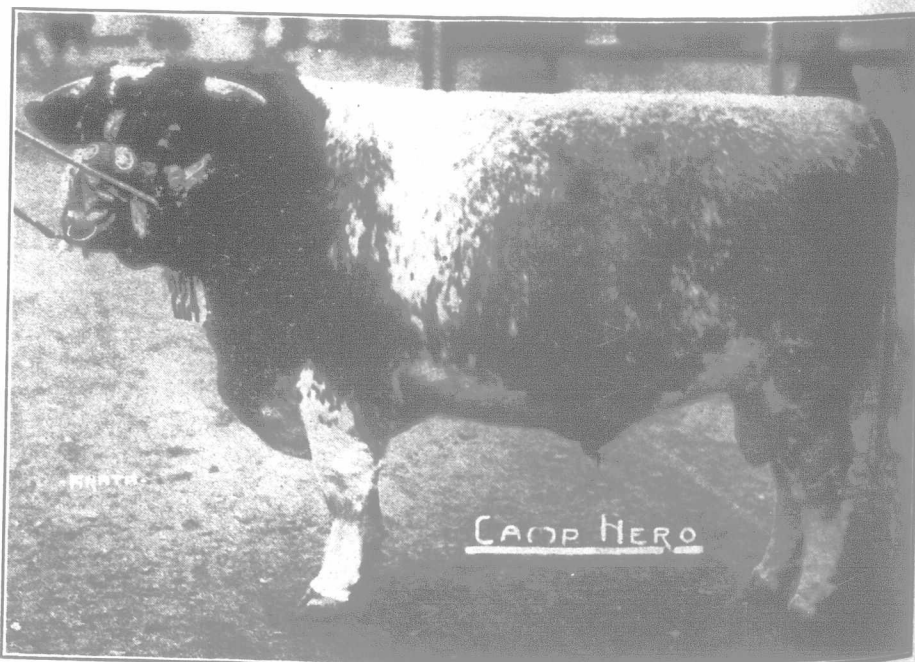
Grand Champion Hereford Bull at Buenos Aires Aged Three Years.



Reserve Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, Aged 18 Months. Sold for \$21,000 (Gold).



Grand Champion Female at Buenos Aires, One Year Old.



Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, Buenos Aires, Calved May 5, 1914.



animals, but little interest is taken in breeding draft horses. The Shires and Percherons, furnished but moderate classes, and, while there are some fair specimens there are few that could by any means be considered remarkable.

The sheep list contains all the breeds or nearly so, but the Lincoln show is the sheep show.

There were 18 pens of three Lincoln rams over one year, nothing outstanding in them, for this class is not their chief one and it is never so strong as the next.

There were 67 pens of ram lambs, three in each, a wonderful lot, all just about 12 months old, for August and September are the months of lambing.

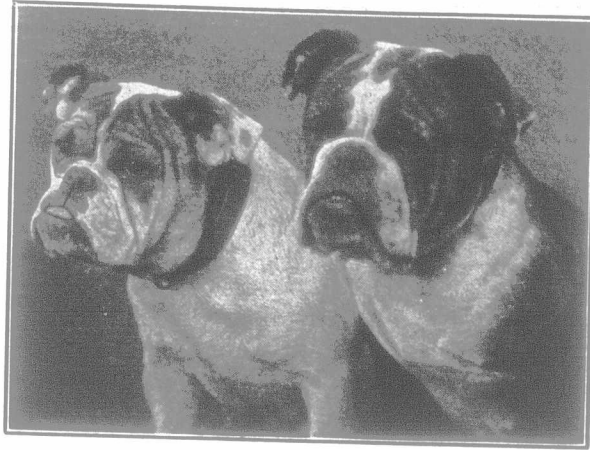
For wool, for flesh, for breed character, nothing more could be asked. The four pens placed first in the list, were descended from sheep imported from New Zealand. I can remember when their ancestors were being selected in England by the New Zealand buyers, because of their long, fine and lustrous wool. No more perfect fleeces have I seen. The head covering was as perfect as I have ever seen on Cotswolds. The champion ram, not taken from a prize pen, sold for \$1,680, gold. He is a wonderful ram with great size and bone, his mates were not, of course, so good or they would have been first in class. Other rams sold for from \$500 to \$700 each. Ewe lambs were extra good, and there were seventeen pens with three each. The tendency is always to keep the best females, so that they are not shown extensively; we might copy our Argentine friends to good advantage in that practice.

Many breeders in Canada think it would be a good thing for us to have a market for breeding cattle in the Argentine. It might stimulate the production of more really good animals, for that is the only kind that will ever pay their way in that market, but as it is now we have none of that kind to spare; we should use them all and more too. There are too many bulls going there from Great Britain and from the United States, that are only fit for the range and that are sold for use there, and they are not nearly so good as many pure-bred but unregistered bulls of their own breeding that are sold or used for ranching purposes.

The Argentine market is the best in the world for a real, outstanding Shorthorn bull or a Lincoln ram, but I believe that more can be done for ourselves and for our country by cultivating our own market so it will absorb the best and encourage the production of more of that

class. We need them here more than they are needed in the Argentine.

I would not like to close this story without speaking of the men who have made that great country, and of the young men who are going to make it greater still—big men in every way, men with great ideas and the ability to carry them into effect; hospitable and generous to a fault. There is something in that warm Latin blood that makes such men; we should admire and appreciate it, and those who know it do so in heaping measure. They have so many features that we might copy, and we with our cold blood in the north might have something to give them in exchange, so that both would be the winners if we had the distance shortened by a good line of ships, between the two countries. If the



'Nough Said!

ties were strengthened between us, and we could join together just for the purpose of making the most of this wonderful continent, and at the same time join with the other countries here that would not refuse to help with the white man's burden, what a work we could do.

If some strong hand, capable of joining the great forces that could help, could only be found, and after joining them would lead them in the task of making the most of this New World, what a world in itself it could be made. We have the elements, how can they be made use of for the benefit of mankind?

### From Somewhere in France.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I recently received half a dozen copies of "The Farmer's Advocate" from a friend with whom I hired for a while, when in Canada.

When I tell you that we have been in action continuously on this front since September 9th and that, in the push and rush of the advance, reading matter was almost impossible to obtain, you will doubtless realize how welcome the papers were. Apart, however, from this, there is much interesting and valuable information stored between those good, old, yellow covers. From beginning to end one cannot find a single article which might be considered waste of space; the Editorial page invariably contains some trite remarks on topical subjects, but there is a pleasing absence of abuse of government officials, and a refreshing absence of political cant so much in evidence in nearly all daily papers and many so-called agricultural or business periodicals whose aims should be above party politics.

With regard to the other articles there is always a most useful veterinary article by "Whip", which those who have the space would do well to preserve for future reference. The live stock outlook seems exceptionally bright and the insistent urging to keep the young females should have the desired effect. The reports of the exhibitions are instructive and the illustrations of winning stock excellent.

The "Young Farmer's" page is also very interesting and should prove of immense value in keeping boys on the land. Space forbids mention of further details, but one should mention the high standard of advertisements, a feature of which is the lack of the "get rich quick" mail-order style so common in American magazines and so often of fraudulent nature. I am eagerly looking forward to the next consignment of papers and hope to write again in the future on different subjects.

GNR. J. F. HEAD.

### Best at the Price.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for five years. No other farm paper can beat the Advocate at the price.

York Co., Ont.

ROSS E. RATCLIFF.



Over 100 Shorthorn Bulls in the Ring at Buenos Aires, the World's Greatest Bull Show.



## The Life of a Scotch Shepherd—By Margaret Rain.

The south of Scotland is traversed by many beautiful rivers, celebrated in song and story, and these streams, with their numerous tributaries, form the dales Nithsdale, Annandale, Teviotdale, and the rest, of the romantic borderland. Once this countryside was inhabited by the most unruly and lawless men in Britain; so lawless were they on both sides of the border that much of the land was the King's Forest, as settled agricultural life was proved to be impossible. Still the people of Ettrick proudly call their home "the Forest." In these days when the Barons and Lairds who inhabited the ruined



His Charge.

"peels" which are scattered all over the borders were not united in a raid against their English neighbors, men of their own blood and race, they were fighting with one another. We read of "Jock Graham" lifting forty-one head of his neighbor's cattle and also cutting down his ash trees. No doubt his neighbor, a Johnston of that ilk, would retaliate by "lifting" some of Mr. Graham's stock as opportunity offered. It will be seen that gentlemen with these pleasant little ways could not be expected to enjoy a peaceful pastoral life, or find interest in agricultural experiments. It is consequently no surprise to us to read that till very recent times little attention was paid to agriculture in Scotland, and both Arthur Young and, at an earlier date, Dr. Johnson give us rather a sad account of the state of the country when they visited it.

Since these days great changes have taken place. Among the green hills of the borderland the men, who formerly raided the herds of their neighbors, set themselves to improve the native breeds of both sheep and cattle, and now sheep and oxen bred there are the "prime Scots" we read of at Smithfield. When the railways came through these districts the black cattle gave place to Ayrshire cows, as this speedy means of transit made it possible for even these hill farmers to supply milk to the gradually increasing centres of population in their districts. This, however, is a business that the older class of farmers took up very reluctantly, and frequently other men came from distant parts of Scotland and offered higher rents, which forced the old race of men either to enter into competition with them or go away. So it happens that in the deep glens among the hills where the Cheviot sheep lives there are fewer changes than in the lower country where the valleys are wider and enclosed land and big farm houses take the place of the little white cottages where the shepherds have their homes. Perhaps it is on account of this isolation and of the fact that the shepherd is by nature a conservative that the old ways persist longer among a pastoral people than an agricultural. For these men of the moors along with the names of the old moss troopers, Scott, Elliot, Graham, Johnston, Bell, retain some of their vigorous character. They are a peaceful race now, and no longer is it necessary to make an unfortunate gentleman "Warden of the Border," a kind of high-class policeman in spite of his high sounding name, who certainly had cause to sing with our friend of Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera that a "Policeman's life is not a happy one."

It has been found better on economical principles to increase the size of the sheep farms. The farmers themselves as a rule, live on farms where there is a portion of agricultural land, and only come occasionally to the higher glens where the shepherds live. The cottages are usually little white houses built of stone, and generally their site is in some sheltered spot beside running water. Sometimes the house or houses where farmers lived when the farms were smaller are inhabited by the shepherds. They are often of a fair size but as absolutely without what we might call modern conveniences as the smaller cottages are. Long before you reach them you begin to smell the "peat reek," and if you have the smallest claim on the hospitality of one of these moorland homes you are lucky. That whiff of the comfortable smell of burning peat will conjure up a picture of home life you can never forget, having once, if even for a little while, formed a part of it. One who had seen much of life and whose opinion was worth having, said that the best company in the world was the real aristocrat and the hill shepherd. Perhaps this is because in both cases their position is assured. "My lord, my folk have lived as long in this countryside as your ain, and been as much respected" said a shepherd's wife to an Earl, and this expresses their position exactly.

No new tenant can afford to turn away a good shepherd as they, of all the peasantry, have a position of permanence.

Looking at the picturesque figure of the shepherd with his plaid on his shoulder, accompanied by the ever present Collie, you think this surely is an easy life. Perhaps he may be leaning against the stone dyke, which divides his farm from another, chatting with his neighbor, then you say certainly this is ideal. If you have occasion to walk a mile or so with this seemingly leisurely person, you will find that his long step gets over the hilly ground in a way that will surprise and perhaps embarrass you. As a rule, with strangers he has not much to say; he practices that virtue of silence which Carlyle, one of the most copious talkers of his time, praised so eloquently. Beyond a few questions as to who you are and where you are going, he will say but little. Every wayfarer is sure of a welcome in his home, for among these people hospitality is the rule, and once you get acquainted you are certain of kindness elsewhere unknown. There by the peat fire, while "the wife" is preparing an elaborate meal, you may hear stories of his life among these hills, of tales that his father has told, the wife breaking in occasionally with her experiences. Uneventful the lives are now-a-days, but when "my father and the auld maister" had to cross the hills to and from the Cumberland Fairs, carrying hundreds of pounds in their pockets, these were the stirring times. The little roadside inns where they stayed were of no good repute, and more than once they would be fired at from behind some shelter and would have to ride fast to make good their escape. There were fewer roads then, chiefly the bridle paths were used which the smugglers frequented even in recent times. No more do they cross these wild hills, and the roads they travel are safe, but still at certain times the shepherds have to drive their sheep for days by moorland roads known only to themselves.

The busiest time in the shepherd's year is of course the lambing, which, in high land, begins in April. Long before daylight he is out on the hill and he seldom returns from his last round till after eleven o'clock at night. He snatches his food and sleep as he can get them. During this time, from three to four weeks, he has the help of a highly paid assistant "the lambing herd." This is generally a man with a great aptitude for the business, but a dislike to settled employment. In spring he goes to the "lambing" mostly to the same farm. Later he will have clippings, which in these hills are the scene of a general gathering, a kind of festival. Later still the "lambing herd" will help the sportsmen who come to the district to shoot grouse and pheasants. The shepherd, although having a real liking for these men, has a good-natured contempt for such an unsettled way of living, and alludes to him condescendingly as "puir Peter or Wat," or whatever his name may be.

After the lambing is past, though the ewes and young lambs require attention, the shepherd has more regular hours and he and his family go every Sunday to church. Forty years ago his dog was as regular an attender as he, and as well behaved. On cold days the two of them, after making a round of the hill, would walk the long miles to church. To give you an idea of the distances, one woman in apologizing to her minister for irregular attendance said she left home at nine for the twelve o'clock service, and as she always had to have a cup of tea from someone in the village, it was five o'clock before she got home. Yet this woman would spend all this

time certainly once in three weeks all the year round. It was suggested to her that she should attend the Free Church, also Presbyterian and which was only about three miles in another direction from her home. To this she gave an emphatic negative. "I never did like the Free Kirk, though I have nae ill will to it, and as you say there is guid folks gang to it. There's guid in all things, as I was reading in a book the young herd brought to the library, even in the greatest criminals, if ye ken whaur to look for it. But I'll gang to my ain Kirk or bide at hame and read my Book." For four



Rough-haired Collies—Workers Used in the Border Flocks.

hill miles this woman, and there are many like her, trudged over a bridle track over which only a cart without springs could be driven, before she reached the parish road three miles from the church.

A Scotch "clipping" would make a chapter by itself. From all quarters the sheep are gathered to some convenient place and shepherds and their dogs come from all the neighboring valleys; farmers, too, each man bringing his sheep shears and store of good humor with him. There is such an exhilaration in the mountain air and the jolly company that the liquid refreshments which are handed round at intervals hardly seem to be needed. In the farmhouse, preparations for dinner are going on, and presently this is sent out and after a short rest the work goes on again. As that country is full of sheep, the shepherds at this time have all the social intercourse they need. Then come the Fairs, the first in August, when the best wether lambs are driven away to market and nowadays sold by auction. The air is filled with the melancholy bleating of the mothers they will never see again. At intervals during the autumn these sales go on till all the lambs are sold. The ewe lambs intended to keep up the stock are sent away to lower ground for the winter, and return in spring to run with their mothers on the hills till they become mothers of the flock. During all this busy season there is other work on the hills to be attended to. The peats have to be cut and dried by various processes, then brought to the home and built into stacks thatched with rushes or heather. There is hay to be made both for



Blackfaces.



the sheep in case of a hard winter, and for the shepherd's own cows, of which he generally has two and their followers. The hay is just the natural grass of the hills, and the only shelter these hardy little Cheviots ever get is that the hay stack which is to feed them in very severe weather is enclosed in a stone wall, and sometimes there are other little enclosures which are used to separate the ewes from the lambs. The theory is that unless it is absolutely necessary it is better that the sheep should seek such mosses and plants as they can themselves find.

Do these men ever consciously feel the beauty of their surroundings? On a spring day these hills are inexpressibly lovely. The fleeting shadows of the clouds on the green expanse, the cry of the moor birds, "Whaups and Peesweeps" we call them, and the names suit, the lark's matchless song as it soars high in the air, "Bird of the Wilderness" the Ettrick Shepherd calls it, but perhaps Shelley caught the spirit of its song when he wrote:

"Hail to thee, blythe spirit  
Bird thou never wert."

No wonder the Scot loves his native land and turns his thoughts towards home wherever he wanders.

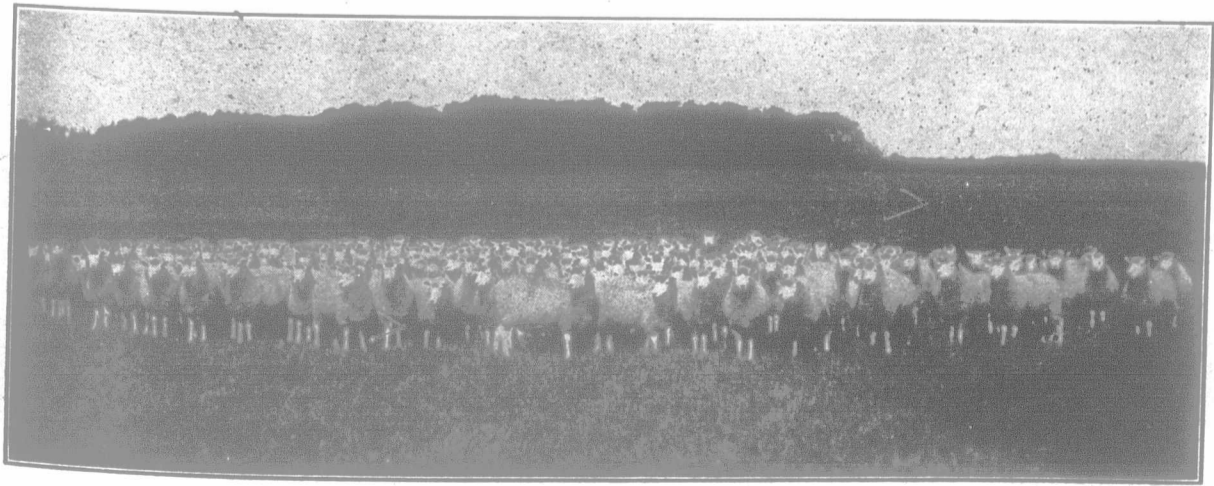
Tragedies there are too in these lone hills. In one home a boy has been lost in the snow within a short distance of his home. There he lay, holding in his dead hand a parcel for his mother—his last present—for days buried in the snow. Now he lies in the little churchyard among the hills, among the ashes of those who were dear to him. It is said that owing to the want of anything very striking in the landscape that it is more dangerous to be out in a storm here than in a part of the country where the hills are steeper and the features of the landscape more striking.

During the long winter evenings these men of the hills find time to read, and I daresay in their lonely walks and vigils they have time to reflect. Their humor is generally of a peculiarly dry Scotch kind, that is, if we concede humor to the Scot. But it is not principally out of books that these men get their knowledge. It is from direct contact with Nature in all her moods and a close and highly cultivated habit of observation. This last is to some extent a gift. A man who can know the face of several hundred sheep and can read the face of the sky as we would read a book, is certainly one of no mean acquirements.

The shepherd's wife, too, deserves a word for in that menage she is of the greatest importance. Generally she is rather a matter-of-fact person, and always a very busy one. When, some years ago, much was written in the papers about rural depopulation, and Sir Rider Haggard made investigations all over the country, it was said that the loneliness of the country life was what was driving the people into the towns. One who knew the shepherds well thought that surely the wife of a hill shepherd should, if anyone could, be the person to feel lonely, so he made a point of getting into conversation with some of them on this subject. Not one ever felt lonely; the day was always too short for what they had to do. It is seldom that there are no children at shepherds' houses, but at last he came upon a woman who had none, who lived, moreover, seven or eight miles from any village, but she, too, never felt lonely, nor knew what ennui was. Evidently the "divine discontent" has not been awakened here. It is well in these restless times to know that some, at least, have found the niche that suits them. In some of these people the old border spirit is alive. They frequently go out into the world, and, if not so happy as their fathers, do also good work in it. One herd laddie, Professor Murray, became one of the greatest Oriental scholars of his time. Still, men of his blood and name tend their sheep on the hills where he was born. Brilliant soldiers have left these little, quiet glens, many of whom will never return. Again, as after Flodden

"There is sighing and moanin'  
In ilka green loanin'  
For the Flowers o' the Forest  
Are a' wede away."

True it is, for the Roll of Honor of the Scottish Borders is almost the roll call of the regiment. It is hard to kill the old fighting blood of the border. May the other good qualities of its inhabitants wear as well.



The Flock.

## Diseases of Animals—Their Relationship to the Health of Man.

By Chas. H. Higgins, B. Sc., D. V. S.

War and pestilence from time immemorial have been the curses of human existence. Until August 1914 we all believed that the former was gradually being eliminated through the scientific measures under development for its restriction, while our increased knowledge of the latter rendered its extensions of less import than at any period of human existence. Our ideals, regarding warfare, have been sadly dis-

are most interested, with a very brief description will be given.

**Actinomycosis**, is a disease affecting cattle and hogs which sometimes affects man. It is quite a common affection of cattle, known as lumpy jaw, wooden tongue, etc. It also may affect hogs. While rarely producing death it causes an unthriftiness, greatly depreciating the value of the affected animal. It is not known to be directly communicable to man although hospital records indicate its comparatively frequent occurrence. A similar disease in cattle is known as actinobacillosis and has been described as occurring in the Argentine, France and Canada. This latter has not been proven to exist in man. The difference between actinomycosis and actinobacillosis is such that it cannot be positively differentiated, except by laboratory investigations.

**Anaphylaxis or Serum Disease**, is contracted by man through the injection of serum in the treatment of human diseases such as diphtheria or tetanus (lock jaw). It demonstrates that there is a particular susceptibility or sensitiveness on the part of the individual to horses. Sometimes this susceptibility or sensitiveness is so great that the individual becomes ill when near horses, the reaction in such a case coming from the odor. It is not a definite infection but due to a reaction in the blood which we do not fully understand at the present time.

**Anthrax**, is a disease which may affect any animal, but it is usually seen with more frequency in sheep, horses, cattle, swine and man. It is one of the oldest diseases of which we have a record. It is mentioned by Moses in Exodus IX:9. Homer, Ovid, Plutarch, Virgil, Pliny and others have described it in their writings. It exists in all countries and latitudes. At times it has been very destructive to human life as well as to animals. Near Naples, in 1617, 60,000 people are reported to have died of this disease. About 1770, 15,000 persons perished within six weeks in San Domingo. It is believed that these human deaths were probably the result of eating the carcasses of animals dead from the disease.

The middle of the nineteenth century saw a marked progress in the study of this malady, a result of the improvement of microscopes. Its causative organism was demonstrated and later grown artificially outside the animal body. Unknown features were gradually unfolded in this research and in 1882 Pasteur gave to the world a vaccine for the protection of animals against its fatal effects. This vaccine during the thirty odd years that have intervened has not undergone material improvement. Recently, however, a curative serum has been produced which may assist greatly in protecting animals sufficiently to prevent their deaths during a serious outbreak. The human beings most liable to contract anthrax are those engaged in handling materials which may contain its organisms such as hides, wool, horns and hoofs from carcasses dead from the disease. Anthrax having once appeared on a farm may again cause deaths at irregular intervals providing susceptible animals are present and the climatic conditions are such that its organism may propagate under natural conditions. Reasonable safety may be assured by compliance with the sanitary police regulations prescribed by the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

**Bubonic Plague**, the scourge known as "black death" that decimated the population of Europe during the Middle Ages has for the past sixteen years caused anxiety, owing to its occurrence, not only in the Orient, but also in the British Isles and in the Western United States on this continent. No cases, however, have been reported in Canada. The method of transmission may be by direct contact with an affected human being but the most dangerous feature is, that rats and ground squirrels contract the disease. The fleas harbored by the rats and ground squirrels become infected and on the death of their hosts seek new fields one of which is man. When such an infected flea gains access to the human, for want of a better victim, a direct inoculation may occur followed by the serious illness and probable death of the individual.

**Cow-pox**, a disease of cattle is readily communicated to man. This fact has deprived small-pox of its terrors as the vaccination of the human with cow-pox effectively prevents the danger of contracting the more serious affection. Thus there is an infection contracted from animals that has proven a blessing in disguise through the safeguarding of thousands of lives.

**Foot-and-Mouth Disease**, may affect all ruminants such as cattle, sheep, goats, etc., and may further be communicated to the human being. The principal means of communication is through the flesh and milk from infected animals. We in Canada have not been confronted with cases of this disease in animals or men, although at times cases have been perilously near our borders.

**Glanders**, a disease of horses, is always a menace to men who are required to care for this very serviceable beast, when infected. Through efficient legislative restrictions it has been practically stamped out in Canada. A great many cases have been reported in man, some of which have been observed in this country. In man it is very loathsome affection and the suffering



The Shepherd.

illustrated, yet our increased knowledge of disease enables us to overcome its ravages through prevention and control.

The diseases of animals have always borne a very close relationship to the health of man and we have records antedating the Christian era. At this early period army camps imposed certain sanitary restrictions having as their object the safeguarding of the health of warriors through precautions exercised toward the prevention of the spread of animal diseases to man, by contact, or by the consumption of unwholesome food. A careful study of the edicts of this early period reveals that in many respects their codes, though formulated on a very imperfect knowledge of disease, in a large measure protected them against the affections more commonly transmitted in a variety of ways.

To enumerate in detail the diseases which may be communicated from animals to man would require the description of sixty known illustrations that may be transmitted by over twenty animal species. Such a task cannot be undertaken within the short space at my disposal, and, furthermore, your patience would be exhausted should I attempt anything but a brief resume concerning a few of what seem to be the more important to us in Canada.

An alphabetical arrangement of those in which we



is intense. A most pathetic case has been reported in a technical journal recently of a veterinary surgeon stationed for duty in India, who suffered for two years, considered himself cured, returned to his post, and, contracting malaria suffered a relapse lasting a further period of two years. He is now in apparent good health, although his illness rendered necessary something like one hundred and fifty serious operations under an anesthetic, to say nothing of the minor ones that were performed. He has lost one arm at the shoulder and two fingers of the remaining hand.

**Malta fever**, a disease affecting man which runs a definite febrile course was first seen at Malta from whence it derives its name. It is contracted from goats through the medium of the milk. Cases have been reported in the Southwestern States where goats are reared in large numbers for purposes of milk production.

**Rabies or Hydrophobia**, one of the oldest diseases known, is transmitted to man by the bite of a rabid animal. The animal as a rule is the dog, but the disease may also be transmitted by the horse, cow, sheep, hog and a number of wild animals among which are the coyote, wolf, skunk, fox, etc. While easily transmitted it can be absolutely prevented as demonstrated in England through a restriction on the importation of dogs by the imposition of a quarantine period sufficiently long to ensure its development, should infection be present prior to their entering the country. In the United States there is an annual toll far greater than the knowledge of its control should warrant. In Canada while we have not been entirely free from its ravages the restrictions imposed by the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the prompt steps taken by the Provincial Governments to treat every exposed individual, materially reduce its fatal consequences to man and beast.

With dogs manifesting any symptom of madness care should be exercised to restrain them in such a manner that animals and man may not be exposed. Rabid animals are liable to bite even those for whom they have, under normal conditions, manifested the greatest affection. By properly restraining or confining such suspects, under safe conditions, a definite determination may be made as to the presence or non-existence of rabies. If the malady is rabies the dog will be dead within four days and if not rabies a full recovery will usually follow. It is a mistake to destroy a dog showing signs of madness, as the confining of all suspected cases would overcome the necessity for undergoing the preventive treatment should an individual have been so unfortunate as to have been bitten. The preventive treatment of this disease devised by Pasteur is universally known as the "Pasteur Treatment". It consists of the gradual inoculation of a weakened virus in such a manner that at the end of this systematic treatment the strongest infective material can be introduced into the system of the individual without danger of contracting the disease.

**Ringworm**, an affection commonly seen, is usually contracted from the cat, but may also come from the horse. This is such a common affection that it needs no detailed description.

**Tuberculosis**, a disease affecting practically all species of animals and man, has received a great deal of attention, not only with regard to its purely technical features, but attention has been directed toward its control in men and animals. Evidence exists of its transmission to man from cattle, and almost indisputable evidence is recorded of its contraction by man from dogs, cats, hogs and birds. So much has been written regarding this disease that I will not endeavor to present further details.

**Worm Infestations or Helminthiasis**, may result as a direct transmission from animals to man. The most important of these are the beef tape-worm (*taenia saginata*) and the pork tape-worm (*taenia solium*). Tape-worms are seen in their adult stage in the intestines of their hosts where they grow, mature and develop eggs for the further propagation of their species. The fully developed segments break away from the body of the worm, pass from the host, and, coming into contact with the ground disintegrate leaving the eggs. These eggs, when conditions are favorable and sufficient moisture is present, hatch into small worms, which, after a certain growth takes place, gain access to the bodies of small crustaceans, or a species of water snail

and burrow into their livers. After residence in the liver of this snail for a sufficient period they emerge when the snail is in a suitable location and attach themselves to some object such as a blade of grass. On this blade of grass or other object, the food of the animal which they must next inhabit, in the process of completing their life history, they cover themselves with a protecting envelope, usually a thin lime deposit. Here they remain until taken into the stomach of their next host where they emerge through the chemical and softening effect of the digestive juices. Free in the digestive fluids they burrow through the tissues until they reach a portion which will sooner or later become the food of man. They now form cysts or bladders where they remain until the animal is slaughtered and eaten by man. These bladders if thoroughly cooked cannot develop, but if partaken of in a raw state they pass into the intestine of man where conditions are favorable for their development. They thrust out their heads which are provided with suckers (in some species we have a series of hooks in addition to the suckers), and fasten themselves to the lining membranes of the intestine to develop their progeny which pass through a similar life cycle.



A Four-horned Jacob Sheep.

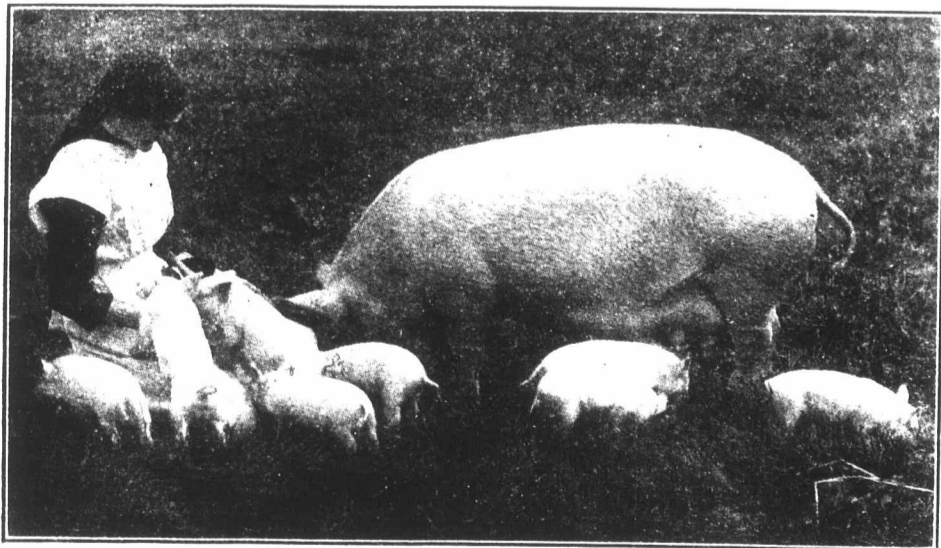
It may be interesting for me to note the fact that the beef and pork tape-worms are not found in their adult or tape-worm forms in any other species of animal. This may be considered to indicate that man has been their host for a very long time. It would also lead us to the belief that man has never been a pure vegetarian, even in his prehistoric state, otherwise these types would not have preserved their peculiarity of infecting man alone. Other tape-worms of man may be developed from the cystic or bladder form which occurs in fish.

Many other parasites of man having the form of a worm could be described but these, as a rule, are of lesser importance than tape-worms. One of these enjoying a very wide distribution is the trichina parasite which is contracted from eating the flesh of affected hogs. The vitality of the parasite is destroyed by proper cooking and thus the danger from this source is materially reduced.

Other diseased conditions could be enumerated but it has been my endeavor to cover a very comprehensive subject without entering into too much detail and at the same time give the reader a clear idea of a few diseases of animals that are a constant menace to the livelihood of man.

A farm laborer over in the United States recently wrote a letter to one of that country's widely circulated periodicals in which he stated that in nine years working on a farm, during which time he had received from \$30 to \$35 per month, he had saved upwards of \$2,700, besides paying the premiums on a three-thousand-dollar endowment insurance policy, which will mature in six years. He estimates that in six years time he will be worth something more than \$6,000, with which he intends to buy a farm, paying cash. He thinks he has done well, and he has, but has fooled away very little

on baseball and moving pictures. Any man can get ahead in the world if he sets himself early to the task. The time to work and save is while young and able. At least a part of each year's earnings should be savings at the end of the year. Many a young man making much higher wages has little to show for the year's work when the end of December draws near. He may have had what he calls a "good time" but what about the time to come? If there ever was a time in the history of the world that demanded saving and serving it is now.



In Clover.

## The Relation of Science to Dairying.

BY PROF. H. H. DEAN.

Life is largely a question of learning the relation of one's self to others and to circumstances or environment; and also of the relation of things to each other. That life is most successful which has learned best these lessons.

In the dairy world, the relation of science to dairying is a very important one. At the outset, let us see what is meant by the term "science". The word means "to know" or "knowledge". One of the poets has said: "Let knowledge grow from more to more", and he has expressed a great truth. We need more knowledge in the dairy business. It is commonly supposed that in order to obtain knowledge, a person must needs go to college, but this is not so. A college education is a "short-cut" to knowledge. Many men, who never attended lectures, or made laboratory experiments, understand a great deal about the relation of science to dairying, though they may not be able to explain satisfactorily, to themselves, or to others, what they know. The chief advantage in attending college, is, that it helps to systematize knowledge, hence the modern definition of science—"knowledge systematically arranged."

However, in these modern times, it is not sufficient to have scientific knowledge, or to possess an education largely of "pure science." We require that the science shall have some useful or practical application, hence the term "applied science". Dairying is the one branch of agriculture where science has been applied to a greater degree than in any other line of farming. We shall consider the subject under two main thoughts—Some Laws or Principles, and the Application of these Laws to Dairying.

### Scientific Laws which have been Applied in Dairying.

It is not our intention to go into the fine points of these laws or principles, nor shall we attempt to exhaust the subject in one brief article.

We may first mention the Law of Variation in breeding. One cannot help but be struck with the wide variation in size, form, and color among plants and animals. Nature seems to abhor sameness in detail. Fortunately, variation takes place in an upward direction or along the line of improvement, as well as in a downward or retrograde direction. Dairymen have seized upon this principle to improve the milking qualities of their cows. A "sport" "mutant" or variation in the direction of large milk yield has been carefully nurtured and preserved and scientifically mated until we now have a number of cows giving over 100 lbs. milk in twenty-four hours, and one Canadian cow that has produced 152.1 lbs. milk in one day, and an average of nearly 129 lbs. daily for 100 days.

This record could not have been made without a knowledge of the science of feeding. Science says, a cow, to produce milk in abundance, must have a large supply of succulent, easily digested food, which must contain a definite proportion of heat-forming material to muscle-forming food. The feeder of this Record cow would possibly disclaim any idea of being termed a Scientist but he fed and milked "Sylvia" according to scientific teaching, combined with a great deal of practical cow-feeding sense. No doubt many cow-feeders would be able to increase the milk-flow during the winter months by adding succulence to the ration, in the form of roots or corn silage or both, and by purchasing some rich protein food, such as cottonseed meal, oil-cake, gluten meal, etc., or by feeding alfalfa hay.

### Souring of Milk Caused by Bacteria.

One of the most common troubles in the dairy business is the souring of milk and cream which is intended for table use, or to be manufactured into cheese or butter. Before science discovered the cause and remedy, dairymen, were very much puzzled on this point, although some one had accidentally found that cooling milk and cream delayed souring.

But when it was discovered that souring of milk



May Echo Sylvia.

100 days' milk, 12,899.8 lbs.



was due to bacteria ("germs") and that these were rendered inactive by heat at a certain temperature, and by cold, the problem was largely solved. As a result of this, we have the modern system of pasteurization applied to the dairy business, the credit for which belongs to Louis Pasteur, a noted French Scientist, who lived through practically the whole of the nineteenth century.

If cream-grading for buttermaking ever becomes a general practice in Ontario, farmers who produce cream will have to store a supply of ice in winter, for summer use in cooling cream, in order to check the growth of lactic acid bacteria.

**Creaming Milk.**

Previous to the advent of the cream separator, milk was set in shallow pans or deep cans for the cream to rise. Without knowing it, persons who so set their milk made use of the law of gravity, which says that all bodies tend to go towards the centre of the earth and in accordance with their weight. The skim-milk, which is heavier than milk-fat or cream, is pulled downward by the force of gravity and the cream is forced upward by levity. However, this is a slow process of creaming or what is commonly called "skimming", hence during the last quarter of the nineteenth century a scientific, practical man worked out the modern cream separator, which is based on the laws of centrifugal and centripetal forces. In a word, centrifugal and centripetal forces are generated by a rapidly rotating body, usually circular in form and called a bowl. The force generated depends on speed and diameter of the revolving body, and varies according to the square of the speed and directly as to diameter. Without a scientific knowledge of these laws and their application to creaming milk, we should still be skimming cream from milk set in pans or cans for twelve to thirty-six hours. What a slow process as compared with the



Louis Pasteur.

modern machine operated by hand, gas, electric or steam power! The cream separator is one of the greatest triumphs of applied scientific knowledge in the whole realm of the dairy industry.

**Milk Testing.**

Closely associated with the cream separator are tests for milk fat and casein. These also depend upon the application of centrifugal force after adding certain chemicals—in the one case to set the milk fat free and in the other, to set the casein free, after which these milk constituents are collected in a properly graduated tube and read in the form of percentage. Without the Babcock test many cows and dairymen who are now prominent as dairy stars would never have been known. The testing of cows has given a stimulus to the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle and to the whole dairy industry, such as would not have been possible except for the application of science to the practical affairs of dairymen.

The business of dairying has been almost entirely changed as a result of the testing of milk and cream, more particularly in the butter branch of dairying. Milk-testing is now spreading to other branches and next year will probably see in the Province of Ontario what has possibly never been attempted by dairy legislation in any country—the compulsory testing, and payment for milk accordingly, which is used in cheese manufacture; and what is more remarkable still, we shall have the application on a large commercial scale of "pure science", or "theory", if you like. The "theory" of "fat" or "fat 2" as applied to cheesemaking never has been and probably never will be proved to be absolutely correct. Both are accepted, if accepted at all, on faith. It remains to be seen whether or not "faith" will be proved by "works".

**Cheesemaking.**

We have had a remarkable demonstration during the past season of the application of science in the cheese industry, when the whole cheese business was seriously threatened because of a shortage of rennet. Never again will so important an industry in Canada, as the manufacture of cheese, be allowed to drift into such a helpless condition as was the case in the spring of 1916. Factory men had been warned of the serious consequences likely to result because of lack of rennet, but practically nothing was done until the season opened, and cheesemakers were confronted with a situation never before experienced. In consequence, makers paid as high as five to ten dollars a gallon for rennet, so we are credibly informed, and even at these prices, rennet could be purchased in small quantities only. Because of this condition many cheesemakers in both Canada and the United States were on the "ragged-edge" of not knowing where they were going to get a supply of coagulating material during the next week.

A proverb says, "Necessity is the Mother of Invention". It was so in this case. We have tested several kinds of milk coagulators for cheese manufacture during the season of 1916, and, as a result, we now have substitutes for rennet, that will enable the cheesemaker to pass any "hold-up" in price for rennet. Once again science has come to the aid of practical dairymen.

**Condensed Milk.**

In times of plenty prepare for scarcity, is a good rule. There are seasons when milk is more plentiful than can be consumed. What to do with this surplus milk was a problem before "condensers" were started. By the application of scientific knowledge, whereby water is driven off in a vacuum, or otherwise, and the product made sterile by means of heat, and by sealing in air-tight vessels, milk, a most perishable article of food, is made into a form that will keep for years, if not exposed to the air. This is a most valuable application of science for increasing the world's supply of human food in the form of milk—nature's best and cheapest food for humans.

**Cold Storage.**

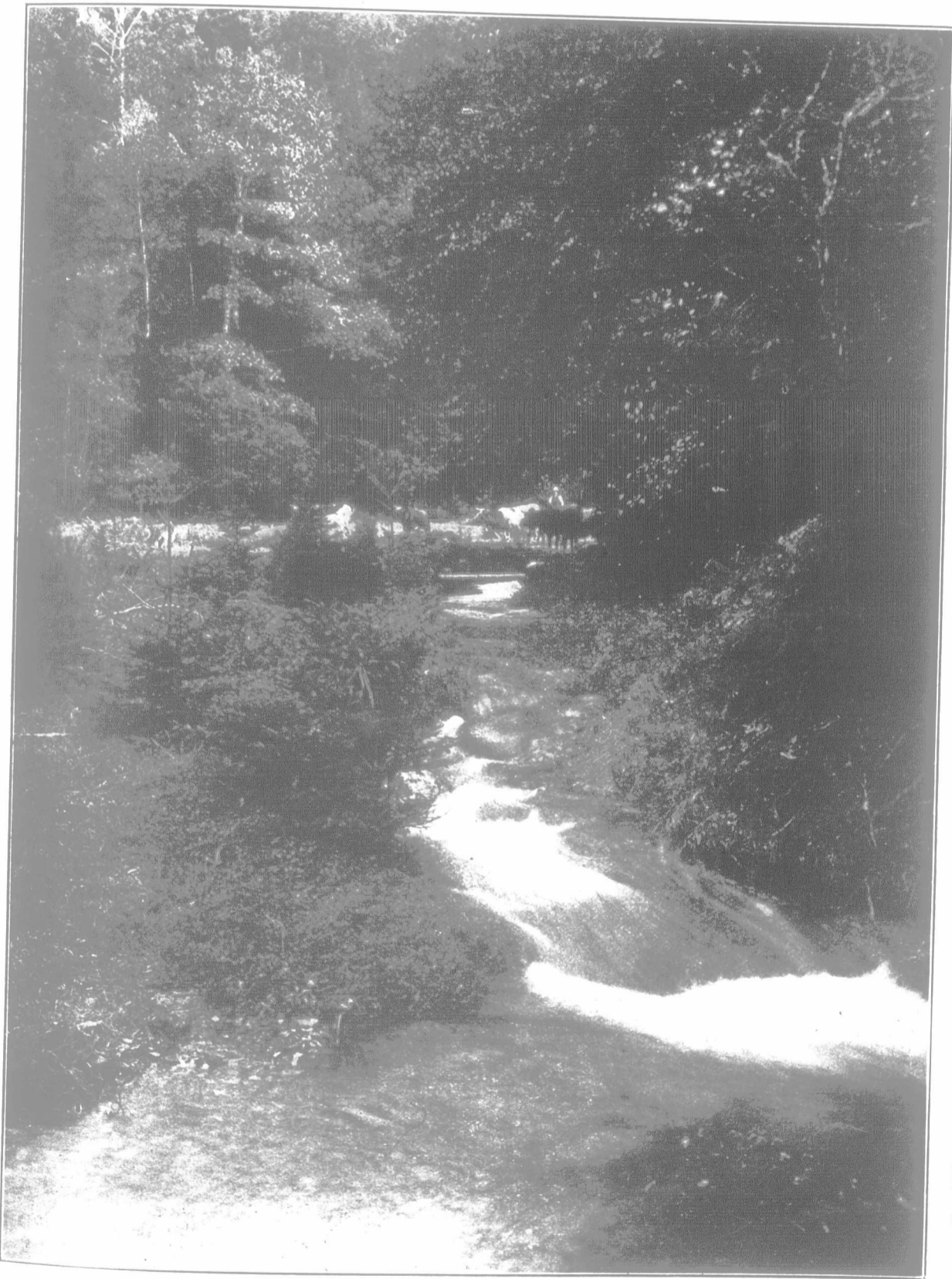
Not the least valuable application of science to dairying is the production of cold by gas compression, which not only cools milk and cream quickly and effectually, but also provides a means whereby perishable articles of food like butter and cheese may be stored for several months without losing their food value to any extent. While there have been, no doubt, abuses of this system, in unduly advancing the price of foods to the consumer, the principle is sound and the people have the remedy for any abuses, in their own hands.

Dairy Science and Dairy Practice must progress together. The practical dairyman who "takes a chance" that his work will be all right, without considering the science of his operations, runs great risks. The past season in Ontario has taught a valuable lesson to milk-producers. Instead of depending on pasture alone for cow-feed, those who had an Insurance Policy in the form of a silo filled with summer silage, were great gainers thereby.

Dairy manufacturers must give more and more attention to the scientific phases of the dairy business, especially in the matters of testing milk and cream, losses in manufacture, and improved quality of goods.

"Unless science makes progress, Practice marks time."

Many a farmer feeds scientifically, and doesn't know it. Many others feed haphazardly, and do not care. The latter should not be allowed to spoil a good cow, and neither should feed a poor one.



A Beautiful Scene in the Annapolis Valley.



# The Story of the Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock in Ontario.

Fine feathers used to make fine birds, and the feather often turned the scale in favor of its owner, but hen feathers were gradually found to be of less value than hen eggs, until now the practical man measures the hen, not by her extensive and beautiful showing of exquisitely blended, fluffy ruffles, but rather by her annual pile of those most toothsome, white or brown, oval shells full of meat. It was back in 1907 that the feather lost its lustre, and the hen that lays first began to be appreciated as the hen that pays. It was then that discerning poultry farmers, not fanciers mark you, began to shout from Farmers' Institute platforms: "Lay on MacDuff!" It was shortly after this that the man, whose hens always showed that well-groomed appearance which goes with easy jobs or very light work, when told what the hen that lays would do to the hen that does little more than eat, arrange her plumage and look attractive upon all occasions, exclaimed:

"What, all my pretty chickens and their dam  
At one fell swoop!"

Yes, they must die unless they change their habits and get into working clothes. And so must those ill-bred mongrels, poorly plumaged scavengers of the barnyard, disturbers of the stock barn—those culls of all ages, well dressed, neither alive nor dead—non-layers, boarders, and a tough proposition from the standpoint of pen or plate. For the Old Guard, Fancy Feathers, Mongrels, and The Barnyard Chicken had struck out. Three out all out. The Hen that Lays, captain and leading hitter of the new team of Barred Rocks, was at the bat and after a few foul tips out of reach of the catcher came through with a home-run hit. The bred-to-lay Barred Rock had started on its career in Ontario.

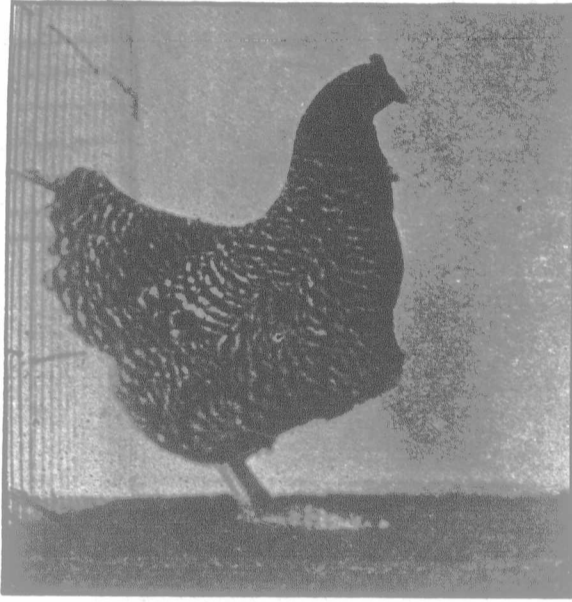
The campaign toward the establishment of a laying strain of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks came into actual existence in Ontario in December, 1907, when Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, purchased ten yearling hens and one male bird from the Maine Agricultural Experimental Station, and the same number of yearling hens and one male from a Mr. Henry, at Waterdown, Ontario, a man who had been breeding toward egg production. We should go back farther than this and state why the breeding work and selection were started in the direction of more eggs. The late Hon. John Dryden had previously made a request for a farm hen that would lay. The Hon. Mr. Dryden was a lover of good stock, and understood full well that farm stock, whether it be hens or hogs, cattle or horses, must produce something in demand and of utility value to make it pay the producer. He was an enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder, and many times have we heard him call the Barred Rock the "Shorthorn" chicken—meaning, of course, the all-round farm chicken.

Of the first twenty hens already mentioned, Prof. Graham said: "If there ever were twenty homelier hens gathered together I have never seen them." Of the twenty only four turned out to be good layers, and three of them were in the Henry lot. Neither of the male birds amounted to very much.

Up to this time the breeders of Barred Rocks had been exercising all their knowledge of the laws of breeding and heredity toward securing a more perfect barring and color shade. This took up so much of their attention that they inadvertently neglected egg production, which was practically lost sight of. The egg-producing, inherent characters suffered and fewer eggs were laid. Birds of the exhibition strain at the O. A. C. at that time were not heavy producers as heavy layers are now known. No hen in the College flock produced as high as 120 eggs the first year of trap nesting. Last year a hen of the bred-to-lay strain produced 310 eggs in 355 days, and was laying every day at the time of her death, due to the intense heat.

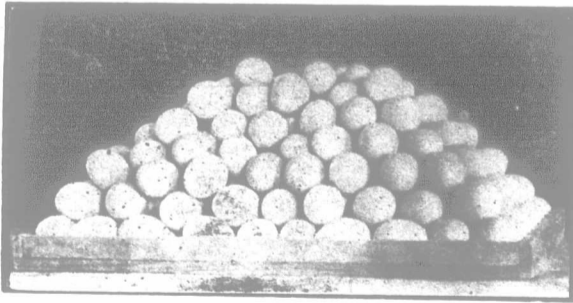
Why was the Barred Rock selected as the breed with which to work up a better strain of heavy layers for the Ontario farmer? Simply because there were more enquiries for cockerels of this breed and for eggs from this breed for hatching purposes than for all others combined. The farmer wanted Barred Rocks, so it was good policy to work with what the farmer wanted. Correspondence has always indicated that the people of rural Ontario favored the Barred Rock as a farmer's breed. This is not saying anything disparagingly of the other varieties of the breed or of other breeds. The farmer had a preference for the Barred Rock, and it was obvious that the Barred Rock was the breed to better for the farm. The work was started at Guelph. There was still to bring about some means of carrying the results achieved to the farm, where they would mean dollars and cents to the man on the land, instead of just something with a pleasant sound for professors and politicians to talk about. The people of rural Ontario must be interested not only in Barred Rocks but in heavier laying Barred Rocks, else of what use would be the years of patient breeding work? Down in Norfolk County there was a District Representative who saw in this a good opportunity to help the farmer. In 1910 a poultry census of the county showed a very small percentage of pure-bred poultry, and still a smaller percentage of owners who had any idea of what their birds were producing. Through Prof. Graham this Representative was able to obtain several settings of eggs from this strain with which the Pro-

fessor had been working for four years. The eggs were sent out in the spring of 1911, only a few dozens, and the first bred-to-lay Barred Rocks were exhibited at a School Fair at Walsingham Centre, in Norfolk County, in the fall of that year. That is where the idea of distribution through District Representatives to school children started, and it has grown to such an extent that almost every county in the Province gets bred-to-lay Barred Rock eggs for its School Fairs, and this year 88,284 of these eggs were sent out for the purpose, as compared with 3,540 White Wyandotte eggs and 4,872 Rhode Island Red eggs, the only others distributed. Altogether in the years 1913 to 1916, inclusive, 252,000 eggs were sent out. The boys and girls have grown enthusiastic. Their pullets have laid more eggs than the same number of "Dad's"



A 310-egg Hen.

would in a life-time. They have been able to sell most of their cockerels for breeding purposes, and the distribution has gone on apace. The O. A. C. alone sends out a minimum of 400 cockerels of this strain each year, and 10,000 eggs of the same strain are sent out from Guelph direct to poultrymen, exclusive of those forwarded to District Representatives. Approximately all the pullets and all the cockerels hatched from these eggs, and from thousands of other eggs of the same strain, are kept for laying and breeding purposes. The leaven spreads rapidly. Ontario had approximately 8,500,000 hens of all kinds when this campaign started. To-day Ontario has over 13,000,000 hens and the bred-to-lay Barred Rock has been a leading factor in the increase. At the time the campaign started it is probable that not more than five per cent. of the farm hens were pure-bred Barred Rocks, while seventy-five per cent. were barnyard mongrels. It is impossible to estimate the percentages to-day, but, judging from observations



The Hen's Production in 355 Days.

made throughout the Province, the mongrels are being gradually crowded out by the bred-to-lay Barred Rock. The District Representative has been "the whole thing" in starting distribution, and the School Fair has been the means of increasing the eggs-for-hatching business of the O. A. C. six hundred per cent. Five or six years ago one hundred Barred Rock hens supplied all the eggs for hatching sent out by the Poultry Department of the O. A. C. Six hundred hens are not sufficient to cope with the demands now, notwithstanding the fact that eggs were then five dollars per hundred, whereas they are now ten cents each, whether the customer takes one dozen or one hundred dozen. The demand for O. A. C. bred-to-lay Barred Rock cockerels is so keen each fall that the large number raised is cleaned out each year by the first week in December. The breed is making history.

The introduction of the laying strain has greatly increased the popularity of the breed with the farmer. In the old days the Barred Rock was a persistent

sitter, and many faulted the breed for this reason. The broody character has not all been bred out of the bred-to-lay strain. It was retained at the request of some who, because they have no incubator and desire to hatch at least a few early chickens each year, asked that it be retained. It might have been better if it had been bred out. Right here we are going to ask a question. Remembering that you must hatch a few chickens each year, and not forgetting that machines are available for the purpose, would you, as a Barred Rock breeder, like the bred-to-lay strain better if the broody character were entirely bred out of it? A few years ago Farmer John threw the old "cluckers" off the nests in disgust. Now, his wife complains that she has sixty Barred Rock hens that are such persistent layers that she can't get a hen to sit. Remember that a hen that lays around 280 or 300 eggs in a year, and takes time to prepare herself a new winter dress each fall, has little time to sit around trying to be motherly. Hers is the strenuous life. A hen cannot lay and sit at the same time.

The increasing popularity of the bred-to-lay strain and the growing interest of the farm boy and girl and their father and mother has brought about a great change in the housing and general care of Ontario's farm poultry. Special poultry houses with light, ventilation and facilities for cleanliness are rapidly replacing the "cubby holes" which formerly housed the hens. Farmers are willing to give good help a comfortable home, and they realize that in the hen that lays they have good help, for the eggs save them pocket money each week. The hen has shown that she is worthy and her owner is responding. The nuisance has been transformed into a necessity, and no more could George Eliot's Mrs. Poyser say:

"It's ill livin' in a hen-roost for them as doesn't like fleas."

Ontario's bred-to-lay Barred Rocks are demanding sanitary surroundings and getting them.

Breeding for eggs has reduced the weight of the birds from one-half to three-quarters of a pound each. The average bred-to-lay Barred Rock cockerel at six months will weigh from six and one-half to seven pounds. Where the market demands a five-lb. chicken the chances for the bred-to-lay cockerel are increased. He develops more rapidly. Where the market demands a heavier bird his chances are decreased.

Heavy laying has not been found injurious to the hatchability of eggs or to the vitality of the chicks. The strain is vigorous and hardy.

Egg-laying proclivities are passed down from generation to generation through both male and female birds, but generally speaking the male has the more influence. There are a limited number of hens which, when mated with a common kind of bred-to-lay cockerel, will produce all good daughters, and these are the hens from which the best males are bred. The breeder of heavy layers must pay strict attention to his breeding operations if he is desirous of producing large eggs. There is considerable evidence which may mean that the pullets that lay very early in life are likely to lay small eggs. There is a hint in this: Do not use a male from a small-egg hen.

The bred-to-lay strain has become very popular in Ontario, but not so much in favor as yet that the results have been reflected upon the exhibition stock seen at the shows. The type and feather of the show birds remain the same, but the show birds, like other things of show, are sometimes not built for business.

If you start out to breed up a bred-to-lay flock with the ordinary good stock you have it will take from three to ten years to establish the strain so that you are absolutely sure of the stock, the whole depending upon foundation stock and care in breeding. It would be quicker and safer to get some eggs or pullets of the strain already established.

The movement has been general the Province over. The bred-to-lay Barred Rock is in every county. At the present time from one-quarter to one-third of all chickens going into the big marketing firms' killing and store-rooms are barred in color. The dual-purpose chicken, greater than the Shorthorn dual-purpose cow, has revolutionized the egg production of the Province. If you do not believe it, what caused the heavy receipts of eggs on the Toronto market last winter? Ontario didn't produce winter eggs a few years ago. May the change not be a direct result of the introduction and dissemination of the bred-to-lay Rocks over the Province? It sounds reasonable. They lay in winter when eggs are eggs.

Have they been worth while? Yes. The increase in eggs produced proves them so. From 120 eggs in 1907 to 310 eggs this last year is a big jump. We know one woman who had a good pen of Barred Rocks several years ago. They produced an average of 140 eggs each per year. She has been using bred-to-lay cockerels in the flock and last year her average was 175 eggs per hen. Worth while? Undoubtedly.

Could there be a better hen than the bred-to-lay Barred Rock? We answer in the words of Prof. W. R. Graham, the man who has made the strain what it is in Ontario: "Yes, put white feathers on her."

Barred or white she produces the eggs to keep the Ontario farm house in groceries and the men in overalls.



# Marshlands of the Bay of Fundy.

Perhaps there is no tract of land in Canada, or no branch of farming more hallowed by historic and romantic associations than are the marshlands at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Three centuries ago when the New World was just becoming known, and venturesome Europeans were scouting up and down its long coast, occasionally exploring its streams for a short distance and sounding the shoreline, the never quiet waters of the Atlantic rose and receded at will in the small rivers, alternately flooding the lowlands and leaving their salty, muddy surface exposed until another expansion of the ocean inundated them again. Then man came, and with him the conception that could these turbulent waters of the Bay of Fundy be held back, certain areas might be reclaimed from the sea, which required neither the bushman's axe nor the slow and arduous methods of stumping to make of them fertile and productive fields. They set themselves to work and in 1755, when the French were expelled from Grand Pre

this work is, in one sense, only the beginning of the marsh on the Canard river, for modern skill has accomplished greater things and pushed Old Fundy farther and still farther back towards the shores of Minas Basin.

The Wellington, Grand and Union dikes were originally the large ones in the township of Cornwallis, as were the Grand Pre and Wickwire dikes in Horton. The famous Wellington dike was the greatest enterprise of its kind in the County of Kings. It was begun in 1817 and finished in 1825. Five years' labor was expended on the work and it was almost completed when on one night in August 1822 the sea broke in and destroyed it. The men had been in the habit of working at night, as well as by day, but on this unfortunate occasion they retired on account of fatigue only a few hours before the calamity occurred. Undaunted by the disaster they promptly set about to rebuild the dike. It was eventually completed and the event was celebrated with festivities and much rejoicing. It is estimated that no less than £20,708 were required to build the

and cattle beasts feeding contentedly on the luxuriant aftergrowth of grass. A standing committee of three men supervise the marshes. Field keepers watch the dikes, roads, etc., and branders with red-hot irons mark the animals as they are turned into the field. September 5 and 6 to November 1 is the open season for grazing, and all animals are charged for in the terms of cows, the dike-feed rate for which is usually about \$5.00 for the period mentioned. An ox or a horse is a cow and a quarter; a three-year-old is a cow; a two-year-old is three-quarters of a cow; a yearling is one-half cow; and a calf one-quarter.

Up to the present, mention has been made particularly of those marshlands at the eastern end of the Annapolis Valley. All around Minas Basin, in Cobequid Bay, and along Chignecto Bay, where inlets and rivers are to be found, considerable diking has been done. Perhaps fall grazing is more common on the Kings County marshes than elsewhere in the Province of Nova Scotia, but in every case the fertile alluvial deposits yield abundant crops of hay and grain.

"Vast meadows stretched to the eastward,  
Giving the village its name and pasture to flocks  
without number.  
Dikes that the hands of the farmers had raised with  
labor incessant  
Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons  
the flood gates  
Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will  
o'er the meadows."

Farther west the rich marshlands on the Annapolis Basin and along the Annapolis River attracted the early settler much more than did the heavily wooded uplands. History says that under their tillage the Port Royal marshes were producing great quantities of wheat in 1672. How soon the French along the Basin of Minas began to build dikes we do not know, but it has been estimated that prior to their expulsion they had diked of the Grand Pre marsh some 2,100 acres, and along the Canard river no less than 2,000 acres. The French, it is said, built all running dikes; that is, they threw up high embankments of sods and earth against the rivers in which the tide rose and fell. At right angles to this fortification, dikes were run to the upland, thus reclaiming certain tracts of marshland which they could flood and renew at will. The New England planters, who replaced the French, followed closely the ways and methods of their predecessors, yet they constructed large aboiteaus or sluices through which the fresh water of the rivers could escape but the incoming tide could not gain entrance. Running dikes from both sides of the aboiteaus were then thrown up as far as the upland, enclosing in one tract a community or co-operatively-owned area to be managed by a duly appointed committee. This past summer on the main highway, just below Stanley Eaton's, a veteran of the dike-lands at Upper Canard, a new bridge was being constructed and, when excavating for a foundation, an old sluice was taken out. Evidence points to the fact that it was built prior to 1760, which would naturally give credit to the French for having used, in a small way, the system which the New England planters developed into extensive aboiteaus requiring considerable engineering ability. The Acadians were undoubtedly good farmers and skillful dike builders, and from the fertile meadows thus reclaimed they filled their barns, fed their stock, and lived in an atmosphere of quiet and prosperity. However, troublesome times arose and in 1755 they were sent into "Exile without an end, and without an example in story."

Quiet reigned for a time, but settlers of British blood and of British origin, called the New England Planters, soon introduced themselves.

In the word of the poet—

"There was silence in the forest and along the Minas shore,  
And not a habitation from Canard to Beau Sejour.  
But the junior Pilgrim fathers now seek this pleasant land,  
And vessels from the Connecticut have anchored by the Strand.  
They came with hearts as true as are their manners blunt and cold,  
To found a race of noblemen of stern New England mould.  
A race of earnest people whom the coming years shall teach  
The broader ways of knowledge and the gentler forms of speech."

### A New People.

A new era was then opened in the dike building enterprise in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. Gradually new aboiteaus were constructed farther down the rivers reclaiming more extensive areas from the sea. Larger and more powerful dikes were thrown up and in each case the old sluice above was destroyed. The last work of the early dike builders and perhaps the masterpiece in Cornwallis is the old dike that runs from Hamilton's Corner to Church Street. To-day the land above



The River Speed.

Wellington dike, but £800 of this were voted by the Legislature in 1823, to encourage the people who had seen the results of the five years' work swept away by a single tide. Regarding the Grand Pre, in Horton Township, a local historian writes: "Our dike is a monument to the skill, industry and thoroughness of the Acadian farmers. But once during the two centuries since they built it has the 'turbulent tide' made a breach in the work and flooded the land. The 'Saxby tide' in the autumn of 1869 made a clean sweep over it, carrying masses of it out bodily. The whole 3,000 acres were flooded, cattle were drowned and Long Island became an island in reality. The salt left on the land destroyed the crop of grass for three years."

This land, so dearly purchased, and so skillfully held, is fertile in the extreme. Older residents of the locality can point out a few different lots that have not been broken up in the last forty to fifty years. Every season they have produced a crop of hay, and the rich aftergrowth has been fed down every fall. In spite of this treatment they still yield from one and one-half to two tons of hay each year, while the better-cared-for land will produce nearer three tons. In order to freshen the sward, grain is grown, some fertilizer used and the soil re-seeded to timothy and clover.

During the autumn farmers even as far as thirty miles to the westward in the Valley collect their cattle from the mountain pastures and drive them to the dike lands for after feed. Thousands of cattle can be seen grazing on the different marshes, which are hundreds of acres in extent with a fence only around the outside. In many cases the river will divide two marshes, leaving a diminutive country dotted here and there with horses

### The Tantramar Marshes.

In New Brunswick the principal marshes are along the Sackville, Dorchester, and Petitcodiac rivers. The Tantramar marshes along the Sackville river will average about five miles in width for a distance of approximately five miles. Farther up they become narrower and the river more branching, but the tides have influenced the character of the land adjacent to the rivers for a distance of fifteen miles inland. A few of the original French dikes, some of which were built prior to 1755, are still standing. The river, so old inhabitants say, has never been aboiteaued and the branches are not aboiteaued at the present time. Running dikes are depended upon altogether to guard the land against the briny inundations, and where there are no aboiteaus it is easier for an individual to renew his own property by allowing the tides to flood it. This is not very often done now, but some lots on these marshes present a very peculiar appearance by being elevated a foot to eighteen inches above the adjacent land. They have been renewed some time in the past by allowing the tide in. When the dikes are open for a year probably two or three inches of mud will be deposited. When one foot of mud is required the dike must be left open for several years. However, one set of tides, covering a period of four or five days, has been known to leave as much as six inches of a deposit. As a general thing the heaviest deposits occur well up the river. Chemical analyses of this mud or soil do not reveal any great amount of fertility. Nevertheless it is there and due perhaps to its physical condition. The mud is supposed to come from the wearing of the rock along the shore and the bottom of the Bay of Fundy. It is very fine and this no doubt is responsible for its productiveness.

The Tantramar marshes are not grazed in the fall of the year. It is considered wise to conserve the aftergrowth and allow it to remain, getting all the revenue from the marsh in the form of hay and grain.

A system of dale ditches afford drainage to the land and between these ditches the small ridges or lands are known as dales. On this particular marsh there are hundreds of small barns, in which the hay is stored at harvest time, dotted here and there over the level land. These are in most cases about thirty by forty feet and are used for hay only. In winter or in off seasons the hay is drawn to the barns on the uplands, or haled and sold.

Those accustomed to inland waters will not appreciate, perhaps, or realize the effects of such strong tides as characterize the Bay of Fundy. At the head of the Bay some high tides have registered a difference of 60 feet between high and low water marks. Even as much difference as 72 feet has been witnessed by some.

Dike keepers must be ever on the alert to see that no breaches occur in the walls. One invasion of the salty water would practically destroy three seasons' crops and no small amount of property.



An Aboiteau Under Construction.



# Blood Lines in Holsteins and Ayrshires.

Holsteins and Ayrshires, two popular dairy breeds in Canada, were originated and developed to a high state of excellency under diverse conditions. The former have been nurtured for centuries on the luxuriant pastures of the diked lands of Holland, and to this ideal environment is largely credited their great capacity and ability to produce large quantities of milk. The inhabitants of this land have always been lovers of stock. They depend on the cow for their living, hence she receives the best of care. Holsteins in their native land are exceptionally well looked after during the entire year. Ayrshires as a breed are not over a century old, and their native land does not afford environment so conducive to the development of size and heavy production as Holsteins have enjoyed. Originating from a combination of several breeds, and enduring severe climatic conditions, sometimes coupled with scarcity of feeds, has tended to produce a hardy strain possessing average dairy qualities. Careful mating and selection is gradually eliminating the mediocre blood and making way for greater excellency in production. The two breeds are distinct in color and size, but are similar in their ability to profitably manufacture milk and butter-fat. Holsteins are the heaviest producers of the lactic fluid, while Ayrshires have a tendency to excel in yield of butter-fat. The same was true a century ago, only to a more marked degree. Gradually but nevertheless surely, Holstein breeders are increasing the percentage test of the milk from their favorite Black and Whites, and the Ayrshire cow has been induced to increase her flow of milk. It takes time to bring about these improvements, and the constructive breeder must be a man with patience, keen judgment, and with ability to so mate his animals that the best characters will be intensified to the elimination of the weaker. To-day, representatives of both breeds are making records at the pail beyond the expectations of their originators. Some of the best blood of both breeds has been brought to the North American Continent during the past fifty years, and in the new land has proved its value. The rich blood of some of this foundation stock courses through the veins of world-champion cows to-day. Renowned as are breeders and feeders of other countries, a fair share of these champions have been developed on Canadian soil. May Echo Sylvia, a world's champion for one-hundred days' production, is Canadian-bred and owned, and has immortalized the May Echo family by her unprecedented production, not only of milk but of butter-fat. Her equal has never been seen in any breed. The first 20,000-lb. milk record was made for the Ayrshire breed by a Canadian-bred cow, and now her daughter holds the world's championship for her age.

Many other cows have made wonderful records besides giving birth to sons, whose blood and characters impregnate and dominate the herds where they are used, thus carrying the strain to greater perfection. True, there are some phenomenal producers whose ancestors have never been noted animals, but such are largely freaks, and fail to transmit their own qualities to their offspring. However, the majority of big record cows of all breeds are the result of good blood, further improved by careful mating and selection for generations. Such animals breed true in most instances, and the breeder has a fairly good idea of the ability of the progeny to produce, or to transmit producing qualities, long before they are of breeding age. But, no one has the least idea of the prepotency or transmitting qualities of the spontaneous producer. She may be an out-crop, and her offspring are more likely to revert to the average of the breed than to aid in improvement. There is no mysterious method of immediately transforming a poor cow into a good one. Improvement can only come by incorporating into the blood the desired qualities. The mating of two animals equally strong in certain lines will, nine times out of ten, produce offspring superior to its parents. It is by this method that world-record cows and bulls have been developed. Once they reach the acme of perfection, through the process of inheriting the qualities of richly-bred ancestors for generations back, they naturally breed true. Consequently breeders who have been the most particular about the blood infused into their herds have the heaviest producing cows to-day. It does not just happen that certain cows secure championship honors for production, or in the show-ring; there is a reason for it, and in many cases it can be traced back generation after generation. Cows holding the highest records owe their ability to produce to the blood with which they have been imbued. The lineage of many of these cows traces back to animals which were the foundation stock of certain high-quality families. In order to improve certain characters, families have been crossed. Line breeding has also been indulged in to intensify good qualities, but the rich blood of high producers has always been used. Blanks have occurred as the result of certain matings,

but they are nil compared with the results of haphazard breeding, or of considering individuality without pedigrees. The two are inseparable.

Look up the records of various cows which have made a certain blood line noted, and it will be found that they are the ancestors of multitudinous progeny which have given a good account of themselves. Sometimes the daughters failed to make records equal to their dams, but almost invariably the granddaughters and great granddaughters showed the results of the breeding. Sons have been placed at the head of the herds, and the blood has been transmitted to their offspring with the result that new records were made. On the other hand follow the breeding of some of to-day's record cows back for several generations and eventually the names of noted animals will appear in the pedigree. It is not enough that the dam be a good cow, but the performance of every female in the family for several generations should be studied in order to determine if representatives of the family are regular transmitters of their good qualities. Characteristics to be considered in the breeding of a dairy bull are the number and merit of the performances that have been made by cows that enter into his pedigree. The sire should be selected from families whose superiority has been established. There is no getting away from the fact that a large degree of the success with the herd rests on the quality of blood used. It is for this blood which breeders pay the high price. That they are justified in doing so may be ascertained by citing concrete examples.

## Holsteins.

The families tracing to such cows as De Kol 2nd, Aaltje Posch 4th, De Kol Plus, Faforit 3rd, Queen Dido's Gretchen, Johanna 5th, Queen of Wayne, Calamity Jane, Clothilde, Netherland Queen, Aaggie, Belle Korndyke, Pietertje 22nd, Pauline Paul, Pontiacs, etc., have undoubtedly had a great influence in building up the Canadian herds, and these names are household words where Holstein records are studied. Most of the results have come through using sires of some of these strains. Handsome is as handsome does, and males and females bearing the above names are to-day proving worthy descendants.

Johanna, the foundation cow of the family by that name, was claimed to be one of the best cows in Holland at the time she was purchased. She gave as high as 88 lbs. of milk in a day, and proved to be a breeder of animals of high character. The early members were characterized by a fine finish, uniformity of conformation and great size. They were broad and smooth, traits still to be seen in representatives of the family. It is through her daughters, Johanna 4th and 5th and their offspring,



Type and Production Depend upon Lineage.

that early fame was brought to the family. Not only were they heavier milkers than their dam, but were show animals as well, and some of the finest herds are headed by sires the direct descendants of these cows. Many females bearing the name have high records to their credit, and have produced daughters which qualify in both long and short tests.

The Netherland family has made a reputation as high testers. Netherland Queen, the first of the family brought to this country, has a milk record of 13,574 lbs. milk as a two-year-old, and as a four-year-old made 20 lbs. of butter in a week. The famous bull, Netherland Prince, was a brother of this cow, and practically all his daughters have proved to be rich milkers. They are of a square, blocky type and have won laurels at many shows. Crossed with the Clothilde strain, the milking propensities are intensified and the show form further improved. Records of both long and short tests show the Netherlands to be well to the front. The blood of the old cow still exerts its influence.

The first member of the Clothilde family to be imported to America was a yearling heifer of excellent form, which gave promise of enormous milking and show qualities. Her owners were not disappointed as she turned out to be the foundation of a family, noted for their show-ring form and high-testing milk. As a three-year old, Clothilde made a record of 15,622 lbs. of milk, and as a six-year-old, gave 26,021 lbs. in a year; thus exceeding all previous records. For five years she averaged 18,579 lbs. and made over 28 lbs. of butter in

one week. At Madison Square Garden, 1887, she was awarded first prize for butter over all breeds, and her daughter Clothilde 4th was second in competition with females of all ages and all breeds. Another daughter, Clothilde 2nd, averaged 19,302 lbs. of milk per year for four years, commencing as a two-year-old, and in one week made 30.5 lbs. of butter. Sixteen early members of the family showed an average test of 4.08 per cent. butter-fat. The founder of the family proved her ability to transmit her good qualities, and this trait has been handed down to the offspring. Representatives of this family to-day show their breeding to a marked degree.

In many pedigrees the Aaggie family is prominent. The foundation cow was imported in 1879, and the following year, while carrying twins, she gave 18,004 lbs. of milk. Her daughter, Aaggie 2nd, as a two-year-old, had a record of 17,740 lbs. of milk, and as a mature cow gave 20,763 lbs. of milk. There were high records twenty-five or thirty years ago, and these cows were considered as phenomenal producers. However, their ancestors were heavy milkers. The sire of Aaggie was Rooker, a noted show animal and a transmitter of milking qualities. Twenty-eight cows, either daughters of Rooker or of his son or grandson, have made records; the average for the whole number being 16,560 lbs. of milk in one year. Consequently descendants of this family have aided in improving many herds. The right quality of blood flows in their veins.

No less famous as large producers of rich milk are descendants of Queen of Wayne, who was imported from Holland in 1879. She gave as high as 75 lbs. of milk in one day, and over 14,500 lbs. in ten months. A daughter, Princess of Wayne, about equalled her dam's production as a two-year-old. In her twelve-year-old form she made a record of 29,000 lbs., and in twelve years gave birth to eleven healthy calves and produced nearly 200 tons of milk. Other members of the family are noted for heavy milk yield. It could hardly be otherwise when they trace to such a noble cow.

The Pauline Paul family is not so numerous as some others, but there are several prominent members, and they get their good qualities honestly. The old cow made 31 lbs. of butter in a week, and over 128 lbs. in a month when eight years old. Her daughters barely equalled her production, but the qualities have been handed down through her son Paul De Kol.

These cows mentioned were owned across the line, and their influence on Canadian herds has been exerted through their sons which have been purchased. The De Kol and Calamity Jane families are possibly most widely known by Canadian breeders, as some of Canada's champion cows trace to the foundation stock of these two families, which clearly shows how the qualities of the dam are disseminated through their sons and daughters. De Kol 2nd has a seven-days' butter record of 33 lbs. 6 ounces, and a milk record of 73 lbs. in one day. She was a big, strong-framed, almost white cow, carrying a large udder and showing prominent milk veins. Calamity Jane showed more black than white, and while she had the capacity her udder was not quite so large as De Kol 2nd's. This cow, sired by Nigger, and out of Kate Edge, was purchased by George Rice, from a breeder in Ohio, and in 1898, at seven years and ten months of age, gave 20.04 lbs. of butter-fat in seven days, and 572.4 lbs. of milk.

Along with her was purchased Eunice Clay. These two cows are considered by Mr. Rice, who has had a life long experience with Holsteins, to be the best he ever owned. In 1893 Eunice Clay won in the milk test at Toronto and sweepstakes in her class. Her unofficial record was 25 lbs. 10 ounces of butter in seven days; this was before the days of official testing. Calamity Jane won the Provincial Dairy Test four years in succession, and had an official test of 25 1/2 lbs. of butter, there being only four cows higher at the time. Such is the performance of cows whose blood has had a marked influence on many Canadian herds. A consideration of the performance of descendants of the latter cow especially, will convey some idea of how the qualities are inherited. A son of Eunice Clay and a daughter of Calamity Jane were mated, and the result was Count Calamity Clay, a large, vigorous bull. He was bred to Verbelles 4th, a cow a little above the average in production, and out of a show cow which died before being officially tested. The result of this mating was Verbelles 4th Count Calamity, the sire of May Echo Sylvia, a cow with a record of 104 lbs. of milk in one day and 700.2 lbs. in seven days. However, all her good qualities did not come through the sire. The breeding of her dam must be considered, which traces to the cow, Sydney, owned and bred by A. B. Mallory, Frankfort, in 1886. She was a fairly good cow but her daughter was not even fair. However, her granddaughter Rosa was the one outstanding cow in Mr. Mallory's early herd. Without



forcing she produced up to 80 lbs. milk per day, and produced five daughters which appear in the pedigrees of practically all the recent record cows in the herd. Rosa was sired by Stanley Duke, and then bred back to him to produce Rosa May, the dam of May Echo and great grandam of May Echo Sylvia, the world's champion cow. Before considering the merits and demerits of Rosa May, or her descendants, it is advisable to consider the performance of Queen Dido's Gretchen, the dam of Stanley Duke, as she has played a prominent role in the dairy world. Her daughter, Carmen Sylvia, was much before the public eye in the early nineties. In 1894 she was winner at the Provincial Dairy Show, and in 1895 won first at Toronto, giving 122 lbs. 10 ounces of milk. At four years of age she defeated representatives of all other breeds at several fairs. Probably she is best known as the great grandam of the noted bull, Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, the sire of May Echo Sylvia. Queen Dido's Gretchen has three tested daughters, and she was an outstanding transmitting cow. Her daughters and granddaughters, sons and grandsons, have also proven to be good transmitters. Three lines of this blood appear in May Echo Sylvia's pedigree. These animals possessed excellent type and conformation. The consistent transmission of this cow's good blood is believed to have commenced with her granddaughter Rosa, and was outstanding in May Echo and her daughters.

May Echo has a record of 23,707 lbs. of milk and 833.6 lbs. of butter-fat as a mature cow. Her highest day's record being 105.6 lbs. Her ability to produce is handed down to her daughters, of which four have been tested and show consistent transmission of milking ability. May Echo Pietertje, as a four-year-old, gave 11,720.5 lbs. of milk in one year, without forcing, and has a record daughter, May Echo Verbelle, which at eight years of age gave 104 lbs. of milk in one day and 700 lbs. in seven days. Lawncrest May Echo at four years of age gave 105 lbs. in one day, and 716.7 in seven days, and Riverdale May Echo Lyons at two years old gave 73.7 lbs. in one day and 492.1 in seven days. These cows possessed strong constitutions and were regular breeders. May Echo Verbelle, mated with Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, produced May Echo Sylvia, which has made a record of 152.1 lbs. milk in one day and 12,899.8 lbs. in one hundred days. Her butter records are equally high, being 41 lbs. for seven days and 505.34 for one hundred days. Other noted daughters of this cow are Lawncrest May Echo Posch, with 105.8 lbs. of milk in one day to her credit, and one tested daughter; May Echo Keys gave 99.8 lbs. of milk in one day and has two record daughters; May Echo Darkness has an official record of 92.1 lbs. in one day. Thus it will be seen that four daughters of May Echo Verbelle made an average of 112.45 lbs. of milk in one day. This noted cow was sired by the great grandson of Calamity Jane. Going farther, to show the transmitting power of this strain, records of May Echo Darkness may be considered. As a four-year-old, Lawncrest Rosa Posch gave 92.4 lbs., and she has a daughter with a record of 20,000 lbs. May Echo, another daughter of May Echo Darkness, gave 97.6 lbs. as a three-year-old, and has a record as a junior two-year-old. This should suffice to show the transmitting qualities of good cows. All the progeny of Calamity Jane and Queen Dido's Gretchen did not become so famous as the ones mentioned. However, many of them made creditable records and proved far more valuable producers than offspring of their stable mates that were similarly looked after, but which lacked in quality of blood.

May Echo Sylvia has particularly choice backing on her dam's side. But what of the breeding of her sire and his ancestors? A perusal of his pedigree shows that equally royal blood flowed in his veins. Inka Sylvia Beets Posch is the sire of twenty-one R. O. M. daughters, and two sons with R. O. M. daughters. Six of his daughters qualified in the R. O. P. test, and one son produced daughters which qualified. His sire, Sir Alta Posch Beets, has ten daughters and three sons which qualified in the R. O. M., and his dam, Inka Sylvia De Kol, has three daughters and two sons qualifying. She traces back to the show cow, Carmen Sylvia, whose records have been given. Sir Alta Posch Beets was sired by Sir Pietertje Posch, a grandson of Aaltje Posch 4th, a champion cow of her day and first of a noted family. He has left eleven daughters which qualified in the R. O. M., and seven sons producing daughters qualifying in R. O. M. and R. O. P. So far the records show only animals of high quality capable of transmitting these qualities. However, this does not occur by accident, as, going back farther in the history of these noted producers, it is found that the sire of Sir Alta Posch Beets' dam was Paul Beets De Kol, out of Jessie Beets, a typey cow of good size and rather above the average as a producer of her day. Her seven-day record was around 19 lbs. of butter. His sire was De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, the result of mating De Kol 2nd and Paul De Kol.

Paul De Kol was out of old Pauline Paul, the first of the family of that name. De Kol 2nd had a private

record of something over 32 lbs. of butter, which is generally credited to be correct as she made 27 lbs. when well up in years. She was bred in Holland, but born on this side of the water. Her producing and transmitting powers are generally attributed to her sire, Willem III, one of the greatest sires in Holland. De Kol 2nd did most of her good work through her sons, as the descendants of her daughters have not proven particularly good. The combination of Pauline Paul and De Kol blood has given to the dairy world many remarkable producers.

May Echo Sylvia's lineage traces back to De Kol 2nd, Calamity Jane, Pauline Paul, and Aaltje Posch 4th, four noted cows whose blood has done a good deal in improving the milking qualities of numerous herds. Many champion cows, both at the pail and in the showing, trace back to the cows mentioned. Few animals possess such aristocratic blood as does this Canadian cow, May Echo Sylvia, and none have excelled her in milk for seven up to one hundred days. One of her sons was killed by accident when a yearling and two others have no daughters in milk as yet. Her oldest daughter is now about four years old, but, owing to an attack of blood poisoning with her first calf, one-half her udder had to be amputated. However, her daughter is of exactly the same type as her grandam, and great things are expected from her. May Echo Sylvia's whole family have been heavy producers and all show strong constitution, similar to that possessed by early members of the family. Her near relatives on the dam's side were bred by Mr. Mallory, of Frankfort, but it was under the management of A. C. Hardy, of Avondale Farm, Brockville, that she made the record which made her a world-champion cow.

Calamity Jane had five daughters with butter records from 18 to 27 lbs. in one week. Canary Mercedes Paul, the great show bull and sire of Skylark Canary, a 31.62-lb. cow, is a great grandson. Glen Canary De Kol, a 34.59-lb. cow; Dichter Calamity, 32.40 lbs.; and Calamity Wayne Pauline, 30.25 lbs., are near relatives of the old cow. Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, until recently world's champion for all ages and breeds, was a great, great granddaughter of Calamity Jane. The pedigree of May Echo Sylvia and the performance of her ancestors proves beyond a doubt the value of good blood. Other cows and bulls show equally illustrious pedigrees. Heavy production and the transmission of the same can only come through having the proper breeding. Some cows give a large flow of milk, but are unable to pass it on to their offspring. As a rule their pedigrees reveal only cows of average quality one or two generations back.

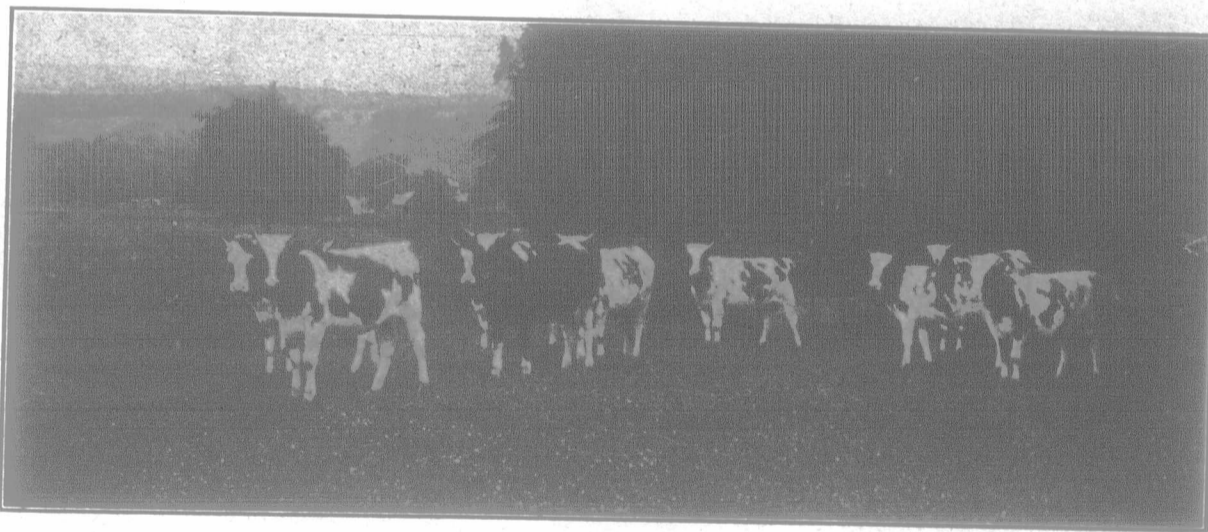
Looking over the breeding of such prominent bulls as Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbekerk, sire of thirty-one daughters and eight sons which have qualified in the R. O. M.; Prince Pauline De Kol with fourteen daughters and twelve sons qualifying; Count De Kol Pietertje Paul with seventeen daughters and six sons,

ing Ayrshire herds. Many of the heaviest producers in the tests have top crosses of Beauty's Style of Auchenbrain, a scion of the famous Auchenbrain Beauties, imported by Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, and of Royal Chief, a bull imported by David Morton. Jean Armour is a descendent of both these noted animals. She was bred by H. & J. McKee, Norwich, and was dropped in October, 1901, but it was in the hands of Mrs. Echardt, West Berlin, Vermont, that she made her phenomenal record, which was 20,174 lbs. of milk and 774.73 lbs. of butter-fat in one year. This was the first Ayrshire cow to excel the 20,000-lb. mark, and very few have since exceeded it. In her fourteenth year, Jean Armour produced 18,382 lbs. of milk and 716.38 lbs. of butter-fat, which proves her capable of persistent production. This cow comes by her qualities honestly, as she is a daughter of the famous cow Sarah 2nd, at one time champion over all breeds in the dairy test at Guelph Winter Fair. Her yield in one day was 62 lbs., testing four per cent. butter-fat. She also has two sons and four daughters, besides Jean Armour, that have qualified in the R. O. P. test. In her fourteenth year she gave 11,626 pounds of milk and 442 lbs. of butter-fat. The maternal ancestors of Jean Armour have been bred at Brookside Farm for over forty years and trace to Judy, the foundation cow of the herd which was purchased in 1872. In those days no official testing was done, consequently no records are to hand back of Sarah 2nd. However, they were typey, strong-constituted cows, capable of yielding from 50 to 60 lbs. of milk per day when fresh. The Jean Armour family is an example of show-ring form and heavy milking qualities combined in the one animal. It is difficult to find an Ayrshire pedigree containing a longer array of famous showing cows than is found in Jean Armour's, and her records stamp her and her offspring as phenomenal producers. Her sire, Bobs, a son of Beauty's Style of Auchenbrain, was out of Belle of Rosamond, a splendid type of cow that usually stood at the top of her class wherever shown. Her time was before the day of official testing, consequently no record of her production or test is available. However, her sire was a grandson of Traveller of Drumjoan, one of Scotland's famous breeding bulls. The sire of Jean Armour's dam was a grandson of the noted Royal Chief. It is interesting to go back to Jean Armour's immediate ancestors to consider the quality of early members of the strain. Eight times the pedigree traces back to Mars I, the sire which headed the great Jardine herd of Ayrshires, at Hamilton, in the seventies and considered to be the best Ayrshire bull of his day. His dam was a granddaughter of Cuthbert. Jean Armour traces nine times to Eclipse, another bull which exercised great influence on herds of Central and Eastern Ontario. He was sired by Cuthbert in 1858. This makes a total of seventeen times that the cow in question traces back to Cuthbert. The pedigree shows in-breeding and line breeding on an extensive scale, but evidently it intensified the desired qualities with no apparent injury to the stock so bred.

"Scottie" is an Ayrshire bull, bred by W. W. Ballantyne, that has given many heavy producers to the breed. He has sired no less than twenty daughters which have qualified in the R. O. P. test. Their records vary from 7,000 to 11,000 lbs. of milk, testing from 3.5 to 4.1 per cent. butter-fat, in one lactation period. He was sired by Royal Peter of St. Annes, and out of Daisy 1st of Auchenbrain. He carries blood of the Drumjoans and Nethercraigs. No doubt future champions of the breed will trace directly to Scottie, a bull that has proven his power of transmitting heavy producing qualities to his daughters. No other

bull of the breed has so many qualified daughters in milk. Ivanhoe of Springhill, at the head of Tanglewyld Farm herd, has twelve qualified progeny to date. His daughters are heavy producers of high-testing milk. Woodroffe Comrade, Auchenbrain Albert, Royal Star of Ste. Ann's, Haysmuir Milk Record, and Star of Glencairn might be mentioned as bulls which are becoming famous through the performance of their progeny. Some of these are imported; others are Canadian-bred, but all have the backing which gives regular transmission of heavy producing qualities. The most promising Ayrshire males, and the females which are champions of their class in the test, trace back to animals that have proven good.

The herds are being improved by the blood of animals which have proved to be above the average as producers, and present-day records are made by cows whose ancestors were far above the average. Improvement will continue, but there will be a cause for every effect. Things do not happen haphazardly in breeding. Unless the parents and grandparents are heavy producers, a good cow may throw offspring which reverts to the average for the breed. This should emphasize the importance of knowing the ancestors, especially of the sire, for several generations back. The farther back the desired qualities dominate, the greater the possibility of the progeny being superior to its parents. Breeding counts for a good deal. When laying the foundation for a herd, or when adding to it, study the pedigree as well as the individuality of the animal.



Blood Tells.

and several others show that they all trace back to De Kol 2nd. Another cow of note is Aaltje Posch 4th, practically the first of the numerous Posch family. She was dairy test champion in her day, and was the dam of the champion Alta Posch. Toitilla of Riverside, present champion of the aged class in the R. O. P. test is also a descendent of this cow. Cornelius Posch, sire of eighteen daughters and fifteen sons in R. O. M.; Prince Posch Calamity, sire of fifteen daughters and twelve sons in R. O. M., and Count Mercena Posch, sire of twenty-six daughters and sixteen sons in R. O. M., are also descendants of this cow, which shows her transmitting qualities. The instances cited are sufficient to illustrate the benefit accruing through having good blood in the herd.

**Ayrshires.**

There are a number of noted families among Ayrshires which have materially aided in bringing the breed into prominence. Although the blood lines are not so clearly indicated in the pedigree, as is the case with Holsteins, nevertheless the blood of famous animals of the seventies and eighties flows in the veins of present-day record cows. The Auchenbrain Beauties are possibly the most favored strain. Several representatives of this family have made world records, prominent among which are Jean Armour, the Canadian cow which made the first 20,000-lb. record for the breed, and Scottie, the sire of twenty daughters which have qualified in the Record of Performance test. It would indeed be difficult to estimate the value of this one family in improv-



## Delights of a Northern Ontario District School—By S. B. Sinclair, Ph. D.

After an extended investigation of Rural Conditions in the United States and elsewhere, an exceptional opportunity was, by good fortune, afforded me of studying first hand the rural situations as presented in northern districts of our own Ontario.

Possibly a few of the brighter incidents of the experience may be of interest at this Christmas time.

I took a school three miles interior from our summer home, and walked back and forth morning and evening. The road was a devious way. For the first mile it was a woodland trail. During September and October the gorgeous hues of the maples blending into the softer tones of birch and evergreen formed a fascinating picture, presenting a fresh color scheme with each succeeding day.

In November, after a heavy snow-fall, the path was hedged with nature-draped Christmas trees wonderful as fairyland, diamond decked in the sun. Under foot the snow was festooned with all the multitudinous trails of the wild things. There were necklaces large and small, tiny foot-prints of mice and moles and chipmunks; there were embroideries and insertions indicating the recent presence of the porcupine with his dragging quills. Then there were larger tracks—tracks of Brother Rabbit, which came from nowhere and ended in nothing, so effectually had he mixed them up for the edification of Mister Fox, whose trail came straight, even and direct in pursuit. Occasionally there were deer tracks, too, with the pointed hoofs cutting deep into the soft snow, and once in a long, long time a track was seen, something like a baby's foot, indicating the possibility that Brother Bear himself might be at no unthinkable distance. Occasionally your meditations were rudely interrupted by the whirr of a partridge starting at your feet from its burrow in the deep snow.

The second mile was over abandoned fields and past deserted houses whose sometime occupants had responded to the too insidious call of the West. The last mile disclosed a more settled district approached by a long hill, with a lofty, lonely maple overshadowing the road like a southern palm.

"There are six scholars there already." This was the greeting of a typical young Canadian of eight years, as I neared the school the first morning. He was accompanied by two younger brothers. Living in the house nearest the school, it seemed fitting that the trio should come a little way to welcome the new teacher. As we drew near the sound of shouting died away and the door was scarcely unlocked before all the children were demurely seated and ready for work. From that moment until the end I found them always the same—filled with the most ardent thirst for knowledge. Well born and well nurtured in the most wholesome and picturesque environment, the one drawback (keenly realized even by the youngest) was the impracticability of securing a good education.

The school building and equipment left much to be desired. The seats were so high that nearly every pupil was poised (like Mahomet's coffin) "between Heaven and Earth," and the absence of curvature of the spine could be accounted for, only on the basis of the irregularity of the attendance. A few foot-rests quickly disposed of this difficulty.

There was no thermometer, and when the enthusiastic lad who kindled fires functioned at his maximum, as he usually did about nine o'clock, the temperature quickly rose to ninety degrees and the wraith of pneumonia hovered over the entire school. The little instrument that "could tell just how hot it was" proved an interesting study, and it was not long before the pupils preferred a temperature of sixty-five degrees. Later on, one of them volunteered the somewhat paradoxical information, "We don't have any colds now like we had last year when we didn't have any temperature."

The clock, which adorned the only shelf, had "stopped short" several years before, apparently never to go again." Two of the senior pupils (with but slight assistance from the teacher) in their odd moments, took the clock to pieces, cleaned and oiled it, and set it going, under the eyes of many interested observers. After that the clock went perfectly, and the children understood how it worked.

Washing utensils, a comb, a foot scraper, an up-to-date map of Ontario, a host of interesting supplementary readers and worth while library books came as welcome gifts from our progressive Trustee Board. A ten-foot strip, one inch square, was carefully sawed by the senior pupils into one-inch cubes for objective number work in the primary class. A pint of marbles donated by a parent furnished recreation for rainy day, indoor intermissions.

One morning, on arriving at school, the children

were shivering around a fireless stove. They hastened to explain that "there was a fierce, strange dog in the wood-shed, so they could not get in." What we found was a beautiful, great Collie dog, an incarnation of the frontispiece of "Beautiful Joe" which the children had been reading. The dog (which had evidently been lost) became "Beautiful Joe" to the children and was fed on their crusts, and finally initiated into the sacred rights of school behavior. He came up regularly with the primary class, paid the strictest attention to the phonic sounds that were being taught, gazed in rapt attention at what was being written on the board, and when a new and extraordinary sound was developed frequently gave a little "yap" of recognition and approval. He was a source of unending interest to the children, and served quite effectively as a study in "still life" for art classes, his only proviso being that his favorite pupil go up and "sit" too.

One glorious October day, such as to entice all the world abroad, the people next the school decided to drive fifteen miles to town, and asked to leave the three-year-old baby and the kitten in charge of the elder brother at the school. A few minutes after nine, as the morning's work was getting under way, the School Inspector arrived. When he looked in and saw nineteen children (not to mention the baby, the kitten and the dog,) he exclaimed, "Is this really the school which had only two pupils my last visit and three the visit before!" Being a man with a sense of humor and a genuine appreciation of everything that makes for efficient citizenship, he joined enthusiastically in the work and spent several hours with us, greatly to the pleasure and profit of all.

Shortly after the arrival of the Inspector, one of the Trustees came with two small Serbian boys and an interpreter. The men had just blazed a trail through the woods so that the children could come to the school, and here they were with Bibles under their arms, but unable to speak a word of English. These foreigners quickly learned to recognize words by phonics. They found the meanings of the words more difficult. The primary pupils had a game of drill in number work, where one pupil stood in front of the line and the others asked him questions until he was displaced by some one whose question he failed to answer. The elder Serbian was 12 years of age and had gone to school in Europe for several years. On the second day he discovered, to his great delight, that he could take his place quite creditably in this game. The phenomenal progress which the boys made in learning English was mainly due, however, to the interesting devices which the other pupils adopted to get into communication with them, especially on the play ground.

A stormy morning of snow and slush brought every

his surprise, that what was hard for the other boy was easy for him. His face lit up with the ecstasy of realized achievement as he leaned over and whispered in my ear, "I am not the behind one any more."

No one knew the boundaries of the school section, but with the aid of the government map and a letter from the township clerk the pupils succeeded in working out very satisfactory maps of the section, with special points of interest properly located.

These children of the wild wood took a keen delight in all forms of Nature Study. Such books as "Bird Neighbors," and "Wild Animals I Have Known," were taken home every night to be read aloud. They proceeded at once to put all things to the test. They watched the rabbits play in the moonlight in the swamp, and reported that "they did not give the warning exactly as Thompson Seaton said." The birds' nests in the neighborhood were objects of especial care. When they looked into the nest (a daily occurrence observed without apparent alarm by the mother bird) they always held the hand over the mouth, "so that the breath would not go on the eggs."

The most popular out-door game was called "Sticks." Sides were chosen and two lines were drawn about six feet apart with a pile of sticks some ten feet behind each line. Each side stood on its own line and guarded its pile of sticks from the onslaughts of the enemy, and anyone touched outside of the line became a prisoner.

The children at their homes had but few artificial toys, but they had what is better—parents who lived with them and knew them and joined in their sports. One father, a specialist in wood-craft, told me that if he had to choose between a flower and vegetable garden for his children he thought he would select the flowers. Another went to infinite trouble to bring from the recesses of the woods an ideal pair of runners for a dog-sleigh for his boy. He purchased a set of harness for the team of dogs, and the boy made trips to the post-office three miles away over the deep-snow. Another father devised a plaything for his children which, from the dynamic standpoint, is superior to any German production I have seen. He placed a round, six-inch stick upright in a hole in the ice on a small lake near his house, put over it an ordinary wagon wheel on its side, tied a sapling twenty feet long to one of the spokes, and attached his little girl's sleigh to the outer end of the sapling. He stood by the wheel and made it revolve, and the sleigh flew over the glare ice at a speed of twenty miles an hour, to the great delight of the "joy-riders."

All the flowers from life's garden were not plucked in childhood; some were left for later years. I never saw more pleased children than two boys who had received sleighs from their father and mittens knitted by their mothers as the sum total of their Christmas gifts.

An organ in the school overcame most of the difficulties usually experienced in the presentation of elementary music. The children had learned a few tunes by ear. It was a new idea to them that "a person could learn to play an organ so that (without ever having heard the tune before) he could play it at sight, from a page of black dots in a music book." By spending only a very few minutes daily in school on the subject, the senior pupils, at the end of the term were able to read and transpose any ordinary air, and several had made a beginning of learning to play the organ.

The children were most anxious to have the parents see the results of regular attendance and sequential work, so they made up Christmas folders decorated on the outside in approved Christmas design with their own water-colors, and inside containing a formal invitation, in their best handwriting, to attend the Christmas School Examination. All the Trustees and mothers of the children came. We had a spelling match, an exhibition of work done by pupils during the term, a dramatization of "the hare and the tortoise" (in which one of the Serbians took part), recitations, songs and marching by the children, and addresses by the trustees. As a grand finale there was a taffy pull managed by the pupils. While the taffy pull was in preparation the trustees had a prolonged "unbusiness" meeting, during which school affairs were discussed at leisure.

Amid the laughter of the children, and the suddenly descending shadows of evening, sleigh bells were heard and a young man who had attended the school during the term (and who is now in khaki) drove up with his team and a large box sleigh bountifully supplied with hay below and robes above. He drove us all home in high spirits, feeling that, at least in this small corner of the war-stricken world, peace and good-will reigned.

Canadian live stock made a fine showing at Chicago and Guelph, and those interested in better stock would do well to read the reports on following pages.



A Beautiful Setting for Farm and School in Old Ontario.

child to school with wet feet, and there was no option but to gather around the large box stove and study with bare feet until shoes and stockings were dry. Such experiences revealed a nobility of character and a highly exceptional appreciation of the underlying principles of true courtesv. On another morning the teacher was detained, and on his arrival found all the children at work and a girl of "teen" age successfully conducting a primary class.

All things are possible with such children and a small school. Primary pupils went out on the play-ground, and with sticks wrote their new letter in the sand as large as they pleased. An older pupil went out with them to supervise the dramatization of the new story of the day, "where they would not disturb the other pupils." An interesting pupil of six had been compelled to give up school the previous year owing to a severe (and seemingly chronic) illness. After a few weeks of heroic effort he acquired marked facility in power of word recognition. One day a boy who had outstripped him the previous year returned to school, and when class testing time came our so-called invalid found, to

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# The International Live Stock Exposition.

After two years of quiet, the International Live Stock Exposition was held again at Chicago from December 2 to 9, and judging by the magnitude of the event it has been gathering strength throughout the period from December 1913, when it was last held, until it was staged again last week on such a scale as to astonish even the most sanguine of America's live-stock enthusiasts. Never before did such a number of breeders compete with entries of good quality, and never before was the commercial phase of the show so much in harmony with the high-class character of the big live-stock exhibit. Herdsmen led cattle into the ring, which later sold for five, ten and even fifteen thousand dollars. It is a boom period in America at the present time, and the Exposition expressed to the fullest extent the spirit of the people. Visitors thronged the ring-side and watched the judging with interest, kindled not by curiosity, but by an appreciation of the importance of high-class stuff, and what one of the breeding sires or dams might mean to their herd, or the live stock of their community. There have been just as many horses in the judging ring at Chicago in times past, but there were never more individual exhibitors. More breeders and importers are now coming forward, but they are bringing fewer horses each. This means better quality. This Fair has come to be known as the highest tribunal in America's showing world. Those who have the courage to appeal from the decisions handed down earlier in the season can have their disputes settled there. In this final round-up, Canadians always uphold the honor of this country. Animals purchased in Canada or shown there this year by exhibitors from this Dominion were always in an honorable position.

**Clydesdales.**—It was a banner year for Clydesdales at the International, from the viewpoint of so many good quality horses. Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ontario, were the Canadian representatives with sixteen horses, and a feature of the Exhibition was the persistence of the Graham entries, or of horses they have recently sold into the United States, of standing at or very close to the top of every line. Baron Ascot, which has been champion for Graham Bros. in this country several times, won the aged class for stallions. Fairholme Footprint, a son of the famous Dunure Footprint, and owned by F. L. Ames, of Massachusetts, easily won the three-year-old class. In two-year-olds Graham Bros. stood one, two and three, with Peer, Examiner and Reminder. The winning horse in this class was later made junior champion. Graham Bros. were not the only ones to be disappointed when their yearling stallion, Mendel's Prince, was given second place to Heather Knight. For some unexplained reason the Graham entry did not win, when the majority of those about the ring-side thought the quality of his underpinning and his splendid ability to move would surely give him the first prize. Harviestoun Baroness, in the aged-mare class, was a feature of the female line-ups. She is owned by the Fairholme Farms, New Jersey, and has been a persistent winner for years. Lady Lister and Elma, former Canadian champions for Graham Bros., stood first and second in the three-year-old class. These mares are now owned by Geo. A. Cluett, Massachusetts, and Conyngham Bros., Pa., respectively. Other Canadian entries which won placings were Diana's Choice, winning fifth place in the two-year-old class, and Mendel Princess, the third prize yearling filly. Fairholme Footprint and Harviestoun Baroness were the male and female grand champions, respectively.

**Percherons.**—A representative of the Percheron Society of France, declared the line-up of 19 aged stallions at the International to be the best aged-stallion class he had ever seen in France or America. It was a remarkable exhibit throughout, and never in the past have such strong classes been forward. Their strength was vested in uniformity and good quality as well as in numbers, but chiefly in the former points was there an evident superiority. Lagos, a stallion appearing in the aged class has caused a sensation wherever shown this year, and it was apparent from the first, that the championship would go to him as it did at the Panama Pacific. He is a wonderfully stylish animal of good quality and a splendid mover. He came from the stables of J. O. Singmaster & Son, Iowa. The four-year-old Mu, by the dead Imprecation, went to the front in his class, and finally became the reserve champion stallion of the Percheron display for J. Crouch & Son of Indiana. Eighteen, three-year-old stallions were headed by Ivan, and thirty-two, two-year-olds by Fairhope, both shown by Singmaster & Son. There were 30 yearling stallions and 20 stallion foals in the ring. Outstanding in size, conformation, quality and action among the females was Pink Brillante by Pink. The sire of this splendid mare is now owned in Western Canada. Pink Brillante won the aged-mare class and the female championship. Reserve to her stood Turquoise, a two-year-old filly by Koran. Both mares are owned by Dunhams, Wayne, Ill. J. Crouch & Son won the silver challenge shield offered by the Canadian Percheron Society for the best stallion and four mares, all American bred. J. O. Singmaster & Son had the best five stallions; Dunhams had the best three mares; Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio, showed the best five imported stallions and W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., won on three, the get of sire. The sire of the three shown was Carnot.

## Fat Cattle.

California has long been known as the land of Fruit and Sunshine, but inside of a period covering less than

thirty days that State elected a president to the Republic, and showed the grand champion bullock at the International Live Stock Exhibition. California Favorite, a Shorthorn-Hereford steer exhibited by the University of California, appeared first in the class of grades and crosses, calved between September 1, 1915 and January 1, 1916. He won here, and began to receive attention when he captured the championship of the grade and cross-bred classes. The pure-bred steers of his own age could not defeat him, and in the final test for grand championship he stood above a pure-bred, two-year-old Angus steer that was champion of the Panama Pacific Exposition. This cross-bred champion was exactly 13 months and 18 days old when he was awarded the ribbon and weighed 1,130 pounds. Being sired by a Hereford bull, Prince Lad 11th, he was a paternal grandson of the champion Hereford of the 1909 International, Prime Lad 9th. His dam was a pure-bred Shorthorn, Glenbrook's Marvel, which traces back to the celebrated Whitehall Sultan. Thus the calf had plenty of championship blood in his veins, and the two breeds were so blended in him as to produce a conformation almost perfect. Incidentally, he was fed by an Aberdeen-Angus herdsman, so he was really a triple combination of three beef breeds. Plenty of new milk in the beginning and later a ration consisting of two parts barley, one part oats, one part bran, and alfalfa hay, had given him a great depth of firm flesh, evenly laid on his splendid frame. This crossing of the breeds produced a red steer with the customary white face, the well-covered Hereford shoulder, the broad and smooth quarters of the Shorthorn and a middle as good as either end. It was the third time premier honors of that department have gone to a calf—once to a Hereford, once to a Shorthorn and this time to a compromise of both. The grade and championship awards were made by the Argentine judge, Carlos M. Duggan of Buenos Aires. Visitors to the Exposition admired his snappy and unhesitating manner in making decisions. Kansas State College was most successful in the pure-bred Shorthorn classes, with some steers the get of Matchless Dale. One of these winners was the champion steer of the American Royal, some weeks ago. The Shorthorn and Angus classes were quite strong, but the Hereford classes have been stronger in the past. Breeders say the demand for Hereford bulls is responsible for the small number of steers. The winning two-year-old Angus, University of California Jock, was champion steer at the Panama Pacific, and some looked for him to repeat that achievement at Chicago, but he stood reserve to the cross-bred yearling. The grades and cross-breeds as a whole made a splendid exhibit.

**Aberdeen-Angus.**—A number of exceptionally strong classes were found in the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and some exceptionally choice animals were found at the head of them. Black Poe and Black Cap Bertram won the aged and two-year-old bull classes, respectively, and the latter bull was made senior champion. Winning in the junior yearling bull class was Epistos, owned by C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo. The junior championship went to Epistos and ultimately the grand championship for bulls. The same bull has a remarkable record of winnings at the state fairs and other large meets. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., won sixth place on Black Abbott Prince, in the aged class, and first place on Edward of Glencarnock 3rd, in the senior bull-calf class. Pride Petite, Caldwell's famous aged cow was beaten in her class by Quissy of Meadow Brook, one of Congdon & Battle's entries, and the latter cow was beaten for senior championship by the winning two-year-old, Hildale Pride, which was also grand champion female. She was from the Caldwell stables. Blackbird Perfection 6th was proclaimed junior champion after winning the senior yearling class and defeating the remaining winners of the junior classes. She was owned by Hobart Ames of Tennessee. Space permits of the mention of these few only, but there was a splendid display of Doddies.

**Shorthorns.**—The wonderful Shorthorn exhibit presented many interesting features. First, to speak very conservatively, it was superior to anything ever staged

at the International in the past, which means a new record in the history of American Shorthorns. There were many wonderful individuals led into the ring, but one did not have to think very far into the past before such noted sires as Villager, Bandsman, and, greatest of all, Whitehall Sultan, were encountered in the lineage of these animals. The number of winners tracing back to this last mentioned bull was a feature of an analysis of the event. Perhaps the greatest attraction for Canadians at the ring-side were the entries from the herd of A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph. This enterprising breeder of Shorthorn cattle made almost a clean sweep of the Canadian show circuit this year, and he was ambitious to try conclusions with the United States herds at the great round-up in Chicago. The Guelph herd brought fresh laurels to Canada and advertised our cattle to a wonderful extent, for in several classes the Auld entries stood at the top and the well-known Burnbrae Sultan, the aged bull, captured the senior championship. The hackneyed phrases "a great showing", "the best ever", etc., have been used with such careless abandon that they are now almost meaningless and they fail absolutely to convey an impression of the magnitude and quality of the Shorthorn exhibit. The numbers in a few classes and the commercial value of a few winners, accompanied by their records at previous shows, may carry with them some significance. Nineteen aged bulls were out and all except, perhaps three or four, were of exceptional merit. Ten two-year-olds; 14 senior yearlings; 15 junior yearlings; 46 senior calves, and 42 junior calves comprised the line-ups in the male classes. Thirty-seven junior and 38 senior heifer calves were out; 28 junior and 14 senior yearling heifers were forward; 18 two-year-old heifers and a strong class of aged cows completed the female meet. Anyone who has followed the show-ring presentations and awards in this country will have some conception of what these numbers mean.

It was a pleasure to follow the work of Pedro T. Pages when making awards. He is a Shorthorn judge from Buenos Aires, Argentina, with an international reputation, and his fearless, unflinching movements when at work could well be simulated by the rising generation of American judges. The deep, massive, well-fleshed kind seemed to conform with his ideals, but he did not favor coarseness, and all animals that received attention were obliged to walk without showing any discomfort—movement with him was a factor.

Our neighbors to the South expected Pride of Albion to lead the class of 19 aged bulls; Canadians looked to Burnbrae Sultan, the Auld entry, to win. Pride of Albion had achieved in the United States during the show season what Burnbrae Sultan had accomplished in Canada. Both had been grand champions. The Canadian bull is too well known to require comment, but it may be said that his competitor from the herd of Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio, is no mean bull. He is a smooth, massive, breezy sire, yet, in comparison, he was slightly high at the tail head; and could not walk as well as the big white, deeply and evenly fleshed Burnbrae Sultan, which won.

Last spring G. A. Gillespie of Oklahoma paid Carpenter and Rose of Mansfield, Ohio, \$7,000 for Maxwalton Commander, with the expectation that he would win the two-year-old class at the International, and perhaps the championship. This young sire, by Avondale, was the most breezy, and showy bull in the class, but he was slightly sore in one foot and was defeated by Maxwalton Pride 2nd, another production of the Carpenter & Ross herd, which realized \$6,600 at the Shorthorn sale. Had the Gillespie entry won, Burnbrae Sultan would have had even a harder task than he did to win the senior championship, but at any rate this honor deservedly went to the Auld herd.

Two years ago this winter Bellows Bros., of Maryville, Mo., sold a young bull calf, Village Supreme, to E. O. Ogden & Son, for \$500. He was developed by them and showed such promise that his first owners bought him back last summer for \$5,000. He was brought to the International, and when a class of 14

Continued on page 2077.



The A. F. & G. Auld Graded Herd.

This herd was undefeated in Canada during 1916; all were first prize winners at the Canadian National. From left to right they are Burnbrae Sultan, Silver Queen, Countess 10th, Queen Elizabeth and Britannia. All except one were at Chicago.



## Quality and Uniformity Features at the Guelph Winter Fair.

We will not say that the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held last week in Guelph, was bigger and better than ever. The introductory remarks in fair reports have contained that phrase so many times that it is now looked upon as a platitude, intended to please directors, managers and exhibitors. The Fair was not, in all departments, bigger, nor was it in all departments better, but it was in some departments both bigger and better and in others better, if not bigger, in one or two not quite so big, and perhaps not up to the high-water mark, but, in the aggregate, Canada's greatest Winter Fair compared favorably with previous exhibitions of its kind. It had a few slight handicaps. It clashed with the International at Chicago. The weather was too mild for winter, and many farmers considered plowing more important than fair-going. But withal, attendance records were broken on Wednesday, and throughout well-pleased crowds attended. Previous dairy records were broken. Beef cattle were numerous and the fitting and finish was superb, their uniformity being the subject of much comment. Horses were out in goodly numbers but not up to some former years. Sheep made a strong showing, notwithstanding the number of Canadian breeders who went to Chicago, but these flocks were missed. Pigs were a strong, uniform, type lot. Poultry made the biggest show of its kind in America. Grain and seeds were good for the year.

Lectures were dropped this year. An object lesson in beef and lamb carcasses was a feature of the show. A poorly finished steer was compared with a highly finished one and with a baby beef, both on foot and hung up. The right kind of lamb was shown also.

On the whole the directors and secretary, R. W. Wade, were well pleased with the success which crowned their efforts. It must be remembered that the Guelph show cannot expand much on its present site.

### Horses.

The Guelph Winter Fair is a popular rendezvous for horses of all breeds. Although the number of entries was barely equal to that of last year, the stable accommodation was inadequate and several animals had to be housed outside the show building. Some classes were better filled this year than ever before, and the quality was excellent. Visitors to the Fair had an opportunity of seeing some of the best horses in the country. The Clydesdales were the most numerous. Each evening during the Fair one of the breeds of light horses was judged, and the performance of the animals in the ring attracted a good deal of attention. Several classes of both light and heavy horses filled the arena from one end to the other. The Clydesdales and Shires were judged by George Charlton, of Duncrief, and the Canadian-bred Clydesdale awards were made by James Torrance, of Markham. Mr. Torrance and J. White, of Ashburn, placed the Percherons.

**Clydesdales.**—Judging from the interest taken by spectators, the Clydesdale still enjoys the most popularity of any equine breed. When a class was being judged there was always an interested crowd around the ring-side. Several of the animals exhibited had appeared in the show-ring on previous occasions, and they still retain their bloom and showed to good advantage, but there were a few new ones which gave the old winners a run for their money. Each year the quality of horses shown at Guelph Winter Fair is an improvement on the previous show. Some classes were so large and the competitors so uniformly good that the judges had an unenviable task. The outstanding animals were first singled out, and the winners picked from them. Even those left out of the money were a choice lot. The horse that showed any particular weakness was not on exhibition. The highest honors went to T. H. Hassard on Marathon, the winner of the aged-stallion class. Sir H. M. Pellatt's three-year-old mare, Queenelda of Petty, was champion mare.

Seventeen big, masculine, aged stallions came before the judge. It was not only the largest class ever exhibited at Guelph, but the quality was never excelled. It is doubtful if any Canadian show-ring was ever graced with a class of such high order. On Guard, Marathon, Scotia's Pride, Herminius and Royal Favour were popular with the crowd from the moment they entered the ring. It was doubtful to onlookers which would win, but when the judge had finished his work Marathon stood first. Scotia's Pride, second, and On Guard, third, which appeared very satisfactory to the spectators. The winner was in excellent trim and had free, trappy action. His feet are deep and broad, and he travels true. He was well shown. Scotia's Pride has barely the substance of the winner, but he is a right good kind of horse, with fine quality of bone and feathering. On Guard was in excellent bloom; he has great substance coupled with smoothness and quality. He goes straight and true, with a snappy movement. Very little fault could be found with the quality of his underpinning. Royal Favour stood fourth. He is of high quality throughout, but had barely the scale of some of his competitors. Fifth was Herminius, a horse showing a good deal of character and carrying himself well. Below him were twelve splendid horses.

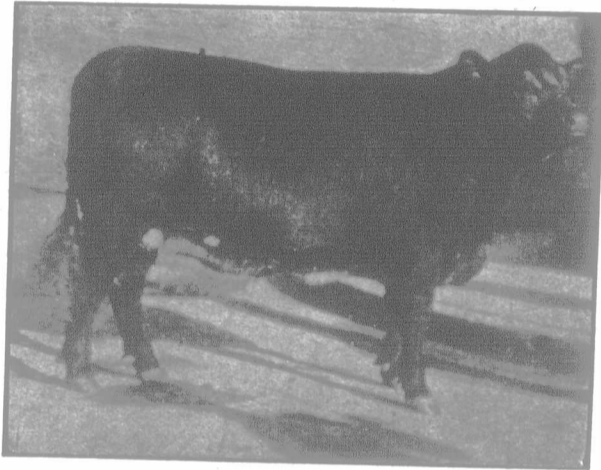
The three-year-old class was headed by Count of Hillcrest, a strong-topped, nicely-turned horse, with flat, flinty legs and the right kind of Clydesdale feet. Next to him stood Silver Prince, a little shorter-coupled horse with plenty of substance and a nicely-turned croup. Everard, in third place, was of good quality, but a little more upstanding than the two above him.

Royal Design was first in the two-year-old class. He is a good bodied horse, with heavy, flat bone and

springy pasterns. Some would fault him for being a little upstanding. Rosyth was a little deeper-bodied horse and possessed the desired quality right to the ground. He was placed second, with Client, a stable-mate of the winner, in third place. The latter was a well-coupled horse, with particularly good feet and pasterns.

Queenelda of Petty, a very stylish mare, with a strong back and nicely turned croup, headed the class of six aged mares and was awarded the championship ribbon. In second place was Dickiebelle, a big, thick, strongly-coupled mare. She was clean limbed and travelled well. The white ribbon went to Fancy Fairy, a beautiful mare with substance and quality, but possibly a little long in the back as compared with the winner, and her feet were a shade narrower at the toe, although no fault could be found with the quality of her underpinning. Newbigging Beauty did not possess the same bloom as some of her competitors, but she is a right good kind of a brood mare, and secured fourth place.

Exhibitors: Moses Forsyth, Mitchell; R. B. Pinkerton, Essex; Sir. H. M. Pellatt, King; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; G. V. Armstrong, Teeswater; Adam Watson, Cobourg; Brandon Bros., Forest; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; J. H. Husband, Eden Mills; Bender & Walter, Gowanstown; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Geo. Clayton, Grand Valley; Geo. Miller, Caledonia; A. S. Russell, Carrville; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Fred. J. Wilson, Rothsay; A. Hewson, Malton; H. F. Barnhardt, Oro Station.



**Blue King.**

Grand champion steer at Guelph Winter Fair. Bred and exhibited by Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave.

**Awards.**—Stallion, aged: 1, Hassard, on Marathon by Marcellus; 2 and 4, Smith & Richardson, on Scotia's Pride by Crossrigg, and Royal Favour by Royal Favourite; 3, Pellatt, on On Guard, by Prince Sturdy; 5 and 7, Brandon Bros., on Herminius by Count Victor, and Dunure Gulf Stream by Hiawatha; 6, Bender & Walter, on Dunure Lucky Star by Baron of Buchlyvie. Stallion, foaled in 1913: 1, Hassard, on The Count of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 2 and 3, Smith & Richardson, on Silver Prince by Revelanta, and Everard, by Everlasting; 4, Clayton, on Marquis' Own by Moncrieff Marquis. Stallion, foaled in 1914: 1 and 3, Smith & Richardson, on Royal Design by Baronet of Ballindalloch, and Client by Diploma; 2, Brandon Bros., on Rosyth by Revelanta. Stallion, foaled in 1915: 1, Hassard, on Pride of Dunedin by Dunedin. Mare, aged: 1, Pellatt, on Queenelda of Petty by Baron of Buchlyvie; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Dickiebelle by Cariskey; 3, Russel, on Fancy Fairy by Merry Marquis; 4, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty by Atahualpa; 5, Miller, on Bloom of Whitefield by Scotland's King; 6, Wilson, on Fanny Clark by Baron MacEachern. Mare, foaled 1913: 1, Hewson, on Royal Mary by Royal Aldie. Mare, foaled 1914: 1, Batty, on Nellie Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan. Mare, foaled in 1915: 1, Batty, on Mollie May, by Gallant Carruchan; 2, Barnhardt, on Hillside Patricia, by Bydand. Three, get of sire: 1, Goodfellow Bros., on get of Baron's Pride; 2, Batty, on get of Bydand; 3, Smith & Richardson, on get of Black Ivory. Mare and two of her progeny: 1, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty; 2, Miller, on Bloom of Whitefield; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Queen Margaret.

**Canadian-bred Clydesdales.**—There were eighty Canadian-bred Clydesdales shown at Guelph, and the high quality of the entries brought forth much favorable comment. There was ample proof that Canadian breeders can produce horses of merit. The grand champion Clydesdale mare of the show was a Canadian-bred animal, and it would be difficult to find a mare possessing much better conformation or quality, and her action could be little faulted. There were over forty exhibitors, and many of them were small breeders. Under this classification they have an opportunity to show, and more are taking advantage of it each year. There were five entries in the aged-stallion class, with International standing at the head. He is an excellent type of horse, possessing quality right to the ground, and he has that trappy action which Clydesdale men like to see. He not only won his class, but was made champion Canadian-bred stallion. Lord Ronald, a stable-mate, was a very close second. He is a strongly-coupled, nicely turned horse. Baron Herron stood in third place.

There were only two entries in the three-year-old class, and, while Bonnie Russell travelled a little wide,

he had very good hock action and possessed quality throughout. His competitor had a little more substance but he was not as true a mover. Eleven two-year-old stallions came before the judge, and it took some time to pick out the winner. Finally, Lord Erskine Cairndale, a splendidly topped horse with an attractive appearance, secured the red ribbon. Next to him stood Tommy Atkins, a horse of less substance, but with a fine set of feet and legs that were well handled.

Royal Whitson was first in the yearling class. He is a beautiful colt, showing character. He is heavily muscled and has free, springy action. Sprucehill Favorite secured the blue ribbon. He is a very nice-bodied horse, but was in too strong company to go higher than second place. Macronald, in third place, has a splendid set of feet and legs and is a true goer.

There was no outstanding winner in the aged-mare class, and it took some time to decide on first placing. It was a close race between Fairview Queen and Charm. Both mares have splendid bodies, are deep ribbed and well coupled, and very little fault could be found with their legs or feet. Finally Charm was placed first, although another judge might have done differently. Heather Bell fitted in very nicely in third place. She was an attractive, neatly-turned mare.

In the three-year-old class was Lady Bydand, and her place at the top was never for a moment doubted. She is a very attractive mare, and possesses quality throughout. She was made champion Canadian-bred mare, and finally grand champion Clydesdale mare. The blue ribbon went to Florenna Darnley, a breezy looking mare with good form and a very nice traveller. Bessie Scott was third, and Keir Daisy, a little plainer looking mare, stood fourth.

The two-year-old class of mares was a hard one to place. There were mares in it of slightly different type. Ivory's Margaret was placed first. This was not a popular placing with the spectators in the gallery, but she is the kind that the longer you look at her the better you like her. On first sight she looks a little plain, but she was not in as high fit as some of her competitors. Quality of feet and legs, and springiness of pasterns were her forte. Few horses in the Show had as good feet and legs. Woodside Rosebud, a more stylish-looking mare, and with possibly more neatly turned body than the winner, was second, and in third place was Hillside Ethel, a mare which travelled very nicely.

The yearling class of nine was headed by Sweet Marie, a beautiful filly, well muscled and with excellent feet and legs. Halma, a growthy colt, with splendid underpinning headed the class of nine colts.

Exhibitors: Lew. Richardson & Son, Ashton; R. J. Herron, Windham Centre; G. W. Reist, Drayton; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaford; C. W. Donovan, Moffat; S. Winch, Paisley; Maurice Shellard, Galt; Bruce A. McKinnon, Hillsburg; George Miller, Caledonia; Peter Grubber, Glenallen; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; A. G. Darroch, Palmerston; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus; Alex. Farr, Wallenstein; R. Milne & Sons, Green River; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Geo. Crawford, Oro Station; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Robt. Tuck, Eden Mills; Fred. J. Wilson, Rothsay; J. Fewster, Brampton; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Bates Bros., Trafalgar; A. W. Snyder & Son, Brampton; Geo. Clayton, Grand Valley; R. C. Gaudy, Ida; G. M. Anderson, Guelph; R. B. Pinkerton, Essex; J. A. Cameron, Maple; Sir. H. M. Pellatt, King; J. R. Rennie, New Hamburg; A. M. Cort & Son, Bolton; A. S. Russell, Carrville; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Geo. Robinson, Bolton; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; John McArthur, Oro Station; J. H. Earle, Ida; W. H. D. Stein, Brampton; T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; Geo. Pearson, Waterdown.

**Awards.**—Stallion, aged: 1 and 2, McMichael & Son, on International by Prince Romeo, and Lord Ronald by Baron Luck; 3, Herron, on Baron Herron by Baron Leven; 4, Richardson & Son, on Ross McGregor by Lord George; 5, Reist, on Prince Fragrant Victor by Prince Fragrant. Stallion, foaled in 1913: 1, Donovan, on Bonnie Russell by Baron Russell; 2, Winch, on Military Crest. Stallion, foaled in 1914: 1, Milne & Sons, on Lord Erskine Cairndale by Cairndale; 2, Farr, on Tommy Atkins by The Charmer; 3, Rogerson, on Prince's Dandy by Dandy Prince; 4, Miller, on Grandee's First by Grandee's Last; 5, Shellard, on Count Roselle by King's Seal; 6, Hassard, on Royal Penny by Prince of Aden. Stallion, foaled in 1915: 1, Hassard, on Royal Whitson by Gallant Carruchan; 2, Fewster, on Sprucehill Favorite by Golden Favorite; 3, Wilson, on Macronald by Montrave Ronald; 4, Crawford, on Buchlyvie Mac by Bydand; 5, Duff & Son, on Barron Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; 6, Tuck, on Sandy Laird by Glassford Laird. Stallion, foaled in 1916: 1, Batty, on Prince Ascot by Baron Ascot; 2, Duff & Sons, on Fairview Gallant by Baron Ascot; 3, Miller, on Scotland Bloomer by Kinburnie; 4, Fewster, on Sprucehill Pride by Golden Favorite. Mare, aged: 1, Miller, on Charm by Lord Charming; 2, Duff & Sons, on Fairview Queen by Baron Montague; 3, Gaudy, on Heather Bell by Upperton Prince; 4, Wilson, on Bertha O-la by Prince Orla; 5, Anderson, on Dorothy Pride of Newmills by Pride of Newmills. Mare, foaled in 1913: 1, Pellatt, on Lady Bydand by Bydand; 2, Cameron, on Florenna Darnley by Celtic Baron; 3, Cort & Son, on Bessie Scott by Dux; 4, Pinkerton, on Keir Daisy by Keir Democrat; 5, Anderson, on Nora Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan; 6, Miller, on Ruby Garty by Baron Garty. Mare, foaled in 1914: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Ivory's Margaret by Black Ivory; 2, Pellatt, on Woodside Rosebud by Sir Spencer; 3, Batty, on Hillside Ethel by Bydand; 4, Mason, on Heather Moon by Macaroon; 5, Russell, on Bessie of Rigfoot by Cairndale; 6, Mc-



Michael & Sons, on Floradora by Glen Rae. Mare, foaled in 1915: 1, Pellatt, on Sweet Marie by On Guard; 2, Batty, on Hillside Princess by Bydand; 3, Earle, on Princess Palantine by Prince Palantine; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Princess by Helsington Sportsman. Mare, foaled in 1916: 1, Batty, on Halma by Lord Gleniffer; 2, Pinkerton, on Keir Heather by Keir Democrat; 3, Snyder & Sons, on Dollie Chieftain by Proud Chieftain; 4, Goodfellow Bros., on Miss Jessamine by Baron Gregor. Mare and two of her progeny: 1, Duff & Son, on Nellie Queen of Scots; 2, Wilson, on Bertha Orla.

**Shires.**—The competitors in the Shire classes had met on former occasions and the placings were similar to those at Toronto this year. Judging from the number of breeders of this class of horses who exhibit, the Shire is not particularly popular as a breed. The entries were typey and possessed substance along with a good deal of quality. J. F. Burr, of Bridgen; Jas. Callander, North Gower, and Johnston Bros., Croton, were the only exhibitors. King Junior, from the Johnston Bros. stables won the aged-stallion class and was given the championship ribbon. He is a worthy representative of the breed, possessing style and quality. Callander's Verona Leader was second and Parkside Major, third. Prince Charles of Lampton, representing Johnston Bros. stables was the only entry in the two-year-old-stallion class. He has splendid underpinning and shows quality throughout. Croton Forest King was alone in this class but he secured the reserve championship for Johnston Bros. Dewstow Fuchsia and Grey Fuchsia appeared in the aged-mare class and were placed in the order named. Both are big, strong mares with a good deal of quality. They were exhibited by Johnston Bros.

**Percherons.**—Percheron's again attracted the attention of horsemen by their substance, quality and ability to move freely and gracefully. Any defect in underpinning that Percherons as a breed might have had, is rapidly disappearing, and clean, flinty-boned legs, set on big, deep, saucer-shaped feet are the rule, not the exception. Representatives of the breed appearing in present day show-rings are superior to the animal shown ten years ago. The breed is becoming more popular and its qualities are winning for it a prominent place in this country. There was not quite so large a showing in the aged classes as at last year's Winter Fair, but the quality was considered better. Several new horses made their first appearance in a Canadian Show-ring, and created a favorable impression. Ten massive greys and blacks competed in the aged-stallion class. At the top stood Irade, a horse with great substance, heavy muscling, strong, yet fine quality bone and the kind of feet horsemen like to see under a draft horse. He is a free mover and shows a good deal of character. Next stood Lassie, a younger horse; with a stylish appearance. He has substance, and carries himself gracefully; whether walking or trotting there is elasticity to his movements. Lampyre, a stable-mate of the winner, was third; Grayson, a big, smooth horse with fine quality bone and feathering and a deep, broad foot, headed the three-year-old class, and Glenco was first of the two-year-olds.

A splendid lot of mares turned out for inspection. Leste and Mela were a well matched pair and stood first and second. They are well-built, strongly-coupled and possess quality right to the ground. Kalmonck is no mean mare. She has substance and is heavily muscled but was in too strong company to go higher than third place.

**Exhibitors.**—Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton; A. E. Ratz and P. Herold, Tavistock; J. M. Barnhardt, Oro Station; W. H. D. Steen, Brampton; J. B. Hogate, Weston; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Richardson Bros., Columbus; C. D. Hutchison, Ingersoll; A. W. Dobson, Weston; Jas. Callander, North Gower.

**Awards.**—Stallion, aged: 1, Elliott, on Irade by Sahara; 2, Ratz and Herold, on Lassie by Hieron; 3, Elliott, on Lampyre by Houd; 4, Steen, on Jet by Etudiant. Stallion, foaled 1913: 1, Hogate, on Gravson by Jargon; 2, Hodgkinson and Tisdale, on Nignot by Jurien; 3, Richardson Bros., on King Jack, by Fruchety; 4, Hutchison, on Nogent by Britain. Stallion, two years: 1, 2 and 3, Hogate, on Glenco by Jargon, Benjamin by Gerdin and Dandy by Honest Tom; 4, Dobson, on Lloyd George by Irade. Mare, aged: 1 and 2, Hodgkinson and Tisdale, on Leste by Zanzibar and Mela by Imprecation; 3, Dobson, on Kalmonck by Triolet. Mare foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1914: Dobson, on May Flower by Buchey. Champion stallion: Elliott, on Irade. Champion mare: Hodgkinson and Tisdale, on Leste.

**Heavy Drafts.**—There was a grand showing of geldings and mares both single and in teams. The entries, decorated with beautiful harness and shiny trappings, were well shown. All were big, massive animals with quality of a high degree. There were twelve entries in the class shown in single harness. Hodgkinson and Tisdale's, gelding, John Peel, a big bay with excellent underpinning, stood first when the final decision was made. In second place stood, Joe, a heavily-built, neatly turned gelding, exhibited by E. Wray. W. H. Pugh's mare was first in the class for gelding or mare shown on the line, she is a strapping big mare with excellent quality. Six well-matched, highly-fitted teams made a grand showing in the arena. The red ribbon went to Elijah Wray's team.

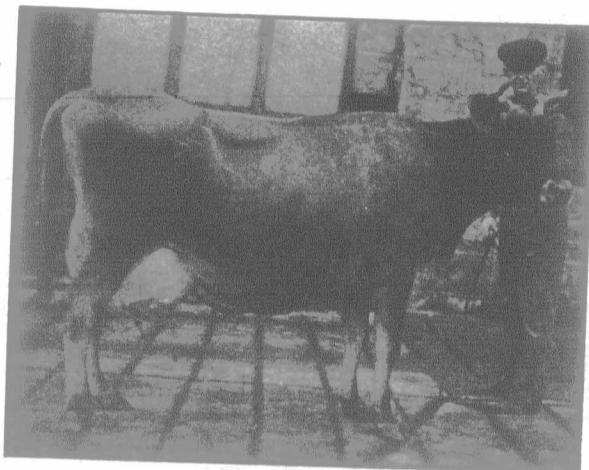
**Exhibitors.**—Arthur Sayles, Paris; Malcolm Rennie, New Hamburg; Peter Grubber, Glenallan; Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton; Elijah Wray, Schomberg; W. H. Pugh, Myrtle Station; Smith and Richardson, Columbus; H. Matthews and Son, Meadowvale; W. H. D. Steen, Brampton; Robt. Duff and Son, Myrtle;

Bates Bros., Trafalgar; A. Hewson, Malton; A. McLachlan, Inwood.

**Awards.**—Gelding or mare, in harness: 1, Hodgkinson and Tisdale; 2 and 3, Wray; 4, Sayles; 5, Smith and Richardson; 6, Grubber; 7, Pugh. Gelding or mare, on line: 1 and 4, Pugh; 2 and 3, Wray; 5 and 6, Rennie; 7, Matthews. Gelding or mare, foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1913: 1 and 5, Smith and Richardson; 2, Grubber; 3, Matthews and Son; 4, Duff and Son; 6, Hewson. Team in harness: 1, Wray; 2, McLachlan; 3, Sayles; 4, Rennie; 5, Smith and Richardson.

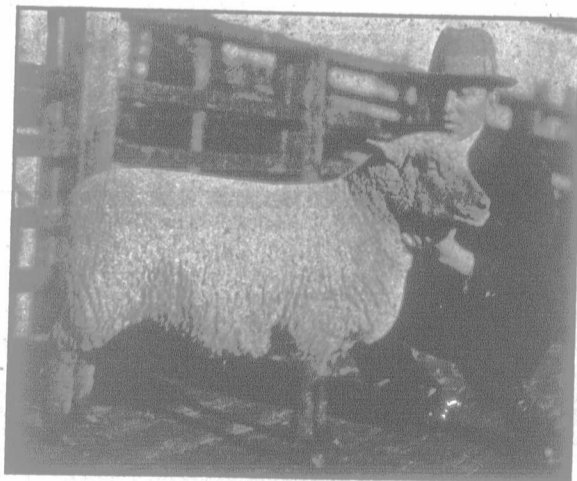
**Beef Cattle.**

There is something about the conformation and finish of a well-bred animal or a fat bullock which commands attention. It was well worth travelling miles to see the quality of animals which appeared in the various classes for the beef breeds at Guelph Winter Fair. Perfection in form, smoothness, depth and quality of fleshing of an animal may never be reached, but it was difficult to see where very much improvement along these lines could be made in some of the animals shown



**Sunbeam of Edgeley.**  
Highest scoring cow in the dairy test at Guelph. Exhibited by Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley.

in the pure-bred and grade classes. Any kind of an animal will not put on flesh evenly; the subject must be carefully selected and then the skill of the feeder applied in order to furnish a finished bullock. From the appearance of the animals, the exhibitors understood the art of feeding. Choice, pure-bred Shorthorn steers, heifers and bulls were shown the first day, and when the winners of the various classes were brought together Countess Selma 4th, from J. Watt's herd, was considered the best all-round animal. It was not thought possible to reach higher perfection in beef form than that seen in the Scotch breed. However, the Doddies were brought into the ring the following day, and their low-set, blocky form, evenly covered with firm flesh, captivated the onlookers. Middlebrook Beauty 6th, a beautiful three-year-old heifer, was chosen as the champion over steers and heifers, but she went down to defeat for the grand championship of the breed, before Blue King, a grade Angus steer weighing close to 1,500 pounds. The



**Champion Fat Wether.**  
Exhibited by Cecil Stobbs, Leamington.

Hereford breeders had a day, and brought out choice individuals of the white-faced breed. As the week advanced interest became intense, and a large crowd was in attendance Thursday morning to see the grades and crosses of any breed judged. There were fifteen entries in one class and eighteen in another; every one a finished animal. J. Leask & Sons' senior yearling steer, Blue King, won the championship, and was declared the grand champion animal of the Fair. He is a very deep, thick, smooth-bodied steer, heavily fleshed. Captain T. Robson, of London, placed the awards in all the beef classes.

**Shorthorns.**—Seldom have visitors at the winter fair seen as high quality Shorthorns as appeared in the ring on Monday afternoon. Although possibly not quite equal in numbers to other years, the entries were all of high order. It was no disgrace for an animal to stand third or fourth in a class, and even those which were left out of the money were a credit to any breeder or feeder. They possessed the desired type and conformation, and most of them were covered with an even layer

of firm flesh. It was plainly seen that they were bred right and then carefully fed from the day they were dropped. The breeding classes were particularly well represented and it was stated by those in a position to know that the junior bull-class had never been excelled in a Canadian show-ring. It was a choice lot of youngsters that came before the judge. One or two of the senior yearling steers were a little soft in flesh and showed a trifle patchy in places. White Joe, while smaller than some of his competitors, was smooth and carried the desired kind of fleshing uniformly over his body. It was deep, yet firm. The winner of the junior yearling class possessed substance and good handling qualities. The calf class was headed by a low-set, deep, thick-bodied steer, possessing straight lines and a nicely-covered back. The fleshing was a little firmer than that of his strongest competitor. The two-year-old-heifer class brought out four choice individuals. There was something about the conformation and character of Sultan's Lady that attracted attention. She is a very low-set, deep, thick heifer and particularly smooth for one in so high fit. Countess Selma 4th won the senior yearling class and finally the championship for steer or heifer. She is a big, strong, deeply-fleshed heifer showing strong character. Blossom's Fragrance is possibly a little stronger in the top line but is barely as full in the quarters. The winning junior yearling is a smooth, sappy, breedy heifer and was made reserve champion. Missie Jane is a growthy youngster with depth, thickness and a particularly good back. If she were faulted it would be for a slight depression back of the shoulder. There was strong competition in junior heifer calves. Golden Drop 23rd, a right good calf and a splendid handler, went first with Broadhooks Sweetheart, a beautiful heifer of excellent conformation and fleshing, second.

Eleven senior bull calves answered the call, and Belmont Beau won the red ribbon. He is a breedy calf with high quality, although he has not quite the substance of the others. The entries were all strong, masculine fellows but varying a little in depth, thickness and smoothness of body. The sensation of the day was the junior calves. Sixteen strong, they made an imposing sight, and it would be difficult to get together a stronger line-up of young bulls.

**Exhibitors.**—W. A. Douglas, Caledonia; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; T. A. Russell, Downsview; John Brown & Sons, Galt; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. J. Merner, Zurich; John Barr, Blyth; J. Guy Wilson, Georgetown; R. F. Duncan, Caledonia; Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; D. Smith, Glanford Station; Alex. Hall, Ayr; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill; John Watt & Son, Elora; Peter Stewart, Guelph; Kerr & Davidson, Myrtle Station; J. A. Watt, Elora; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; Jacob Lerch, Preston; Geo. Hossfeld, Walkerton; Geo. Gier, Waldeemar; Gerrie Bros., Elora; Geo. Ferguson, Salem; J. K. Campbell & Son, Palmerston; Alex. Fleming, Owen Sound; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; Matthew Wilson, Fergus; T. W. Foran, St. George.

**Awards.**—Steer, senior yearling: 1, Barr; 2, Russell; 3, Douglas; 4, Brown & Sons; 5, Kyle Bros.; 6, Merner. Steer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Russell; 3, Brown & Sons. Steer, calf: 1, Armstrong; 2, Russell; 3, Brown & Sons; 4, Hall; 5, Smith; 6, Duncan. Heifer, two years: 1, Gardhouse & Sons; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Nicholson; 4, Amos & Sons. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Watt; 2, Gardhouse & Sons; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Kerr & Davidson; 5, Stewart. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Watt; 2, Gardhouse; 3, Watt & Son; 4, Amos & Sons; 5, Kyle Bros. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Kerr & Davidson; 2, Watt; 3, Amos & Sons; 4, Gardhouse & Sons; 5, Kyle Bros.; 6, Elliott & Sons. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Gardhouse & Sons; 3, Elliott & Sons; 4, Watt; 5, Lerch; 6, Watt & Son. Bull, senior calf: 1, Amos & Sons, on Belmont Beau; 2, Watt, on The Count of Selma; 3 and 5, Grier, on Signaler and Sailor Champion; 4, Gardhouse & Sons, on Sultan Commander; 6, Watt & Son, on Irvine-dale Renown. Bull, junior calf: 1, Watt, on Shenley Marquis; 2, Gardhouse & Sons, on Sultan's Choice; 3, Kyle Bros., on Gold Mint; 4, Ferguson, on Meadow Lawn Ringleader; 5, Fleming, on Lancaster Comet; 6, Amos & Sons, on Regal Crown. Three, get of one sire: 1, Gardhouse & Sons, on Lavender Sultan; 2, Watt, on Gainford Perfection; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Amos & Sons. Breeder's Herd, 1, Gardhouse & Sons; 2, Kyle Bros. Champion, steer or heifer, Watt, on Countess Selma Reserve, Thelma 3rd.

**Aberdeen-Angus.**—The smooth, deeply-fleshed, high quality "Doddies" made an exceptionally good showing. Entries in the breeding classes were of excellent form and well fitted, while those in the fat classes carried a deep layer of firm flesh evenly over the body. Aberdeen-Angus cattle, as a whole, are able to carry an abundance of flesh without in any way showing roughness. Middlebrook Beauty 6th showed to even better advantage than she did in the show-rings throughout the summer, and she was awarded the championship in the regular classes, but was forced to compete against Blue King, winner in the class of specials donated by the association, for grand championship. The steer was deeper-fleshed, besides showing excellent quality. He was prime for the block and was finally awarded highest honors for the breed. A runner-up for the honors was Eye Opener, a yearling steer. He was a beauty with no visible flaws.

**Exhibitors.**—John Lowe, Elora; J. Bowman, Guelph; J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburg; John Brown & Sons, Galt; Ralph Fried, New Dundee; Robt. McEwen, London; Jos. Stone, Seagrave; T. A. Russell, Downsview.

**Awards.**—Heifer, two years: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Beauty 6th; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Keepsake 17th. Steer or heifer: 1, Lowe; 2 and 5, Bowman; 3, Brown & Sons; 4, Burt & Sons. Steer, yearling: 1,



Fried; 2, Faskin; 3, Bowman. Heifer, yearling: 1, Lowe; 2 and 3, Bowman; 4, McEwen. Bull, senior calf: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Rare Goods; 2, Lowe, on Middlebrook Prince 5th; 3, Burt & Sons, on Lord Runnymede; 4, McEwen, on Helen's Pride of Alloway. Bull, junior calf: 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Rover 7th; 2, McEwen, on Blackbird of Alloway. Three, get of one sire: 1, Bowman; 2, Lowe; 3, McEwen. Breeder's Herd: Bowman. Steer or heifer, one year and under two, sired by Angus bull: 1, 2, and 4, Leash; 3, Russell. Steer or heifer calf, sired by Angus bull: 1 and 3, Leash; 2, Stone; 4, Whitelaw Bros.

**Herefords.**—There was a small showing of Herefords at the Winter Fair this year, but most of those brought out were of high quality. The fat heifers and steers were well finished, and the breeding classes were represented by a number of choice individuals. Miss Brae Real 3rd, winner of the heifer class, was declared the champion of the breed. She is a deep, thick, smooth heifer, and showed a good deal of character. G. E. Reynolds, of Elora, and W. Readhead, Milton, were the only two breeders exhibiting.

**Awards.**—Heifer, two years: 1, Reynolds; 2, Readhead. Heifer or steer, one year: 1 and 3, Readhead; 2, Reynolds. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 2 and 4, Reynolds; 3, Readhead. Bull, senior calf: 1, Readhead; 2, Reynolds. Bull, junior calf: 1, Reynolds; 2, Readhead. Three, get of one sire: 1, Reynolds; 2, Readhead. Breeder's herd: 1, Reynolds; 2, Readhead.

**Grades and Crosses of any Breed.**—Under the above classification animals of all breeds and crosses were eligible to compete. It is beef conformation and finish that is desired, and it was secured to a high degree in more than one animal. In the senior-yearling class, Kitchener, an 1,850-pound steer, exhibited by A. Barber of Guelph, was the strongest competitor of Blue King for the red ribbon. The latter was a trifle smoother and of finer quality. J. Leask & Sons' junior yearling Angus steer, and T. A. Russell's Shorthorn steer were outstanding in form, finish and quality in a class of fifteen. Both had excellent conformation and were deep fleshed, but the black steer was a little the smoother. Sixteen senior calves almost filled the arena. There wasn't what might be called a poor one in the lot. When the decision was finally made the entry of Geo. A. Guthrie & Son, a blocky Shorthorn steer with a wonderfully thick front, and an excellent covering of firm flesh over the back, was standing at the head of the line-up. He was a grand handler. There was a fine lot of junior calves shown, but as an all-round beef calf Leask's Black George was in a class by himself. He was a strong competitor of his stable-mate for the highest honors.

Exhibitors: Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave; Geo. Mackie, West Montrose; Jos. Stone, Seagrave; John Brown & Sons, Galt; John Dickison, Rockwood; A. Barber, Guelph; A. R. Wood, Ferguson; W. A. Douglas, Caledonia; Lawrence Burt, Georgetown; Geo. Ferguson, Salem; Jas. K. Campbell & Son, Palmerston; J. Holm, Walkerton; R. F. Duncan, Caledonia; T. A. Russell, Downsview; Boyd Porteous, Owen Sound; C. D. Miller, West Montrose; Jos. Abell, Wanstead; Robt. Cochran, Ayr; Peter Stewart, Guelph; S. E. Griffin & Son, Acton; A. Fleming, Owen Sound; Gardner Wood, Rockwood; J. G. Dugden, Galt; Geo. A. Guthrie & Son, New Dundee; Jno. Hossfeld, Walkerton; Wm. Wood & Son, Lucknow; J. E. Wolfe, Guelph; Robt. Pettigrew, Bright; I. McMahon, Hawkstone; J. Lerch, Preston; A. E. Alton, Rockwood; H. R. Snell, Clinton; W. & G. Whitelaw, Elora; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; M. Wilson, Ferguson; L. E. Burton, Preston.

**Awards.**—Steer, senior yearling: 1, Leask; 2, Barber 3, Dickison; 4, 5 and 7, Stone; 6, Mackie; 8, Brown & Son. Steer, junior yearling: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Russell; 3, Dickison; 4, Stone; 5, Douglas; 6, Brown & Son; 7, Ferguson; 8, Campbell. Steer, senior calf: 1, Guthrie & Son; 2, Cochran; 3, Dugden; 4 and 6, Wood; 5, Leask & Sons; 7, Duncan; 8, Ferguson. Steer, junior calf: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Guthrie & Son; 3, Campbell & Son; 4 and 5, Dickison; 6, Leask & Sons; 7, Brown & Sons; 8, Pettigrew. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Wood; 3, Stone. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Snell; 3, Alton. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Stone; 2, Leask & Sons; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Abell; 5, Kyle Bros. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Dickison; 2, Leask & Sons; 3, Wilson; 4, Burton.

**Inter-County Baby Beef.**—Young men in the various counties who have attended the County Short Course are eligible to enter the Baby-beef Competition, and the winners in each county have the opportunity of showing the results of their selection and feeding at the Winter Fair, where liberal prizes are awarded. There were only two entries this year, and the red ribbon went to Emerson McConachie, Lythmore, and Clayton D. Miller, of West Montrose, was second. The steers were breedy, growthy animals, and carried the flesh evenly over the body.

**The Dairy Test.**

The dairy test is a big feature of the Winter Fair. From different parts of the province, representatives of the several dairy breeds were brought to compete for championship honors in production rather than in type and conformation. Handsome is as handsome does, and visitors to the fair had an opportunity of seeing a number of worthy matrons. Holstein entries were not so numerous as usual, but Ayrshires and Jerseys were out strong. When it comes to the real test of producing milk and butter-fat, records were broken this year. The champion cow was 15.71 points ahead of last year's champion. The highest yield of milk for the three days was 227.3 pounds, and a test of 5.6 was reached. The highest honors went to a Jersey cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley, which won the coveted prize for Jas. Bagg & Sons, with a total of 317.84 points.

She is a typey cow with a rugged constitution and great capacity. Seldom does a cow possess such a highly developed mammary system. The udder is large and well attached. Milk veins are prominent on the udder and are exceptionally large, tortuous and long on the body, ending in milk wells near the fore flank. The highest scoring Holstein was Midnight Comet De Kol, a six-year-old cow, owned by J. G. Currie, Ingersoll. She gave 201.1 lbs. milk, testing 4.7 per cent. butter-fat. Another cow of the same breed tested 4.9 per cent. butter-fat. Scottie's Nancy 2nd, secured first place in the Ayrshire breed for J. McKee, Norwich. Her yield was 170.3 pounds of 4.7 per cent. milk, making a total of 247.104 points. She is a good utility Ayrshire cow with a large, well-balanced, nicely-attached udder. Shorthorn entries

were not numerous. The highest score went to Royal Princess, a cow which gave a good flow of milk and from her appearance she is capable of producing the quality steers in demand by feeders.

The test lasts for three days, and scores are computed according to the following scale of points: 25 points for each pound of butter-fat, 3 points for each pound of solids, not fat, (s. n. f.) and one point for each ten days in milk after the first 30 days, with a limit of 10 points.

The score of all the cows entered is given in the following table, although several did not secure enough points to qualify for prizes. For first prize an aged cow must have a total of 200 points, and 175 points for any prize. A three-year-old cow, 175 and 140 points, and a heifer 140 and 120, respectively.

**Resume of Dairy Test.**

	Lbs. milk.	Per cent. fat.	Per cent. s. n. f.	Days in milk.	Total points.
<b>HOLSTEINS.</b>					
Aged-cow class:					
1, Midnight Comet De Kol, J. G. Currie, Ingersoll.....	201.1	4.7	9.05	15	303.917
2, Madam Pauline Canary, A. E. Hulet, Norwich.....	217.0	4.4	9.175	11	298.43
3, Roberta Stamboul Morin, H. Welsh, Weston.....	169.9	4.9	9.325	13	255.654
4, Pontiac Alice, Martin McDowell, Oxford Centre.....	221.4	3.3	8.925	30	241.930
5, Dixie Rose, T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg.....	197.6	3.3	8.875	15	215.636
6, Bessie Belle Banks, F. W. Lee, Springford.....	200.9	3.2	8.875	15	214.215
7, Duchess Hengerveld Burkeyje, R. M. Holtby, Port Perry.....	179.6	3.5	8.625	21	203.620
Three-year-old-cow class:					
1, Queen F. B. Fayne, M. H. Haley, Springford.....	181.1	4.0	9.1	12	240.724
2, Nettie Fayne 2nd, M. H. Haley.....	218.1	3.4	8.45	28	240.662
3, Princess Ormsby DeKol, M. McDowell.....	227.3	3.1	8.65	29	235.133
4, Colantha Fayne Dewdrop, F. W. Lee.....	194.4	3.7	8.475	34	229.65
5, Dixie Abbekerk Hartog, T. W. McQueen.....	180.3	3.6	9.15	11	211.766
Heifer class:					
1, Pontiac Jessie 2nd, M. McDowell.....	144.5	4.0	9.55	12	185.9
2, Dusty Lass, E. E. Hammer, Norwich.....	156.7	3.2	8.9	21	169.188
3, Colantha Daisy, W. J. Bailey, Jarvis.....	125.4	4.1	8.87	19	161.912
4, Ianthe Jewel Posch 3rd, Jas. Rettie, Burgessville.....	151.4	3.1	9.125	16	158.77
5, Darkey Pet, Geo. T. Castator, Weston.....	150.0	3.1	9.1	13	157.20
<b>AYRSHIRES.</b>					
Aged-cow class:					
1, Scottie's Nancy 2nd, J. McKee, Norwich.....	170.3	4.7	9.2	24	247.104
2, Mountain Lass, A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckmans' Corners.....	190.3	3.8	8.97	36	232.612
3, Pearl of Balquido, H. MacPherson, Copetown.....	175.6	4.2	8.9	36	231.864
4, Maud of Hillview, E. B. Palmer & Son, Norwich.....	179.8	3.7	8.95	25	214.601
5, Milkmaid of Orkney, H. MacPherson.....	176.5	3.7	9.175	26	211.857
6, Whitehill White Rose 3rd, A. S. Turner & Son.....	149.3	4.1	9.175	13	204.119
7, Dewdrop Menie, Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford.....	122.1	4.9	9.3	17	183.640
8, Gypsy Maid of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont & Sons.....	172.8	3.1	8.42	40	178.599
Three-year-old-cow class:					
1, Susanna of Evergreen, E. B. Palmer & Son.....	185.1	3.5	8.775	12	210.704
2, Blossom of Craigielea, H. C. Hamill, Markham.....	120.9	4.2	9.2	33	160.619
3, Trixy of Mapledale 2nd, E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville.....	127.7	3.8	8.87	34	155.724
4, Blossom of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont & Sons, Brantford.....	120.2	3.6	9.225	74	145.844
5, Lady Floss of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Son.....	120.6	3.5	9.025	77	142.877
6, Craigielea Nina, H. C. Hamill.....	117.0	3.6	9.3	54	140.343
Heifer class:					
1, Ethel of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Sons.....	112.3	4.4	9.55	28	155.705
2, Primrose of Craigielea, H. C. Hamill.....	107.4	4.4	9.37	33	148.657
3, Lassie of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont & Sons.....	117.6	3.9	9.225	31	147.297
4, Duchess of Craigielea, H. C. Hamill.....	101.6	4.6	9.425	15	145.578
5, Lolo of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Sons.....	120.3	3.5	8.90	76	141.971
6, Maria of Sunnybrook, E. D. Hilliker.....	111.9	3.9	9.475	13	140.909
7, Snowdrop 2nd of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont & Sons.....	125.5	3.4	8.75	27	139.618
<b>JERSEYS.</b>					
Aged-cow class:					
1, Sunbeam of Edgeley, Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley.....	195.3	5.4	9.25	18	317.845
2, Princess Flo of Edgeley, Jas. Bagg & Sons.....	174.5	5.0	9.15	28	266.026
3, Foxy's Queen, E. Craddock, Hagersville.....	146.9	4.8	9.35	37	218.180
4, Maid of Dentonia, D. A. Boyle, Woodstock.....	136.4	5.1	9.525	25	212.886
5, Flora of Glenboyle, D. A. Boyle.....	133.3	4.9	9.475	45	202.69
6, Brampton Judy's Sultanna, B. H. Bull & Son.....	162.8	3.7	9.20	14	195.534
7, Fontaine's Bell of Dentonia, D. A. Boyle.....	124.6	4.7	9.425	68	185.432
8, Brampton Dandy Dear, B. H. Bull & Son.....	113.6	5.2	9.2	78	183.828
9, Beauty Maid, D. A. Boyle.....	90.2	5.6	9.45	311	161.847
10, Donaldy Lyle 3rd, B. H. Bull & Son.....	98.2	4.3	9.725	14	134.225
Three-year-old-cow class:					
1, Brampton Raleigh Cowslip, B. H. Bull & Son.....	87.3	4.6	9.72	191	135.855
Heifer class:					
1, Queen Greta, Jas. Bagg & Sons.....	95.9	5.6	9.3	33	161.307
2, Brampton Gypsy Lure, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton.....	92.4	4.9	9.825	31	140.534
3, Brampton Bessie D. B. H. Bull & Son.....	72.3	4.5	9.27	47	103.143
<b>SHORTHORNS.</b>					
Aged-cow class:					
1, Royal Princess, S. W. Jackson, Woodstock.....	158.6	3.4	8.85	24	176.908
2, Gypsy, A. Stevenson, Atwood.....	143.1	3.6	9.47	12	169.45
Three-year-old-cow class:					
1, Woodside Queen, S. W. Jackson.....	102.8	4.6	9.4	19	147.209
<b>GRADES.</b>					
Aged-cow class:					
1, Nellie, Earl Grier, Woodstock.....	211.3	3.8	8.25	12	253.021
2, Grace, E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville.....	180.0	3.2	9.025	19	192.735
3, Lona, Earl Grier.....	164.9	3.2	8.875	119	184.725
Three-year-old-cow class:					
1, May, Jacob Lerch, Preston.....	116.2	3.0	8.375	89	172.307
2, Ophelia, E. B. Palmer & Son, Norwich.....	126.4	4.0	8.775	28	159.676
3, Bess, G. B. Ryan.....	149.1	3.1	8.25	53	154.753
Heifer class:					
1, Babe, G. B. Ryan, Tillsonburg.....	112.9	3.1	8.4	153	125.952
2, Nancy, E. D. Hilliker.....	107.8	3.1	8.52	91	117.22

Winter Fair report concluded in next week's issue.



# Is Farming What It Seemed?

By W. D. Albright.

In the midst of twenty pressing duties I pause with pleasure to address a Christmas Number message to readers of the good old "Farmer's Advocate." The stacks need fencing; the buildings mudding; the spring pool digging out; the stable fitting up, and so on to lengths that cause the head to swim. From which it will appear that it is real farming we are writing about and not the imaginary kind.

Real farming? Yes, very real. Real enough of a Sunday evening when one returns from "meeting" after a four-mile drive in a chilly autumn air to unhitch, change clothes and commence the routine of evening chores, beginning with gathering the eggs and winding up with a heel-and-toe polka, guiding the reluctant steps of the sucking calf which has been regaling itself at the maternal fount of bovine nourishment the while you pailed the family cow in a neighboring stall.

Real enough during the June rains when water pours through the sod roof of the stable, drenching the horses, soaking their harness and creating pools of liquid manure underfoot, till one is driven to turn the poor animals out in the downpour "to dry off."

Real enough at harvest time when you visit a distant field to find a band of breachy range horses defying barbed-wire entanglements, and ravaging your grain stocks like the invading hosts of a German army.

Real enough in January when you have to "tail" the cattle a mile or so to a neighbor's spring where you stand half an hour on a glacier sheet of ice, poising first one foot and then the other, waiting for the shivering stock to slake their thirst at an ice-coated tub.

Real? Yes, very real. Pioneer farming has handicaps of its own, and we have sampled most of them.

In an age when horses are being sacrificed for motors we have had the interesting experience of reverting to that primitive, poky but old reliable motive power, the ox. And thereby hangs a tale. I do not believe Job's boils had much over oxen as a test for the patience of man. Poor, long-suffering brutes. How strong, how faithful, but how provokingly slow! We drive them with harness in the West—bits, collars, hames, backpads and breeching—and guide them on the same principle as horses, plying whip, club or brad from behind. This helps, but still they are slow enough, particularly on the road, where a three-mile-an-hour walk is the speed limit of the average team.

We are getting into horses now. In fact, most of the early settlers in Grande Prairie disposed of their last oxen years ago. I had thought to do so too this fall, but after clearing and breaking another twenty acres, comprising a proportion of willow scrub, for grubbing which they are vastly superior to horses, I concluded to hang on to the breaking trio for another year, and when that unprecedentedly severe August frost curtailed the local grain crop, was glad I did, for oxen get along better than horses on scanty grain rations. By summer they do their work on the grass eaten between shifts. Of course, we have a team of horses also, and no apology is offered for the fact that this past summer I usually drove the mares, leaving the "bulls" to the hired man. He was a newcomer from Ontario and needed the experience, anyway. Besides, he was a big, jolly, good-natured chap with a vein of the poetic temperament, and the ambling leisureliness of the cattle provided him with just the opportunity for the expansion of his budding genius. The verse which adorns the head of this reverie was composed by him while disking with a four-up. He insisted that it be styled "The Hired Man's Lament," but I prefer to call it "The Northern Homesteader's Hymn." It calls for

### The Northern Homesteader's Hymn.

I've reached the land of spruce and pine  
With all its rabbits freely mine.  
There shine undimmed the Northern Lights  
Which are to me most wondrous sights.



Pensioners.

A little commentary. The author, whose financial resources were strained through assisting some friends, lived, during his first winter in the country, largely upon rabbits, which were so plentiful they could go a few rods from their shack and kill two or three at a shot. Sometimes they would kill two by shooting one, and throwing it at another. He says they ate so many



A Basketful of Beauties.

rabbits that winter that they became unable to walk down hill. Hence the wealth of meaning in the line, "With all its rabbits freely mine." "The land of spruce and pine" is rather a misleading phrase since poplar is our more prevalent tree growth, but then most poets require some license.

Nor was this little parody his only *bon mot*. Every evening or two he would come up to the barn with some

droll badinage. One day, as he pulled up with a matched team (a black bull and a white) he observed to a caller,

"This, Mr. ———, is my study in black and white."

"Did you say study or steady?" queried the visitor with a twinkle.

"Take it either way you like," was the ready response. "Both hold good."

Is farming, then, what it seemed? I rather suspect that more than the editors, whose interrogation heads this screed, will be curious to read our confessions on this point. It were a pity to disappoint, but I am afraid I had not many illusions to be dispelled. My boyhood recollections of farming embodied a liberal infusion of frugality and hard work. Love for the farm was never dissociated from a full realization of the seamy, rugged side—the strict economy demanded; the necessity for watchfulness of detail; the rigorous accountability to nature's laws as well as to the rapacity of that large element of mankind whose function is to farm the farmer. I have never upheld agriculture as a means to the rapid acquisition of fame or fortune. True appreciation of it is based upon quite other grounds.

First of all, the farmer is a producer of wealth. He creates value instead of merely abstracting it from those who do so. In this fact inheres an ethical satisfaction which leads most of us to prize a dollar earned from crops or live stock beyond a similar sum acquired through effort less directly connected with productive enterprise. There is more money in farming the farmer than in farming the land, but an altruist would rather till the soil, all the same.

The farmer lives in touch with Nature and makes his living by conjuring with her laws. In that great game is a wholesome fascination that never fails to interest and please the student.

The farmer works with living things—with animals and plants and active organisms in the earth. To watch a carefully bred calf or colt grow into maturity, or a selected plant of wheat or corn develop to the perfection of its possibilities is to the man of rural temperament more pleasurable than to mould iron or to marshal armies unto the slaughter of Armageddon.

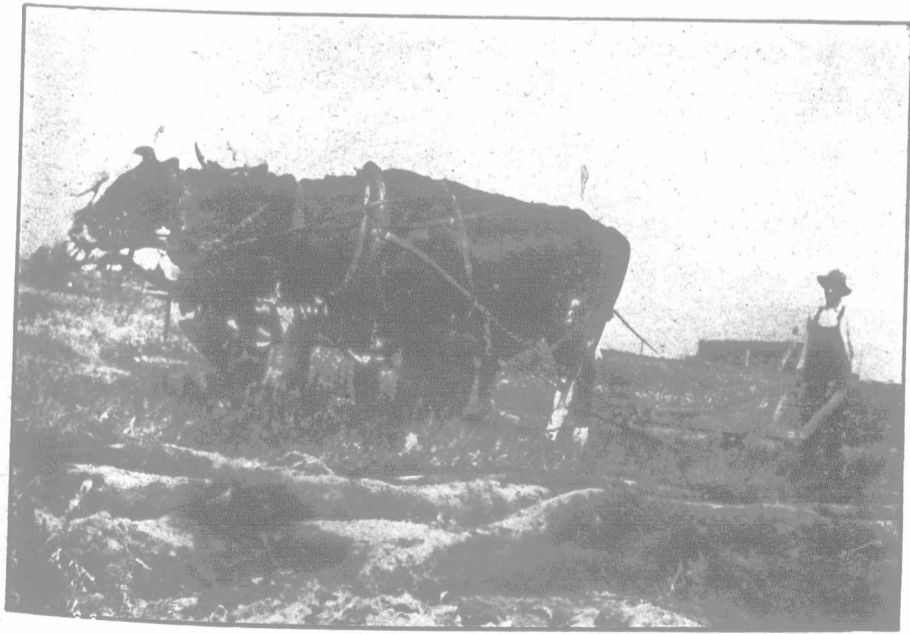
The dog which attends and helps you at your work is a truer friend than many a human being. The sparkle in his eye is a finer sight to me than glittering diamonds or dancing footlights. The elemental joys of being are peculiarly the farmer's lot.

And it will be conceded, even by those who are not themselves enthusiastic devotees of rural pursuits, that the farm is the place of all places to raise a family. The home life is usually more placid, more stable, and in every way means more than in town. The business is part of it. And how the children do love the out-of-doors. My two-year-old son knows by name every head of horses and cattle on the place, and fears them not. To hold the reins, to sit astride the colt, to watch the pigs and calves and chickens is to him an educative delight with which what city privilege can compare? Pure air, sunshine and exercise go with a moral atmosphere that is self-reliant and clean. No wonder the city needs ever to be replenished from the farm. Though what an awful everlasting sacrifice of rural youth!

As a place to live and work and build a home the farm to me is all it ever seemed—and more. I have tasted city life. I know the gloss and glitter of it, the materialistic, mercenary tenderiness of it, the hollowness of it all. I have seen many rich and famous men but never one made happy by riches or by fame.

Place and pelf and power for those who prize them. I never did. As a plain, every-day pioneer farmer in the Peace River District of Canada, nothing could tempt me to trade places with any president or premier, any prince or potentate in God's wide world.

It's character counts; and character grows strong and clean and sturdy on the land.



The Hired Man's Study in Black and White.



The Farm is the Place to Raise a Family.



## The British Royal Family and Agriculture.

BY ERNEST H. GODFREY, F.S.S.

In these days when from the King downwards all men's thoughts and energies are directed to the successful prosecution of the greatest war in history, we are apt to forget that the basis of national success lies in agricultural production. After the war, it will be to agriculture that we must look for repairing its ravages and for setting the nations once more in the paths of peaceful progress. It was so after the Napoleonic wars of a century ago, when over the British Isles, largely as the result of a religious revival, there spread a spirit of agricultural improvement, which produced beneficent results of lasting character. In the national efforts to improve agriculture, the example and encouragement of successive heads of the British Royal Family have been of incalculable value. In this article an attempt is made to show something of the debt that agriculture owes to the Royal influence.

### England's Farmer King.

George III was the first British sovereign to take a keen personal interest in agriculture, and in the language of his day he was the leading "improver." He delighted in the nickname of "Farmer George." He actively patronized the Board of Agriculture, and contributed to its annals under the pseudonym of "Ralph Robinson." On November 15, 1798, he engaged in a ploughing match with Lord Somerville, a Lord of the Bedchamber, and afterwards President of the Board of Agriculture. The King was the first to import Merino sheep in 1788, and in 1791 he obtained a flock of choice Merino strain, the gift of the Countess del Campo de Alange, to whom His Majesty sent in return eight fine English coach horses. In 1804, at the King's first auction sale, eight Merinos were purchased and shipped to New South Wales by Captain Macarthur, thus helping to originate the fine wool for which Australia has since become so famous.

### The Royal Farms at Windsor.

King George IV established two farms at Windsor for the purpose of demonstrating the Norfolk and Flemish systems of husbandry; but it was reserved to Queen Victoria, aided by the practical sagacity of the Prince Consort, to convert these farms into models of truly successful agriculture. In the time of Queen Victoria the Royal Farms consisted of the Prince Consort Shaw Farm, which included the Home Farm and Windsor Great Park, and the Flemish Farm. At present, these distinctive titles are not used, and the farms are known simply as the Royal Farms, Windsor. Their total area is about 1,120 acres, of which 360 acres are arable and the rest are in park or pasture. The farm, formerly known as the Shaw Farm, became part of the royal estates about 250 years ago, and is the latest addition to the Windsor demesne. It was purchased from a Frenchman named de Shawe, and as part of the Royal Estates surrendered to Parliament, it came under the administration of the Commission of Woods and Forests. Hence Queen Victoria, in respect of this land, was a tenant farmer. In the time of the Prince Consort, the rent and taxes paid for the holdings amounted to about \$5,000 per annum, the land being in a wild state. Prince Albert invested upwards of \$30,000 in providing new farm buildings, and instituted a thorough drainage of the heavy clay land at a cost of about \$15 per acre excluding the cost of pipes and cartage.

### The Royal Dairy.

Of the farm buildings at Windsor the dairy is of chief popular interest. In its construction the artistic—as became a building in which the Queen and the

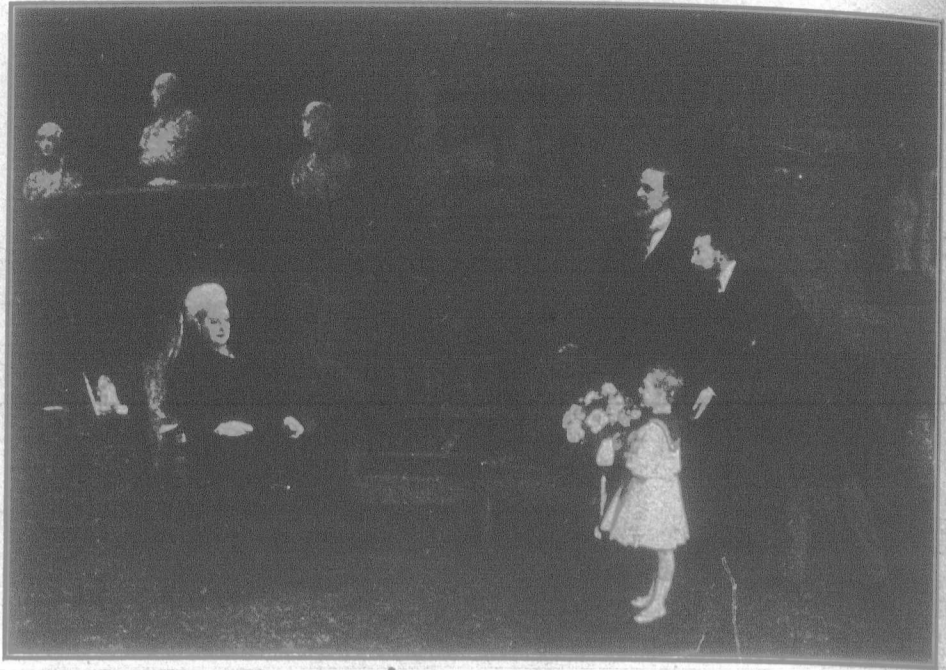
Ladies of her Court would take a personal interest—was happily blended with the utilitarian. The work was begun in 1858, and it replaced the old dairy at Frogmore, built by George III. The following is a description of the building. The floor is laid with tiles of incised pattern with a rich majolica border, not unlike a Turkey carpet. Below the tables and extending their whole length are tiled reservoirs about two inches deep provided with arrangements for filling and emptying, and through which a stream of water can, when required, be kept constantly flowing. The walls are covered with tiles bearing a mauve colored star on a white ground, the whole having a green and white running border. Several majolica bass-reliefs, descriptive of agriculture and the four seasons, are introduced on the walls, which are covered by a frieze and cornice also in majolica, the former of elaborate and flowing design and the latter enriched by a running pattern, representing the leaves and fruit of the orange. Medallions of the Royal Family are introduced, supported by sea-horses alternating with shields bearing monograms, dolphins, etc. A fountain of majolica stands at each end of the dairy, the form being a shell supported by a heron and bullrushes. A water nymph pouring water from a jar worked in statuary marble forms a third fountain which stands on the south side of the room. The windows are especially pretty; they have double casements, the inner ones being fitted with stained glass representing daisies and primroses. The roof is supported by six ornamental pillars on which are clusters of small, twisted shafts carrying ornamental arches in connection with the ceiling and roof. The pillars, ceiling and mouldings are richly decorated in highly enamelled colors. The receptacles for milk and cream, consisting of white dishes, are placed on marble shelves all round the room and also on marble tables in the centre. About 240 gallons of milk can be handled in the dairy at a time and in the best manner. The outside elevation is in the style of the Renaissance.

### Prince Albert as an Agriculturist.

But the agricultural influence of the Prince Consort was national as well as domestic. He became a Governor of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1841, and in 1848 he attended the Society's Show at York, evincing a lively interest in the whole of the proceedings. In 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition with which he was so closely identified, the Royal Agricultural Show was held at Windsor. The Queen, the Prince and the Royal Children attended the Show, and the Prince Consort was also present at the Pavilion dinner, when, in the Queen's name, he welcomed the 2,000 guests. In 1861 the Prince was elected President of the Royal Agricultural Society, but on December 14 of that year he died to the great grief of the nation and of agriculturists in particular.

### Queen Victoria.

And now, although the Crown was left a lonely splendor, Queen Victoria, at intervals during the remaining years of her long reign, continued to show the keen interest in agriculture which she had shared with Prince Albert. In 1879 she visited the Kilburn International Agricultural Exhibition; and in 1889 she accepted the presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society on the occasion of its jubilee. "Now I'm going to tell you something," was the phrase used by the late Lord Cathcart, chairman of the Committee of Selection, when he announced Her Majesty's gracious acceptance of this office. In that year the Queen was not only president, but hostess as well, for the Royal Show was again held in Windsor Great Park. More than 2,000 new members joined the Society during the Queen's presidency. The Queen provided champion prizes in the form of gold medals, and these she personally presented to



The Four Generations.

the winners in the Showyard. So great was Queen Victoria's personal interest in the Show, that at her desire the prize animals were paraded for private inspection on Sunday before their dispersal next day. Seated in a tiny pony carriage, with the pony led by a footman, Her Majesty passed down the rows of prize winners, and commanded "Stop, Stop," when the diminutive Dexter cattle specially arrested her attention. A prize Shetland pony also greatly pleased the Queen. At this Show the Queen herself exhibited, as a yearling, her famous Shorthorn bull, "New Year's Gift." In 1890 this bull obtained Champion Honors and was purchased by the late Lord Faversham (grandfather of the peer recently killed in action) for the record price of \$25,550.

Her Majesty's diamond jubilee in 1897 was agriculturally commemorated in two ways, first by the institution of "Queen Victoria Gifts" supplementing pensions granted by the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution and secondly by the painting of a subscription picture of the Royal Family, entitled "The Four Generations," by the late Sir W. Q. Orchardson. A reproduction of this picture is shown above. The original hangs in the Council Chamber of the Royal Agricultural Society at 16 Bedford Square, London.

### King Edward VII.

King Edward VII shared fully the agricultural enthusiasm of his ancestors, and thoroughly identified himself with the interests of agriculture. In 1866 he began to farm on his own account at Sandringham in Norfolk, the estate then acquired consisting of about 11,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres were in hand. He established a fine flock of Southdown sheep and a not less celebrated herd of Shorthorn cattle of both the Bates and Booth strains, keeping at the same time herds of Jersey and Dexter cattle and Shire, Hackney and Thoroughbred horses. In 1869 he was president of the Royal Agricultural Society for the Show at Manchester, where his visit with the Princess called forth a great display of popular enthusiasm. The attendance surpassed all previous records, and a profit of over \$45,000 was realized. He was president again at Norwich in 1886, at York in 1900 and at the time of his death in 1910 he was virtually president-elect for the Norwich Show of 1911.

King Edward did not, however, confine his interest to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He was a frequent exhibitor and attendant at all the leading Shows, and he was president of the Smithfield Club on the occasion of its centenary in 1898. He rarely failed to visit the spring horse shows at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and he occasionally exhibited at International Shows on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, the Royal Farms at Windsor turned out the famous Shorthorn bull "Royal Duke," and this animal in the year of King Edward's Coronation (1902) obtained the Royal Show male championship for the third year in succession. A similar feat was accomplished with an equally fine Hereford bull, "Fire King" for the years 1903-1905.

Nowhere was the King happier than when enjoying the simple pleasures of his country home at Sandringham.

### King George V.

His present Majesty has no less earnestly made the cause of agriculture his own. As Duke of York he was president of the Royal Agricultural Society for the Manchester Show of 1897 engaging in friendly rivalry with his father the Prince of Wales in the endeavour to beat the records of the previous Manchester Show of 1869. In one respect this object was accomplished, for while the financial profit of the first Manchester Show remained unbeaten, the second Manchester Show of 1897 obtained and still holds the record for the largest number of paying visitors, viz., 217,980. As Prince of Wales, the King was again president of

Continued on page 2094.



On a Farm in England.

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# The Home Magazine Christmas, 1916

O COME, all ye faithful,  
Joyful and triumphant,  
O come ye, O come ye to Bethlehem;  
Come and behold Him  
Born, the King of angels;  
O come, let us adore Him,  
O come, let us adore Him,  
O come, let us adore Him CHRIST  
the Lord.

God of God,  
Light of Light,  
Lo, He abhors not the Virgin's womb,  
Very God,  
Begotten, not created;

Sing, choirs of angels,  
Sing in exultation,  
Sing, all ye citizens of heaven above  
Glory to God  
In the highest;

Yea, LORD, we greet Thee,  
Born this happy morning;  
JESU, to Thee be glory given;  
Word of the FATHER,  
Now in flesh appearing;  
O come, let us adore Him,  
O come, let us adore Him,  
O come, let us adore Him, CHRIST  
the Lord.

"Let us now go even unto Bethlehem."—St. Luke ii., 15

## Christmas, 1916.

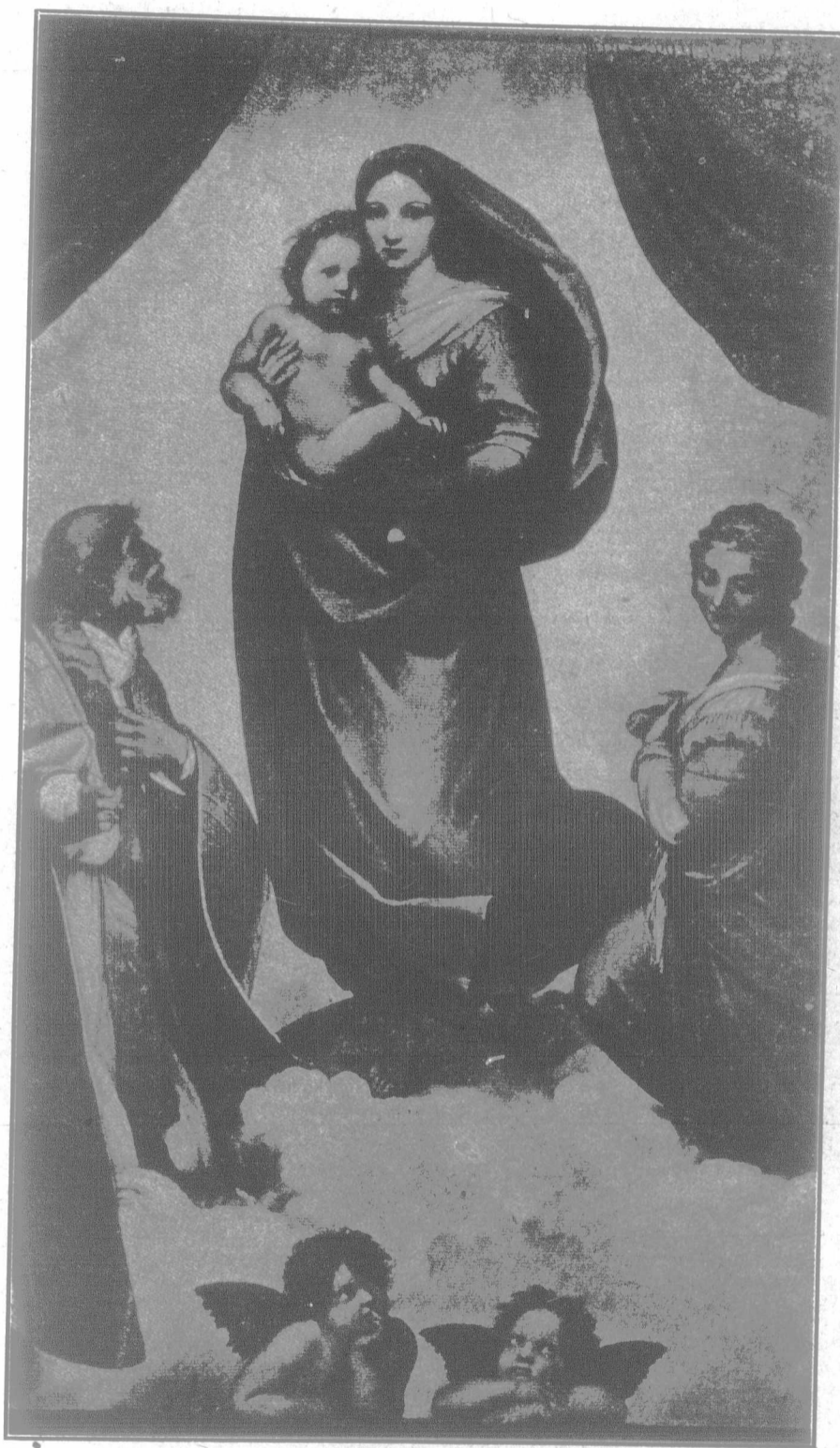
CHRISTMAS and New Year,—it is indeed appropriate that the two festivals are separated by but one short week, for alike they breathe Joy, Strength, Hope, the one for the year to come, the other for all the years, Eternity itself.



A little Child once lay in a manger in Bethlehem, and in Him were bound up all the potentialities of what man may be. He alone, of all who have lived and worked on this earth realized those potentialities. It was for that He came—to show men what man may be. Man has failed to reach His high standard, but the spirit of the New Year and of Christmas says, "Do not be discouraged. Strive on. No earnest endeavor can be wasted—and To-morrow will come."



Man has failed in much in the long walk through the centuries. The war is a ghastly confession of failure somewhere. Graft and greed are ghastly confessions of failure—corrupt politics, wrong ideals, ugliness where might be beauty, insincerity, work devoted to unworthy objects, worship of mere position or glitter, lack of a big sanity and wholesome simplicity of life. But man has also won much on the way up from the brute stage, and he will win more. He is on the way: "We are in the midst of Eternity"—And there will be To-morrow.



The Sistine Madonna.

This picture, painted by the famous Italian artist, Raphael, is now in a gallery in Dresden. Many critics declare it to be the most wonderful picture in the world.

### Unto Us a Son is Given.

Given, not lent, And not withdrawn—once sent,  
This Infant of mankind, this One, Is still the little welcome Son.

New every year, New born and newly dear,  
He comes with tidings and a song, The ages long, the ages long;

Even as the cold Keen winter grows not old,  
As childhood is so fresh, foreseen, And spring in the familiar green,

Sudden as sweet Come the expected feet.  
All joy is young, and new all art, And He, too, Whom we have by heart.

—From "Poems" by Alice Maynell.

When one sets to thinking seriously it is impossible not to realize this great message of the Christmas and New Year season,—its beckoning onward to greater and better things. Family reunions, Christmas gifts, all the glad merriment associated with the season, do not interfere with this; we were never intended to be long-faced, morose, kill-joy citizens of the world, and no current of seriousness, however deep, need chase away from the surface the ripple of sunshine that brightens life. The mistake comes with making the season all ripple without any current of its real significance below.



"Peace on Earth, Good-Will to Men,"—surely at no time in the world's history did that great call to humanitarianism mean so much as it does to-day, when "our boys" are far from peace, but fighting only under the firm conviction that they are bringing universal peace and universal fair-dealing nearer. They are living, to-day, in the trenches, but the spirit of Christmas points to a joyful To-morrow, when, in the picturesque wording of the old poet, as the wisdom of the ages reaches flood-tide, men shall "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." And again, "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."





# What Is the Best Thing In Life ?

As considered by some eminent and representative Canadians who think and work for the public. Compare the conclusions here given with your own upon this, possibly the most important question in life.



Hon. Martin Burrell, as Minister of Agriculture for Canada, holds a most important and responsible position. Mr. Burrell was born in Berkshire, England, but came to Canada at the age of twenty-seven. For some time he engaged in horticultural work

in the Niagara Peninsula, then, in 1900, he went to British Columbia. In 1908 he was elected Member of Parliament for Yale-Cariboo with a majority of over eight hundred. In regard to our subject he quotes from the old Roman poet and satirist, Juvenal: "Mens sana in corpore sano."

*Martin Burrell*



Sir John Willison, one of the leading journalists in Canada, is a Huron County, Ont., "old boy." He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and in 1882 began his career in newspaper work on the staff of "The Advertiser," London, Ont.

Subsequently he served as Editor-in-chief of the "Daily Globe," and since 1902 has been Editor-in-chief of "The News," Toronto. He is the author of several books, chiefly on political and international subjects. Through his writings and his speeches Sir John is well known as a thoughtful student of our life and times. His conclusion in regard to the "best thing in life" is short but comprehensive:

Home and the opportunity to do the day's work.

*John Willison*



Baron Shaughnessy, born in Milwaukee, of Irish parentage must be something of a cosmopolite. But it is safe to say that, as President of the great Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with its many ramifications, his interest is well bound up with Canada. For

his services to her he has been honored by the King. His home is in Montreal.—He writes:

To my mind the best thing in life is to be a good Canadian citizen and a successful Canadian farmer.

*Shaughnessy*



As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall has found many extra duties since the war began. He was born in London, England, but has spent practically all of his life in Canada, where his executive ability has made him an officer in a score of companies and institutions. He is at present well known as President of the great Canadian National Exhibition. Lieut. Col. Marshall's splendid services to the Red Cross are a free gift to the soldiers and the cause. His reply to our question is:

You ask what is the best thing in life. To answer that question it would seem one should start as the minister does from the pulpit, and divide one's subject into several headings. First, I would say the best thing in life is good health. Secondly, a happy domestic life, and, thirdly, the will and the power to be of public service in the community in which one lives. Yours faithfully,

*Noel Marshall*



As President of the University of Toronto, Robert A. Falconer, D. Litt., L. L. D., D. Sc., C. M. G., finds ample scope for a great work—that of helping the young people of Canada to "find themselves." To-day upwards of three thousand five hundred of his

"boys" are at the front—there, too, perhaps, as young Sir Galahads, finding themselves. Dr. Falconer was born at Charlottetown, P. E. I., but has been President of the University of Toronto since 1907. His opinion is:

It is very difficult to decide "What is the best thing in life?" Nothing external, such as wealth or surroundings, can be so considered. Something giving permanent satisfaction is required. So I fall back on the ancient advice: "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore, get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding." This is the fundamental quality of character which one always and everywhere carries and will carry with one.

*R. A. Falconer*



George A. Putnam, B. S. A., holds a unique position among men in the Province of Ontario, that of managing—and successfully, too,—thirty thousand women! It is not necessary to state to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," that the privilege is as Superintendent of Women's Institutes, an

organization which, in his hands, has become a power in the Province. When the war broke out this body of women was ready for work, and, up to the present they have contributed at least \$300,000 in cash, besides great quantities of supplies for patriotic purposes. Mr. Putnam has also been Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for several years. His opinion on "The best thing in life is":

Right thinking, a continuously sharpened conscience and vigorous, honest, charitable action, if mixed in proper proportions and taken regularly will give you the best there is in life. Do not think too much about what you are thinking about but think right. If your action is vigorous, honest and charitable you do not have to stop often to think or to consult your conscience—it works automatically when once well started on the right road.

*George A. Putnam*



Peter McArthur needs no introduction to Farmer's Advocate readers. He was born near Appin, Ont., where he now lives, but in the interval, as journalist and editor, he has tasted life in two of the largest cities in the world, London and New York. To-day he might prefer

to be called "farmer." Other folk call him "The Prodigal" and "In Pastures Green." His reply is characteristic:

What is the best thing in life? I don't know, but I am still hunting for it and hoping that I shall never find it. It is the constant search for what is best that makes us enjoy life. Some years ago I contributed a poem to the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate," in which I grappled with the question you have propounded. As I have found no reason to change the conclusion I had then arrived at, I shall ask permission to answer your question by quoting a line that seems appropriate: "Living itself is life's completest treasure."

*Peter McArthur*



A brilliant orator, a profound lecturer and a poet of rapidly growing fame, is Rev. Robert Norwood, M. A., of London, Ont. Mr. Norwood was born in New Ross, N. S., and was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q.; King's College, Windsor, N. S.; and Columbia University, New York. Just a year ago his first book of poems, "His Lady of the Sonnets," was published. Since then he has written three others, "The Witch of Endor," "The Songs of a Little Brother," and "The Modernists," but these are not the work of a few months, but of a life-time of questioning, rejecting, finding new vision. There is no more zealous Modernist in Canada than Mr. Norwood, nor a greater lover of humanity, nor a more confident optimist in regard to the ultimate destiny

of mankind. The best thing in life, he says, is:

To be aware of God in the face of men; To see Him in human eyes; To hear His voice in that tongue whose words were first caught from the lips of my mother; To feel His hands on me that moment when in the crowd one touches my garment for the virtue in me and which goes gladly forth responding to the hail of a comrade; To know myself part of an infinite Love, of an infinite plan, and so to be always unafraid, unawed, unashamed; In a word: to be so held by the truth that everything is good, beautiful, divine, that I spend every moment of earth's existence with a song, is for me the best, the only worthwhile possession in life.

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*Robert Norwood*



"Marian Keith," as a author of "Duncan Polite," "The Silver Maple," "Treasure Valley," and "The Black-Bearded Barbarian," has found her way into many homes. Among her personal friends she is known as Mrs. (Rev.) D. C. MacGregor

and dispenses gracious hospitality at the Manse of St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont. She entitles her opinion "The vision":

The best thing in life? It is the vision of what life really is; the abiding certainty that all we see and do is but a little part of the great pattern which God and we, together, are weaving. This is the light that shines through the shrouding curtain of commonplace tasks, that touches earthly happiness with a divine radiance, and glows even behind the pall of sorrow and tragedy. It is this vision of life that can

With quietness and beauty, and so feed With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues, Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men, Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all The dreary intercourse of daily life, Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb Our cheerful faith, that all that we behold Is full of blessings."

*Marian Keith*



W. C. Good, B. A., of Brant County, Ont., has been prominently connected with every movement for co-operation in agriculture that has come up in the Province. At one time he was chosen Master of the Dominion Grange, and at present he holds important positions on the Boards of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., and the United Farmers of Ontario. Mr. Good is well known as a speaker on subjects connected with agriculture and economics, and is a progressive farmer and all-round man. He says:

Your question is a broad one which



Omniscience alone can fully and definitely answer. Realizing that, from various points of view, various answers may be given, may I suggest that one of the best things in life is a little child.

Man's world exists for his children, and in them lies his only hope. For them he lives, works and dies. All his activities are directed towards their upbringing. Upon them society's existence and quality depend; and through them altruism has been developed. Children preserve us from selfishness, cynicism and premature old age. They give us strength, comfort and solace; and smooth with gentle benediction the way through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Nothing is more potent for good than the sweet innocence and trustfulness of childhood, and nothing more tragic than the undeserved martyrdom of the world's children. One has said of them:

"Trailing clouds of glory do they come From God, who is their home."

And a Greater has said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Very truly yours,

W.C. Good



Genial, popular and witty, a friend of the farmer and an untiring student of agricultural problems, G.C. Creelman, B.S.A., L.L.D., has proven himself a capable head for the big educational institution known as the "O.A.C." at Guelph.

Students from every part of the world—Japan, India, South Africa, the Argentine Republic—have placed their names upon its rolls, and will do so again when the depleting influences of the war are over, and the now much shrunken list of students begins to grow again. Dr. Creelman's "opinion" reveals the human touch, which is one of the secrets of his influence:

I asked this question of a young lad attending our Collegiate Institute. His answer was "Search me." Questioning him further, I found that he had no idea why he was going to school, had no notion of what business or profession he was preparing for, had no definite knowledge of the subjects he was studying, and had no ambition whatever. Very naturally, further interrogation started the boy grumbling—his parents did not understand him—his teachers were no good, and going to school "made him tired."

I attended a public meeting recently where a good platform speaker talked for nearly an hour. His English was good, and his enunciation was first-class, but his material was badly arranged—showed lack of careful preparation, and his statements and statistics were not always accurate. As we came out, I said to an old gentleman of Irish extraction, "That is a smart young man." "Yes," he answered, "but I'd rather have my own poor old head than have his brains and know so many things that are not so."

And so, perhaps, if we could school ourselves to do our work well, leave no detail out until we have thoroughly learned our work, we should be much happier; and because we know our work well, we will be in a position to direct the energies and ambitions of our school children to some definite purpose.

To see one's duty and to do it well, it seems to me, leads to some of the best things in life.

Yours very truly,

G.C. Creelman



Wildbird," and "Love and the Universe." Nor does Dr. Watson's versatility stop with the hand of healing and gift of song.—He is also an astronomer of note, and is President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. He was born near Toronto. Dr. Watson has looked deep into the meaning of life, and a glimpse of what he has gathered may be caught from his words:

To walk in large places. To walk with those we love on the highroad of life, where the atmosphere is clear because we are true, and the vistas are large because our vision is made keen by our fidelity to the real.

To be glad of life because of one another. To realize the full meaning and spirit and intensity of life because we love one another. To know the value of nobility from experience of our friends as well as by its constant appeal in our own hearts. To have the hope and assurance that always and forever we shall know great life in others, even as we are known by those who pilgrim with us on the beginningless, endless road.

The path of life is difficult. If it were easy, character would be cheap. Life is large, but exacting, large enough for all, yet admitting to its thrones of strength and beauty only those who have been tried and who have come forth as gold.

Being infinitely kind, and as true to the dream of a perfect life as we can be, we shall begin to inherit even now some measure of that joy and kingliness that belongs always to clear vision and obedience to the call of love and truth—which alone realizes the great life.

Love and truth will clean up the world, scrap the dead past, give the heart wings. There is no wealth but love.

Albert Watson



Agricultural College at Guelph, where, in the words of an ex-student, he was regarded as "a tower of strength to the staff." In regard to "the best thing in life," he says:

There are many good things in life—a good occupation, a good home, good friends, and a good country.

It is worth while, in these times of stern testing, to be engaged in an occupation of some public value. The present time cries out for service. Non-essential occupations, occupations that contribute nothing to the public welfare, are becoming less and less tolerable to an awakening public conscience. Happy is that man or woman whose activities require neither defence nor excuse.

A good home and good friends are of our highest spiritual assets. They are largely of our own making. He that shows himself friendly will have good friends. He that has constancy and affection will enjoy a good home, even with a dinner of herbs.

Becoming rapidly recognized as one of the most inspired writers in Canada, is Albert Watson, M. D., of Toronto, author of two works of prose, "The Sovereignty of Ideals," "The Sovereignty of Character," and two books of poems, "The Wing of the Universe."

Until a short time ago, we in Canada did not realize in how great esteem we held the privilege of living in a good country. We had been going carelessly about our business, engrossed in affairs, taking for granted our liberties of movement, our freedom of thought and speech, our splendid opportunities in manhood and womanhood. Then suddenly we awakened to the fact that we were prepared to give heaped-up treasure and life itself to secure to ourselves those liberties.

"Blow, bugles blow! They brought us, for our dearth, Holiness, lacked so long, and Love, and Pain. Honor has come back, as a king, to earth, And paid his subjects with a royal wage; And Nobleness walks in our ways again; And we have come into our heritage."

J.B. Reynolds



One of the most distinguished orators of Canada brings his greetings to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Who does not know Dr. James A. Macdonald, political speaker, lecturer, author, and editor? For several years he was Editor-in-chief of "The Globe," "the Scotchman's Bible." He is still with the staff of that paper, although in a capacity that leaves him more time for lecturing and general authorship. Dr. Macdonald, notwithstanding the Scottish roll of his words, was born in Middlesex County, Ontario, and began public life as a Presbyterian minister, drifting eventually into the series of editorships which placed him finally on the staff of The Globe. For six years he served on the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, and he has been intrusted with several important international missions abroad. His latest book is "Democracy and the Nations." The reflections upon our subject, of this thoughtful student of life and the problems of our time, will be read with interest.

The question submitted by "The Farmer's Advocate"—"What is the Best Thing in Life?"—recalls to my mind the first question in the Shorter Catechism, which it was my duty and privilege to commit to memory, and to try to master, when I was a farmer's son, out on the banks of the Sauble, in East Williams, in the County of Middlesex. The men who framed the Catechism put their question in these words: "What is the chief end of man?"

To answer either question worthily and to live up to that answer, would bring us, both the least of us and the best of us, much nearer to what, in our noble moments, we reverently cherish, as our highest ideal.

What is the best thing in life? The "best" never is, and never can be, a "thing" at all—a mere thing, finished and finite, of such a size and of such a marked price. What is "best" never "is," but always is "coming to be."

Money and office and high position, and the sceptre of power—after these things they seek and strive who think they could be content and happy with the best thing. But the greatness of life is measured by its insatiable discontent—its never satisfied yearning for a better farther on. Browning has it:

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

Service, the free chance to be of useful service to some one else, is life's greatest opportunity. To earn enough by that useful service to leave our minds free for a larger service—that is our worthiest

hire. And to be loved, simply and unselfishly loved,—there is nothing better in life than that.

James A. Macdonald



One of the most widely known physicians in Western Ontario is H. A. McCullum, M.D.; L.L.D.; M.R.C.P., London, England. Dr. McCullum at present holds the position of Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Medicine at the Western University, London, Ont., and was the last President of the Medical Association of Canada. He is a man of broad culture and broad sympathies, as those who have heard his lectures on various subjects know. Life, in particular, interests him, and so he is one whose words have weight when he says:

The greatest thing in Life is Growth or development. It is the first as well as the final law of the Universe. The great law which stands over all laws and to which all other laws are but tributary, is the law of progression or Growth. Not one particle of the earth's surface exists as it was when first formed out of the mists. Everything now is the product of Growth. The very formation out of the mists has been Growth. The very chemistry and physics operating in the universe this hour have grown from vital elementary forms. They now are able to produce the living chemical substance of plant and animal life. The mystic says that even the most elementary chemistry is but a low-grade form of life or Growth. The low vegetable forms live, die and decompose to enrich the soil for the Growth of higher plant life. Without the previous vegetable life with its marvelous chemistry and physics, no animal could either grow or live.

In human life there are three growing things; the Body, Mind and Spirit. The body needs for its Growth, nutrition and an exercise of its structures, viz., Work; but helpful work must be with joy or else it is drudgery. The mind grows by exercise of its functions, viz., Intellectual Pursuits. The Growth of the Spirit is obtained by building up an Ethical or Philosophical or Religious Ideal. A growing spirit shows its fruits in love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance. All the fruits of the spirit are but the offspring of Growth. Growth is a struggle toward perfection. Is there any limit through the future aeons of ages to Growth of mind and spirit? Is not the scaffolding within us already platformed for endless Growth? "The followed persons of the earth" are doubtless but babes when compared with that toward which we are advancing or growing. Upon some hilltop of that advancing road the climber will cry out with the poet:

"But the soul is also real, it too is positive and direct;

No reasoning, no proof has established it;

Undeniable GROWTH has established it." All things shall be added to him who hath the gift of Growth.

Hugh A. McCullum

Evolution stops in the individual soul when it ceases to work for the improvement of life.—Prime Minister of Australia.

It is man's business to be strong and to be trained. Man is his own devil. When he is strong enough to whip himself, all other enemies are as straw, and may be laid flat by the push of a knuckle. The real gymnasium is the one in which the muscles of the soul are made competent.—Richard Wightman.



## A Page from Canadian Poets.

### To Canada.

JAMES A. TUCKER.

[A brilliant literary career was cut off, almost at its beginning, by the death, in 1904, of James A. Tucker, B. A. Mr. Tucker was born in Owen Sound, Ont., and was educated in the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute, Toronto University and Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. After his death his poems, which had appeared in many magazines, were collected and published in a volume, with an introduction by Arthur Stringer. From this has been taken the selection "To Canada," prophetically appropriate to these years of Canada's proud sacrifices for the Empire.]

Unlike all leaves or stout or slender,  
All flowers kiss'd by summer's breath—  
Which die in shame—the Maple's splendor  
Is greatest in her hour of death.

Dear country, should occasion call  
Thy sons to die in Freedom's strife,  
Like thine own maple emblem fall,  
More glorious ev'n in death than life.

### Some Day, O Seeker of Dreams.

ARTHUR STRINGER.

[In this poem, taken from Mr. Stringer's new book of poems, "Open Water," is expressed the mission of the idealist in this all too materialistic world. "Some day," it may be, idealists may be more universal than to-day, and the war—the product of materialism—may hasten their coming.—Mr. Stringer was born in London, Ont., educated at Toronto and Oxford Universities, and is the author of

many novels and books of poems. He also owns and operates a fruit farm in South-western Ontario.]

Some day, O Seeker of Dreams, they will  
seek even us!

Some day they will wake, Fellow Singer,  
and hunger and want

For the Ways to the Lonelier Height!

So let us, Shy Weaver of Beauty, take  
heart,

For out of their dust they will call to us  
yet!

Let us wait, and sing, and be wise,

As the sea has waited and sung,  
As the hills through the night have been  
wise!

For we are the Bringers of Light, and the  
voices of Love,

Aye, we are the Soothers of Pain, the  
Appeasers of Death,

The Dusk and the Star and the Gleam  
and the Loneliest Peak!

And when they have found and seen, and  
know not whether they trend,

They will come to us, crying aloud like a  
child in the night;

And when they have learned of our lips,  
Still back to our feet they will grope

For that ultimate essence and core of all  
song,

To usher them empty and naked, then,  
out to the unanswering stars,

Where Silence and Dreaming and Music  
are one!

### An Island Song.

MARJORIE PICKTHALL.

[Miss Pickthall, a writer of poems of  
haunting charm, marked by an unusual

quality of music in words, and the artist  
touch that suggests rather than depicts,  
was born in London, Eng., but came to  
Canada at an early age and has since  
lived in Toronto. "An Island Song" has  
been taken from her book of poems,  
"The Drift of Pinions."]

After the wind in the wood,  
Peace, and the night.

After the bond and the brood,  
Flight.

After the height and the hush,  
Where the wild hawk swings,  
Heart of earth-loving thrush  
Shaken with wings.

After the bloom and the leaf

Rain on the nest,

After the splendor and grief,  
Rest.

After the hills and the far

Glow and gleams,  
Cloud, and the dawn of a star,  
And dream.s

### After the Order of Melchisedec.

ROBERT NORWOOD.

[Mr. Norwood is among those who are  
on the "foremost margin of the advancing  
wave" of Canadian poets. The Canadian  
poets of to-day are learning to be world-  
poets. They are realizing that it is better  
to be world-men than even—Canadians;  
hence the greater part of their work is  
universal rather than local. Mr. Nor-  
wood's poem, "After the Order of Mel-

chisedec," expresses his great creed of  
life—the Divinity in all humanity and  
the Brotherhood of man.]

I have no temple and no creed,  
I celebrate no mystic rite;  
The human heart is all I need,  
Wherein I worship day and night.

The human heart is all I need,  
For I have found God ever there;  
Love is the one sufficient creed  
And comradeship the purest prayer.

I bow not down to any book,  
No written page holds me in awe;  
For when on one friend's face I look,  
I read the Prophets and the Law.

### Masks of Deity.

BLISS CARMAN.

[A similar thought to that expressed in  
"After the order of Melchisedec," ap-  
pears in Bliss Carman's "Masks of Deity,"  
taken from his new book, "Earth Deities."  
Mr. Carman has long been known as one  
of Canada's most eminent poets. He was  
born in Fredericton, N. B., but is now  
living in the vicinity of New York.  
Among his many books, both in poetry  
and prose, may be mentioned "Songs  
from Vagabondia," "Pipes of Pan,"  
"Collected Poems," "The Poetry of  
Life," "The making of Personality,"  
"Kinship of Nature," "Friendship of  
Art."]



The Shepherdess.

From a painting by Lerolle.

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The Fog-Warning.

From a painting by Winslow Homer.

Where are my dreams of beauty gone?  
This air, this wood, this very stone—

The same, yet not the same! I see  
Them now as masks of deity.

There is a friendliness of light  
About them, new and infinite;

And they will never more appear  
The alien common things they were.

Another day! The silent sun  
Kindles the clod it falls upon

With ecstasy, and life renews  
Itself for its eternal use.

And now for me henceforth, behold  
A word that is not as of old.

In every face I shall descry  
Some glimpse of divinity:

The laundry-girl with bare, white throat  
And lyric step, and hair afloat,

Is Beroe, who comes to bless  
The town with her fresh loveliness.

The shabby model's perfect face  
Smiles on with Ceres's generous grace.

One voice, with its caressing tone,  
Wild, soft, and sad, is Syrinx's own.

Old Apple Mary at her stall  
Is not her dingy self at all,

But great Pomona in disguise;  
And the old dame with earth-brown eyes

Who tends the bird-shop, with its shelf  
Of injured ones, is Fauna's self.

The grapes upon the fruiterer's stand  
Were tended by Bacchante's hand.

O world of dusk where dreams are born,  
To grow to wisdom with the morn!

Our visions pass, but their truth remains,  
So man aspires and attains.

Back by the green and shadowy road  
To carry the news from the gods' abode!

O sun, be with me along the way,  
And spread thy glamour through town  
to-day,

That folk in the dreariest plight may see  
Some kind revelation of deity!

Two Poems by Albert D. Watson.

[Dr. Watson is, like Mr. Norwood, a "new" Canadian poet, but one recognized as a leader in the poetic expression of modern thought. His "Love and the Universe" is among the finest poems that have yet appeared in the Dominion. A glimpse of the vision in his work may be caught from the two short selections here given, "The Bells of Being," and "The Harper."]

The Bells of Being.

Behind the curtain of form  
The bells of being ring,  
And beyond the heart of the real  
There is not anything;  
For Love is the music of being,  
And Love is the soul of Art,  
And to live is simply to hear  
The whisper-beat of His heart.

The Harper.

Harper divine! With Love's elusive  
fingers  
Touch the chords of this soft-breathing  
lyre  
Till, vocal as the forest, choral as the sea,  
They voice the everlasting song,  
Fill all the air with ecstasy of wings,  
And turn the harp to music.

Origins.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

[The following powerful poem reveals Charles G. D. Roberts as he is when at his best. With Bliss Carman—who is his cousin—Mr. Roberts has been well known for years as one of Canada's most eminent poets, and like Carman also, he was born in New Brunswick, but has chosen to live for a considerable portion of his time in New York. At present he is serving with the British forces in France. Among his many books—for he is novelist as well as poet—may be mentioned "Earth's Enigmas," "The Book of the Native," "Collected Poems," "The Kindred of the Wild," "Haunters of the Silences," "The Backwoodsman," "Neighbors Unknown."—"Origins" has been taken from "The Book of the Native."]

Out of the dreams that heap  
The hollow hand of sleep,—  
Out of the dark sublime,  
The echoing deeps of time,—  
From the averted Face  
Beyond the bourne of space,  
Into the sudden sun  
We journey, one by one.  
Out of the hidden shade  
Wherein desire is made,—  
Out of the pregnant stir  
Where death and life confer,—  
The dark and mystic heat  
Where soul and matter meet,—  
The enigmatic will,—  
We start, and then are still.

Inexorably decreed  
By the ancestral deed,  
The puppets of our sires,  
We work out blind desires,  
And for our sons ordain  
The blessing or the bane.  
In ignorance we stand  
With fate on either hand,  
And question stars and earth  
Of life, and death, and birth.  
With wonder in our eyes  
We scan the kindred skies,  
While through the common grass  
Our atoms mix and pass.  
We feel the sap go free  
When spring comes to the tree;  
And in our blood is stirred  
What warms the brooding bird.  
The vital fire we breathe  
That bud and blade bequeathe,  
And strength of native clay  
In our full veins hath sway.

But in the urge intense  
And fellowship of sense,  
Suddenly comes a word  
In other ages heard.  
On a great wind our souls  
Are borne to unknown goals,  
And past the bourne of space  
To the unaverted Face.

"And He Said, Fight On."

BY PAULINE JOHNSON.

[We have chosen for our closing poem "And He Said, Fight On," an indomitable clarion call, written, shortly before her death, by Canada's beloved Indian woman-poet, Pauline Johnson,—"Tekahion-

wake." The daughter of a Chief of the Six Nations, Miss Johnson was born at "Chiefswood" near Brantford, Ont., but after she began to express herself in poetry she travelled far afield as a poet-entertainer, giving recitals from her poems in every part of Canada, in the United States, and in England. Her books are "White Wampum," "Canadian Born," "Legends of Vancouver," and "Flint and Feather." She died in British Columbia on March 7th, 1913, brave and undaunted to the last, and was buried, according to her request, on Siwash Rock, within sound of the wild winds and waves that she loved.—"And He Said, Fight On," was suggested by a line from Tennyson.]

Time and its ally, Dark-Disarmament,  
Have compassed me about,  
Have massed their armies, and on battle  
bent,  
My forces put to rout;  
But though I fight alone, and fall, and die,  
Talk terms of Peace? Not I.

They war upon my fortress, and their  
guns  
Are shattering its walls;  
My army plays the cowards' part, and  
runs,  
Pierced by a thousand balls;  
They call for my surrender. I reply,  
"Give quarter now? Not I."

They've shot my flag to ribbons, but in  
rents  
It floats above the height;  
Their ensign shall not crown my battle-  
ments  
While I can stand and fight,  
I fling defiance at them as I cry,  
"Capitulate? Not I."

The only strength for me is to be found  
in the sense of a personal presence every-  
where, it scarcely matters whether it be  
called human or divine; a presence which  
only makes itself felt at first in this and  
that particular form and feature. Into  
this presence we come, not by leaving be-  
hind what are usually called earthly things,  
or by loving them less, but by living more  
intensely in them, and loving more what  
is really lovable in them; for it is literally  
true that this world is everything to us, if  
only we choose to make it so, if only we  
"live in the present" because it is eternity.  
—Richard Lewis Nettleship.





# The Story of the Bells.

"I heard the bells on Christmas day"—Longfellow.

By Mrs. Arthur Murphy [Janey Canuck].



While the snow-muffled bells on our Canadian churches tell out a song of gladness on the keen air of Christmas, one's thoughts may wander back to the story of the bells themselves, and one may wish that their story be set down for Christmas folk to read and tell about.

It is true there are certain witty bodies and scoffers whose tongues, after all, are only bell clappers, and these say that all bells should be abolished, being a noisy nuisance and of no avail to the cause of piety. But this is no new objection, and has often been repeated. This we know surely for Eckbert, Abbot of Schonauge in Treves, writing in 1160, describes a certain set of reformers in his day as "scoffing at the ringing of bells, piously used in our churches, by which men are warned to pray for the dead and reminded of their own end."

Now, there are the bells at St. Boniface. Everyone knows their fame, for no less a poet than Whittier has felt their charm as they pealed out through the clear, carrying atmosphere of the prairie land, and down along the reaches of the River Red. This was what he wrote:

"Is it the clang of the wild geese,  
Is it the Indian's yell,  
That lends to the voice of the north-  
wind  
The tones of a far-off bell?"

"The voyageur smiles as he listens  
To the sound that grows apace;  
Well he knows the vesper ringing  
Are the bells of St. Boniface.

"The bells of the Roman Mission,  
That call their turrets twain,  
To the boatmen on the river,  
To the hunter on the plain."

Yes, most of us know about these bells, but few know they have made no less than five voyages across the Atlantic Ocean. As nearly as I can make out, this was the way of it: The money for the bells was subscribed in Quebec by private donors and sent to England to purchase them. These bells were then shipped to Canada and hung in the Cathedral at St. Boniface across from Fort Garry, now known as Winnipeg. There were no pianos or gramophones in those days, so that the voice of the chimes was what Milton speaks of as "the popular noise." Fine music, everyone thought them—the Selkirk folk, "the Gentleman Adventurers" of the Hudson's Bay Company, the other pioneers, and all the Indians.

But a strange thing happened at St. Boniface, the like of which was never heard. Listen while I tell you.

There was a young priest there named Goiffon—just a boy-priest, they say—and he was terribly frozen one night when he lost his way in the snow, so that his legs were like to drop off. It fell to Dr. Bunn, at the Fort across the river, to amputate the offending members. But the operation being performed, the youth's wounds did not heal, and it was found the next day that he was slowly bleeding to death. This was how they came to be melting buffalo tallow on the stove to make candles for his wake which was so clearly imminent. In some way or other, (they blame it on the women-folk) the tallow caught on fire and burned the house of Bishop Tache in which the stricken priest lay, so that the house was destroyed, as well as the adjacent cathedral wherein the bells hung. In the fall of the tower, these bells were cracked and had to be sent back to England for re-casting. This was their second trip across the Atlantic.

In case that the readers are anxious about the Priest Goiffon whom we left in the burning house, in order that we might follow the story of the bells, I might explain that he is still alive (although this happened nigh unto sixty years ago) and may it happen that he lives to see the bells make yet another trip across the Atlantic.

Father Lestanc who was there that very day having, himself, brought Goiffon from Emerson on a sled, told me all about it. He told me how he helped carry Goiffon out into the snow and the dead cold, and how the terrible frost congealed the blood on the wounds of the perishing man till it stanchoned the flow. I have often told this story, concerning which I marvel greatly, and tell it once again to you.

When the bells had been re-cast in England, they were shipped to Canada via the United States, reaching the end of rail at St. Paul, Minnesota. This was their third journey.

Now, Bishop Tache had supposed these bells would have been sent by the way of Hudson Bay, and would have been brought to their destination by the York boats, but alack and alas! some one had

again blundered. The journey from St. Paul to Winnipeg by ox-cart would take twenty-two days, and the bells were so heavy no cart could carry them without being submerged in the downlands or treacherous sleughs that lay across the thread-like trails. There was nothing for it but to ship the bells back to England with directions for their re-shipment via the Hudson Bay. These were the fourth and fifth trans-Atlantic trips of the bells.

Maybe, some day, we folk of Canada will build a church across the seas in honor of our soldier-sons who fought and died somewhere in France, or close to the borders of Belgium, and, like as not, we shall hang the bells of St. Boniface in its tower. I have a lively belief our boys would hear the bells of Christmas Nights, or on Easter Days, when all good Christians stir a little in their graves to the call of things like life and love.

The bell at St. Louis' Church at Caugnawaga has a venerable history too, having been taken from the Indians by the British 213 years ago and hung in the church at Deerfield, for it is a chastening reflection which facts go far to justify that, in those days, the churches had no

extreme sensibility about receiving stolen goods.

To purchase this bell, the Indians had given a title of their furs to their priest, Father Nicolas, who had it shipped from France, and so they felt its loss acutely.

In order to recapture it, the Indians accompanied by Father Nicolas, set out for Deerfield. I think it is likely they ran all the way, for these redmen were the progenitors of the famous race of lacrosse players which Caugnawaga has since produced. Arrived at Deerfield, the Braves destroyed the place by fire and carried the bell back as far as Champlain where it was buried. In the following spring, it was brought on to Caugnawaga and there, with great joy, was re-hung in the church. Maybe it is there yet, for bells do not wear out soon, but this I cannot surely say.

To my thinking, the chime of bells which were given to Trinity Cathedral at New Westminster has a story with a finely compelling interest which ought here to be set down in print lest you and I forget.

There were eight bells in this chime, the total cost of which was eight thousand dollars. The largest of the bells was four feet and three inches in diameter and weighed 2,700 pounds. They bore the following inscription, "C. Mears & Co., Founders, London. Presented to the Cathedral Church at St. Stephen's, New Westminster by Angela Burdette-Coutts, A. D. 1861."

It will be observed that the inscription said "St. Stephen's, New Westminster," and not "Trinity Church, New Westminster," which fact leads to a heated dispute in the old days, as Victoria, which was the site of Bishop Hill's Cathedral, claimed the bells. The error, no doubt, arose from the ignorance of the Baroness concerning conditions in the two colonies.

How the Baroness came to give the bells is interesting enough too, and adds a new foot-note to I. Corinthians, XIII.

In the days of her early womanhood, Angela Coutts lost her heart to a young clergyman named Hills, which love appears to have been completely reciprocated. But, unfortunately, the clergyman's affection was but modestly clothed with this world's goods, and, in consequence, the Coutts family frowned upon his aspirations. Or it may be they heard a sound of metal in the "old sweet song," for objecting relatives have notably long ears. Be that as it may, the Coutts family, besides being prodigiously rich, were evidently resourceful, for presently, the Reverend Mr. Hills was appointed the first Bishop of Columbia—then little more than a name on the map—and shipped off to the Pacific Coast in a sailing vessel via Cape Horn, a journey which took many long months to accomplish and which, even in those days of fine leisureliness, was a pain and weariness to the flesh.

It has been said that a bishop without a sense of humor is lost. That His Lordship was not lacking in this faculty was evidenced by his eventually turning up at his new diocese full of energies and plans. There is also very tangible evidence that he still held sway over the susceptibilities of the Baroness, for that lady straightway proceeded to pour out her golden treasure upon his diocese. For one object or another, she gave nearly a quarter million of dollars, and, among them, this chime of bells.

The church in which the bells hung was burned on September 6th, 1865, but fortunately the bell tower was saved. The church was rebuilt in stone, and re-consecrated on December 18th, 1867. Eleven years later it was found that the



Christmas Chimes.  
From a painting by Elashfield.

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"Constan



tower had become weakened from the weight of the bells, and the danger of their falling became so great they had to be taken down—all except one, which was still used in the ordinary way. The last occasion upon which the bells were pealed was on the visit of Lord Dufferin in 1876.

Twenty-two years later, on September 10th, Trinity Cathedral was again destroyed, and the bells, which were stored in an adjacent shed, reduced to metal.

Having heard that this metal was ultimately recast into a bell for the use of the Vancouver Municipality, I wrote for verification to that very excellent student of history and affairs, Mrs. Jonathan Rogers, who has told me many kind tales. She replied that His Honor Judge Howay, of New Westminster, had told her in a letter that this metal was sold to Jen Jonkman. She was not quite sure of the spelling, for His Honor, in spite of his well-stored and extremely versatile mind, was a somewhat illegible penman. Mrs. Rogers presumed this Jen Jonkman to have been a foreigner, presumably a German.

There is little doubt, however, that Judge Howay meant the words to read "the junkman," and not "Jen Jonkman," as translated by the lady. The incident is here set down, not as having any historical value, but merely as typical of the difficulties which beset a writer in search of curious data. A whole book could be written on these difficulties, and assuredly it should be written, if only to still the voice of the scornful who cries in the wilderness concerning the inaccuracies and verbal infelicities of our Canadian litterateurs.

One could have wished for a different ending to this story of the chimes. The Baroness might have built a stronger bell-tower, and the bells being re-hung, it is easily thinkable that they ring out the nuptial gladness for a Hills-Coutts alliance. A happy ending to this affair of the heart must have proven an example and shining incentive to Canadian lovers for all ages—a kind of first meridian to them—and, incidentally, a solid pin or peg from which our poets might have hung their harps.

As a matter of fact, what did happen was this: Bishop Hills made a second brew on his affections, (not that we blame him) and married a beautiful and most charming lady whose maiden name we forget. But, after all, this is only the masculine prerogative. The fact that Dante loved Beatrice did not prevent his marrying another woman and rearing quite a large family. Indeed, this plurality of affections has the sanction of very ancient usage. Aheebeg, the chronicler tells us, led to the altar two brides, holding the hand of each, and his heart throbbing with exalted love. One was a blonde; the other a brunette.

The Baroness? ah yes! this gentle gentlewoman remained a spinster until well advanced in life—seventy or thereabout—and, her objecting relatives having at last died off, she took as wedded husband a most clever and estimable Londoner, many years her junior.

Heigh my hearts! have we answered the poet's query, "Taeia, song of the morning, how long is the longest love?"

### A Christmas Carol.

The Christ-child lay on Mary's lap,  
His hair was like a light.  
Oh, weary, weary were the world,  
But here is all aright.

The Christ-child lay on Mary's breast,  
His hair was like a star.  
(Oh, stern and cunning are the kings,  
But here the true hearts are.)

The Christ-child lay on Mary's heart,  
His hair was like a fire.  
(Oh, weary, weary is the world,  
But here the world's desire.)

The Christ-child stood at Mary's knee,  
His hair was like a crown,  
And all the flowers looked up at Him,  
And all the stars looked down.

—Gilbert K. Chesterton.

"Professor, I want to take up international law. What course of study would you recommend?"  
"Constant target-practice."

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Morning Star.

We have seen His star in the east.—S. Matt. 2: 2.  
I Jesus am the root and the offspring of David, the bright, the morning star.—Rev. 22: 16 (R. V.).

"Unto you is given  
To watch for the coming of His feet;  
Who is the glory of our blessed Heaven  
The work and watching will be very sweet  
Even in an earthly home,  
And in such an hour as you think not  
He will come."

In the Wisdom of Solomon (that apocryphal Book which is not in our small Bibles) the following beautiful words are used to describe the midnight deliverance of the Israelites. "While all things were in quiet silence, and that night was in the midst of her swift course, Thine Almighty Word leaped down from heaven out of Thy royal throne." We who date all our history from the Birthday of Christ, can hardly fail to think of that great Event when we read of the Almighty Word leaping down from His throne to help the dark and troubled world.

After more than two years of war we are straining our eyes for the rising of the star of peace. Let us remember that our Lord's last saying about Himself, which is recorded in the written Word of God, is that He is the "Morning Star" and will "come quickly." Though the darkness of cruelty, injustice and misery is more dense than ever, in these days of horror—these days when the most awful tragedies are not even "a nine-days' wonder," but are crowded out of our thoughts almost immediately by fresh sorrows—yet it is only the darkness before the dawn. Soon we shall see the shining of His face, Who is the "Morning Star," soon "the Sun of Righteousness shall rise with healing in His wings," and the thick darkness shall flee away before the brightness of His rising.

When He comes, shall He find faith in the earth? That is His own question—left for us to answer. Can we still believe in Him, still trust that the King of Love rules in the kingdoms of the earth, that His is still the kingdom and the power, even in this hour of darkness? Are we watching—as wise men did long ago—for the rising of His star? If so, then we may be joyful in the very midst of tribulation; knowing that the present sorrow is like the crushing of the heavy threshing sledge which was dragged backwards and forwards over the grain to rub off the useless chaff. He will "thoroughly purge His floor, and gather His wheat into the garner." This threshing-floor of the earth is His, and the wheat is His own. Not one grain will be carelessly dropped on the ground, but all will be safely gathered into His garner.

To many people, this year, the usual words of greeting: "Merry Christmas!" may seem almost a mockery. They are too sad and lonely, too anxious and downhearted to find merriment possible. To such I would say—Make room in your heart for Christ, and you will never be lonely. Keep your eyes on "the shining of His Face," and you will find a glorious pillar of fire to guide you through the darkness.

In one of my note-books is the following encouraging paragraph, which I copied long ago from some book—I don't remember who wrote it:

"The lost sheep has as its complement the longing Shepherd. The disciples in the dark—Jesus was coming to them. In any time of darkness, let us rejoice that Christ is aiming at a new revelation of Himself—let us watch for His coming, lest He pass us by and we miss His presence in the boat and storm. If you

are in the dark, be expectant—your wish for Christ's light is a strong cry in His ears—the ears of the longing Shepherd. How he must rejoice when a man in doubt longs for certainty, a man in sin, for holiness; a man in weakness, for strength. Christ was not visibly with the disciples, yet we know He was with them all the time. Are you in darkness?—Christ is with you now."

Each one of us is—by the mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God—lifted to a height of wonderful privilege. He who sits on the throne above is near of kin to us. He shares our human flesh, He shares our burden of pain and sorrow. The King has—as it were—entered the trenches as a private, accepting the hardships and danger as readily as any soldier in the ranks, and carrying the standard forward in the van of the army.

The Child, who slept in that lowly manger-bed of Bethlehem, brought heaven down to earth. The Conqueror, who returned to His throne on Ascension Day, lifted earth to heaven. Bishop Wordsworth reminds us that we may already—in spirit—mount above the mists of earth, and taste the joy of comradeship with our King.

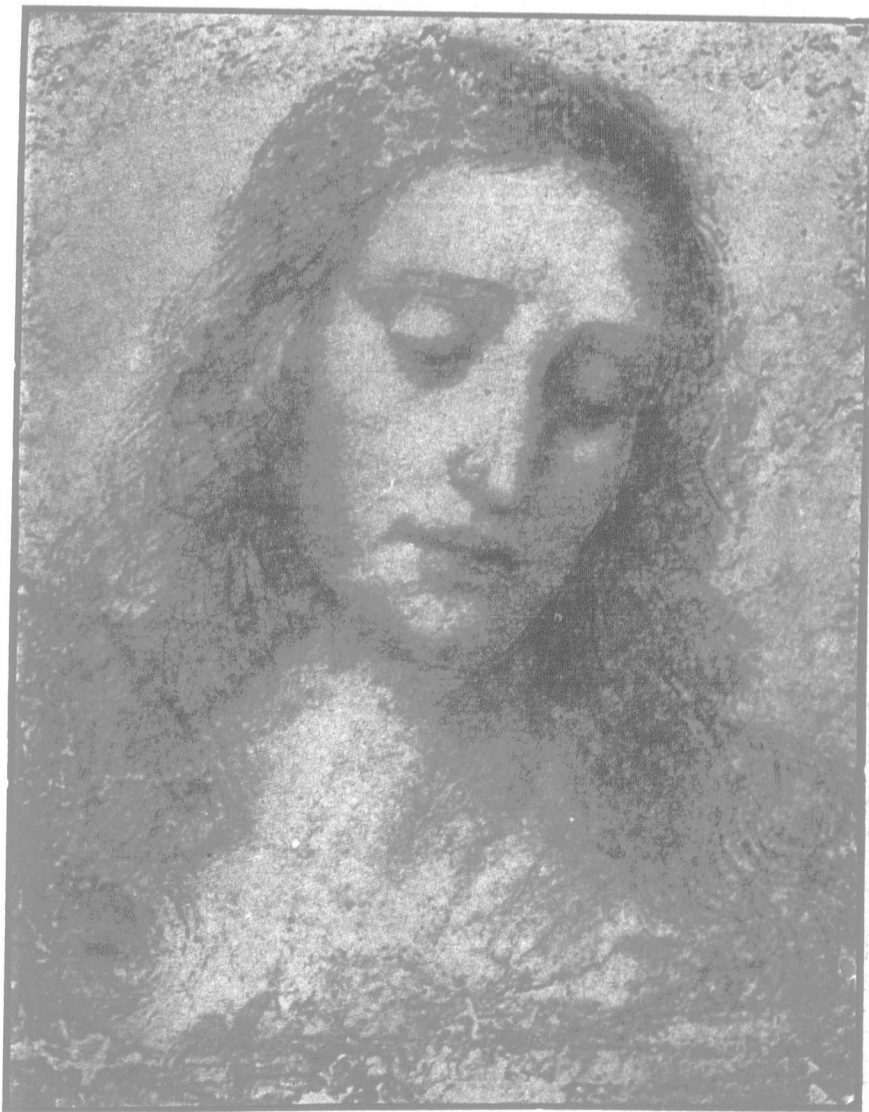
"He has raised our human nature  
On the clouds to God's right hand;  
There we sit in heavenly places,  
There with Him in glory stand;  
Jesus reigns, adored by angels;  
Man with God is on the throne;  
Mighty Lord, in Thine Ascension  
We by faith behold our own."

If our Christianity were untrue what a hopeless affair life would be in these days of anxiety and danger. What if everything happened by blind chance! Pain would then come by accident, and the most we could do would be to bear it bravely. Our souls would not then be as gold, infinitely precious in the sight of the Refiner; but would be tossed carelessly into the fire of meaningless sorrow to be destroyed as worthless rubbish. Then we would be walking in terrible darkness, with no Star to guide us into the clear light of the morning. Death—for ourselves and our friends—would then be a horror, a going out into black uncertainty, helpless and alone. If "to live is Christ," then to die must be untold "gain." It will be the glad stepping out of the darkness into the clear shining of everlasting sunshine, with hand clasped closely in the warm, human clasp of our Divine Brother. If there were no God, then love would make life almost unbearable—for death would mean hopeless separation. As it is, while the ever-present Lord holds my hand and the hand of the one dearest to me, separation—in any real sense—is impossible. If God were far away in heaven our soldiers might be swept away in uncounted myriads, and who would care! But the Christmas message is always "Emmanuel," the reminder that God is with us always, even unto the end of the world. If He is with every sparrow that falls to the ground, He is watching far more tenderly over each lad who is spending his first Christmas in the trenches. He can hold mother and son closely together. The spirit of man is not bound by the fetters of space. When the necessity arises it finds out its power to fly across the ocean, and even across the misty barrier of death. One of the things this war has taught millions of troubled souls is the reality of the poet's declaration that "spirit with spirit can meet."

It is in the darkness that we can see the stars—in this time of darkness let us walk confidently and hopefully, with our eyes on Him Who is the bright, the Morning Star. Many can find joy in the day of prosperity, but Christians are expected to "rejoice in the Lord alway"—even in the darkness. What are the King's orders to-day?

"The Priests must serve,  
Each in his course, and we must stand in turn  
Awake with sorrow, in the Temple dim,  
To bless the Lord by night. We will not fear  
When we are called at midnight by some stroke  
Of sudden pain, to rise and minister  
Before the Lord. We, too, will bless His Name  
In the solemn Night, and stretch our hands to Him."

DORA FARNCOMP.



The Christ.

From the famous study—now in the Brera Gallery, Milan—which, it is believed, was the one Leonardo da Vinci used for his great painting, "The Last Supper."



## Some Famous Paintings and Their Painters.

A man once said to the writer of this, "I take no interest whatever in paintings; the painting of Nature is good enough for me,"—which is all very well so far as it goes. But is there any reason why one should not enjoy Nature and Art too? Is there any reason why, because one thrills at the glory of sunrise and sunset, and is sweeter and happier because of rains and mists and gossamers in the grass, one should not also be made sweeter and happier because of the wonderful work that men have been able to place upon canvas, things of beauty expressing thought, and soul and aspiration? He who thinks painting or sculpture mere imitation has not yet learned in the least to discern the truth of the matter. The painter who merely imitates, crystallizing photographically into pigment, can never be recognized as a true artist. The work of the true artist must breathe poetry and beauty, must be a symphony of color, must express soul. . . . All this even the most superficial student of art learns, little by little, to apprehend, and when he has apprehended, a new world has opened before him.

But why all this to a farming public? What have farmers and farmers' wives to do with Art?

On the contrary, one might say, Why not all this to farmers and farmers' wives? Is there any conceivable reason why farmers and their families should not be interested in anything and everything under the blue heavens which can mean the opening of another new world?—Why they should not know something of music, painting and poetry, the flowers of civilization?—Why should they not come into touch with everything that refines and ennobles?

Why—but one becomes breathless with indignation at the mere suggestion that there is anything in the world too good or too fine for farmers.

Farmers must open all doors. They must not become narrowed down to one interest. They must have many interests, must expand in many directions, must become, more and more, all-round men and women, seeing much everywhere, and moving forward in as many ways as possible. It is very well to talk of being a specialist, but, all too often, specialists who force themselves to be specialists and nothing else, are narrow men. They lose a great deal of the good of life,—and why should one lose one flavor of the good of life?

Nor does knowing a little of music and painting and literature ask that anything else be neglected. The odds and ends of time are all that it demands. The well-to-do farmer, for instance, can have a good victrola or pianola, and so get some idea, easily, of the best music of our time; a few dollars spent in Perry Pictures (at from five cents to a dollar each) will give some idea of the best art of all time; a few dollars spent wisely each year in good books will bring into the home the best thoughts of the greatest thinkers.—Is it not all very clear?

All this the very best of our farm folk are realizing.—So now to our subject for to-day, a little talk about "Some of the Great Painters and their Paintings"—a talk which we hope to carry into future numbers.

### The Sistine Madonna.

Familiar to many of our readers, doubtless, is the print of *The Sistine Madonna* given on the first page of our Home Department, the original of which is considered by many art critics the greatest picture in the world. It was painted by Raphael.

Raphael Sanzio was the son of, Giovanni Sanzio or Santi, an artist also, and was born in the curious, old, walled town of Urbino, Italy, on the 6th of April, 1483. His name, Raphael, signifies "God heals," and a healing indeed must the lad have been to his parents as they saw him growing up as

clever and good as beautiful. By the age of eleven, however, he was left an orphan, and his career as a painter, already begun with his father, might have been nipped almost in the bud had it not been for an uncle, who recognized his wonderful genius and declared that he must at once study under a great artist. As a result he was sent to the studio of Perugino, at Perugia, where he spent nine years.

Subsequently he drifted to Florence, and after that to Rome, where the Popes and Cardinals of that time gave great encouragement to sacred art. Raphael was a prolific painter—to-day his work is to be found in almost every great gallery in Europe—and when he was twenty-five he had become so famous

that Pope Julius sent for him to decorate some of the halls of the Vatican, where the wonderfulness of his work, although now deteriorated through time and spoiled by restoring, may still be seen.

In Rome he received great inspiration, especially from the works of Leonardo da Vinci and Michaelangelo, and spent a busy life, embodying his bright dreams on canvas, and teaching his fifty pupils, two of whom were kept continually in his house. They constituted his family, for he never married.

The Sistine Madonna, the greatest of his works, was painted in 1515 at the order of the Benedictine Monks of San Sisto at Pracenza, and for two hundred years it hung in their little church, then it was sold to August III, Elector of Saxony,

for about \$40,000, a copy being put in its place. Subsequently it was placed in the Royal Gallery at Dresden, where, in a little room set apart for it, and so arranged that the light brings out its wonderful coloring, it still hangs, a Mecca for all art-lovers.

Raphael's idea in painting it was to have the people in the church see Mary with the Christ Child advancing towards them on the clouds of heaven with adoring saints around. To this effect the white effulgence of the clouds filled with misty angel faces, and the fluttering of the Virgin's garments as though by a breeze, lend a curious reality. To the right kneels Sta. Barbara, one of the martyrs, with her face turned towards the people as though in love. On the left is St. Sisto, also martyred, with his face raised and his right hand extended towards the people as though praying for them. The little cherubs below were painted, it is said, from two children who used to come and peep in at the artist as he worked.

The coloring of the picture is richly harmonious—the soft, crimson dress of the Virgin, with the long, blue robe and grey head-dress, the gold embroidered gown of St. Sisto,—but it is the expression of the Virgin and Child that has made the picture a wonder of the art world. "In it," says one critic, "Raphael has made the nearest approach to painting the soul that has ever been achieved. . . . Be a man a critic or an ignoramus, a professor or untutored peasant, there is a message for him. The Infinite has been brought as nearly into human presentment in those two faces as is possible in the realm of graphic art."

And looking at the wistful, sympathetic, foretelling eyes, gazing, as it were, straight into the future, one feels that this is so. Raphael died on his thirty-seventh birthday, April 6th, 1520, his last picture, "The Transfiguration," left unfinished on his easel. Another well-known picture by him, prints of which are in many homes, is the famous "Madonna of the Chair."

### Leonardo da Vinci and His Work.

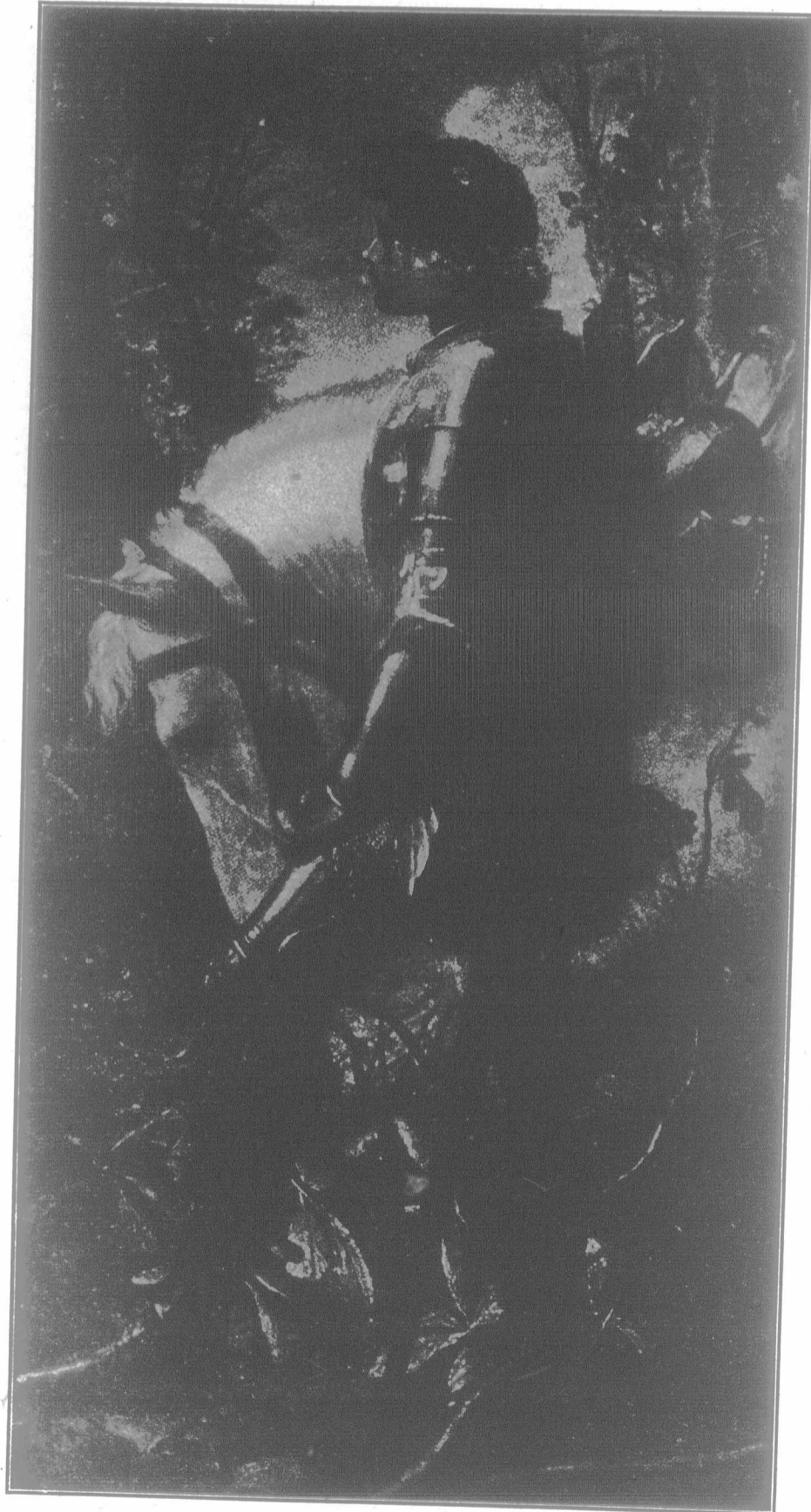
Great and wonderful as was Raphael, there was a greater than he, a man of his own day, although some years older—Leonardo da Vinci, the most wonderful man the world has ever known except The Christ Himself. For while Raphael was a genius in one art, Leonardo was a genius in all. A "wonder-man," he has been called, and with reason.—Painter, sculptor, musician, mathematician, architect, engineer, natural philosopher, writer—he was all of these, and, withal, a man of such striking beauty of person, such nobility of mind and charm of manner, that his very memory stands as the epitome of "man and gentleman." Incidentally he was possessed of such physical strength that it was said that he could easily bend a horseshoe with his hands.—Surely at least one superman has appeared, and he five hundred years ago.

Leonardo was the first born son of Ser Piero, of Vinci, a notary of that place, but was born out of wedlock. Of his mother but little is known save that her name was Caterina and that she afterwards married. Ser Piero also married—four times—and had eleven other children, not one of whom achieved any distinction. From the very first, however, he acknowledged the illegitimate lad, kept him in his house a great part of the time, and encouraged his education, very proud of him, although much perplexed, because of so great a variety of talents, to know what to advise him to adopt as his life-work.

One day he showed some of the lad's drawings to the artist, Verrocchio, and the question was settled,—he should be an artist also.

At the next turn of the wheel young Leonardo was in Verrocchio's studio,

Continued on page 2069.



Painted by G. F. Watts in 1862.

### Sir Galahad.

"And one there was among us, ever moved  
Among us in white armour, Galahad."

—Idylls of the King.—Tennyson.





# The Beaver Circle.



## Catching Santa Claus.

Isn't it just the queerest thing  
That Santa is so shy?  
We can never catch him,  
No matter how we try!  
It isn't any use to watch,  
Because, my mamma said,  
That Santa Claus will only come  
When children are in bed!

## Santa Claus and the Tick-Tick.

Brother Tom had enlisted to go to the big war to fight for the Empire. He had joined the Signal Corps, and had learned to send messages with queer white and blue flags, and with lanterns (for night signalling), and by the Morse telegraph system.

You know what the Morse Code is, don't you? You have been in a railway station and have heard the telegraph keys clicking out messages.—Well, ten chances to one, it was the Morse Code that was being used, and that is the one that is being used in the British army today.

Now, to come to our story, from the very day that brother Tom went away with the soldiers, little brothers Fred and Jack wanted to be soldiers too, and all their play was about soldiers. When brother Tom came home for week-ends they would stand close beside him, listening with eyes as well as ears, as he told of the things he was learning to do. He made little flags for them, and taught them the Morse Code too, so after that they were signallers and telegraphers morning, noon and night. They had made little Morse Code apparatus, under Tom's direction, with bits of board and elastic and beads that would click, and at any time of the day you could hear messages clicked out about the Robinson home. Sometimes Fred would be in the hay-mow clicking a message to Jack, who was down on the floor below. Or Jack would be in one room and Fred in another, or on one side of the house, and Fred on the other. Indeed the boys talked so constantly with their "boards" that mother told them she was afraid they would lose the use of their tongues. Father only laughed, and said his ears were getting a rest; as he didn't know the Morse Code he didn't pay any attention to it.

But a few weeks before Christmas mother heard the boys talking (in the ordinary way) in bed one night. "Say Jack," said Fred, "Do you think Santa Claus understands the Morse Code?"

"Sure," said Fred, "He understands everything."

"Then let's send him a message up the stove-pipe," said Jack. "I b'lieve he'd like it that way."

"Whoop-hurroo!" exclaimed Fred "We'll do it to-morrow night, and mother 'll not know what we're asking for. It 'll give her a s'prise."

And now some of you will know why mother, overhearing, smiled and then looked a bit puzzled.

All next day there was much practising on the "boards," and after tea, father and mother smiled at each other on seeing two little lads settle down each side of the damper and begin clicking in turn, as fast as they could go. Uncle Will had been invited in for the evening, and he smiled too, but the little lads were too busy to notice that he got out a note-book and pencil and began writing something down.

"How anxious their little faces are!" whispered mother. And Uncle Will nodded and turned the note-book so she could see.

Well I guess Santa Claus must have been listening to the tick-tick away up at the top of the chimney, for when Christmas morning came and the lads flew down-stairs to look at their things, the first shout was:

"Here are my skates!"  
And then there were other shouts —no time for the Morse Code now —"And here's my Scout book!"—"And my football!"—"And my skees!"

Then, after a time, the little lads became very quiet, for mother and father and Uncle Will were all looking, of a sudden, very grave and far-away, in spite of their smiles.

"I wonder if Santa took brother Tom the books and pudding we asked him to," asked the boys,—for brother Tom was now far away in the trenches in France.

"I'm quite sure he did," said mother, very gently.

And sure enough, when Tom's first letter came it said, "Santa was very good to me. Among my things were a fine pudding with holly on top, and the very books I wanted."

Jack and Fred were listening very eagerly, as mother read the letter aloud. "Whoop-hurroo!" shouted Fred, "I knew Santa Claus understood the Morse Code!"

But mother and father and Uncle Will just smiled.

"He got that message all straight anyhow," said Uncle Will, "He's a sure-enough smart old fellow all right—all right!"

## Games to Play at Christmas Time.

### Holly and Mistletoe.

The children join hands and kneel at arms' length in a circle then drop their hands again. One goes around the outside of the circle, touching each child's head and saying "Holly, Holly, Holly," but the one she wishes to have catch her she calls "Mistletoe!" Then the leader runs, winding in and out among those in the circle. Mistletoe must catch her, following in her exact track. If Mistletoe misses going where the leader went all call out "Center," and she must sit in the center and the leader chooses again. If Mistletoe catches the leader she can go around as the first one did, naming Holly and Mistletoe.

Santa Claus' Sleigh.—This is the old game of Stage Coach turned into a Christmas Sleigh. One child goes around and gives all the others a name that will fit into Santa Claus' Christmas trip, such as "Santa", "Reindeer", "Sleigh", "Dancer", "Prancer", "dollar", "skates", "chimney", "snow", etc. The child then begins to tell a story about the trip. Everytime a name that any child has spoken, that child must stand up, whirl quickly around and sit down again. If "Upset," is mentioned, all must stand up and whirl around. At last the story-teller says "Then Santa went home", and all must exchange seats. The story-teller tries to find a seat in the confusion, and the one left standing must tell the next story. In playing this game there must be just chairs enough for all the children but

one, so that a story-teller is always left standing.

Christmas Dinner.—The children march in a circle singing:

"I saw three ships go sailing by,  
I saw three ships go sailing by,  
I saw three ships go sailing by,  
On Christmas Day in the Morning."

The leader then continues:

"One was loaded with turkey brown,"  
and the rest join in:

"With turkey brown, with turkey brown,  
O, one was loaded with turkey brown  
On Christmas Day in the morning."

Then all sing the first verse again, and the child next the leader starts the second, loading the ship with what ever he likes best to eat, the rest joining in as soon as they hear his choice.

When Christmas Dinner has been played out, let the children take seats. The leader throws a baby's stocking to her neighbor, saying, "What will you put into this stocking?" The neighbor answers with something, the funnier the better, which begins with the initial of his name. Then he tosses the stocking to the next with the same question, and so on. If wished, each must answer before "ten" can be counted, and those who fail must pay a forfeit.

SELECTED.

## Little Bits of Fun.

A girl was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence.

"Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food."

The teacher was puzzled, and called the girl.

"Where did you get that notion?"

"Why, that's what it says in the history."

The book was sent for, and the passage was found. It read:

"Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."—Tit-Bits.

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The cat settled herself luxuriously in front of the kitchen range and began to purr. Little Dolly, who was strange to the ways of cats, regarded her with horror. "O gran'ma, gran'ma!" she cried. "Come here quick. The cat's begun to boil."—Christian Register.

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Little Robbie was full of mischief and during his first year at school hardly a day passed that he was not sent to stand in the corner.

When the schoolhouse burned down and a new one was begun, the little boy went to his father, who was county superintendent.

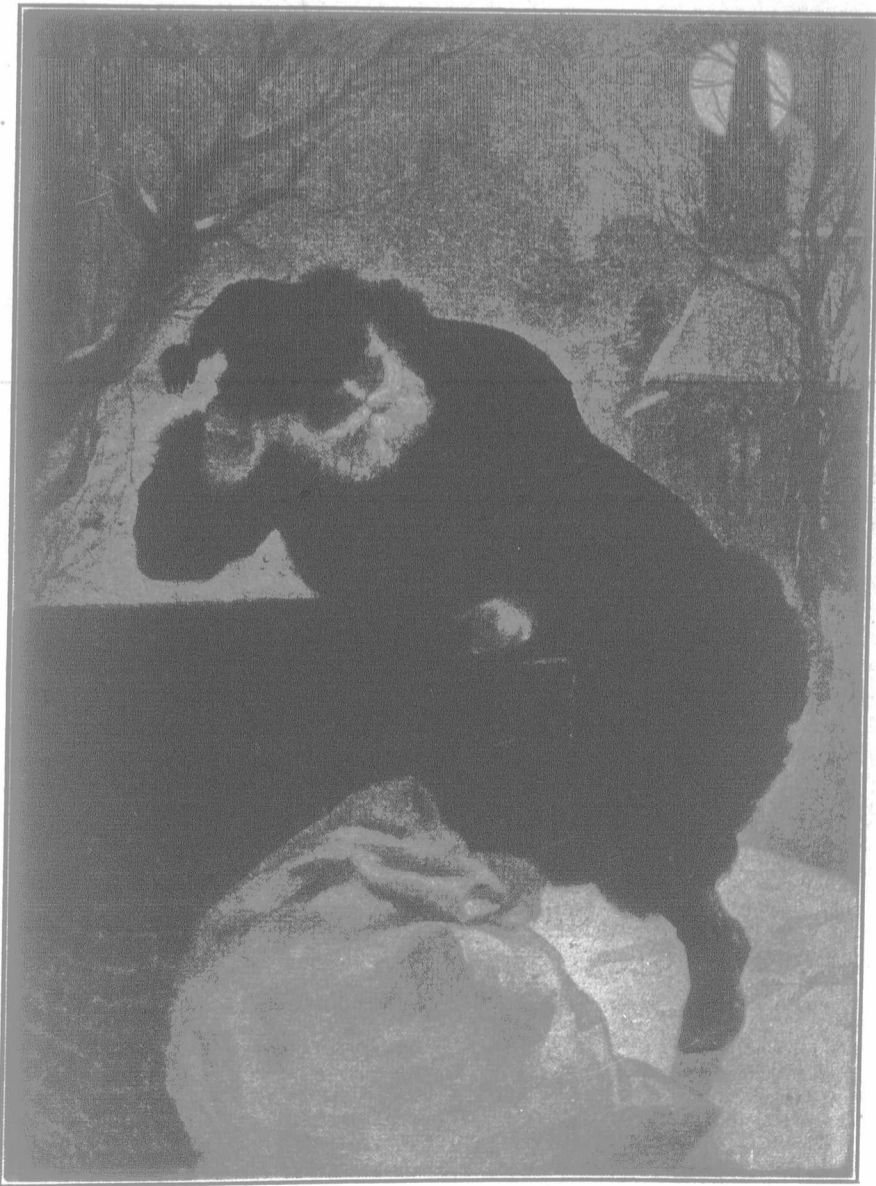
"Don't you think we could get them to build a round schoolhouse this time, father?" he said.

"Why, son?" his father asked in astonishment.

"Because," the little fellow answered, "I'm getting very tired of corners!"—New York Times.

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A seventh-grade boy encountered the following sentence in his grammar examination: "The horse and the cow is in the field." He was told to correct it and to give his reason for the correction. This is what he wrote: "The cow and horse is in the field. Ladies should always come first."



Santa Claus Listening to the Tick-Tick.



## Christmas for Mother.

BY ZONA GALE.

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Papa said that Mothers didn't care for Christmas presents; but Binny knew they did.

Three days before Christmas Binny Peters followed his father out to the shed after breakfast.

"Pop," he said, "can I have a quarter?"

Peters, drawing on his worsted mittens, eyed his son in amazement.

"What do you want with a quarter?" he demanded.

"For Christmas money." Binny's lips came over the words as if to say:

"There now! It's all right, aint it? Don't you wisht you hadn't ask' me?"

But Peters put his hand on his knees and stooped and looked at his son.

"You dook!" he said, "wantin' a quarter to spend on Christmas. And where do you think a quarter's to come from—eh?"

"Can't I have it?" asked Binny, weakly.

"Not much you can't," replied Peters, "not with provisions up an' soarin'."

"Twenty four cents would do," said Binny, "I got one penny."

Peters picked up his sawbuck and threw it over his shoulder.

"Sorry sonny," he said, "But I couldn't spare you five cents."

Binny went in the house. His mother was peering from the kitchen window.

"Has your pa gone?" she asked.

"Then help me bring the tubs up, Binny. And then you go in your room and get that basket out from under the bed."

Binny knew the basket. He had brought it in the night before from the Hodges' house across the street, and in the dark his mother had waited for him at the front porch with a shawl over her head, and had hurried the basket up to his room and had had him shove it far out of sight under the bed.

For though provisions were "up and soaring," and though the gasoline wood-cutters interfered cruelly with the wood sawyer's business, he was unwilling that his wife should do the laundry work, which was all that she knew how to do, so she sent Binny to the Hodges for their basket of linen, and washed it in Peter's absence and dried it by stealth.

"Ma," asked Binny, while he watched her make ready the clothes, can I have a quarter?"

"A quarter," she said, "for what, Binny?"

"For Christmas," he exclaimed.

She shook her head.

"Binny," she said, "I wisht I could. But the dollar I'll get for this wash has all got to go for the extra stuff I've been gettin' to the grocery. Your pa has to have it to keep up his strength, and it'll be on the bill on Monday an' he'll see it if I don't pay it first. And this is the last wash before Christmas."

Binny considered.

"What you goin' to give pa for Christmas?" he asked.

"You know," she answered, "the comforter I've been knitting."

"What am I goin' to give him?" Binny inquired.

"You and I are going to give him the comforter together," his mother explained.

"What am I going to get?" asked Binny for the twentieth time.

It was wonderful to see how the worn, tired woman turned to her child a face almost sparkling.

"I know," she said, "but I ain't telling."

"How many things?" he inquired with sturdy persistence.

"Three" the mother imparted triumphantly.

"From you or pop?" Binny proceeded.

"Two from me and one from papa," she said. "Now I shan't tell you another word."

The clothes were washed and dried on the snow. Toward evening Binny helped his mother to gather them up and to crush them, frozen stiffly, into the basket. He himself picked up the handkerchiefs. They were, he explained, the littlest and the nicest and he wanted to pick them up.

"She's got enough handkerchiefs to have a little store with," he said wonderingly, as he worked.

That night the clothes were hidden in the cold, unlighted parlor. While his mother was busy in there with them Binny slipped up to his father brooding over the kitchen stove.

"Pop," he said "what you going to give mother for Christmas?"

"Me?" said his father, "I ain't planned to give her anything this year."

Binny stared.

"Nothin'?" he asked.

"I can't," said Peters, "I can't do it. I ain't got the rent for the month yet."

Binny looked at him mutely. He didn't have the rent yet.

"Then she ain't goin' to have no Christmas?" he said.

"Don't you think about that, sonny," said Peters kindly. "She don't care.

"A body'd think Christmas was all we was a-livin' for," he said, and went out into the shed.

The next day they were all storm bound. Peters did not leave the house. The clothes, still in the basket in the parlor, could not be touched. Peters sat by the stove and sharpened an axe.

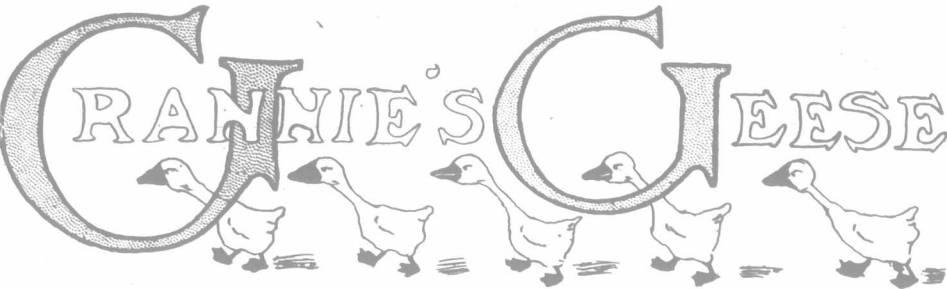
His wife, as big, as capable, as caged as he, wandered about the house, made for herself little tasks, cleared out the kitchen closet, changed the papers on the cupboard shelves.

"Seems to me I know how to do enough things to get some money for some of 'em," she said once.

"Don't I bring in enough for ye?" Peters inquired harshly.

"I only wanted to help us," she answered humbly.

"I wisht I could earn some money," said Binny, "I wisht I could earn a quarter."



By Clayton Duff.

When the geese come home at night,  
Quaker gray and silver white,  
Round the bend they march in column,  
Very stately, very solemn.  
Gray-wing leads and white breasts follow  
To the old house in the hollow.  
At the bars they flap and flutter,  
Many sage remarks they utter;  
Bob their heads with "poohs" and "pishes  
O'er the ways of frogs and fishes.  
Grannie hears them; "Ah!" says she,  
"There's my family home to tea."

Grannie knows each goose by sight  
Loves each gosling, gray or white.  
There's a tame one, "Susan Nipper;"  
Grannie feeds her in the dipper;  
There's a lame one, "Mandy Lee,"  
That she nurses on her knee.  
When the nights are dark and bitter  
They have beds of leaves and litter,  
When returns the morning rosy,  
Grannie trips out, kind and cozy,  
Lifts the bars and off they go,  
Wings of gray and breasts of snow.



All day long by stream and strand  
Grannie's geese explore the land;  
Voyage up the river reaches,  
Gossip on the shining beaches,  
Drift like clouds of living snow  
O'er the azure deeps below.  
Many a crystal road they travel,  
Many a marshy maze unravel,  
Many a field the water passes  
Yields to them its tender grasses;  
But no matter where they roam  
Back at eve they journey home.

Summer passes into fall,  
Winter snow-drifts cover all.  
When December lamps are gleaming  
Christmas hopes set Grannie dreaming.  
As the bells go jingling by,  
Deep she broods o'er cake and pie.  
Sage and onions so entrancing  
Set her merry heartstrings dancing.  
Round the incense-breathing table  
Sounds once more the Christmas babel,  
And, the season's joys to crown,  
Grannie's geese have all turned brown.



"Mothers don't care, you know," Binny mulled this. But fathers must care. Had not his mother knit his father a comforter? Of course knitting didn't cost anything. . . . It was a pity father couldn't knit. Father would get one present and he would get two. And mother wouldn't have any. Wouldn't she care? Was it possible she wouldn't care?

"I wisht I cold get her a little something," said the child.

Peters sat silent. In a moment his wife came in.

"The Hodges' Christmas tree has just gone around the house to the back door," she remarked. "It's a big one. They've got relatives."

"Ernest Hodges has got two cousins and some aunts and some uncles come and he thinks he's goin' to get skates and a sled both—he said so," observed Binny in a breath.

Peters rose irritably.

"You stay in the house with your cold," his mother admonished.

Late in the afternoon Binny crept up the ladder in the cellarway and into the little garret. He found forgotten things: a basket, a collar box, a gourd, a flowered calico curtain, a worn hat of his mother's. These he brought down and hid in his room.

Next morning, having waked early and dressed, he drew out the things and tried, with stiff fingers, to make of them something. He had a work-basket in mind. He lined the basket with flowered calico, tying it to the edges with bits of string, fastening here and there bunches of the faded forget-me-nots.

Through the day he brought the things he thought of and laid them in the basket: a ball of twine, a box of "scratch" matches, some empty spools, a bit of wax from his father's tool chest. Then he had an inspira-

tion. His penny would buy some thing! It would buy a sheet of white tissue paper to wrap the basket in, to look like a real present—"boughten" one.

That morning Binny's father was out again and the ironing was going forward in the kitchen. Binny watched his mother at the garments—fine, delicate things, traced in faint embroidery, edged with exquisite lace. And so many of them.

Mrs. Peters was ironing the handkerchiefs, the unbelievably little handkerchiefs that Binny had marveled over as he picked them from the snow. Binny counted them. Twenty-one in all, so dainty that they would make gifts for a queen.

So many that she could hardly know each one when she saw it or miss it when she didn't.

"She's got enough to have a store with, aint she?" Binny said again.

Suddenly, as he watched, something came to him. His heart beat and his eyes were eager.

"Mother," he said, "who's going to take the clothes back?"

"I guess you'll have to," she answered. "Your pa is likely to be home before I more'n get done."

Binny watched the clock. By half-past five his mother carried the clothes basket into the parlor, just before his father stamped the snow from his feet at the door. But his mother was so certain of her right to the task that she contrived to make it seem like some happy game to help his father, as indeed it was.

After supper when his father was leaving to go down town, Binny followed him out in the hall and with great show of secrecy intrusted to him his penny for a sheet of white tissue paper.

"What nonsense is that for?" asked Peters, kindly.

"For Christmas," answered Binny proudly. "You give it to me when nobody's looking, Pop," he added.

In the darkness that evening Binny, with the clothes basket slipped across the street to the Hodges. And because Binny had no sense of front doors and back doors, save that at one you wiped your feet a little longer than at the other, he marched up to the Hodges' front door and rang the bell. The maid who answered had been admitting parcels and baskets all day. She knew Binny for one of Ernest's playmates and she ushered him and his basket into the drawing-room where the others were.

Ernest was not there. He and the visiting cousins had been banished upstairs and the trimming of the tree was going on. The tree filled an end of the room, and reached to the ceiling, and was hung with vague glittering things. There were obvious uncles and aunts speeding and hindering the process. And floor and chairs and table were-heaped with white parcels, tied with crimson ribbon.

Binny stood in the middle of the floor, with his basket on his arm, when Mrs. Hodges saw him. She was a little blond woman and, always distracted with what she had to do, was by Christmas reduced to incoherence.

"Mercy," she said, "another basket. I don't know what we will do with all these things. What have you got there, Binny?"

"Please, Mis' Hodges," said Binny, "it's your clean clothes."

"Now, I don't know whether—" began Mrs. Hodges. "Herbert, dear, will you give Binny the dollar? I don't know whether to put the angel on the tiptop or halfway down in the branches. Which would you?"

When Binny had taken the paper bill that rustled so importantly, and put it in his pocket, he stood still and watched Mrs. Hodges directing the placing of the angel on the tiptop. And when she was done, and had approved the result, with her head on one side, then,

"Please," said Binny, "Mis' Hodges—you had twenty-one handkerchiefs in the wash this week."

Mrs. Hodges looked over her shoulder. "Did I?" she asked vaguely. "Your mother keeps track."

"Please," said Binny, "I could I have one of 'em, Mis' Hodges, to remember you by?"

"To remember me by!" the lady exclaimed. "Are you going away, Binny?"

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# Puddings

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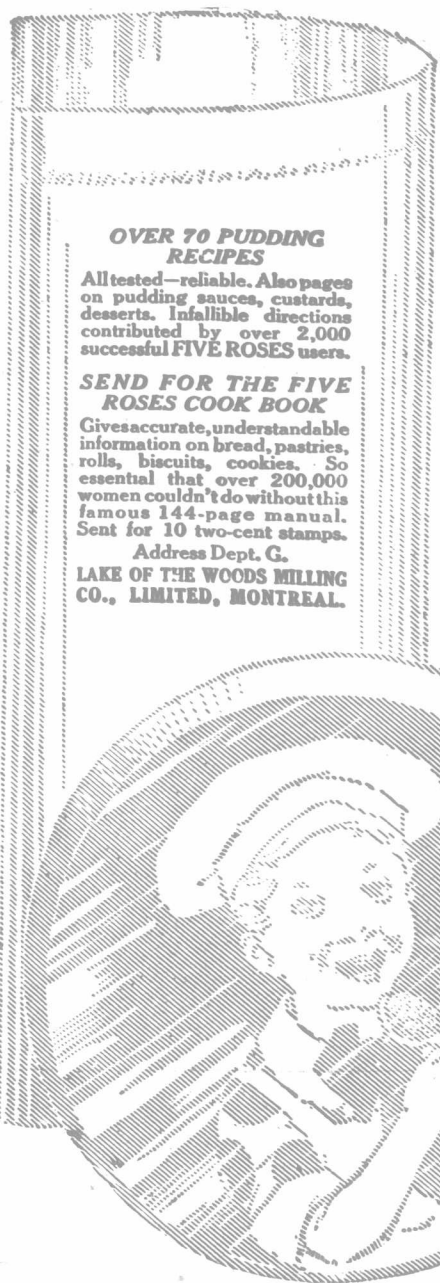
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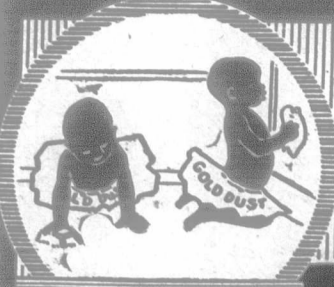
"No'm" replied Binny soberly, "to remember you by staying here."  
"Why I never heard of such a thing!" cried Mrs. Hodges. "Herbert, did you hear? Did your mother tell you to ask me? Of course if your mother—"  
"She didn't tell me," said Binny. "She don't know. But I thought maybe—if you had more'n you needed!"  
Little Mrs. Hodges came and knelt beside Binny and put her hand on his shoulder.  
"Tell me, Binny," she asked gently, as if a glimmering of the truth had come to her; "what do you want it for?"  
"I wanted it," said Binny, just above a whisper, "for a Christmas present for—somebody. If you've got more'n you need—"  
"More than I need," repeated Mrs. Hodges, "more than I need."  
She turned away from the others

and opened the basket of clean clothes. From the pile of handkerchiefs she took the one that was finest and laiciest.  
"Will you have this one," she asked him, "for the present, Binny? Will this one do?"  
"Oh, yes, ma'am," Binny said, "if you're sure you don't need it."  
When he had thanked her somehow and got out of the room, Mrs. Hodges turned to the uncles and aunts.  
"Stop trimming that tree," she said—and something was the matter with her voice; "I've got something else I want you to do for a few minutes."  
On Christmas morning the Peters had breakfast in the dining room. On other winter days breakfast was in the kitchen. And while his mother was frying the griddlecakes and warming the potatoes in the bacon fat so that it smelled for all the world like sausages cooking, Binny slipped into the room and brought out the workbasket

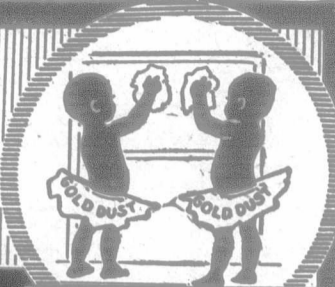
wrapped in the sheet of white tissue, and laid it on the couch beside the comforter and the three little parcels that were for him.  
But these gifts he saw were wrapped in newspaper, and when his own was laid beside them, it looked to be so much more elegant than they, and so much more elegant than it was withln, that the child felt vaguely uncomfortable. So he found a newspaper to wrap the basket in, and he folded the tissue paper and tied the string about it.  
"I can give her that separate," he thought.  
And when breakfast was over and the table was pushed back and they had gathered around the couch, Peters distributed the four gifts; and when the comforter for father had been unwrapped and admired and the three little parcels for Binny had been found to contain warm mittens and warm hose and a "bought'n"

blue silk tie, Peters and his wife thought the ceremony was past. But Binny nudged his father visibly.  
"That one—that one," he said, and pointed; and Peters, bewildered, lifted the awkward newspaper bundle and saw "For Mother" printed in big, irregular letters.  
"For me?" said Mrs. Peters, "for me!"  
There was something primal and typical in the way Binny hung about her as she unwrapped her gift. And something of the eternal child's care for its mother; and the fact that the child is at once offspring and parent of her who begot it, shone in his face as he watched, so that almost there was shadowed forth the time when he, the man, should be tender of her protectingly, as she was now tender to him.  
She opened the bundle, and the workbasket lay revealed in its ugliness of flowered calico and cotton





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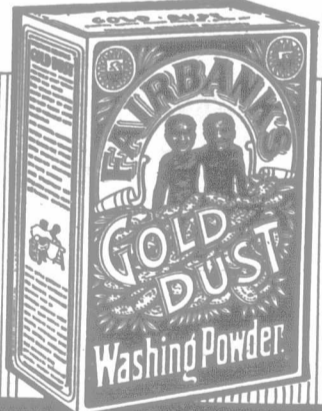
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flowers. She did not fail— she flashed him the swift look he had expected. "Binny, dearest—" she said, and took in the laboriously collected accessories with which he had filled it—the spools, the twine the wax. "Binny, dearest, for me?"

He nodded mutely, luxuriating in the moment.

"It ain't much," he said grandly, but his eyes' shining spoiled the effect of casualness for which he manifestly strove.

"Well, ain't that the workbasket, though?" Peters demanded, and nodded at his wife. And looking at Binny's shining face, he saw—and the mother saw—what Christmas meant to the child; and they understood vaguely what precious material was here to be fostered, a trust from the Future itself.

"There's somethin' else," Binny said, and pointed to a little roll of paper tucked in the basket's side.

This time his mother's look, as she unwrapped the handkerchief, flashed to him in alarm.

"She gave it to me—" Binny cried excitedly, "Mis' Hodges, she gave it to me when I took the clothes home. I asked her for it—to remember her by."

"What's that?" said Peters. "Took what clothes home?"

Mrs. Peter's hands trembled as she spread out on her gingham lap the exquisite embroidered thing, and her voice trembled when she spoke.

"Nathan," she said beseechingly, "I been helpin' a little—just with Mis' Hodges clothes. I couldn't stand it—I couldn't stand it. I wanted to help us along."

Peters started to speak. But somehow the face of his wife, eager, work-worn, looking at him humbly and guiltily for the sake of the task she had contrived, smote the man with a sense of something never guessed. It was the family—hers and Binny's and his together. And she and Binny had tried to live up to their claim. The knowledge of this strove in the man dimly and mutely. And in his doubtful silence the street bell rang.

It was Binny who flew to the door, Binny who returned bringing the basket, a basket wrapped loosely in white, as Binny had wanted to wrap his gift. "Merry Christmas from the Hodges to their Neighbors" was on the card. Fruit and bonbons and toys and books and cloth for a gown . . . all the materials for a Christmas were there. It was one of the baskets which, it seems, while many have much and some have none, must pass from hand to hand. But with this one came too, a spirit that used Christmas as a means for expressing human kindness.

"Oh . . ." said Binny, and stared down at the things, "what a lot she sent to remember her by!"

Peters stared at the basket too, and then looked out the window at the snowy street and at the Christmas hush of the world, on a day when families sit together within walls. And suddenly something in his breast answered to the look of the world. And Binny and his mother, dreading lest he should be angry with them, saw him nod a little and smile.

"Oh, but Binny!" said Mrs. Peters brokenly—and tried in saying it to say many things besides. "They ain't none of these things I needed like I needed this basket from you." "Honest?" said Binny happily.

"But darling," said Bertie, "how on earth shall we live? You know, I've got absolutely nothing—nothing at all."

"Oh, that's all right," murmured the beautiful baby doll. "I'll fix dad, and he'll see us through."

Dad gave in, and the day was fixed. In church, on the happy morning, Bertie cried in a deep baritone:

"With all my worldly goods I thee endow!"

Then a low chuckle came from the bride's father.

"My goodness!" he exclaimed, in tones audible throughout the church. "Hanged if he isn't throwing in his cigarette case!"

—Answers.

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### Some Famous Paintings and Their Painters.

Continued from page 2064.

and even Verrocchio himself, it is said, soon had reason to stand dumbfounded before the genius of his pupil. The monks of Vallombrosa had asked the teacher to paint a picture of St. John Baptizing Christ for their chapel. In it were to be two angels standing on the shore of the River Jordan, and Verrocchio permitted the youth to paint the last of these. Keenly interested, Leonardo put forth his best efforts, and the result so put the rest of the picture to shame that, it is said, the older artist bowed his head and refused ever after to touch colors again, devoting the rest of his life to sculpture and designing.

After leaving Verrocchio's studio, Leonardo devoted himself for some time to independent work chiefly in Florence, but, unlike Raphael, he finished no very great number of paintings. So anxious was he for perfect work, however, that he filled book after book with the most painstaking studies in pencil and chalk. It was he also, who first took into account the wonderful effects of light and shade in painting, a discovery of which Raphael and all subsequent artists availed themselves. At the same time, urged by his insatiable activity and versatility of intellect, he was busied with many things, executing exquisite pieces of statuary, studying plants and insects, perfecting architectural and engineering projects which, we are told, "amazed even the fellow citizens of Alberti and Brunelleschi." But, notwithstanding his studiousness, there was nothing about him, as there was about Michaelangelo, dark-tempered, secret or morose; "he was open and genial with all men," equally at home whether managing a fine masque or pageant for the rulers of his country, or leading the dance at a ball, yet able to withdraw, when necessary, into the solitude of complete intellectual absorption demanded by the thinking out of his schemes. Although courted by kings and nobles, and ladies of high degree, he never lost his head, nor was ever induced by mere pleasure to turn aside from the tasks which he set for himself.

At times, we are told, he would "toil among his bats and wasps and lizards, forgetful of rest and food. But we have to picture him as anon coming out and gathering about him a tatterdemalion company, and jesting with them until they were in fits of laughter for the sake of observing their burlesque physiognomies; anon as eagerly frequenting the society of men of science and learning; or as out-rivalling all the youth of the city, now by charm of recitation, now by skill in music, and now by feats of strength and horsemanship; or as stopping to buy caged birds in the market that he might set them free and watch them rejoicing in their flight; or again as standing radiant in his rose-colored cloak and his rich gold hair among the throng of young and old on the piazza, and holding them spell-bound while he expatiated on the great projects in art and mechanics that were teeming in his mind."—It is much to be regretted that no portrait of Leonardo, other than by word-picture, has come down to us from this golden time of his life. There is but one of him in existence, and that was painted when he was old and bearded.

Some years Leonardo spent in Milan, at the court of Ludovico Sforza, and while here executed the wonderful model of Francesco, First Duke of Milan, on horseback, whose praises have been sung by men who saw it. It was to be cast in bronze, but war, destroyer of beauty, prevented; when the French soldiers entered Milan they made it a target for arrows, and it was practically destroyed. He was also engaged to complete the great Milan cathedral. During 1494 he completed plans for improving the irrigation and waterways of the Lombard plain, and in the same year set to work on what was to be his greatest work in art, the famous "Last Supper," painted on the walls of the refectory of the convent church of Sta. Maria delle Grazie at Milan.

Notwithstanding the many other tasks in which Leonardo was engaged, he completed this great work in four years, although, while working upon it, his concentration was such that he often went to work at daybreak and remained, without eating, until the shadows of

evening fell. At other times he would not take up his brushes for days, but would sit looking at the picture, studying the figures already done, and forming his ideals for those that were still to be painted. Naturally the head of Christ was the subject of greatest anxiety, and the very beautiful study now in the Brera Gallery at Milan, is believed to be the one at last adopted.

Unfortunately, however, the great picture was placed upon the wall in tempera, and before very many years flaking and scaling set in. At one time, too, the feet of the Christ were cut out to make way for a doorway, and, in 1796, the picture was injured still further by Napoleon's soldiers, who, in one of their inroads upon Northern Italy, used the refectory for a stable, and amused themselves by throwing mud and filth upon the great masterpiece. . . . There were those, however, who had its preservation at heart, and from time to time attempts were made at restoration. No one, however, could find any process of arresting the decay until a genius in the work, Cavaliere Cavenaghi, employed his talents upon it, working so carefully and tenderly that now, although but a ghost of its former self, some idea of the wonderful beauty and impressiveness of the original may be gathered, and the picture divides, with the Sistine Madonna, the honor of being the "greatest in the world."

Another very famous picture painted by Leonardo, was the *Mona Lisa*, over which occurred the greatest sensation, when in August, 1911, it was stolen from The Louvre. It was then valued at \$5,000,000;—Leonardo, after keeping it himself for some years, had sold it to Francis I, of France, for \$9,000. The model for this picture was the wife of one Zanobi del Giocondo, hence the name often given to it, "La Joconde." Leonardo, it is said, worked on the portrait for four years, employing musicians to play during the sittings, so that the expression of the lady's face might be held.

Upon this picture also Time laid a heavy hand—the colors faded, the dark background came through—yet in the words of a modern critic, "the portrait still casts an irresistible spell, alike by subtlety of expression, by refinement and precision of drawing, and by the romantic invention of its background." Its color and lifelikeness, when first placed upon the canvas, must have been marvellous. Vasari has written of it with enthusiasm, "Let him who wants to know how far Art can imitate Nature, realize it by examining this head—it is a work Divine rather than Human!" Even to-day there are many critics who have not hesitated to call it "the most splendid portrait of a woman in the world."

"La Joconde" is represented as sitting at the edge of a marble balustrade, with her "beautiful, speaking hands," as someone has described them, folded on her lap. A varied landscape, bathed in the bright sunshine of Italy, stretches behind. As she sits she seems to look out upon the world as one who knows it, and she smiles, a bit compassionately, it may be, a bit cynically—but who can fathom the mystic, elusive smile of the *Mona Lisa*?

For many years Leonardo lived chiefly at Milan, then under the French, though obliged to go down to Florence frequently to see after his share of his father's property, which his commonplace half-brothers and sisters—eleven of them—were determined upon wrenching from him. Then in 1512 the hold of the French on Lombardy was loosened, and the Pope re-established the Sforza dynasty at Milan. Within a few months the great master found himself uprooted, and went to Rome. Here he came into collision with Michelangelo, who, having profited from Leonardo's discoveries in art, now hated him cordially, and left no stone unturned by which he could supplant him. Too big to engage in this petty friction, the great master, in 1515 accepted an invitation to the court of Francis I in France, where the beautiful Castle of Cloux, with a handsome pension, provided well for his old age.

Towards the last, besides painting several notable pictures, he hoped to bring some order out of his mass of papers—the result of his research in anatomy and physics—but his strength was giving way. On Easter Eve, 1519,

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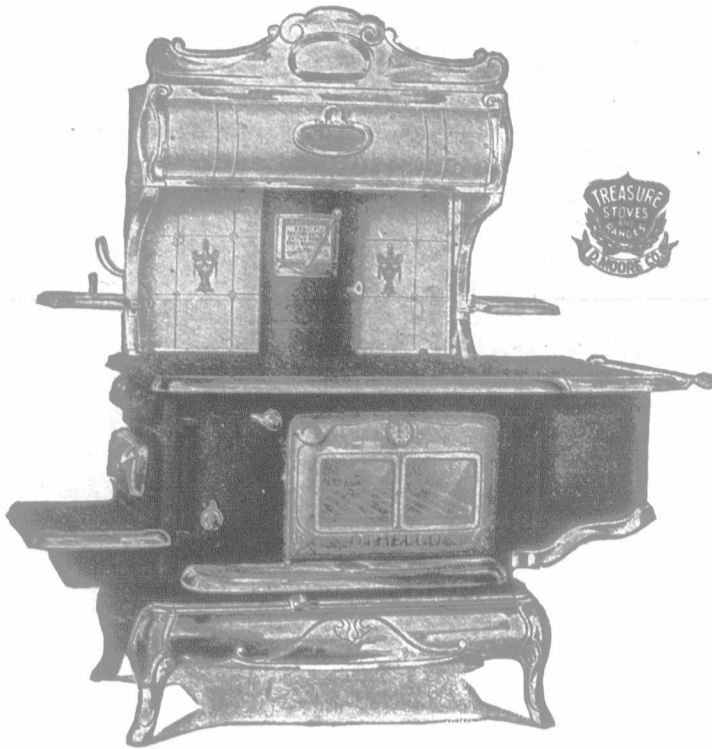
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he made his will, and on the 2nd of May he died.

He had never married. "In matters of the heart," says a biographer, "if any consoling or disturbing passion played a great part in his life, we do not know it; we know only (apart from a few passing shadows cast by calumny and envy) of affectionate and dignified relations with friends, patrons and pupils, of public and private regard mixed in the days of his youth with dazzled admiration, and in those of his age with something of reverential awe."

So passed Leonardo da Vinci, in genius and in character as nearly Superman as this world has yet produced.

### "Sir Galahad."

It is a long jump, chronologically, from Leonardo da Vinci to George Frederick Watts, R.A.—Watts was born in 1819—yet it is, perhaps, not unbecomingly that in this strenuous year of the Great War his picture of Sir Galahad should accompany that of the Lord of the Christmaside, the Christ. True, the Christ is the Prince of Peace, and "War is hell," but it is true also that, in a war forced upon them, the young men who go forth to the Great Sacrifice and the Great Adventure must be animated by the spirit of Sir Galahad, that peerless knight who "When he heard of Merlin's doom, Cried, 'If I lose myself, I save myself!'"—Galahad, who saw the vision and followed:

"Saw ye no more? I, Galahad, saw the Grail,  
The Holy Grail, descend upon the shrine:  
I saw the fiery face as of a child  
That smote itself into the bread, and went;  
And hither am I come; and never yet  
Hath what thy sister taught me first  
to see,  
This Holy Thing, fail'd from my side,  
nor come  
Cover'd, but moving with me night and day,  
Fainter by day, but always in the night  
Blood-red, and sliding down the blacken'd marsh  
Blood-red, and on the naked mountain top  
Blood-red, and in the sleeping mere below  
Blood-red. And in the strength of this I rode,  
Shattering all evil customs everywhere,  
And pass'd thro' Pagan realms, and made them mine,  
And clash'd with Pagan hordes, and bore them down,  
And broke thro' all, and in the strength of this  
Come victor. But my time is hard at hand,  
And hence I go; and one will crown me king  
Far in the spiritual city."

—Galahad, Knight in silver armour, who battles for the right according to his vision, and whose battle must be, first and last, spiritual.

George Frederick Watts was born in London, England, and at a very early age gave evidence of his talent for painting. In consequence of this he was entered at the Royal Academy as a student, but after a short time there withdrew and gave himself up wholly to individual effort.

In 1842, at the age of twenty-three, he came prominently into notice by winning a prize of £300 for a design for a fresco for the House of Parliament. His picture was "Caractacus Led in Triumph Through the Streets of Rome." With the money he was enabled to visit Italy for the study of ancient and modern Italian art, then in 1846 he won another prize of £500 by a fresco for the same purpose, his subject this time being "Alfred Inciting His Subjects to Prevent the Landing of the Danes," and this led to a commission for the fresco of "St. George and the Dragon," which forms part of the decoration in the Hall of the Poets in the Parliament Buildings.

But Watts was not contented merely to paint historical subjects. To him Art was a mighty medium through which the people might be taught great truths and inspired to do noble deeds. With this in mind he offered, with characteristic generosity to adorn, without charge, the interior of the great hall of Euston Railway Station with a series of frescoes illustrating "The Progress of the Cosmos," but the "powers that were,"

perhaps refused

Turn was no once h works painting series

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perhaps with characteristic stupidity, refused the offer.

Turned back in one direction, he was nothing daunted, but began at once his famous series of allegorical works, striking, thus, a unique note in painting. Well known examples of this series are "The Good Samaritan," "Sir Galahad," "Hope," "Love and Life," "Love and Death," "Love Triumphant," "Mammon," "The Minotaur," and others, in which he seeks, for the most part, to teach the great lesson of the reality of the power of love, and to reveal the fallacy underlying the fear of death—to him but a natural and blessed transition.

Early in his career Watts revealed great power as a colorist, but as the years went on he drifted into a somewhat "sculpturesque" method of representation. "My intention has been," he said, "not so much to paint pictures that charm the eyes, as to suggest great thoughts that will kindle all that is best and noblest in humanity." Throughout his long life he was a most assiduous worker, and, in addition to his symbolic pictures, painted many portraits, leaving a valuable collection of nearly all the celebrities of his time. He was a sculptor also, and interested in ceramics, assisting Mrs. Watts with both money and advice in founding an art pottery at Compton, Surrey, near his country home.

Watts was twice married, first to the famous actress, Ellen Terry, and, after the dissolution of that tie, to Miss Mary Fraser Tytler whom he married in 1886. He died in 1904.

In a recent number of the *Woman's Century* appeared a poem by Virna Sheard, which is so appropriate to the picture of Sir Galahad that we give it a place here. It is entitled "*The Knight Errant*."

Keen in his blood ran the old mad desire  
To right the world's wrongs and champion truth;  
Deep in his eyes shone a heaven-lit fire,  
And royal and radiant day-dreams of youth!

Gracious was he to both beggar and stranger,  
And for a rose tossed from four fingertips  
He would have ridden hard-pressed through all danger,  
The rose on his heart and a song on his lips!

All the King's foes he counted his foemen;  
His not to say that a cause could be lost;  
Spirits like his faced the enemies' bowmen  
On long vanished fields—nor counted the cost.

Wide was his outlook and far was his vision;  
Soul-fretting trifles he sent down the wind;  
Small griefs gained only his cheerful decision—  
God's weather always was fair to his mind.

But he would comfort a child who was crying,  
Knightly his deed to all such in distress  
Never a beast by the roadside lay dying  
He did not stoop to with gentle caress.

And by the old, and the sad, and the broken,  
Often he lingered, a well-loved guest;  
Dear was his voice, whate'er the word spoken,  
Sweetening their day with a song or a jest.

In the far times of brave ballad and story,  
Men of his make kept the gates of the sea,  
Wrought mighty deeds of power and glory,  
Scattered their tyrants, and set the land free!

In the far times when perchance hearts were stronger,  
When for a faith men could face death alone,  
And it would seem that love lasted longer,  
Such a white soul would have come to its own.

Down in the city the people but noted  
One who was silent when things went awry,  
Foiled at dull tasks, and was strangely devoted  
To small deeds of kindness that others passed by.

Down in the city the people but noted  
One who thought little of wealth and its ways;  
One whose true words were full often misquoted,  
One who laughed lightly at blame or at praise.

"Christmas Chimes."

Appropriate to the Christmastide surely is Blasfield's joyous picture, "Christmas Chimes." Edwin Holland Blasfield was born in New York City on the 15th of December, 1848. He studied art in Paris for a time, then returned to his native land, where his work, noted for its delicacy and beauty of coloring, has been chiefly decorative. Many public buildings and houses of rich men in the United States have been decorated by him,—panels for the dome of the Congressional library at Washington, for the capitol at St. Paul, Minn., and for W. R. Vanderbilt's residence, being among the most noteworthy. Mr. Blasfield has also lectured extensively and written many articles on art, and he and his wife jointly edited Vasari's *Lives of the Painters*, and wrote a work on *Italian Cities*.

"The Fog Warning."

Of a very different order in painting is the work of Winslow Homer, of which the illustration "The Fog-Warning" is typical. Nothing "decorative" here. Nature herself speaks from the canvas as the fog rolls down over a roughened sea and the old fisherman anxiously scans it, meanwhile losing no time in urging his boat homeward.

Winslow Homer, indeed, has been little affected by the influence of the academies anywhere. He was born near Cambridge, Mass., and the history of his student days may be briefly told: An apprenticeship in a lithographer's workshop, a short time in a studio in Boston, and a few night-school lessons at the National Academy,—then a breaking away from all artificial standards and independence.

Mr. Homer had made a great impression by his "Prisoners from the Front," exhibited at the National Academy, when the United States was still bleeding from the fresh wounds of the Civil War; but it was when he went to live, almost as a recluse, on a spit of land near Scarborough, Maine, that he found himself. "Such isolation," says Caffin, in speaking of his withdrawal, "seems to be the road to greatness, partly, perhaps, because the man himself must have the elements of greatness in him to wish to do without the constant reinforcement of the world, where men and women prop their shoulders together and make believe that they are standing independently."

Here on this wild coast, something universal—or, possibly, the expression of the universal within the man—crept into his work. He found his inspiration in the sea and in the fisherfolk, a sturdy, brave people whom he loved to paint, and soon it was recognized that a new note had been struck in American Art. The criticism had been levelled against American artists that they were in the habit of going to Europe, working in the studios there, and painting "European" ever after. In the work of Homer, when it appeared at the exhibits in Paris, there was no trace of this visible. He was recognized as a pioneer in an art distinctly American, standing on his own feet, finding his methods as well as his subjects in his own land. Perhaps no other American artist has since approached him in this unless, possibly, Redfield, the noted painter of winters in all its phases.

Suspicious.—As Widow Watts sat industriously over her wash-tub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation to matrimony, ending up with a proposal of marriage.

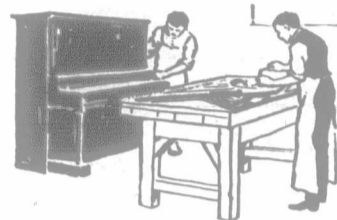
"Are ye sure ye love me?" asked the buxom widow, as she poured in the wringing.

The man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence; the widow continued her labors. Suddenly she raised her head, and said:

"You ain't lost yer tub, are ye?"  
—Tit-Bits.

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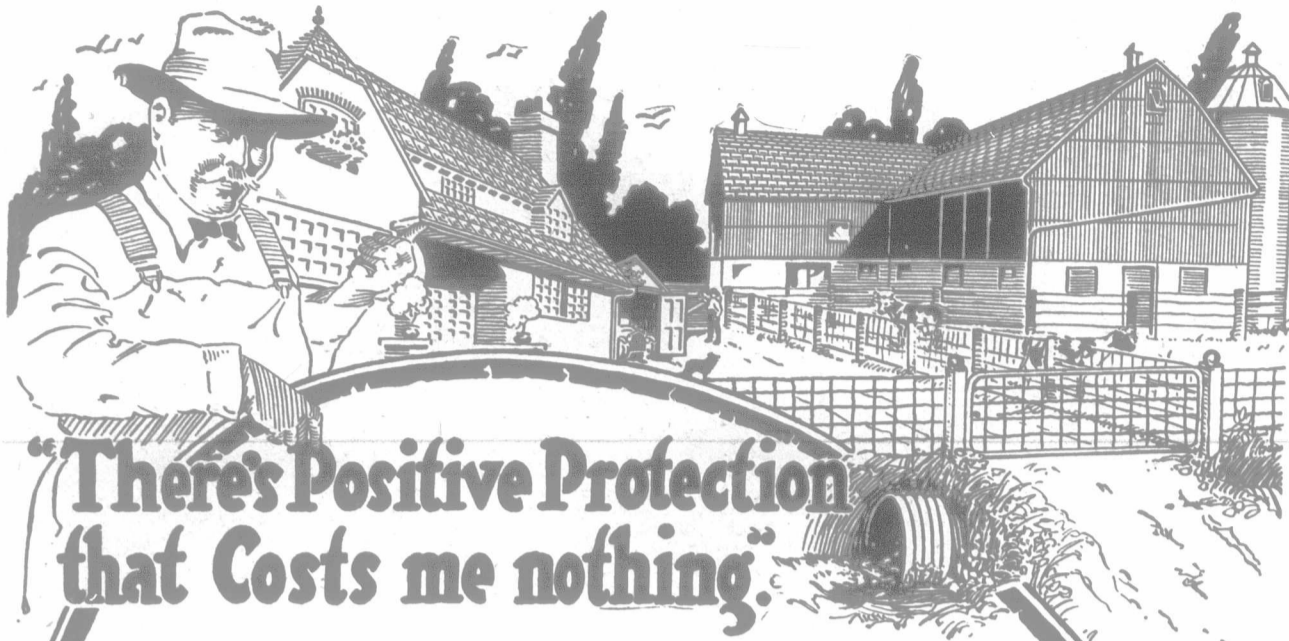
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Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Once more we gather about the Christmas Ingle Nook, and I want you to imagine, with me, that the fire burns very brightly in the grate, and that there is a generous piece of holly on the mantel.

I think that every house should have at least one fire-place—don't you? There is no other "thing" that can so help to create an atmosphere of good-cheer. But then fire scarcely seems to be a mere thing—rather a fantastic spirit, something that leaps and pulses and glows with life, a beneficent sprite that puts you in good humor with yourself and all the world. If you want to dream, all by yourself, it proves an unobtrusive companion that helps you in your dreaming, and helps you, too, by sheer force of good-fellowship, to be optimistic in your visioning. If, on the other hand, you want to call some friends to your side, as you assuredly will this Christmastide, friendly and responsive still to your mood, it helps on conversation; formality vanishes before its crackling warmth, as icicles melt before the sun; it fairly radiates hospitality; and so makes it easy for the word and laugh to go round.

Yes, we are gathered again about our Ingle Nook, and I am trying my very best to hear what you say, but I cannot, and at this blessed minute I seem to have "the floor" all to myself, for you, my shadowy fire, only dance and dart up the chimney without even a murmur of burning, and you, my shadowy friends, nod your heads, but have never a word at all. So I will say my say, but when it is said I hope you, my friends, will embody yourselves in a little word of cheer to us all for the New Year. If you do, I can assure you that there will be a little spot "on the carpet" in the Ingle Nook, for you.

So now, having "the floor," what shall I say? Perhaps just what has been tinkling around in my mind this morning will do as well as anything.

I have just been reading over in the manuscript, for the last time, the reflections on "What is the best thing in life?" so kindly sent us, at our request, by the people whose faces as well as thoughts appear elsewhere in these pages, and I have been greatly struck by one persistent note that runs through many of the contributions, murmuring here like an undercurrent melody—"the ripple of a hidden brook in the leafy month of June"—and there again breaking out sharp and clear and insistent as something that must be heard and will be heard.

The thought that I refer to is "Growth," the idea that we are by no means finished products, but that we, even the most advanced among us, are just in the midst of growing, with so vast a chance for continuous development ahead of us that it may take all Eternity to accomplish it. For to-day, with our finite minds, we can by no means see the end of infinite growth.

Look over the "Best Thing in Life" page again, very carefully, and see if you can trace out the indications of this undercurrent of thought. It appears first in Dr. Falconer's advice "get wisdom," "get understanding," and this advice is addressed to all ages of man, the getting a process that must go on. Peter McArthur, too, recognizes the endless search, and the thought is elaborated by Marian Keith and Mr. Norwood, both of whom speak of an Infinite Plan whose end shall make our present living vastly worth the experience, our whole existence an effort of Infinite Love. Dr. Watson next takes up the strain, picturing us all as pilgrims on a "beginningless, endless road," where we need all the support of loving one another to make us realize life; then Dr. Macdonald follows, telling us that the Best "never is," but always is "coming to be;" and Dr. McCallum ends the series with a little thesis whose very essence is "Growth."

A scarcely less striking current in the "opinions" is "Service,"—perhaps one cannot but brace the two together—since loving service follows naturally in the

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wake of growth,—or even, perhaps, the order might be reversed. Noel Marshall has dwelt upon this idea, and Mr. Good, Dr. Creelman and Professor Reynolds,—Service, one of the dominant notes of the age, even of the deplorable war, for what greater service can any man offer than that which hazards his very life?

Truly we are learning to-day as never before that no... unto himself, and if the signs of the times prove true—not the blatant signs but those of the "still, small voice"—we are surely coming to an age when men will be honored not at all for what they own or the position they hold, but for their work in the world—how honest it is, how sincere, how helpful, how much of the best the individual can perform.

It is very striking, in looking over the page, to see that not a single contributor has said, "The best thing in life is to be a millionaire," "The best thing in life is to hold a position of authority over one's fellows,"—the very things that so many people are striving for—and yet these people who have written for us to-day are thoughtful people, people who know life from more sides than one.

Surely they are right. Surely to grow oneself, and to feel that one is to keep on growing forever, and that everybody else is too, is much better than simply to see one's money-bags grow. One can't keep them, no matter how tight the strings, for more than a few years, then what dire waste to spend one's whole mind and soul on them! To save enough for independence, remembering that one's best self must turn to other things—surely that is the right way.

Judging again from the signs of the times it really seems that as a whole people we are beginning to discern the meaning of existence a little better. Surely we are getting a little gleam of light, and, looking forward into the future, see that light growing ever clearer and brighter, opening up a beautiful road before us. In the darkness by the wayside, as we journey along the little, bright path, will be left all ugly things—war, oppression, the poverty that hinders true growth, the wealth that hinders true growth, ignorance, the meanness that makes one man step on the back of another, even ugliness in architecture, and workshops, and the interiors of homes,—for all Beauty increases along the way, and always the way ahead is better than that left behind.

It seems to me that the Ingle Nook always needs its practical note too. We need not only to see beautiful ideals, but to ferret out some step by which immediate ideals may be immediately realized, and so—

Of late we have been attending conventions of the Women's Institute, and hearing of the wonderful work, chiefly patriotic, that the women have been doing. All credit to them!

But the war will end some day, and there will be opportunity to do other things. For a long time it has recurred to me very persistently that one thing the Institute might do—for it has become very powerful—would be to have University Extension introduced into Canada on just the scale on which it is being carried out at present, with every success, in the State of Wisconsin. Or, if this could not be managed as yet, surely it would be possible to have instituted in Canada a system of annual lectures such as those given by the Chautauqua organization of the United States.

When talking with Mr. Putnam at the time of the London Convention, I asked him if he did not think such a thing possible, and, indeed, I think he must have had the same idea simmering in his own mind, for he answered so quickly (can't you imagine you hear him?) "Yes, quite possible, quite possible!—Already Queen's University is ready to do something of the kind."—So what more do we need than the Amen of the *Main-spring* of the Women's Institute?—Please note that I write that with a capital "M."

In speaking of University Extension work I do not mean particularly the "Extra-mural" courses, which have been a feature of Queen's and, perhaps, others of our universities for years—good as these are in their way. I am thinking, rather, of the sending out of lecturers, experts in one thing or another, "armed" with lantern views when necessary;—of the sending out of concert companies who will give only the best music;—

violinists, 'cellists and soloists;—artists who will talk about painting, landscape-gardeners who will tell how to make pictures with growing things.—And this last reminds me: I hope you all read the offer of the Landscape Gardening Department at the O. A. C., Guelph, under Prof. Crow and A. H. Tomlinson, as reported in a recent article in these pages, "The Voice of Horticulture in..." If not, perhaps you will just find the paper and read it now. The Agricultural College, you see, really is prepared to make long steps in this matter—but it must be invited. The O. A. C., as perhaps you may know, is affiliated with the University of Toronto.

So a beginning really has been made, and the only thing necessary, is to take up the chances already available, make use of them, encourage further development, and so "grow out" into a vast radiating and irradiating system such as that established in the United States.—I don't like that word "system;" too often it means crystallization, hard and fast bands,—but I think you understand what I mean.

There is no village, no rural community that could not be sent forward with a bound by having these things brought to it—music, lectures, educative moving-pictures. Such things stimulate and promote growth; they give us new interests in life,—and that is no small matter. If the scheme is practicable, as it has been proven to be in the United States, why not have it carried out here? The Women's Institute is a powerful and far-reaching organization; when the war is over it can do this thing, if it will. To begin with, its head—Mr. Putnam—is in full sympathy, and that means much; all that remains is to find out just how the whole matter can be brought about in the most practical way. This is left with you, as a suggestion, to simmer until the war is over. The suggestion may fall on barren ground—but again, it may not. Someone has to start every great movement, and if this one is worth while, why not the Women's Institute? With all best wishes of the Christmas-tide. JUNIA.

**Christmas Cookery.**  
**The Christmas Goose.**

The Christmas Goose.—Select a young goose about 6 lbs. in weight. Singe, wash with a brush and wipe dry. Cut off the feet and head, and truss into shape as a turkey. A very good stuffing is made of 3 or 4 potatoes, mashed fine, an onion chopped and cooked in butter, yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons of butter, salt and pepper to season; but if preferred buttered and seasoned bread-crumbs, with sage, may be used instead. Rub the goose over with salt and pepper and cook in a hot oven, basting frequently with butter or pork fat, and dredging with a little flour each time. Reduce the heat after 20 minutes and cook until the second joints separate easily from the body. Half an hour before the goose is done put 8 cored and pared tart apples into a dish of hot syrup (a cup each of sugar and water) and let cook, turning frequently. Dredge the apples thick with sugar and set in the oven to glaze. When the goose is on the hot platter put the apples around it and fill the centers of apples with currant jelly.

Continued on page 2096.

**Winter Tours in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Etc.**

The Canadian Pacific Railway offers particularly good service to Detroit, where direct connection is made for Florida, via Cincinnati and Atlanta Ga., Jacksonville. Florida, is reached second morning after leaving Detroit. The Canadian Pacific-Michigan Central Route will be found the ideal line to Chicago, where direct connection is made for the Southern States. New Orleans is reached second morning after leaving Toronto. The Dining, Parlor and Sleeping Car service between Toronto, Detroit and Chicago is up-to-date in every particular. Connecting lines also operate through sleeping and dining cars. Those contemplating a trip of any nature will receive full information from any Canadian Pacific Agent or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. (Advt.)

**When The Children Rush In From School,**

and shout for "something to eat", cut off generous slices of bread and spread with



**CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP**



"Twill be the children's daily treat. So good for them, too—wonderfully nourishing, to build up their little bodies and help to keep them well and strong, as wholesome food should. The most delicious of table syrups for Griddle Cakes, Waffles and Hot Biscuits. Excellent for Cake and especially for Candy making. In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—and 3 pound "Perfect Seal" Glass Jars. At all grocers. Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies" shows the new and right way to make a lot of good things. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office. It's free.

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Sugar plays in Christmas goodies.  
Make success a certainty by order-  
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LANTIC is specially good for cake-  
baking because the 'fine' granulation  
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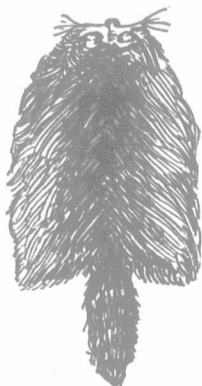
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Thousands of satisfied shippers say we give best  
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## Current Events.

Windsor and Walkerville teachers have  
volunteered to teach returned soldiers  
who wish instruction for clerical and other  
work of an indoor nature.

At a meeting of the City Council at  
Niagara Falls, Dec. 4th, it was decided to  
call upon the Government to take over  
and control grain elevators, flour mills,  
abattoirs, cold-storage plants, warehouses  
and other distributing agencies, in the  
hope of reducing the high cost of living  
and relieving the farmer and consumer  
from the unpatriotic extortions of the  
middleman and food speculator.

Cardinal Mercier has been practically  
imprisoned in his own palace by the Ger-  
man authorities in Belgium.

On Dec. 5th Rt. Hon. Herbert H.  
Asquith resigned from the Premiership of  
Great Britain, after eight years of capable  
statesmanship, and the position was  
offered by the King to Andrew Bonar  
Law. Mr. Law declined and Lloyd  
George became Premier. At time of going  
to press, it is understood that the following  
will be his Cabinet: Premier, David  
Lloyd George; Lord President of the  
Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be  
Government leader in the House of Lords;  
Arthur Henderson, Minister without  
portfolio; Lord Milner, Minister without  
portfolio; Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor  
of the Exchequer, who has been asked by  
the Premier to act as leader in the House  
of Commons, and also as member of the  
War Cabinet, without being expected to  
attend regularly. The other members of  
the Ministry, who are not in the War  
Cabinet, are: Lord High Chancellor, Sir  
Robert Bannatyne Finlay; Secretary of  
State for the Home Department, Sir  
George Cave; Secretary of State for  
Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour; Secre-  
tary of State for the Colonies, Walter  
Hume Long; Secretary of State for War,  
The Earl of Derby; Secretary of State for  
India, Austin Chamberlain; President of  
the Local Government Board, Baron  
Rhondda; President of the Board of  
Trade, Sir Albert Stanley; Minister of  
Labor, John Hodge; First Lord of the  
Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson; Minister  
of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison;  
Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil;  
Food Controller, Baron Davenport; Ship-  
ping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton Maclay;  
President of the Board of Agriculture,  
Rowland E. Prothero; President of the  
Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher;  
First Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred  
M. Mond; Chancellor of the Duchy of  
Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley; Post-  
master-General, Albert Illingworth;  
Minister of Pensions, George N. Barnes;  
Attorney-General, Sir Frederick E. Smith;  
Solicitor-General, Gordon Hewart, K.C.;  
Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Munro; Lord  
Advocate, James A. Clyde, K.C.; Solicitor-  
General for Scotland, Thomas B. Morrison,  
K.C.; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Baron  
Wimborne; Chief Secretary for Ireland,  
Henry E. Duke; Lord Chancellor for  
Ireland, Ignatius J. O'Brien, K. C. The  
Government, as may be seen from this  
list, will still be a coalition. The cause  
of the disruption evidently was a con-  
viction upon the part of Lloyd George  
and a number of others that the war needs  
more vigorous pushing, a conviction which  
led Lloyd George to resign as Minister of  
War. There is really, however, no  
irreparable break between Lloyd George  
and Mr. Asquith, who will still remain  
leader of the Liberal party, and has  
advised his supporters to stand behind the  
new Premier in endeavoring to bring  
about a solution of the problems with  
which the Government is at present beset.

All the men of military age working in  
munition plants in Great Britain have  
been released for active service, and the  
work in the factories is being taken over  
entirely by the women, and men above  
military age.

The Greek middle seems to be ap-  
proaching a crisis. For some time  
Royalist troops have been rapidly mobi-  
lizing and marching north towards  
Larissa; trenches are being dug and guns  
mounted in commanding positions. It is  
understood that the Teutons have offered  
King Constantine extravagant support in  
case he declares war on the Allies. On  
December 8th the Allies began a blockade  
of Greek ports, in the hope of cutting off  
supplies, and it has been reported that an  
Entente ultimatum was presented to the

## Peerless WATER SYSTEMS

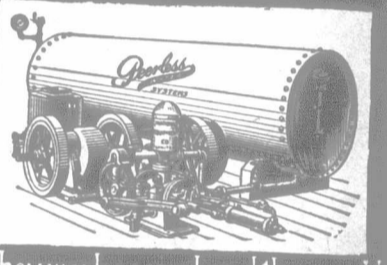
We are the only firm in Canada who  
manufacture water systems. We  
make our own Tanks, Hand Pumps,  
Electric Pumps, Switches, and Foot  
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does this. When we guarantee our  
goods we know what we are guaran-  
teeing. Read the letter below.

The Molson's Bank,  
Port Arthur, Ont., July 12, 1916  
E. A. Muir, Esq.,  
Agent National Equipment Co. Toron-  
to, 50 Algoma St., Port Arthur, Ont.  
Dear Sirs:—Feeling that you would be  
anxious to know what my opinion is, of  
the Peerless Water System which was  
installed at my summer place at Loon  
Lake about a month ago, I write this to  
tell you that it is most satisfactory in  
every feature. I have no means of  
knowing the exact pressure at the end  
of the pipe line, but I do know that at  
the house end of the line, which, I  
would say, is well on to 300 feet from  
the tank, the pressure is sufficiently  
great to throw a hose stream over my  
house with an air pressure of 50 pounds  
at the engine. I write this letter un-  
solicited, merely to let you know that I  
am more than pleased with the outfit.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) J. A. Little.

Send for our latest  
booklet with other testi-  
monials. Write to-day.

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Single Fare	Fare and One-third
Dec. 23, 24, 25. Good for return until Dec. 26th. Also Dec. 30-31st, 1916, and Jan. 1st, 1917, valid for return until Jan. 2nd, 1917.	Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24. Good for return until Dec. 27th. Also Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31st, 1916, valid for return until Jan. 3rd, 1917.

Above reduced fares apply between all stations  
in Canada east of Port Arthur, and to Detroit  
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I have some of the very best for  
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Glasses Ground and Fitted  
AT VERY MODERATE COST



King on Sunday. If German assistance is given it will likely be sent through Albania, which is at present rather poorly protected. It is very important that Germany shall not be permitted to so merge with the Greeks that they will be enabled to secure naval bases in the Aegean Sea, as that would endanger not only Gen. Sarrail's army at Salonika, but all shipping in the Eastern Mediterranean and control of the Suez Canal. The next few weeks may see very exciting events in this southern region. . . . In Roumania the Teutons have occupied Bucharest and Ploechti, a railway center, and are now in possession of about half of the country, although the withdrawing Roumanian army is reported to be still practically intact, and even to be making a stand beyond Ploechti. The Russians, who are still attacking fiercely in the Carpathians, promise immediate help, on a great scale, to the Roumanians. In the meantime the government is being administered at Jassy. . . . In Southern Macedonia the Serbs continue to acquit themselves gallantly against the Bulgars. . . . On the West front the French have again driven the Germans back from Hill 304, and there has been some artillery activity north of the Somme.

### The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," for (1) Red Cross Supplies, (2) Soldiers' Comforts, (3) Belgian Relief, (4) Serbian Relief, (5) Prisoners of War. Contributions from Dec. 1st to Dec. 8th: "Friend," Ravenswood, Ont., \$10; Name not given, London, Ont., \$5; "Toronto," \$2; Alice Patterson, Tyrconnel, Ont., \$5; "Reader," \$2; Geo. E. Pritchard, Lascelles Que., \$5; Robert Pritchard, Lascelles, Que., \$5. Previously acknowledged.....\$3,171.00 Total to Dec. 8th.....\$3,205.00 Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

### Markets

#### Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Dec. 11, were 130 cars, comprising 2,014 cattle, 174 calves, 781 hogs, and 896 sheep. The market was active and strong. Butchers' cattle were 50c. to 75c. higher; canners and cutters 25c. to 50c. higher, and stockers and feeders 25c. higher. Lambs were 25c. to 50c. higher. Sheep, calves and hogs were steady.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	73	637	710
Cattle.....	349	7,106	7,455
Hogs.....	1,641	14,314	15,955
Sheep.....	1,521	5,505	7,026
Calves.....	187	882	1,069
Horses.....	—	1,678	1,678

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	70	768	838
Cattle.....	602	10,719	11,321
Hogs.....	4,200	18,600	22,800
Sheep.....	1,004	6,108	7,112
Calves.....	80	611	691
Horses.....	—	284	284

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 128 cars, 3,866 cattle, 6,845 hogs, 86 sheep, and an increase of 378 calves and 1,394 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

Trade was active and prices advanced from 25c. to 40c. in all grades. During the balance of the week receipts were also light, and another advance of 15c. to 25c. took place. Butcher steers and heifers and choice heavy steers were very much in demand. One load of 16 choice steers, average weight 1,320 lbs., sold at \$9.10, while a number of loads sold at from \$8.50 to \$9. Several small lots of choice animals sold at \$9 to \$9.50, while a very few extra choice sold as high as \$10.25.

Heavy steers, choice, \$8.75 to \$9.25; good, \$8.25 to \$8.50. Butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.75; good, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common, \$6.75 to \$7. Cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8;

good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$6 to \$6.25. Canners and cutters, \$4.25 to \$5. Bulls, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common, \$4.75 to \$5.75. Feeders, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.35 to \$6.65; common, \$4.80 to \$6. Milkers and springers, best, \$80 to \$120; common to medium, \$50 to \$75. Lambs, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.50; culls, \$8 to \$10. Sheep, light handy, \$8.50 to \$9.50; heavy fat, \$7.50 to \$8. Calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; medium, \$8.50 to \$10.50; heavy fat, \$5 to \$7.50; common, \$6.50 to \$8.50. Hogs, fed and watered, \$11.75; weighed off cars, \$12. Less \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. off sows, \$4 to \$5 per cwt. off stags, \$1 to \$2 per cwt. off light hogs, and \$2 to \$3 per cwt. off thin feeder pigs, and one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

Cattle receipts were very light.

#### Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, according to freights outside, No. 2 winter, new, in car lots \$1.70 to \$1.72; No. 3 winter, new, \$1.68 to \$1.70. Manitoba wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, new, \$1.98½; No. 2 northern, \$1.96½; No. 3 northern, \$1.89½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.77½.

Oats.—Manitoba, track, bay ports, No. 2, 67c.; No. 3, 64¾c.; extra No. 1 feed, 64¾c.; No. 1 feed, 64c. Ontario oats, according to freights outside, No. 2, white, 62c. to 64c.; No. 3, 61c. to 63c.

Peas, according to freights outside, No. 2, \$2.40.

Barley, according to freights outside, \$1.18 to \$1.20.

Buckwheat, according to freights outside, \$1.30.

Rye, according to freights outside, No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.42.

American corn (track, Toronto), No. 2 yellow, \$1.07.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, \$4.70 to \$7.50 in bags, track, Toronto. Manitoba flour, first patents, in jute bags, \$9.90; second patents, \$9.40; strong bakers', \$9.20.

#### Hay and Millfeed

Hay, No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$10 to \$11.50.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$31 to \$32; shorts, \$36 to \$37; middlings, \$38 to \$40; feed flour per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80.

#### Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter remained stationary on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, selling at 47c. to 48c. per lb.; creamery solids, 44c. to 45c. per lb.; dairy, 40c. to 41c. per lb.; separator dairy, 43c. to 44c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs also sold at unchanged prices, new-laid in cartons bringing 65c. per dozen; fresh eggs, selects in case lots bringing 50c. to 55c. per dozen; cold-storage, selects, 45c. per dozen; fresh case lots, 41c. per dozen.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$6 per bushel; prime white, \$5.40 per bushel; Lima, 10c. per lb.

Cheese, per lb., new, 26½c.; twins, 26¾c.

Honey.—Sixty-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; glass jars, \$1 to \$2 per dozen; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices—chickens, 14c. per lb.; ducks, 13c. per lb.; turkeys, 22c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 14c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs., 10c. per lb.; geese, 11c. per lb.; squabs, dressed, \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen.

#### Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat, 25c.; country hides, cured, 24c.; country hides, part cured, 22c.; country hides, green, 19c.; calf skins, 45c.; kip skins, 37c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$7 to \$9; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; unwashed, 34c. to 37c. per lb.; tallow, No. 1, 9c. to 10c.; solids, 8c. to 9c.

#### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes remained unchanged in price during the week, but there is a firming tendency, and prices are expected to advance ere long. New Brunswick Delawares now sell at \$2.25 per bag; British Columbias, \$2.10 per bag; Ontarios, \$2.10 per bag; Quebecs, \$1.90 to \$2 per bag; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Reds, \$1.75 to \$1.90 per bag.

Beets have been quite scarce and now sell at \$1.50 per bag; carrots remained stationary at \$1.25 per bag; turnips declined to 65c. per bag; parsnips, \$1.35 per

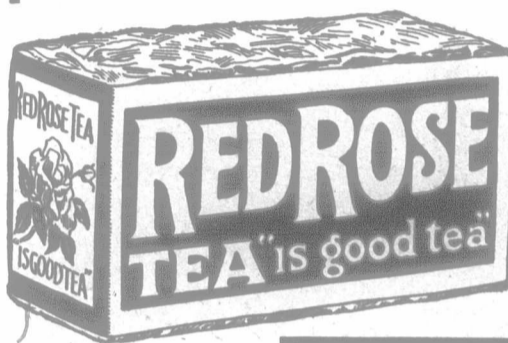
**This Bush Yields only 2½ ozs. yearly**



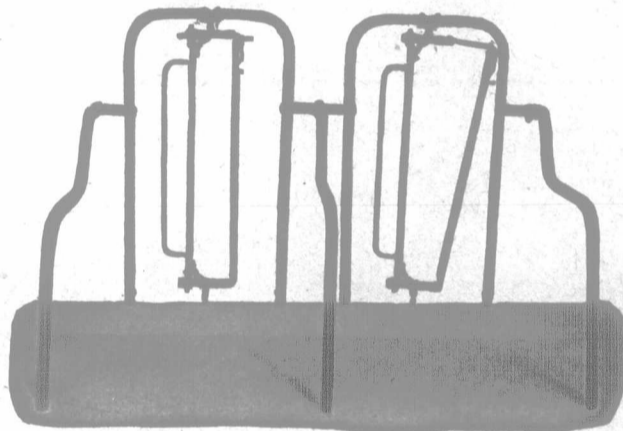
**A VERY small yield considering the size of the bush. It takes about 6½ bushes to yield a pound of ordinary tea—and about 10 bushes to yield a pound of Red Rose Tea, as only the tender shoots and buds are used to produce the distinctive flavor**

**and richness which characterize this high-grade tea.**

**In sealed packages only. Try it.**



### 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, Ont.**

Manufacturers of Haying Tools, Cow Stalls, Water Bowls, etc.

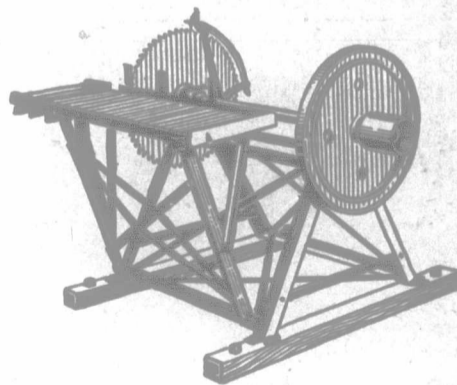
### IMPROVED!

Insist on strength in a Wood Saw. Buy a

### PAGE WOOD SAW

and you'll never need to buy another. There's a lifetime of wear in it. But with all its strength and all its improvements, the cost is low—only \$20.00 for a machine that incorporates ALL the features calculated to increase strength and made for convenience. The shaft is a 4-foot 4-inch piece of lathe-turned steel—and runs in well-babbitted, dust-proof, non-heating boxes.

Built so strongly that it never shakes when in operation. Price quoted includes delivery charges to any point in Old Ontario.



We can supply saw blades with any size of hole. In ordering be sure to mention the size of hole wanted.

#### SAW BLADE PRICES

20-inch.....	\$3.69
22-inch.....	4.25
24-inch.....	4.90
26-inch.....	5.75
28-inch.....	6.65
30-inch.....	7.50
32-inch.....	8.75

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY**  
Limited.

1143 King St. West, Toronto

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate







in this market. Really fresh eggs were very difficult to get, and were quoted at 65c., fresh being 60c. No. 1 selected were 44c. per doz.; No. 1 candled, 40c., and No. 2 candled, 36c. per dozen.

Butter.—The market has now settled down for the time being. The make has fallen off to almost nothing, and there are no new factories to affect price. Finest fall creamery was quoted at 43½c. to 44c. per lb., fine quality being ½c. less. Winter creamery was quoted at 42½c. to 43c. Undergrades may be had at 41c. to 42c., while dairy ranged from 37½c. to 39c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market was steady at 25½c. to 25¾c. for finest western colored, and 24½c. to 24¾c. for finest eastern. White cheese sold at a discount of about ¼c. as compared with colored.

Grain.—The market for oats was slightly lower last week. No. 1 Canadian Western were quoted at 70½c.; No. 2 being 68½c.; No. 3, 67c.; No. 2 feed were quoted at 65½c. per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—Flour was quoted 90c. below the recent high point, but was firm owing to the upward tendency in wheat once more. Meantime, Manitoba first patents were quoted at \$9.70; seconds at \$9.20, and strong bakers' at \$9 per barrel, in bags; Ontario winter wheat flour was quoted at \$8.90 to \$9.10 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, in wood, and at \$4.25 to \$4.35 per bag.

Millfeed.—The price of millfeed was higher in spite of the decline in the price of wheat and flour. Bran sold at \$32 per ton, and shorts at \$35, while middlings were \$38 to \$40; mixed mouille, \$43, and pure grain mouille, \$45 to \$48 per ton, including bags.

Hay.—The price of this product continued steady at \$13 per ton for No. 2 hay; \$11.50 for No. 3, and \$10.50 for clover mixed, per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—The market again advanced all the way round. Horse hides were \$9 each, and lamb skins \$3.25 each; beef hides were 27c., 26c. and 25c. per lb., while calf skins were 38c. and 36c., according to quality. Tallow was 3c. to 5c. per lb. for rough, and 8c. to 9c. for rendered.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Trade was higher on choice grades of cattle at Buffalo last week, and the medium, in-between kinds, which have been on the downward sliding scale, held to a steady level. It was one of the most satisfactory weeks in the live-stock trade here for several weeks past, and Canadian steers made the highest record within the history of the market, three loads of weighty shipping steers, averaging between 1,400 and 1,500 lbs., making \$10.35. Best natives on the medium-weight order, landed at \$10.25, with other sales of choice natives \$9.50 to \$9.60. A bunch of baby heaves sold up to \$11, with best handy steers ranging generally from \$7.75 to \$8.60. Fat cow stuff generally sold at good, strong prices, canners showing a higher level by a dime to a quarter, while bulls sold generally firm, and all classes of dairy cows brought full, strong prices. As the winter advances demand grows stronger for the choice, well-finished grades, and the offerings are not coming up to requirements of these grades. Sellers generally are expecting that these better kinds of cattle will show stronger prices right along and that next spring will show some exceptionally high prices, as with the high-priced feed, there is nothing like as many cattle in the feed lots as usual, and sellers generally are of the opinion that they will not be finished up to the full finish. Receipts last week totaled 5,125 head as against 6,350 head for the preceding week, and 5,850 head for the corresponding week last year. There were around fifty cars of Canadians last week. Quotations:

Shipping steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.75 to \$10.75; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; plain, \$7.75 to \$8.25; very coarse and common, \$7.25 to \$7.75; best heavy Canadians, \$9.75 to \$10.35; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.60; common and plain, \$7.75 to \$8.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.25; best handy, \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; light and common, \$6.25 to \$7; yearlings, prime, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; fair butchering heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light and common, \$5 to \$5.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to

fair, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$3 to \$3.90.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.60 best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5 to \$5.50.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80 to \$100; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Buffalo had a satisfactory market last week. Monday the top was \$10.35, which price was secured for some good weight kinds, and other sales ranged from \$9.90 to \$10.25, bulk of the York weight hogs and light, mixed grades selling at \$9.90 and \$10. Tuesday prices were up five to ten cents; Wednesday light hogs were advanced as much as a quarter, and Thursday's trade was steady to a nickel higher than Wednesday, but few of Thursday's sales being made below \$10.30. Friday the trade was lower, general market showing a decline of from ten to twenty cents. Top for the day was \$10.35, though not many reached above \$10.25, and buyers got a goodly number at \$10.15 and \$10.20 that were the same kind that sold Thursday at \$10.30 and \$10.35. The first two days of the week pigs sold at \$9, the following two days the bulk sold at \$9.25, and Friday they dropped back to \$9. Roughs, \$9 to \$9.25, and stags \$8 down. Receipts last week were \$44,800 head, being against 44,530 head for the week previous, and 53,700 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—The highest prices in the history of the local yards were paid for lambs last week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday tops sold mostly at \$13; Thursday one load made \$13.10, and Friday the good to choice lots brought from \$13 to \$13.25. Cull lambs sold as high as \$12.25, yearlings were quoted up to \$11, wether sheep were ranged from \$8.75 to \$9.25, and while no ewes sold above \$8.25, something choice and handy in this line could have been placed at \$8.50. Last week receipts were 15,800 head, being against 14,776 head for the week before, and 20,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week started with top veals selling from \$13 to \$13.50; Tuesday no sales were made above \$13, the following two days the bulk moved at \$13.50, and Friday, which was the high day, tops brought from \$13.50 to \$14, with culls selling as high as \$12. Grass calves were little changed, ranging from \$4.50 to \$6. Receipts the past week aggregated 2,200 head, being against 2,290 head for the week previous, and 2,000 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7 to \$12.75; western steers, \$7 to \$10.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.60 to \$7.85; cows and heifers, \$3.85 to \$10.25; calves, \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Hogs.—Ten cents higher. Light, \$8.90 to \$9.80; mixed, \$9.30 to \$10.10; heavy, \$9.50 to \$10.15; rough, \$9.50 to \$9.65; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.75.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$10.25 to \$13.

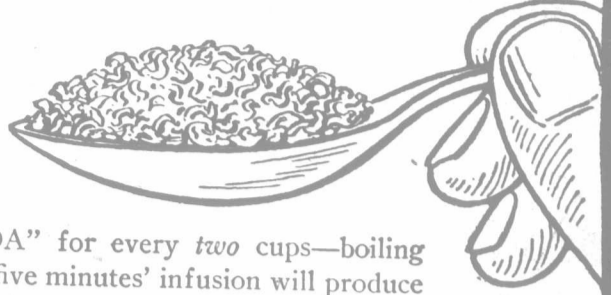
**The International.**

*Continued from page 2051.*

senior yearling bulls had been arranged in order of merit, he was found at the top. Later he was brought against the winners from three other junior classes and was made the junior champion. Two remarkable bulls, Burnbrae Sultan and Village Supreme were then the candidates for the premier honors of the male classes. The aged bull did not walk quite so well as when he won his class, and this told against him somewhat. Yet, where ever the judge felt for flesh on Burnbrae Sultan he found it, and a little more evenly placed than on the younger bull. However, Village Supreme was a good individual and had the advantage of being a trifle more sprightly than his competitor. The coveted ribbon was finally handed to the junior bull, after a close contest where the decision could be classed as a matter of opinion.

Four massive cows, all by the bull Avondale, stood at the head of the aged-cow class, a remarkable tribute to a good sire. Every entry had a nursing calf by her side, as requested in the prize-list, to

One Tea-spoon-ful



of "SALADA" for every two cups—boiling water—and five minutes' infusion will produce a most delicious and invigorating beverage.

B191



SEND FOR A TRIAL PACKET

Mail us a postal saying how much you now pay for ordinary tea, and the blend you prefer—Black, Mixed or Green. "SALADA," TORONTO.

**"Best-by-Test" FERTILIZERS**

It makes no difference what kind of soil your farm is, clay, sandy or loam, or what kind of crop you want to grow; we have the kind of Fertilizer to suit both crop and soil. No farmer has any excuse for poor crops, when, by intelligent selection, he can secure the "Best-by-Test" Fertilizer, which will render his soil rich and productive. Our Acid Phosphates and General Fertilizers have made a wonderful record of success. We can supply Potash, Phosphates, Lime, Sheep-Manure Compound, Packing House Tankage, Bone Meal, Humus, Basic Slag, etc. Our quality is the best. The elements as supplied in our Fertilizers are more quickly soluble and more completely absorbed by the growing plant. We are the only Canadian concern which makes their own Acid Phosphates and the only Canadian concern which bases their mixed Fertilizers for months before being shipped. WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET ON FERTILIZERS.

Energetic Agents Wanted

Good Territory Open

Canadian Fertilizer Co., Limited  
Chatham, Ont.



**"These Are Better Scales"**



If you are in doubt on any point of

Wilson Supremacy

Let us say just this:

Take our ideas and have them put together in a way other factory, and they wouldn't be

Wilson

It is not design alone, not quantity, but 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. We pay the freight.

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Toronto, Ontario



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.

EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN WANTS situation on farm by the year. F. Freeman, R.R. 2, Komoka, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MORE OR less, in the centre of the dairy, canning and grain district of Prince Edward County. Good roads, rural mail and Bell telephone; convenient to town and village. Good proposition—\$2,500 will handle it. For further particulars apply to Dr. M. E. Branscombe, Box 25, Picton, Ont.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, RICH CLAY LOAM, well underdrained, good house and outbuildings, never-failing supply of water. Rural telephone, and close to rural mail. Apply to Thos. Tosh, Pakenham, Ont.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL FARM HAND, wages \$35 per month and board. Apply A. Goodbrand, Valley Farm, Aldershot P. O., Ont.

WANTED—BY FIRST OF NEW YEAR, A good, respectable single man, by Royalton Stock Farm (pure-bred Holsteins). Good milker and willing to learn. E. C. Gilbert, R.R. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT MEN'S wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. S., Orillia, Ont.

PATENTS AND LEGAL FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Patents SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin Street, Ottawa, and other principal cities.

**Cheese Markets.**

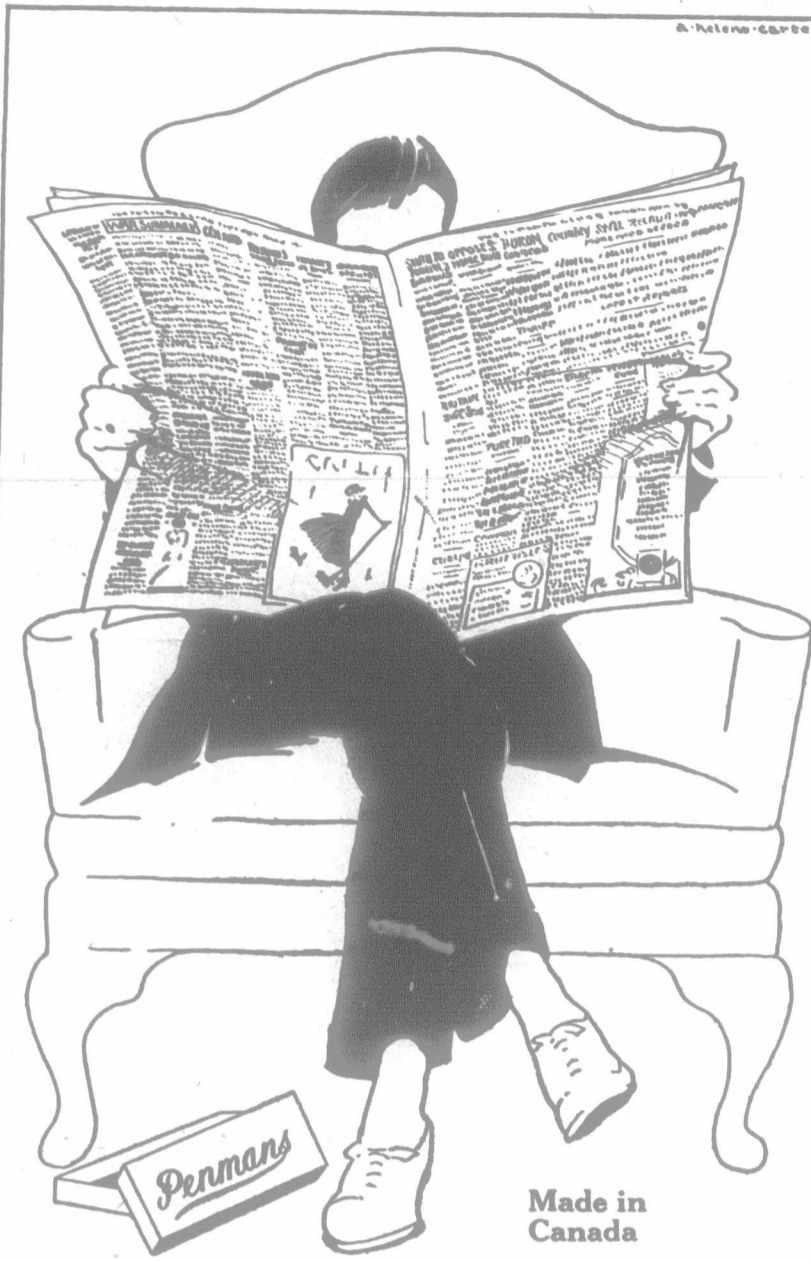
Liverpool, Canadian finest white, 127s.; colored, 130s.; New York, specials, 24¾c. to 25c.; average fancy, 24c. to 24½c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 25c.; finest easterns, 24c.

**Sale Dates.**

Dec. 28. — Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, Tillsong, Ayrshires.

Jan. 31, 1917, Brant District, Holstein Consigners' Sale.





Made in Canada

THE man who buys Hosiery finds exactly what he wants in Penmans. Liberal weight, even knit, smooth and rich. Nothing so satisfying to those pampered members, the feet, — look right, feel right and priced right. The name is —

*Penmans*

prove her a breeder and not an idle follower of the show-ring. In two-year-old heifers Countess 16th, the Toronto female champion of 1916, stood second to Fair Gift, which was later made senior champion. She was purchased, with her calf, by Lespedeza Farm last spring for \$2,000. The third prize winner, Bonnie Belle 14th, was purchased by her exhibitors at the Kilgour sale last spring for \$2,200, and has been a persistent winner since. The two-year-olds were indeed a choice lot.

From a class of 14 senior yearlings Auld's Queen Elizabeth was selected for first honors, and Countess Missie, from the same herd, was moved into ninth place. The winning heifer was first in her class at Toronto last September, and measured up successfully against the quality stuff arrayed against her at Chicago.

The junior yearling heifers numbered 28. Carpenter & Ross had the winning heifer in Lady Dorothy, a female aristocrat that won her class in the Royal before coming to America. Her claims to the junior and grand championship went unchallenged, for her conformation, style and fleshing were hard to fault. Evelyn, a white heifer from the Guelph herd, was fifth in this class. In the senior-heifer class an Auld entry won again. This time it was Britannia, a smooth roan that performed a similar feat several times in Canada during the recent show season.

### At Christmas-Time

—the time of charity and goodwill—it is well to bear in mind that true charity "begins at home."

No form of beneficence can be so far-reaching in its effects as the provision of Life Insurance. It is "the living pledge of a deathless love."

The Automatic Endowment Policy of **The Great-West Life Assurance Company** offers ideal insurance. Protection is secured at lowest rates, yet the payment of life-long premiums is avoided. An Endowment is secured, yet without the heavy cost of the regular Endowment Plan.

Take advantage of the leisure of the Christmas Season to look into this vital question of Life Insurance. Your request for information will have prompt attention, without undue solicitation to insure.

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**  
Dept. "A.1." **Head Office: Winnipeg**

In requesting information, ask for a 1917 Desk Calendar.

The Canadian herd won several honors in the group classes, including second prize on the young herd.

Herefords:—There were many Herefords in the good exhibit staged by the breeders of these cattle, but we can

# OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

HOWICK HALL  
OTTAWA

JANUARY 16, 17, 18, 19, 1917

SINGLE FARE PASSENGER RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

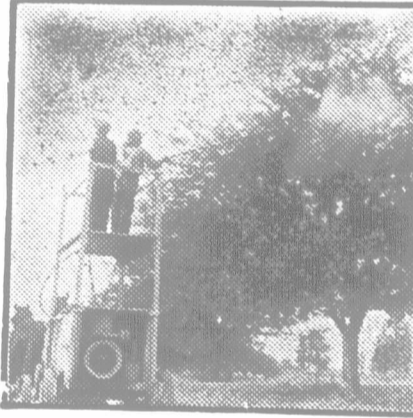
*Entries Close January 5th*

For entry forms and information, write the Secretary

WM. SMITH, M.P.,  
President,  
COLUMBUS, ONT.

W. D. JACKSON,  
Secretary,  
CARP, ONT.

## Cleaner and Better Fruit Result From Spraying



If you have had trouble in selling your apples or other fruit at good prices, because they have been scabby, wormy and distorted, why not make a change and use a

*Spramotor*  
It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it.

Thorough spraying will enable you (under normal conditions) to produce at least 75% No. 1 fruit, and at the same time improve the condition of the trees.

The Spramotor has demonstrated its superiority in performance and build. There is a machine suited to your particular needs—hand or power. Prices from \$6.00 to \$350.00.

Write to-day for further information and FREE Treatise on Crop Diseases.

B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR, 3031 King St., London, Canada

## Hereford Bulls Wanted

From sixteen months to four years, must be good individuals, and sure breeders. Can supply a number of good bulls 10 to 12 months old, and a few choice heifers.  
A. F. O'NEIL DENFIELD R. NO. 2. ONTARIO

mention only a few of them in this limited space. Bocaldo 6th was the winning two-year-old, as well as the senior and grand champion bull. He was remarkably well built and covered with flesh, and when we say the junior champion, which he defeated for the premier honors, sold for \$15,100 at the Hereford sale, one can realize that the two-year-old was a pretty good individual. Bocaldo 6th was shown by Robert Hazelett, of Kansas. The junior champion, Woodford 6th, a junior yearling, was exhibited by E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Kentucky. In females, Juliet, shown by Hazelett, in the aged-cow class, won the senior championship and went through to the premier position of the female classes. Vernet Princess 27th, a senior yearling heifer, owned by La Vernet Stock Farm, was declared the junior champion female.

### Sheep.

The grand champion wether was a yearling Shropshire shown by Jess C. Andrew, West Point, Ind. The South-down wether classes and the Shropshire breeding classes were the features of the sheep exhibit. Many prizes went to Canadian stock, the chief exhibitors from this country being Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; H. M. Lee, Highgate; Robt. McEwen, Byron. Further comment regarding the sheep will appear in an early issue.





**THE  
Real Gift  
for  
the Farm Home**

Christmas is the one time of all the year when music should be in every home.

Think of the surprise, the gratefulness and the joy of your daughter, when on Christmas morning she discovers a beautiful

**Williams Piano**  
*New Style*  
ENDORSED BY GREAT MUSICIANS

standing there in all its beauty—waiting for her. Oh the joy of it! Can you think of any gift that is so certain to inspire the sentiments of joy and gratitude from those little cherubs of yours.

Make this Christmas the happiest you have ever known, thru the inestimable gift of the piano which was used by Queen Victoria, in Windsor Castle—The Williams.

This famous piano is moderate, and terms are made convenient. Simply fill out the coupon below for beautiful illustration of this lifetime gift, and mail it TO-NIGHT.

**The Williams Piano Co. Ltd.**  
Oshawa, Ontario

Gentlemen:—  
I want to brighten my home and children with the gift of music. Please mail me your beautiful pictures of pianos.

Name.....

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**NO WAR PRICES  
ON THIS  
CLOTHES WASHER**

**\$1.75**  
Washes anything from finest laces to heaviest blankets or overalls equally well and without wear or tear—saves rubbing and washboard drudgery—can be used for rinsing, bleaching or dry cleaning.  
**SPECIAL OFFER**  
To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer and to introduce it in every home we will send it complete with long handle and exhaust protectors, which prevent splashing, for only \$1.75 postpaid. Lasts a life time. Send order to-day. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Grant & McMillan Co., Dept. A.L. 2, Box 533, Toronto

**CREAM**  
Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?  
We want more individual shippers, and more men to gather cream for us.  
Write for our proposition.  
**SILVERWOODS LIMITED**  
London, Ontario

**Pioneering in New Ontario.**

BY H. W. PARSONS.

If you should chance to board a T. & N. O. train going north and travel to the terminus you will pass many miles of low land, rocks and sand stretches. You will wonder where the homesteads are, the clearings and farms, which you may have heard exist in this New Country. You will see some prosperous little towns and villages, some undergoing rebuilding after the fire of July 29. You will catch glimpses of open spaces beyond the spruce and balsam. You will gaze upon the uninviting country, but if you have the true pioneer spirit you will see beyond the passing scene, a mental picture—your homestead, a clearing in the bush, your cows, your horses, your log house, and you will arrive at your destination far from disheartened, and if you are of the right stuff you will lose no time, but edge up your axe and start in to chop out your picture in the rough, and every day you will be encouraged as the space increases. It may be at first a horribly disfigured picture, as the process requires that the beauties of nature must first be utterly destroyed, hacked stumps, limbs and logs will cover the ground, to some a hopeless litter to clean up. Not so does it appear to the pioneer, he sees through the tangle to the wondrous clay beneath, which for yards down contains the nutriment he will require to turn his dream into reality—it's there, he knows it.

Did you ever see a "really" shack, log cabin, or settler's home in the north country? This is the correct rotation because buildings are changed as development goes on, and it is quite usual for a settler to complete the transformation from log shack to comfortable house within three years from the time the first tree was felled.

Our pioneer built his shack of rough logs and roofed it with flatted logs. Lumber was hard to get in those days. Tar-paper served to keep out the rain, mud and moss between the logs. It was not even trimmed off at the corners, because time was precious then. There was a floor, and walls and ceiling were papered. It was comfortable in spite of its almost grotesque exterior, and for months it served its purpose well until some space had been cleared, when it was replaced by "the cabin"—a somewhat ambitious affair. This was designed on simple lines, but extensive additions had to be made to meet the requirements. The lonely pioneer had gathered part of his flock around him, and more commodious quarters were insisted upon. A bathroom, summer kitchen, and a conservatory were taken in hand, the latter to grow plants for the flower and vegetable gardens. Christmas was now only a few days off, and preparations were nearly completed for an unusually festive celebration. The dog team had gone to town and the pioneer was hastening home with a load which required his own efforts in addition to four good husky dogs, but, alas! during his absence, fire, which was supposed to have originated from the stovepipe in the upper regions, had completely demolished the cabin and nearly all its contents. So swiftly and furiously do spruce logs burn, in less than two hours practically nothing remained except a few pieces of charred wood. This was a hard blow, but it was not beyond reparation to some extent. It was discouraging. Friends are ever to the fore in a new country when disaster comes, and from far and near came offers of help, and before many hours had elapsed a sleigh-load of all kinds of necessities arrived at the nearby shack, where the men folk had determined to stay over Christmas. Before the end of May, 1914, a commodious log house had been built which escaped the disastrous fire which occurred this year, and was the temporary home and hospital for twenty-two fire sufferers who found refuge there from neighboring homes, all of which were completely wiped out.

Let us now see what the pioneer and one assistant accomplished during the last three years. It is only fair to state that neither of them was addicted to hard labor, possibly from lack of training—not disinclination! Ten acres of bush was felled before one year had been completed. Some of it was very dry, fire having gone through previously, killing the trees, consequently when chopped down it was ready to burn as soon as weather permitted the following summer. Little remained a day after it was fired,

**The Renaissance of Music**

JUST as Mr. Edison put music into millions of homes with his invention of the first phonograph, so now the beautiful world of music is reborn with the coming of

**The NEW EDISON**

—The Instrument That Re-Creates Music

It astounds. It amazes. You can have no conception of its wonders, until you hear it re-create song, instrument and speech in direct comparison with the original.

Demonstrations of this unparalleled achievement in the leading cities, have proved to the satisfaction of

the greatest musical critics that the New Edison is unapproached in its range of musical expression.



Do you want to know more about Mr. Edison's marvellous invention, which one of the musical critics describes as "the Phonograph with a soul"? If so, send to us for a copy of the brochure, "Music's Re-Creation", and the booklet "What The Critics Say".

62

Thos. A. Edison Inc., Dept.-7649 Orange, N. J.

**PURITY FLOUR**

Milled especially for particular home cooks - those who want:

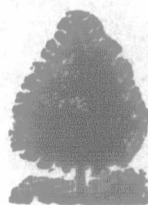
"More Bread and Better Bread"

11



**FOR SPRING, 1917**

We have a fine assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses and Hedgeplants. Our Small-Fruit Plants are well assorted. We deal direct with the grower. (No agents.) Send for priced catalogue before placing your Spring order, to:



Central Nurseries, A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont.



## The "Panama" Line of Road Graders and Drags

MAKE

### Good Roads



(Canadian Patented)

At the Least Cost.

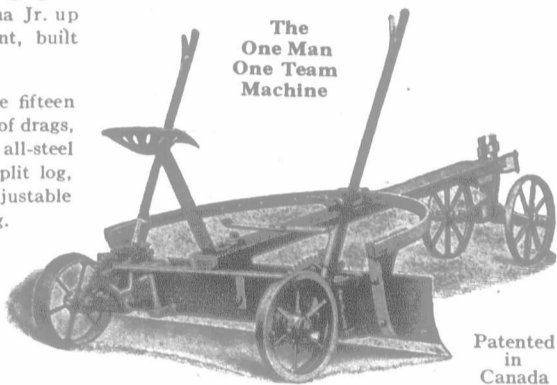
### BOSTON GRADER

**Road Graders** Our line of graders offers you a machine for any purpose, and every machine is built for service. Five sizes, ranging in weight from our 600 Lbs. Panama Jr. up to our 5,000 Lbs. Panama Giant, built for engine power.

This machine can be operated by one man with one team for light work, but is built to stand the work requiring four horses. A general-purpose machine without an equal. Furnished complete with tongue and doubletrees. Weight 1,000 lbs.

**Road Drags** We manufacture fifteen styles and sizes of drags, including our Simplex stationary all-steel drag that is replacing the old split log, many styles of flexible and adjustable drags, and our 3-Way Engine Drag.

The One Man One Team Machine



Patented in Canada

All Steel and Iron—Weight 600 lbs

### The Panama Jr. Grader and Leveller

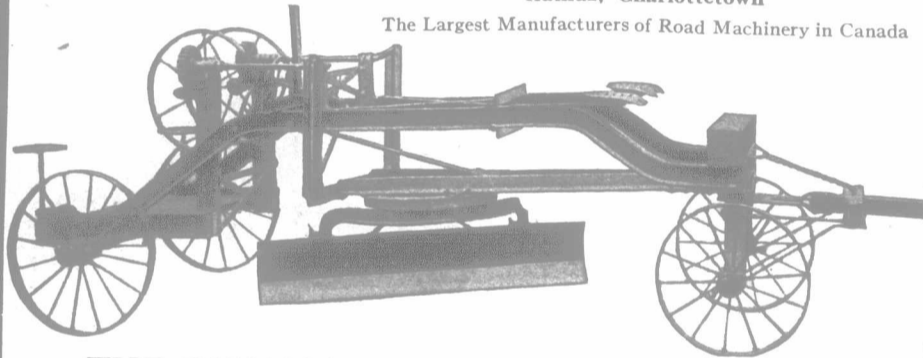
Furnished complete with steel doubletrees and tongue. Weight 600 lbs.

### The Exeter Mfg. Co., Limited

Exeter, Ontario

Branches: Winnipeg, Quebec, Newcastle, Halifax, Charlottetown

The Largest Manufacturers of Road Machinery in Canada



### THE PANAMA STANDARD GRADER

A road machine that has no equal for substantial construction, convenient and easy-adjusting devices, furnished complete, with two sets of steel doubletrees and neckyoke. Weight 2,800 lbs.



## Which?

Even professionals find it difficult to distinguish between the natural human voice and that voice reproduced on the Phonola. The reproduction of vocal and instrumental records on the new Phonola is so life-like and clear as to make it an unalloyed delight to the auditor. Well might the artist—violinist or singer—exclaim with Dromio, "Methinks you are my glass and not my brother." A new tone-control device on the Phonola enables it to play—

with a marked absence of clicking or blurring—any style or make of disc record. No other voice-reproducing machine has this device; it is exclusive to the Phonola alone. Ask to have the Phonola demonstrated; critical as you are, you'll be delighted the moment you hear it. Prices run from \$15 to \$250.



Agents wanted in unrepresented towns. Our sales-promoting plans offer a splendid opportunity to responsible dealers. Write for details.



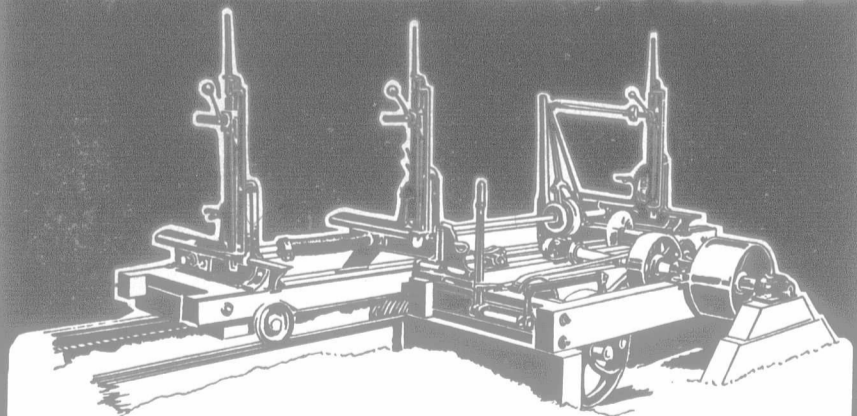
### Phonola

Model Organola \$250

Plays all disc records. Send for free illustrated catalogue, and receive also a copy of our new catalogue of records.

The Pollock Manufacturing Co., Limited, Kitchener, Ontario

## 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

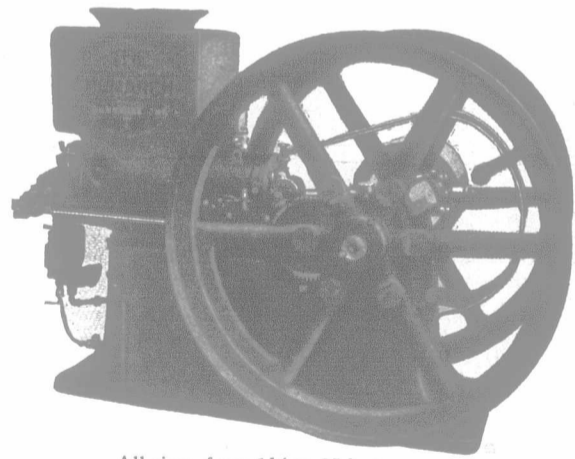
only on higher priced mills, that help you cut your logs as they should be. What is more, the Waterous Portable is dead easy to set up, simple to operate, and is built so strong that it will keep on cutting first-class lumber year after year without trouble.

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

Make Play of Your Hardest Farm Work with a



All sizes, from 1½ to 25 h.-p.

## "MONARCH" FARM ENGINE

YOU'LL do more work and better work at less expense and in quicker time, if you have the help of a MONARCH.

It takes hold of the pumping and the sawing, the cream separating, churning, feed cutting and all other hard work in a way that will surprise and please you. Costs only a few cents to run all day. Simple enough for a boy to understand; can't get out of order.

The wonderful MONARCH engine has nineteen points of superiority. It revolutionizes farm life for the better. Hundreds of testimonials from Canadian owners. We will put a MONARCH engine on your farm for cash or on terms.

Write for illustrated folder and all particulars to-day.

Canadian Engines Limited, Dunnville, Ont.



except stumps and some attenuated logs which were easily pushed together and consumed.

It had been decided that until feed could be grown on the premises that no stock of any kind should be purchased, and up to this time only Beaver meadow grass from along the creek was available and its qualities as a food are not high, yet it has some value, so that it was exchanged with a neighbor for three days' work with his team. Stumps around the house were pulled and three acres plowed. The homestead began to assume the appearance of a farm before the winter came, which was early, even for "The North." Snow fell on October 20 and remained on the ground, getting gradually deeper, until five feet was measured, making bush work very tedious, as the snow does not pack. Snowshoes may be

with the appearance of his little field of oats that he prevailed upon an amateur photographer to "snap" it. It was cut with the scythe, stacked loose, and in the fulness of time his neighbor brought a "dear," little threshing machine—beautifully painted it was too—and agreed for the paltry sum of ten dollars per day, with board for himself, his two sons and his horse, to thresh these oats with the owner's assistance. Operations commenced at 7 a.m. and continued until 6 p.m., with a short noon interval. The machine was slowly fed with forkfuls of the heavy-headed straw and managed to digest it to some extent. The net result, as near as it could be arrived at was 101 bushels at the end of the first day. This was estimated from what came out at the "spout," although, owing to the leisurely way the measure filled, the



A Pioneer's Cabin in New Ontario.

used for walking, but it requires some skill to get along where chopping is being done, and to do any chopping is difficult. A tumble into the deep, loose snow involves high-class gymnastics to arrive at the perpendicular again. The desire to be out in the open during the clear, sunshiny winter weather is irresistible. One glances at the thermometer outside and is surprised to see it registers twenty below zero. Owing to extreme dryness it is hardly possible to realize it; if you care to make sure, and doubt the correct showing of the mercury, apply the tongue to the bit of the axe. If it does not stick, you win. But oh! the hunger produced by a few hours' work. It is in the "Clay Belt" you will find the fattest of "Long Clear." No true homesteader is concerned about the bacon hog as long as

lad (an extra hand) said he might have forgotten to tally a bushel or two. When the threshing was concluded—the same week—230 bushels of oats were bagged and 60 bushels (estimated) had been disgorged with the straw. Our pioneer expressed his delight at the net result, and congratulated the owner on his achievement with his one-horse affair.

It was in August that the crop of hay on the unplowed land was cut. It was a surprise, having had less than four months from the time the seed was deposited on the land. It had grown up thickly; the timothy measured 28 inches.

The fertility of the Clay Belt is undoubted, but a considerable portion is lost when burning over is done more than once. Not only is there a loss of humus, but the soil loses the greater part of its



Winter in the Northland.

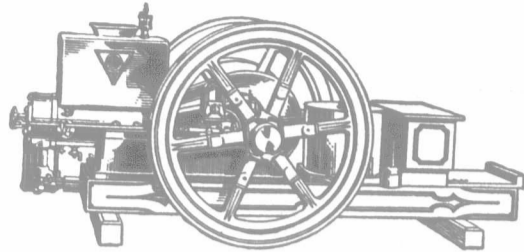
five-hundred-pounders can be produced in sufficient quantity to supply his prodigious appetite.

The coming of the robin, otherwise spring, takes place in May, at times, well on in the month. Spring may come in April, but it is in the lap of winter. Let it be noted that the "short" Northern summer has little if any shorter growing season, as out of twenty-four hours less than five hours are "night."

Our pioneer looked over his clearing as soon as the snow had melted and decided to put in oats and clover seed in the plowed land, and seed the unplowed balance of his cleared land with timothy and red clover, but he did not do anything more than throw the seed on, trusting some of it would catch anyway. What will the harvest be? He was so pleased

nitrogen. Lime there is in large quantities, hence the enormous success of clover and the ease with which a catch can be secured. Nitrate of soda gives astonishing results.

Last spring the homestead had attained to further right for recognition as a young farm, having more than twenty acres in various stages of "clearness," and it was at this time our pioneer became reckless and got ahead of things or rather things got ahead of him by refusing to accommodate themselves to a new environment. He set out a strawberry patch and some raspberry canes. These grow wild in profusion, but, so far, the cultivated kinds have existed but done very little else. Black currants and gooseberries appear quite satisfactory. Duchess apple trees could not



## The cost of an ALPHA Gas Engine is less than the cost of doing without one

YOU plan to some day have a gas engine. You realize that you need one—that there are many jobs on your farm that could be done quicker, easier and cheaper if you had an engine. Your idea is that it will save money and time, which is also money.

Very true; yet, if an engine will save you money, you ought to use it right now. That is the way to save the money that will pay for the engine. When you buy an Alpha Gas Engine you begin to save. As long as you put off buying one you are losing money that would soon pay for the engine.

It is not a question of how soon you can afford to buy an engine, but how long can you afford to do without one. You surely realize that during your life time you have in one way and another lost the price of several engines, by trying to get along without an engine. Good sense demands that you stop the loss at once.

Ask us for complete information and prices of Alpha Gas Engines. They are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H.-P. Each furnished in stationary semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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CREAM and BUTTER is our specialty, and our entire personal attention is devoted to the service of cream shippers.

Twenty years' experience is at your command. Write for particulars.

Any quotation we could make to-day might be too low for to-morrow.

### Toronto Creamery Co., Limited

9 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

References—Any Banker, any Cream Shipper.





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 □ *highways & boulevards* □  
 WITH  
**CANADA'S STANDARD CAR**

Enhanced pleasure and satisfaction are attained by owners of a motor equipage embodying efficiency, comfort, beauty and economy.

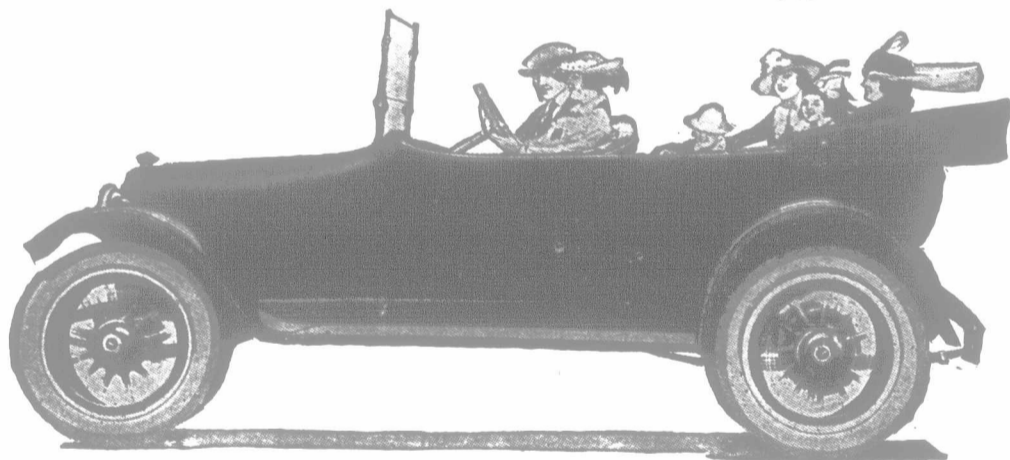
McLaughlin engineers have perfected a mechanism of maximum efficiency, around the valve-in-head motor.

McLaughlin body types for 1917 are exquisite models of our master coach builders' art.

When miles are measured by the gallon, McLaughlin gasoline economy is proved beyond argument. This fuel saving, with the McLaughlin power, speed and flexibility, has established the McLaughlin valve-in-head motor car as

**CANADA'S STANDARD CAR.**

A New McLaughlin 7-Passenger Car will be announced in January, 1917.  
 Send for description and prices on the model best suited to your needs.



Model D-6-63 a new McLaughlin Six Cylinder Touring Car, 112 in. wheelbase 41 H. P. Valve-in-head Motor. A continuation of and improvement on Model D-60.

*The McLaughlin Motor Car Co. Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.*

"I earn \$2 a day at home"

You may say that, too—if you want more income. Easy to learn. Steady work at home the year round. Write Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd. Dept. 302 F 257 College St., Toronto

When building—specify  
**MILTON BRICK**

Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.  
**MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY**  
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**S O S FURS** **Safety First**

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

**"Ship to Shubert"**

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

**A. B. SHUBERT, Inc.** Dept. C12, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

**Pear Lawn Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Improved Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks**

Two nice young dual-purpose bull calves from one month to seven from dams testing 4.01; also a choice lot of young sows of breeding age and a fine lot of boars and sows, rising four months; and a dandy lot of B. P. Rock Cockerels, all offered at selling prices.

HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene, Ont., R.R. 1

mature their new growth, and, as he said, "died of—astonishment."

This year a start was made to stock "the farm," (N. B. It is now dignified by this name), having harvested grain and ten tons of hay, and such hay—a clover stack without a weed, cut, tedded, coiled, and stacked without discoloration. The clearing is now worthy of a fence along the front, and a wire fence looks not out of place.

There is one question the pioneer would like to ask the people of Old Ontario. Where does the baled hay come from that is supplied the settlers of New Ontario? It does not merit its name, at least what he has seen; it should be baled "weeds," for it would seem to have been cut from the foulest fence corners on the dirtiest farms, at the time the majority of the weeds are at maturity.

It will not be very long before the "Clay Belt" will be infested with every bad weed. At present it is practically free, except where settlers have used the imported stuff called "hay." Hasten the day when the North country can produce enough hay for its own use!

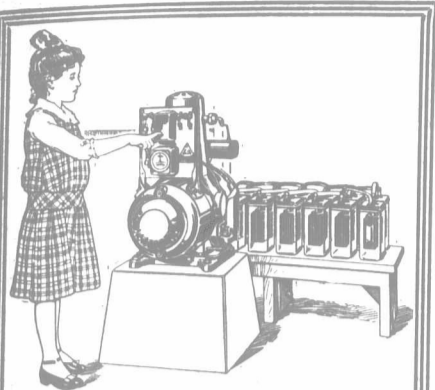
### Gossip.

The Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club are preparing for another of their successful annual sales at Tillsonburg. The third annual event will be held on Thursday, Dec. 28, and nothing is being omitted to please the purchasers who attend. Many of the great producing cows of the breed have come from this district, and the world-famed, Jean Armour family originated there. The breeders have some good stuff to offer again this year. Write to the Secretary, John McKee, Norwich, Ont., and get a catalogue describing the stock for sale, and the sires that produced them.

### A Good Year at Oakland.

One mile south, and about the same distance west from the village of Hensall, lie one hundred and fifty acres, known as "The Oakland Farm." For years Oakland Farm has, under the management of its present owners, Messrs. Jno. Elder & Son, been sending out a lot of good herd headers in young Shorthorn bulls, and much more seed grain annually than any other farm of its size in Canada. Seed grain of all kinds has, in the past ten years, gone out from Oakland to thousands of satisfied customers all over the country. At present the chief supply is oats and barley, the former being O. A. C. No. 72, and the latter O. A. C. 21. Samples will gladly be sent upon request. In emphasizing cleanliness and the all-round tidiness of the farm in general, we must not take too much space away from the Shorthorns. This end of the institution has, perhaps, for Mr. Elder, senior, more interest than any other section of the farming operations. In all, the herd consists of about twenty breeding cows, as many choice heifers and a number of extra good young bulls, making over fifty head in all, and a choice lot all through. A great many of the older breeding cows are descended from the famous old cow, "Lady Waterloo" (imp.). This has been one of the best milking strains the breed has known, notwithstanding the fact that many of their older females will weigh upwards of 1,600 lbs., and all show plenty of beef character. The younger females mentioned are mostly from these dams, as is also the majority of the young bulls offered, and these are got by the former herd sire, Scotch Grey. This sire was of straight Lady Ythan breeding, and in this one herd has proved himself one of the best breeding sires in the province to-day. Only a limited number of his heifers are for sale, but there is a good supply of young bulls by him on hand. Backed by the milking qualities of their dams and the individuality of their sire, each should be well worth considering as a herd sire. To use on these daughters of Scotch Grey which, by the way, has just recently gone to head a large herd near Owen Sound, Mr. Elder has purchased the 16-months-old bull Crown Jewel 42nd. He is a thick, choice, well-grown roan, and is got by R. & S. Nicolson's good breeding sire, Best Boy, while his dam is a choice breeding cow got by the well-known sire, Spicy Count. Although he was bid to the top price of the recent London sale, Mr. Elder was fortunate in securing him even at the price, which was well below his value. Visitors at the farm are always welcome.





**Delco-Light Products**

Alex. Pollard, London, Ont.

DEALER

Middlesex and Elgin Counties

Local Agents Wanted

**The Deacon SHIRT**

**For Your Husband**

"My wife always buys me Deacon Shirts" said a farmer the other day. They are both well satisfied. The farmer is sure of a good fit, with plenty of room for arm freedom. The wife is proud of the neat appearance and the freedom from mending and patching, and the eternal sewing on of buttons. The wear is there.

All good dealers sell Deacon Shirts.

**Deacon Shirt Company**

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and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commissions—and pay all charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada, who send their furs to us because they know they get a square deal, and receive more money for their furs. You will also. We buy more furs from trappers for cash than any other five firms in Canada. Hallam's Trapper Guide (66 pages) Hallam's Sportsmen's Catalogue Hallam's Raw Fur Quotations Hallam's Fur Sty's Book (32 pages) Sent free on request. Address as follows: **JOHN HALLAM Limited** 117 Hallam Building, Toronto

**BIG MONEY IN EGGS** Get more eggs by using **Pratt's POULTRY REGULATOR**

Tones up the egg-producing organs, prevents disease and keeps the birds healthy. Write for Free Book "Poultry Wrinkles." **Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited** 683 Claremont St., Toronto. P-5

**THE VETERINARIAN—LINSEED OIL CAKE**

A valuable book which tells you about the treatment of diseases of your live stock given FREE with a trial ton order of "Maple Leaf" Brand. Write to-day for lowest prices. **The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited** Toronto and Montreal

**Young Percheron Stallion For Sale** Dark brown, 7 months old, from imported sire and dam; at a reasonable price or would exchange for pure-bred Percheron filly. **Allan Winger, Stevensville, Welland Co., Ont.**

**Carry on the Christmas Spirit.**

BY "THE GORE."

Christmas season is here again, with its holly and mistletoe and jingling bells, its good cheer and merriment, its surprises and gifts for the old and young. The thrill of Christmas is in the air, it permeates our whole being. This old world seems full of goodness, gladness and beauty—the very snow that covers the fields and highways never seemed as pure and bright and sparkling; and the merry Christmas bells reverberate to us this mysterious thrill we so keenly feel at Christmas; and which is the nearest approach to the true brotherly and sisterly love we should always entertain for each other, being, as we are, one family on earth, children of our Father which art in Heaven, the birth of whose Son, Jesus Christ we are now commemorating. Christmas—the word being the combination of two words Christ and Mass, originally meant the celebrating of Mass in honor of Christ's birth. And while we celebrate by feasting and merry-making, by entertaining our friends, etc., we must also bear in mind the true meaning of the day and have in our hearts that feeling of devotion and adoration for Him, whose birth was celebrated centuries ago by such praise and worship and rejoicing.

This is the time of all seasons we forget our grievances and worries, we are filled with the spirit of making others happy, perhaps only by a smile and a cheery greeting or some little remembrance, not necessarily expensive, as it is not the actual money spent, but rather the spirit which accompanies the gift that is so much appreciated by the receiver. Often a Christmas card that travels across the continent from some kind friend, to greet us on Christmas morn, brings inexpressible joy to the heart; for it speaks of a friendship yet unbroken through the lapse of years, one that time and distance cannot estrange.

It is the Christ-like spirit pervading the air that makes Christmas what it is. This same spirit prompted the members of Red Cross Societies and all patriotic organizations and even individuals to send gifts across the Atlantic a few weeks ago to our brave boys in the trenches. Think of the pleasure our love and good wishes and remembrances bring to them; for a time even the horrors of the terrible war are forgotten.

This spirit is world-wide, it is manifest in every clime wherever the message of Christ has been carried. It has come down the ages since that memorable winter evening, when Joseph the Nazarene and his wife Mary came up from Galilee to Bethlehem to pay tribute to Cæsar, and as the khan or inn was already overflowing with people on like mission, they were forced to take shelter from the night air in a nearby cave which had formerly been used to shelter the flocks and herds. And in those humble and uncomfortable quarters, at the midnight hour on this star-lit night, our Saviour was born of the Virgin Mary, born in a manger, the Saviour, the Messiah, the Prince of Peace. But what rejoicing was there on this first Christmas; the shepherds left their flocks, the wise men journeyed through deserts, over mountains to pay homage to the infant King and to pour treasures at his feet. Even the angels came from Heaven to praise God, singing "Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth, peace and good-will to men." Adown the ages this Christmas song has come to us, but what a blessed old world to live in, if we could truly and sincerely sing it in our hearts every day in the year, if we donned our Christmas spirit every day.

Although not written in reference to Christmas, there are the thoughts I wish to express in the following lines:

"I would not keep my fairest thought,  
Like folded garment, laid away,  
With brodered imagines enwrought,  
Too fine for simple song to say;  
Nor own dim dreams beyond the reach  
Of outward tending use and speech.

"I would not put emotions by  
Ethereal, remote from deeds,  
Like robes in lavender that lie  
Awaiting death or bridal needs,  
But I down life's travelled way,  
Would wear my soul's best every day."

Close upon the Christmas holidays comes the death of the old year, the birth

**Foaline**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

IN BLACK AND WHITE

**Our Guarantee**  
Foaline is sold under the guarantee that the money paid for it will be refunded if the foal from the mare treated contracts Navel Disease and Joint Ill "Foaline Laboratory of Canada"

**FOALINE given to the Pregnant Mare for sixty days before she is due to foal PREVENTS NAVAL DISEASE and Joint ILL In the FOAL**

**BOOKLET FREE**  
Foaline Laboratory of Canada  
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Please send free booklet on Navel Disease and Joint Ill.  
Name .....  
Address .....

**FOALINE LABORATORY OF CANADA**  
Winnipeg, Canada.

**No More Sore Shoulders**

**EFFICIENCY**  
A watchword of many of Canada's most prosperous business houses—the dictionary says efficiency means productive of effects. Why not use VENTIPLEX HORSE PADS, thereby making your horses efficient in their drawing power?

**VENTIPLEX PADS**  
cure gall sores by removing their cause. Ventiplex pads are made of our patent Ventiplex fabric. It's soft, cool and comfortable on the horse, and easily washed when soiled.  
Your dealer will gladly supply you, and your booklet giving further information is at our office. Send us your name and address and we will forward it to you.

**The Burlington-Windsor Blanket Co.**  
TORONTO CANADA

**Ventiplex PADS**  
TRADE MARK  
Fabric Pat'd. Nov. 24, 1906.





## Protection

This simple device will protect you from anyone entering your house, barns or chicken coops.

It is small, nickel-plated, and fires a blank .22 cartridge, and can be attached to any door or window in a few minutes.

Farmers are constantly bothered by sneak-thieving, barns are set on fire, and we can protect you with our device.

### ENDORSED AND USED BY POLICE OFFICIALS

Hundreds of testimonials from the above have been received by us, including Burns and Pinkerton, the famous detectives. Originals on file at office.

No Wires or Batteries Required. ALWAYS READY FOR USE AND NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER

Very simple to instal, and can be attached by anyone. DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOUR HOUSE IS BURGLARIZED OR YOUR BARNBURNED DOWN, but write us at once to ensure the best protection ever offered the public.

Prepaid, \$1.00

HALSTEAD  
BURGLAR  
ALARM CO.,  
22 College St.,  
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Agents Wanted  
in every locality.  
Write us at once.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## WINTER TOURS

SPECIAL Fares now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return Limit, May 31, 1917  
Liberal Stop-Overs Allowed

For full information write to

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D.P.A., Union Station,  
Toronto, Ont.



## Farmers and Lumbermen

Why throw away your money to middlemen. We will furnish you, freight paid to your nearest station, this beautiful set of strong and easy running sleighs, made of the best of material. Fully guaranteed, usual price \$35.00, for \$23.00. White oak runners six feet long, two inches wide, spring steel shoeing, well painted, made to last a lifetime. Ask your neighbor about them. For 20 years the Hastings sleigh is known to be the best made, strongest, and easiest running sleigh in the market; you run no risk. Send us a P. O. money-order or your check. Address:

HASTINGS SLEIGH COMPANY  
Watford, Ont.

## Ontario Bob Sleighs

The PERFECTION is the best BOB SLEIGH made in Canada to-day. We have been making sleighs for nearly fifty years, and we know how. Write for Circular A, it's free.

The Templin Mfg. Co.  
Fergus, Ontario

of the new one with all its possibilities—a new book full of pure, clean, white sheets. Let us write on the first page our resolutions to do our utmost to carry the Christmas spirit throughout the year, and in due time it will carry us to the Better Land.

### The Tower Farm Flock.

When spending a day recently visiting a few of the breeders in the vicinity of Hillsburg, Ont., our representative called at the farm of E. Barbour & Sons, noted throughout Ontario and Quebec as the home of the Tower Farm Oxford Down flock. At present the flock is headed by the noted ram Langford Jewel 10th, champion at Toronto as a yearling in 1915. He was bred by Wm. J. P. Reading, of Langford, Lechlade, Eng., and in his present condition weighs close to 400 lbs. There are quite a number of shearing ewes and a limited number of ram lambs by this sire, which at present are the only things offered. In speaking of the high class of the entire flock it might save space to state that at Sherbrooke, Quebec, and Ottawa shows this year every first and championship, as well as ninety-six per cent. of all seconds, went to members of this flock, a record which is almost unparalleled. They are pleased to receive correspondence regarding this flock or the breed at all times.

### Aberdeen-Angus at Larkin Farms.

In both our Toronto and Ottawa show reports of the last several years, Larkin Farms' Aberdeen-Angus have figured largely in the major awards, which often included the championship ribbon. While their success in the show-ring is known to all, few have had the opportunity afforded a representative of this paper a few days ago of seeing this splendid herd at home in their own stables. Speaking of the stables we wish space would permit us to give even a short description of the plans, etc. They are, however, as modern as any in America and those that house the two hundred head of Angus afford only the small half of the stabling accommodation on the farm. Almost as much more is given over to the horses, and the 150 Jerseys and 50 Holsteins occupy fully as much or more space in the mammoth new dairy barns as the "Doddies" do in theirs. In getting back to the Aberdeen Angus and before mentioning the herd bulls, contrary to the usual custom, a few lines here regarding the breeding females will save space. Of the one hundred or more breeding females over thirty-five are imported cows. These include such noted families as Prides, Trogans, Ericas, Queen Mothers, Stumpies, Witch of Endors, etc. In nearly every case it has been Canadian-bred females from the imported cows of these families that have been winning so many championships for Mr. Larkin in the past. This year's junior and grand champion at Toronto for instance was from one of these cows and by a young son of Prince Bravo (imp.) the senior sire in service. In many respects Prince Bravo has been one of the greatest sires that has ever done service in the herd. He was bred by Jas. MacPherson of Mulbin Keith, Banffshire, Scot., and imported in 1910 by Mr. Larkin. He is a straight-bred Pride of Aberdeen and since coming to Canada has held good his Scottish reputation in the show-ring by carrying away senior and grand championship honors at Syracuse in 1911 and senior championship at Toronto again in 1914. His young son referred to above will be retained for service in the herd but there are others equally well bred and almost as good individuals that should go out soon to good herds. The other bulls advertised are by the two other bulls in service. Elm Park Beauty's Prince and Ernesto (imp.) The latter is an Erica-bred bull and was the grand champion bull at Ottawa this year, as well as the sire of Pride 13th, the junior and grand champion female at Toronto in 1916. Elm Park Beauty's Princess got by the noted sire Benton (imp.) and his dam, Elm Park Beauty 4th was a champion cow of the Canadian circuit up as late as 1914. Those in need of a young bull should remember that the offering from these sires is varied, and a line to Mr. Larkin mentioning this paper will bring full particulars. They also have at present a choice offering in Berkshires of either sex. These to include prominent winners at several of the larger Canadian shows.

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It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."  
—Ed. Rosenberg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKensie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints. Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

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## Stock Feeds that Pay

In these days of high prices and food scarcity it is a duty every stock raiser owes to his country as well as himself, to make his stock produce the utmost results. It is not the amount you feed which produces health and weight in stock but what you feed. Gardiner's preparations have won high recognition and assure results because they contain just the right medicinal and food proportions. The following preparations are highly recommended:

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#### Egg Producer Poultry Tonic

Ovatum is a compound of certain roots, herbs and barks, that marvellously aid digestion and assimilation and so prevent disease. Makes hens lay more eggs. Protects young chicks from effects of chill and cold.

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This preparation is a reliable substitute for cream, when mixed with skimmed milk it has the same food effect as pure milk. An A. 1. preparation for quick growth of calves. High in protein and several points higher in fat than any other meal offered. Develops calves, colts, lambs and little pigs.

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Sac-a-Fat is a weight-producing food as well as an unsurpassed medicinal tonic for the digestive organs. Puts the working horse in splendid trim, increasing digestion and assimilation. Produces flesh and more milk in dairy cattle. A rapid fattener for all stock.

### POULTRY SPECIALS

Our special poultry preparations come to you highly recommended. Here are a few special favorites—Gardiner's Baby Chick Food, Chick Food, Egg, Mash, Developing Food, Alfalfa Cut Clover, Beef Meal, Louse Killer. No grit or shell used in any of the foregoing.

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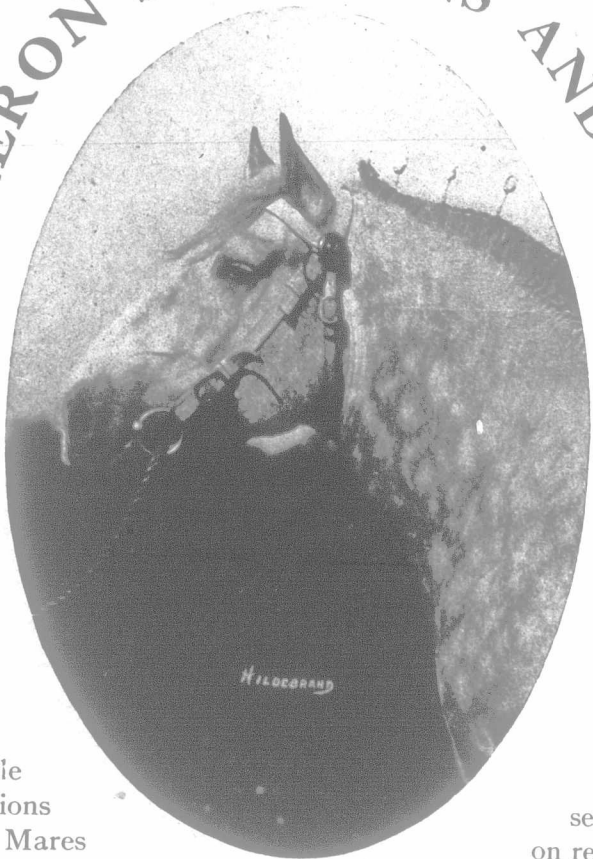
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In addition, ABSORBINE is a positive antiseptic and germicide, and when applied to all irritated surfaces, boot-chafes, sores, galls, cuts and lacerations, it kills any germs that may be present, makes the part aseptically clean and causes a healthy healing.

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**W. F. YOUNG, 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Canada**

For God, King And Country.

BY VINCENT G. PERRY.

The boys were leaving for Valcartier en route to the front. The station platform was crowded with friends, relatives and well-wishers of the boys. Every soldier seemed surrounded by loved ones. But no one lad in khaki stood quite alone; no mother clung to his neck, no sister wept on his shoulder, no sweetheart breathed words of good cheer to him, apparently he was friendless. It was Jack Vinen a Western boy who was East upon business at the beginning of the war and had enlisted with the Easterners.

"Good-bye lad, and God bless you!" cried a husky man in civilian attire as he came forward and grabbed the soldier's hand.

"Good-bye sir", sang out Jack, then he saluted as he caught sight of a Scoutmaster's badge in the civilian's button-hole.

"Scout eh, lad! Good for you! I am Scoutmaster Green of a local troop. I am down to see some of my boys off."

"I sure am a Scout sir. I joined the movement five years ago when it was in its infancy. My name is Vinen, Jack Vinen, I am from the West."

"Glad to know you Jack, but there is no time for formalities. There are some of the boys I haven't seen yet and this train is about to pull out."

The Scoutmaster started off but returned as if struck by the sudden thought of something he had neglected. Once more he clutched Jack's hand. Looking the brave boy straight in the eyes he said in an undertone, "I know it is not necessary to remind you of your Scout oath lad, I can tell to look at you that you will bring God, King and Country before all."

"I will that sir," but he was off before Jack could say more.

Over one year passed. The long training in England was supplanted by months of weary fighting Hell. The Gallant First Canadians had made a name for Canada? Jack Vinen had stood two big battles but the third proved disastrous.

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Highest Quality

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Richest Breeding

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**Elmview Stock Farm**

Registered Clydesdales and Oxford Down Sheep. Sir Gartly Gold [18025] rising 3 years, bay, 4 white legs, white face, sired by famous champion, Baron Gartly (imp.) [4789] (11601), dam Ruby Queen (22153), by Lord Watson (imp.) [6615] (12659), he by Moncrieff Marquis (imp.) (9953). Prize ram and ewe lambs, sired by imp. stock. BRUCE A. MCKINNON, Hillsburg, C.P.R.

Along the front held by the Canadians the Huns were forcing the British gradually back. Reinforcements would relieve the situation but the delay was causing fearful loss of life. The order to evacuate the trench had been passed along the line. Jack was making his way back through a communication trench when a voice, rising above the din, yelled in his ear. "Colonel Oliver has fallen! My God, Look!! His body is suspended on that barbed wire!! His arm moves!! He lives!!!!"

Jack did not wait to hear more. He only knew that his beloved colonel was in great danger, probably he was dead. He made his way back to the front trench, crawled on his stomach to the barbed-wire entanglement, bullets and shrapnel were hissing all about him. After a few seconds—hours to Jack—he reached the goal, raised himself, secured the unconscious body and started on the backward crawl. The communication trench was reached, willing hands relieved him of his precious burden. In the excitement nobody noticed the hero fall. A bullet had "winged" him on the backward crawl. The Germans took the trench.

When Jack regained consciousness two weeks later, he was in a German hospital, a prisoner. One arm was gone.

Recovered, Jack was removed to a German detention camp. A fresh batch of prisoners was brought in daily. It was from new arrivals that he got English papers. It was with surprise and pride he read of his own heroic action featured in most of them. He discovered he was the hero of the hour and a Victoria Cross awaited him.

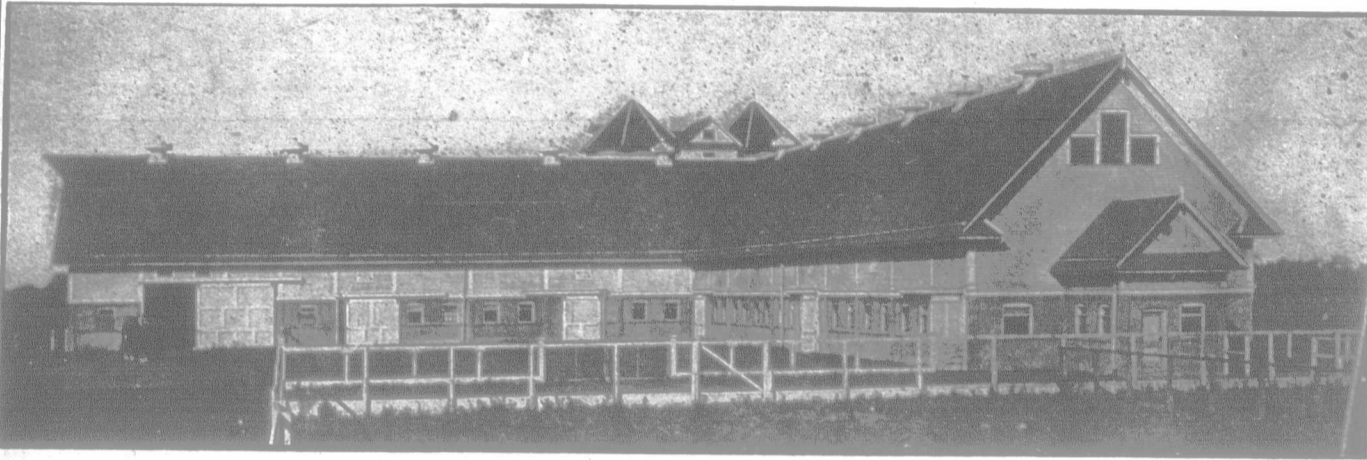
Jack's knowledge of surveying was instrumental in having him accompany another prisoner with a party of Germans to do some road work ten miles away. The other man was a Canadian also. The work was completed before dusk. Most of the party of Germans lived in the vicinity. The boys were left under a guard of two while the others made for their homes.

The Canadians knew it would be useless to attempt escape. Their guards were armed while they had no weapon of any kind. They threw themselves



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## Aberdeen-Angus



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Descriptions and pedigrees forwarded upon request.

Visitors are welcome, and if desired, will be met at Queenston, which is easily reached by trolley from Niagara Falls.

ALSO

**Berkshire Swine**  
**Shropshire and Southdown Sheep**

**LARKIN FARMS**  
Queenston, Ontario



### That Boy of Yours

What's to become of the lad in case you should die suddenly? Will he, at fourteen or earlier, be forced out into the world to earn a living?

Or will you make sure that he gets a proper start in life? You can do it, whether you live or die, by means of an Imperial Endowment policy.

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by the roadside some rods from the Germans. The latter, seemingly ignoring their prisoners, followed suit. Suddenly out of the dark sky Jack caught sight of a flash as if from an electric torch. He felt for his own flashlight and flashed back. A message in Morse followed. Jack's quick brain read: "I am an English aviator. Have been in vicinity all day. Can rescue one but the other must remain. Keep your distance from the guards I am going to kill them."

Jack could hardly restrain from shouting back a reply. He signalled back O. K. At first his companion would not believe that rescue was at hand, but he finally was made to understand. They drew lots by means of a broken match to ascertain the man to go. Jack won.

How his heart swelled as he thought of the home-coming. Wouldn't he be proud to receive the Victoria Cross. He could picture the welcome at the station at home. Mother and Mary would be the first to grab his hand. Two sharp revolver shots interrupted his line of thought. The guards did not move; they were dead.

The buzz of a motor sounded close at hand. The aviator alighted.

"Now then who is going?" The tone was brisk and meant business.

A sob escaped the lips of Jack's companion.

"The other fellow," cried Jack without a moment's hesitation. "He is whole while I have lost an arm. What good would I be to the Empire?"

In vain did the other remonstrate. Jack was firm. The aviator urged speed. The machine finally started away. Jack was left alone.

"Thank God I remembered Scoutmaster Green's last words" he sobbed as he sank unconscious to the ground.

Of course he was found, charged with killing his guards and aiding a prisoner's escape, court-martialled and sentenced to be shot.

As he stood with back against a wall, blindfolded and facing a firing squad, Jack placed his thumb over the little finger and counted the three remaining fingers over in his mind saying after each finger in turn, "For God, For King, For Country."

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### About Crops and Fertilizers.

1. Kindly state what is the right amount of rye to sow per acre.
2. Can alfalfa be sown with a nurse crop of rye during the last two weeks of August and give good results?
3. At what stage should red clover be plowed under to obtain best results?
4. When sweet clover is used for fertilizer, is it sown in fall or spring?
5. Could basic slag or similar fertilizer be profitably applied to three-year-old meadows? If so, when and how?

E. G. L.

Ans.—1. About three-quarters of a bushel.

2. The season mentioned is rather late to sow alfalfa. It is quite likely to winter-kill with so short a start.

3. To obtain the best results from red clover, it would be well to first take off a cutting of hay and then plow down the aftergrowth. If it is sown for green manure only, plow it under when it will afford the most humus, which is usually about the time it begins to blossom, or a little before.

4. Usually in the spring.

5. Only under peculiar circumstances do we consider three-year-old meadows profitable at all. Two years is usually long enough to leave a field in grass. This will make a four or five-year rotation. While basic slag and similar fertilizers can profitably be applied to pastures of this age, we do not consider it good policy to leave the regular fields in grass to be cut for hay and fertilize them thus. Under conditions where it is necessary to leave these meadows until they become so old, no doubt some fertilization would be profitable. Either fall or spring, according to the nature of the fertilizer, would be the season at which it should be applied.

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Present Offering: Two Imported mares eight years old, 1 stallion rising five, two 1916 colts about six months old, 1 filly, 1 entire. Write for further particulars. Come and see.

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COTTON SEED MEAL  
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Get a high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 3-yr.-old heifers.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Several choice young bulls from the imported sire "Pradamere" for sale. Apply A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont. 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury, G. TR.

## Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Distant From School.

Has a person living six miles from a school to pay taxes to it?

Nipissing, Ontario. T. A.

Ans.—The statutory provision in point is: "A person whose place of residence is distant or more than three miles by the nearest public highway from the school of the section, shall be exempt from all rates for school purposes unless a child of such person attends such school; but this exemption shall not apply to lands liable to taxation owned by such person within such distance, nor to the lands of non-residents, nor to the lands of residents in the section who have no children of school age." R. S. O., 1914, chap. 266, sec. 32 (5).

#### Tonic for Horse.

What do you recommend for putting a young horse, that has worked hard and is unthrifty, in good condition?

E. N. F.

Ans.—If the horse is not eating well it is advisable to first have his teeth dressed, then give a tablespoonful of the following, three times daily, viz: Equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. The horse requires to be fed well and given regular exercise. Good, well-cured clover hay makes very good roughage and there is no better grain than oats. A little bran and linseed meal might profitably be added to the grain, as they both have a tendency to put the system in good condition. An occasional feed of boiled oats is often advisable.

#### Veterinary.

##### Throat Trouble.

I have a two-year-old filly. When nursing her dam some of the milk would run out of her nostrils. She has occasionally discharged food and water this way ever since. There appears to be some obstruction in her nose.

D. McG.

Ans.—The trouble is not in her nostrils. There is an inability to swallow, which appears to be congenital. There may be some malformation of the throat. If this be so, nothing can be done. The trouble may be due to a growth in the throat, which might be removed by a veterinarian. It would be well to have her examined by a veterinarian. The administration of medicines will do no good.

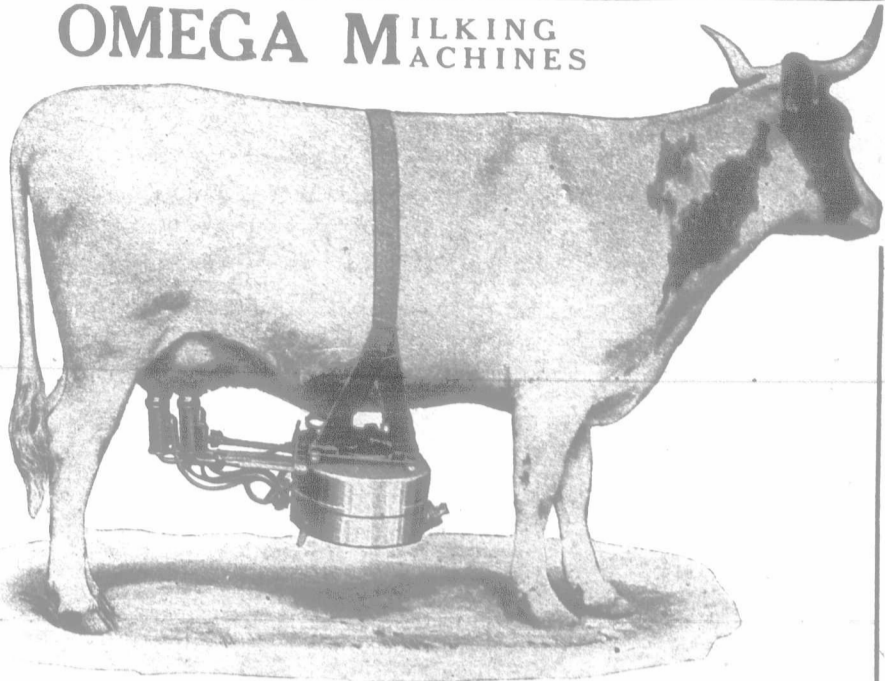
##### Unthrifty Horse.

Early last winter my driver developed an enormous appetite. It seemed impossible to feed him sufficient to satisfy him. Towards spring he became thin. I turned him out on grass, but he continued to lose flesh. I then brought him to the stable and treated for worms without success. His teeth are in good order. He is no use on the roads and has no life.

W. H. S.

Ans.—Make sure that his teeth are in good condition. Do not take the opinion of any but a veterinarian in this particular. If they are we cannot but decide that he has worms. Mix 3 oz. each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and 1 1/2 oz. calomel. Make into 24 powders, give him a powder every night and morning. After the last has been taken give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and allow him to rest until his bowels regain their normal condition after purgation.

## OMEGA MILKING MACHINES



### Omega Milks Fast and Clean

No Tainted Milk. No Rubber Connections

The Omega milking machine draws the milk from the teats by a gentle alternating motion similar to hand action, and conducts it to the pail through short, stiff, transparent, celluloid tubes. The pail and the teat-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The pail cannot be knocked over, and the milk spilled, and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up straw or manure. The Omega is

### Sanitary, Efficient, and Easily Cleaned

There are no corners and no rubber tubes to harbor fermenting particles of milk in the Omega. The Omega has few parts, and is as easily and quickly cleaned as a milking pail. At official government tests the Omega was the only machine that milked faster and cleaner than by hand. The Omega in a 17-day test on 10 cows, compared with the 17 previous days, increased the total amount of milk given, by 3%. This test was conducted by Prof. Leitch of O.A.C., Guelph.

### Users Prize the Omega

Mr. R.R. Ness, of Howick, Que., the noted breeder and importer of Ayrshire cattle (whose cow is shown above) writes us, regarding the Omega as follows:—"In my opinion it is the greatest boon which has ever struck our country, in the interest of the Dairy Farmer. This machine in my mind, eliminates all the troubles and objections found in other milkers which I have had the privilege of seeing. It certainly has all other machines beaten, in point of cleanliness, with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back, never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held, insuring the most cleanly way of milking known to-day."

The Health Departments of some large cities demand the use of Omega milking machines, (and them only) as they supply milk with a minimum bacterial count. Learn more about the Omega.

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for free booklet which fully describes the Omega and its wonderful records.

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MEMPHIS TENNESSEE F. W. BRODE & CO. Branch Office: DALLAS, TEX. Established 1875

Pioneers in Cotton Seed Meal—It is Our Specialty We Can Quote You to Your Station

## FARMERS AND OTHERS!

Write for illustrated circular and price list of our Steel Wagon Wheels and Steel Wheel Truck Wagons



Our wheels are made to fit any axle or skein. We quote price, freight prepaid to your nearest station anywhere in Canada. Place your order now, and be sure of the wheels when you want to use them. Will send free, with circular, chart showing how to take measurements correctly. Our prices are low.

THE COOKE METAL WHEEL CO., 19 West St., Orillia, Ont.

## ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

Forest Farm Aberdeen-Angus Special Christmas offering. A few young bulls sired by Victor of Oakville, a son of the noted bull Victor of Glencairn (imp.). Also a few females exceptionally well bred. Write, or come and see them.

ALEX. MCKINNON & SONS, Hillsburg, Ont.

## ROYAL BREEDING SCOTCH SHORTHORNS HIGH-CLASS TYPE

of high-class, fashionably bred Scotch Shorthorns in calf to Sittyton Sultan's Dale, a Mina-bred son of Avondale, dam by Whitehall Sultan, is of interest, come and examine my offering.

A. J. HOWDEN, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R.

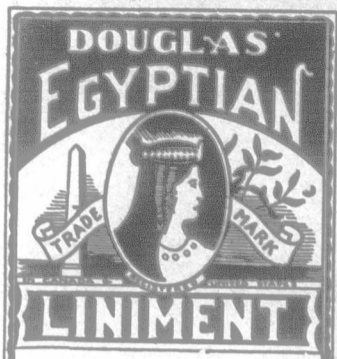
## IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Cows and heifers in calf, or with calf at foot. Yearling bulls and bull calves. One of the best importations of the year. You will be surprised when you see them.

WILL A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ontario



**DOUGLAS EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**



**Cures Chilblains and Frostbites**

For Sale Everywhere

DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS. MARIETTE, ONTARIO

**Kendall's Spavin Cure**  
The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to

**Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY**  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont 117

**Heaves CURED**

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid.

Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of Price.

**Scratches Disappeared**  
Gentlemen:—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared. Geo. A. Miles, Oxville, Alta.

Full information in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a Free Copy

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
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**Cotton-Seed Meal**

Oil-Cake Meal Calf Meal  
Gluten Meal  
Brewers' Dried Grains  
Corn Meal Feeding Tankage  
Shorts Bran Poultry Feeds

Write for prices to-day

We are buyers of Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Goosewheat, Corn, Beans, Hay, Straw, Etc.

**Crampsey & Kelly**  
Dovercourt Road Toronto, Ont.

**RAW BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING FURS**

Mink, Beaver, Skunk, Weasel, Coon, Lynx, Muskrat, Fox or Wolf—Biggest money is made by shipping to us. We pay all express charges, and refund postage on mail shipments. Write for our fur market report and price list, sent FREE.

**CONSOLIDATED FUR CORPORATION**  
Dept. 35 168 King St. East, TORONTO

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Buying Dressed Lumber.**  
I bought lumber for a silo this fall. It was tongued and grooved stuff and dressed on both sides. The pieces measured exactly 5 1/2 inches in width by 1 1/2 inches thick. When the bill for the lumber came, the stuff was billed as 2 x 6. Do I have to pay for that extra half inch in thickness? Is that the way lumber is ordinarily sold? If it was reckoned at 1 1/2 inches thick it would make a difference of about \$20.00 in the cost. W. A. P.

Ans.—Lumber to be dressed is usually measured before it is put through the planer. Practically one-half inch in thickness will be lost by dressing it on both sides.

**Warts on Teats.**  
A young cow has clusters of great seedy looking warts on her teats. They have been there for two or three months. What causes them? What will remove them? M. D.

Ans.—It is not uncommon for a bunch of warts to appear without appreciable cause, and very often they disappear without treatment. They can best be removed when the cow is dry. If they have long slim necks they may be clipped off with the shears, and a little carbolic acid solution, one part of the acid to twenty of water, used on the wounds, will deaden and heal them. The large-based warts may be touched daily with a pencil of silver nitrate, or with butter or antimony, carefully applied with a feather. Always be careful not to overdo it as there is danger of making a trou' esome sore.

**Supply of Straw.**  
I live on 100 acres of land and have about 60 tons of straw. I have only enough stock to use about half of it. Would you advise me to sell the straw and buy fertilizer? The land is clay. F. W. L.

Not knowing local conditions this is a difficult question to answer owing to the numerous factors which must be considered. The price of straw, the cost of fertilizer, and the condition of the land will all have to be taken into consideration. Very few farms contain sufficient humus to produce maximum crops, and straw is one way of adding humus. However, if the soil contains a large amount of this valuable substance, but is believed to be lacking in some of the constituents which can be supplied by applying commercial fertilizer, it might be advisable to dispose of some of the surplus straw, provided the fertilizer which will furnish what the land requires can be purchased at a reasonable price. Although as a rule it is poor policy to sell straw off the farm there may be a few exceptions. It is doubtful if the average farm can get too much farm manure, or straw, applied to it. The man with his farm in good heart may be justified in selling a little straw but it is usually the best policy to use it on the farm.

**Worms—Fistula.**  
What remedies do you recommend for worms in horses, and for fistula?

Ans.—For a horse affected with worms, take one and one-half ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic and one ounce of calomel. Mix and make into twelve powders and give a powder night and morning in damp food, or mixed with a little water as a drench. Feed a little bran. Eight or ten hours after giving the last powder give a purgative of eight drams Barbadoes aloes and two drams of ginger. For a mare in foal give one and one-half pints of linseed oil, instead of the aloes. Feed bran only until purgation commences and do not work the horse until the bowels regain a normal condition. The horse can be worked in the usual manner while the powders are being administered.

A fistula is difficult to treat. It should be lanced at the bottom to allow the pus to escape, then all the sinuses should be probed and opened up to their whole extent. In some cases the bone is diseased and has to be scraped. It will require a veterinarian to operate. The wound must be kept clean and dressed three times daily with a good antiseptic. It frequently takes from four to twelve months to effect a permanent cure. In many cases it is necessary to have two or more operations, as fresh sinuses usually develop.




**Weldwood Farm**  
Breeders of  
**Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS**  
Yorkshire Swine  
and White Wyandotte Poultry

Stock of all ages for sale. Address:  
**Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario**

**HINMAN MILKERS**  
Will Pay for Themselves Before Spring

**HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER**



Because they save where the only saving is possible in the dairy. You can't save on feed without losing milk yield, but **You Can Save on Hand Labor.**

A 3-unit HINMAN MILKER costs less than board and pay for one hired man for six months.

No gauge to adjust.  
No springs to fuss.  
No pipes to rust.  
No tank to bust.

Explained in FREE Booklet "H."

**H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.**  
Sole Manufacturers for Canada Under HINMAN Patents

OUR PRICE LIST will be ready about NOV. 1ST. Write for a copy. We pay express or postage charges on all shipments. PROMPT RETURNS.

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AND GINSENG

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front Street East, TORONTO

**Shorthorns, Shrops., Clydes.**  
Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont.  
Brooklin, G. T. R., and C. N. R., Myrtle, C. P. R.

If you want a good young bull, a promising Stal-lion colt, or a young cow or heifer of Scotch breed-ing and beef type, having dams eligible or good enough for R.O.P. Come, see, and satisfy yourself and please the owner. Prices reasonable, that they may be sold. Visitors welcome.

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offering  
bull, and  
his sire'



" To the true student of pedigree and every lover of the breed "

# SHORTHORNS

Characteristic, robust, and belonging to the tribes that have made the breed famous—Princess Royals, Wimples, Rosebuds, Secrets, Kiblean Beauties, Nonpareils, Augustas, Mysies, Victorias and Orange Blossoms.



A WINNING CALF HERD OF 1916

For two years we have won first on every Breeder's Young Herd competed for East and West.

We have an excellent lot of bulls and females for sale. Out of Champions, by Champions, and Champions.

A. F. & G. AULD, A. GORDON AULD (Owner)

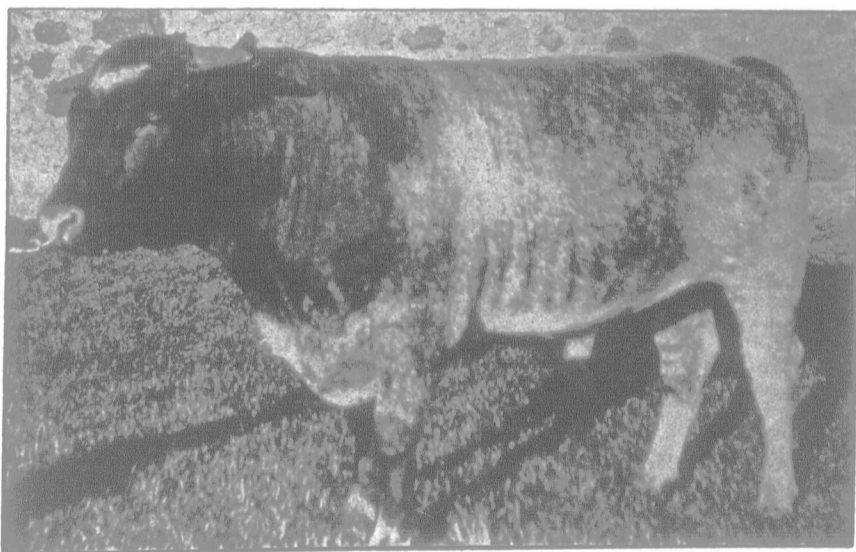
R. 2, Guelph, Ont. Arkell Station

## Some Choice Breeding in Holsteins.

To get the best results from breeding live stock, let it be either pure breeds or grades a certain amount of business methods must be applied to the work the same as in any other commercial proposition. A short visit to the farm of R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, Ont., who is a past president of the Holstein-Friesian Association was sufficient to show a representative of this paper that Mr. Hicks' success as a breeder of pure-bred Holsteins did not come to him by chance. Depth, uniformity in type, combined with good pedigrees were his ideals when selecting his foundation females, and the further selection of good sires is no doubt the only secret of his success, both in official records for production and individuality in the show ring. Few herds have a better list of seven and thirty-day records and his winnings at Toronto and elsewhere have often appeared in our press reports of the past several years.

The senior sire in service for the past several years and until recently has been Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, a noted son of the great King Segis and the 33.30-lb. cow Blanche Lyons DeKol. This breeding is so well known it needs very little comment. Mr. Hicks was fortunate in getting a large percentage of daughters from this bull to mate with these. The present sire May Echo Champion was purchased early in 1915 and the four bull calves now advertised are his first to be offered. In breeding he is a full brother to the great May Echo Sylvia, the world's record milk producer, she giving 152.1 lbs. in one day, 1,005.8 lbs. in 7 days, 4196.9 lbs. in 30 days and 12,899.8 lbs. in 100 days and holding all world's records from one to one hundred days. This breeding should interest any of our readers who are in search of a young bull, and as one of these mentioned is from a 24-lb. junior 3-year-old and another from a 17-lb. 2-year-old, they should be eligible for the best of record herds. Other bulls by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis are in the offering. One of these is a 23-months bull, and the combined records of his dam, his sire's dam and his sire's dam's full

## Spruce Glen Farm Shorthorns



PRINCE IMPERIAL -101977-

### Herd Established 25 Years

This herd, numbering sixty head, was never so strong as at present. It is made up largely of Bruce Fames, Florences, Minas and Emilys, daughters of the great imported bulls, Cyclone, Lord Rosebery, Royal Archer, Choice Koral and sons of imported bulls—Bromwell by Premier Earl, Lord William, a grandson of Indian Chief, Lord Cecil by Lord Kintore, and Earl Derby by Derby (imp.).

The present offering consists of five young bulls from 8 to 15 months old, sired by the stock bull in service, Royal Red Blood by Blood Royal (imp.). Royal Red Blood is a high-class show bull and is leaving many prizewinners. This is a rare opportunity to get a herd header. Some of the females may interest you. Call and see the herd.

Write for further particulars to:

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - - DUNDALK, ONTARIO

## SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

Have sold all the Shropshires I can spare this season. Present offering in Shorthorns—ten really choice young bulls, sired by Broadhooks, Golden Fame =50018= Imp. and out of such noted families as Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Stamfords, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls and Charming Gems, ranging from 9 to 16 months old. All good reds and roans.

sister average 30 lbs. of butter fat in 7 days.

### Spruce Glen Shorthorns.

The 734-acre Spruce Glen Farm, owned by James McPherson & Sons, is situated in the county of Grey, five miles from the village of Dundalk on the Owen Sound line of the C. P. R. Regarding the Spruce Glen Shorthorns the proprietors write:

"We have been breeding Shorthorns for 25 years, our original foundation stock all being purchased from the late Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood. The herd, now 60 strong, is made up of Bruce Fames, Florences, Minas and Emilys; they are daughters of Imp. Cyclone, Imp. Lord Roseberry, Imp. Royal Archer, Imp. Choice Koral; the Crimson Flower-bred Bromwell by Imp. Premier Earl; the Dairy-Maid-bred Lord William, a grandson of Imp. Indian Chief; the Cecilia-bred Lord Cecil, a son of Imp. Lord Kintore; the Bessie-bred Earl Derby, a son of Imp. Derby; the present stock bull, Royal Red Blood, a son of Imp. Blood Royal and out of Imp. Red Rose, and Earl Derby 2nd, five years old, which is a very high-class show bull and good tempered. We have five young bulls for sale from 8 to 15 months old.

"Our cattle have won prizes at the Fat Stock Shows, Guelph, Toronto, and Ottawa. In 1914 a steer of our breeding, a pure-bred out of Mina Koral =72456= and got by Earl Derby =59595=, got in the class for 2 years and under 3, at Guelph and first in Toronto. He was shown by Mr. Barber, of Guelph. The same steer won second at Ottawa, 1914, when shown by Pritchard Brothers, Fergus. At Guelph the same year two grade steers of our breeding, Jack and Bob, won second and third, and the same year we showed a pure-bred steer, two years old, at Guelph in the Amateur Class. His sire was Royal Red Blood =77521=, dam Cherry =87668=. He won first and got the county of Grey prize of \$25.00, and he won fourth in the two-year-and-under-three class. In all he won \$60.00 in prizes.



## Farm Account Book Free

**B**USINESS farming puts money in the bank. Use our Farm Account Book—know just what you are making. Simply arranged—64 pages, for pen or pencil. Workmen's Time Sheet and Wage Table save a world of bother.

### Bickmore's Gall Cure

is the standard remedy for bruises, cuts, rope burns or any wounds on horses or cattle. Cures collar and saddle galls while the horse works—no lost time. Fine for curing sore teats in cows. Heals mange and other skin diseases. Note the work-horse trade mark—found only on the genuine—accept no substitute. At your dealer's or direct from us.

Send today for Account Book and sample—both free. Now is the time to start your 1917 accounts. Address,



## HYLO SILO

Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful

THE HYLO SILO is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors, adjustable without hammer or wrench. Made of Guaranteed Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Built to last a life-time. Stands rigid when empty.

Write for prices and catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Gibson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 49 York St. Guelph (4)



## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE SHORTHORN BULL

Royal Warrant Imp. = 86056 = (113205)

Rosebud-bred son of the great Newton Crystal. Photo and extended pedigree sent.

**H. M. VANDERLIP**  
Elmhurst Stock Farm Route 1  
Brantford, Ontario

## Glenfoyle Shorthorns

Large selections in females, all ages, bred from the best dual-purpose families. One extra choice fifteen-months bull, some younger ones coming on. Priced well worth the money.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

## 1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1916 SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

A few sheep left for sale. Also 2 roan bull calves, 12 months. Quality and breeding first-class. Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandeboye, R.R. 1 The Farm is one mile west of Lucan Crossing, G.T.R.

Scotch Shorthorns & Yorkshire Pigs. We have lately purchased, to head our herd, the promising young bull, Escana Star = 103953 = an Orange Blossom-bred scion of Right Sort, Imp. We are offering five choice young bulls, Roan Ladys and Kiblean Beautys; also Yorkshire sows from four and six months old. Arch'd. McKinnon, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. Hillsburgh or Alton Stations, L.-D. Phone.

**Brownlee Shorthorns.** Offers a choice lot of young bulls ranging in ages up to nine months and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, R.R. 4, Ayr Sta., G.T.R.

**MARDELLA SHORTHORNS**  
Bulls, cows, heifers. Have size, quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. Have great milkers and beefers. Glad to have you see them, or write—Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. No. 3

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS**  
Plaster Hill Herd—Five young bulls, seven to fifteen months old. A number of cows in our herd with high records. Visitors always welcome. F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont.

## Lessons of the Year in Canadian Agriculture.

Prince Edward Island.

BY W. R. REEK.

This has been a banner year for P. E. Island. The spring was favorable, the crops received an early start, the summer was warm, growth was excellent, and the frosts did not appear until very late and everything was safely gathered in.

However, conditions might have been more favorable if a few details had received proper attention. Viz.: 1, treatment of oats for smut, and potatoes for blight; 2, cultivation against weeds; 3, drainage of low lands; 4, marketing of small fruits; 5, feeding of live stock.

Many fields of oats would have yielded much more had the seed been treated for smut. The value of such work could not be more strongly in evidence than upon the Island this year. The potato crop promised a very large yield and was a good average crop, but the ultimate results from many fields were disappointing. Late blight secured a foothold and spraying was neglected.

Weeds have flourished, but more especially did the sow thistle make itself prominent. Better cultivation and proper rotations are necessary immediately, or many of the weeds now under reasonable control will gain ascendancy.

Though the precipitation was evenly distributed throughout the season, the rains in June destroyed many fields of grain in the lower-lying portions. Surface and proper underdrainage is the only antidote, and will be within the reach of every farmer next season.

Small fruits, but more especially strawberries, are grown for export. Consumers require the berries to be well packed and delivered in good condition. Many of our growers have realized the necessity of organization in order that they may co-operate instead of antagonize one another during the marketing season; they have learned that every crate of berries must be standard if the markets are to be maintained. Berries must be placed upon the market in a business-like way rather than by using antiquated or questionable methods.

Prices are high for all classes of produce, but particularly is this true of the live-stock products. Pork is at a high-water mark; lambs and wool are scarce and very dear, and good beef is now rare upon P. E. Island markets owing to the impossibility to purchase. Butter and cheese are becoming luxuries. The basis of a large output of the live-stock products depends absolutely upon the numbers and quality of the live stock and upon the care given them by the farmer. Probably never before has the demand for feeds been so active. People are realizing that live stock must be properly fed or the returns are bound to be negative.

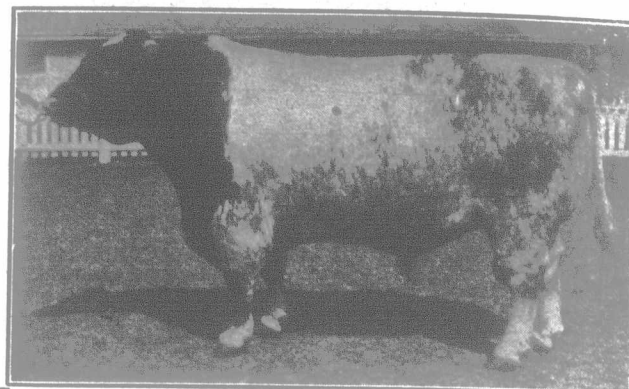
Probably one of the most important lessons learned is that we are producing and marketing in competition with other parts, and that to do so successfully we have to study their wants, their demands, and then to emphasize quality, or be a loser in the race for markets. Quality in our cheese this year has satisfied our buyers who one year ago complained bitterly; quality in our butter has opened the Montreal market again, which had been closed to our product for seventeen years. Quality in P. E. Island eggs is producing a steady demand at satisfactory prices. Production of high-class products in larger quantities has received a decided impetus.

That we are a part of a great economic organization, that we must study outside conditions carefully, that our progress must necessarily be linked up with the progress of others, and that our standards of excellence must conform with those set up in the large markets, is recognized more clearly now than at any previous period.

Nova Scotia.

BY M. CUMMING.

In the long run, it's the man who sticks, for the most part, to his definite program who wins out in the farming game. A few years ago, low prices for wool and only moderate prices for mutton led most farmers to become indifferent about sheep. Consequently, they magnified the difficulties of sheep husbandry and let the sheep go. Many would like to have these golden-hoofed animals back again,



GAINFORD MARQUIS —IMP.—  
CANADA'S GREATEST SHORTHORN SIRE

## SALEM SHORTHORNS

We have at present a real Christmas offering in extra well-bred young bulls and a few choice females. The bulls are the best lot we ever offered. Several are by our undefeated herd sire, Gainford Marquis; others are by his illustrious son, Gainford Select. Two are by the noted champion, Browndale, while several others are by the good breeding bull, Oakland Star. If you are in need of a herd sire we would like to have you see these. Our females, too, are bred along these same lines. They are right individuals. They are bred right and will be sold right. Visitors welcome.

J.A. WATT, Salem Stock Farm, ELORA, ONT.

## ROBERT MILLER PAYS THE FREIGHT

I have now ready for sale some extra choice young bulls of gilt-edged breeding, some young bulls bred from the best milking Shorthorns known to me, and of good form as well. I have some young cows and a lot of heifers, all that are old enough are in calf to great sires, amongst them some of the best in both breeding and form that I have ever had.

I have several cows that have made wonderful records, others are in the making; will spare a few of them if desired, two cows in the lot are making records of over 13,000 lbs. milk that is rich in butter-fat. These cows are well bred and they are the ideal dual-purpose type. The bulls are bred from them and their sisters.

Write for what you want and you will get an immediate reply with full particulars. Stouffville, Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station. I live near Station.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

## Imported Shorthorns

J. A. & H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

40 more imported Shorthorns have arrived home from quarantine. We now have 18 heifers in calf and 19 cows with calves at foot, also a few good imported bulls. They are all good individuals and represent the choicest breeding. We can meet visitors at Burlington Jct. at any time if notified.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES & OXFORD DOWNS

Our Shorthorns are of the most noted Scotch families and the Scotch (imp.) bulls, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =, and Royal Bruce (imp.) = 80283 = have been used in succession. Two choice bulls of breeding age and heifers for sale. Also sheep and swine.

Erin Station, C.P.R. L.-D. Phone GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, ONT., R.R. 1

## Several Choice Shorthorn Bulls

Two are of breeding age while the others are May and June calves. All are sired by the noted Lavender-bred bull, Senator Lavender. We never had a better lot and would like you to see them. Visitors welcome. JNO. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

## PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Special Offering—Several young bulls from 7 to 16 months, sired by Loyal Scot (Imp.) and from our best breeding females. You will like these, and we could also spare a few choice females bred to the same sire. GEO. AMOS AND SONS, Moffat, Ont. (11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.)

## GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality. Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

## Oakland Shorthorns

John Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

51 to select from. 20 breeding cows and as many choice heifers, many of them bred, also a lot of choice young bulls, all of the dual-purpose strain. All sired by choice bulls and registered and offered at prices to live and let live.

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONT. Phone and telegraph via Ayr.

but high such field ago, the that it h quently This year crop in a precedent small. T in forme and his classes o harvest t the poorer Two year and the will win Every making making September stock, but who did oats and turnips, c cows go d prices to next year soiling cr One of sprayed t with Bore not only a bigger joining th and on w and the lower. N been obtai next year The pri gone up, part of far cost of fee Each year 1916, that improved ample, th give 8,000 as at pres Finally t crisis arise business in is concern business m the Prime



# Livingston Brand Oil Cake Meal

The Best Results in the Feeding of All Live Stock are Obtained When Our Pure, Old Process, Linseed Oil Cake is Used.



Absolutely Safe For Feeding to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, etc.

INCREASES the Richness of Milk and Cream

**Linseed Meal**

**Flax Seed**

OIL CAKE IN FINE GROUND, COARSE GROUND AND PEA SIZE GRINDINGS

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

**THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED**  
 BADEN, ONTARIO MONTREAL, QUE.  
*Manufacturers of Pure Flax Seed Products*

but high prices prevent them. So also with such field crops as potatoes. Two years ago, the crop realized such low prices that it barely paid its way, and consequently many reduced their acreage. This year potatoes are a magnificent crop in Nova Scotia and prices are unprecedentedly high, but the acreage is too small. The man who, despite low prices in former years, has stuck to his sheep and his potatoes, and other crops and classes of live stock too, is reaping his harvest this year. Just now horses are the poorest paying live stock on the farm. Two years hence there may be a change, and the man who has stuck to his horses will win out.

Every year illustrates the value of making provision for the August and September and October feeding of live stock, but 1916 was a "clincher." Those who did not have peas and oats or peas, oats and vetches, or corn, or rape, or fall turnips, or silage had to either let their cows go down this year, or else pay winter prices to keep them up. Don't be caught next year. Have an acre or more of soiling crops.

One of our District Representatives sprayed two-thirds of a field of potatoes with Bordeaux mixture, and there were not only no rotten potatoes, but there was a bigger relative yield than on the adjoining third where no spray was used and on which nearly 40 per cent. rotted and the total yield was considerably lower. Nearly as striking results have been obtained from fruit spraying. Spray next year whatever happens.

The price for live-stock products has gone up, and with it the desire on the part of farmers to produce more. But the cost of feeds and labor has also climbed. Each year illustrates, but none more than 1916, that the solution lies largely in the improved cow—the dairy cow, for example, that under ordinary feeding will give 8,000 lbs. of milk annually instead of as at present, 3,500 lbs.

Finally the year has shown that, when a crisis arises, farming is the safe foundation business in the success of which everyone is concerned—the farmer himself, the business man, the banker and right up to the Prime Minister and even the Governor

## ROSEDALE FARM SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

### 15 Shorthorn Bulls 15

10 Imported, 5 Canadian-Scotch bulls, reds and roans, of the best families obtainable. Rich in Duthie breeding, representing such families as Augustas, Duchess of Glosters, Maid Promises, Clarets, Marr Goldies, Golden Drops, Roan Ladys, Minas, Clementinas and others.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston P.O., Ontario, Box 75  
 Telephone, Telegraph. Eight miles West of Toronto.

## Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

We are offering the most select lot of young Scotch Shorthorn bulls we ever bred. On blood lines they represent such well-known and good-doing strains as the Marr Roan Ladys, Clarets, Stamfords, Wimples and Marthas, at the head of which is the heavy and even-fleshed bull Escana Ringleader, winner of the first-prize as senior calf at Toronto and London. Escana Ringleader is a great bull and a great sire, and seldom indeed can there be seen so choice a lot of young bulls as we have for sale at present. Among the young bulls is a splendid 10-months-old roan Stamford, dam by the noted sire Proud Monarch and granddam by Royal Victor, one of the best sons of the great Royal Sailor. This is a bull of rare merit. Another thick, choice one is a roan Lady, sired by the Claret-bred bull Clan Alpin 2nd, dam by Proud Monarch. Something particularly nice is found in a dark red, 9-months-old, Martha-bred one by the stock bull, and dam by imp. Jilts Victor. This fellow should make a high-class show bull. Another Martha-bred one is a roan, 10 months old, by the stock bull, dam by Proud Monarch, granddam by imp. Jilts Victor, a right good one. Still another is a roan yearling Claret by the stock bull, dam by Proud Monarch. Other two are both white yearlings and both Clarets, one by the stock bull, the other by Proud Monarch.

These are an extra well-fleshed lot and in choice condition. You are invited to inspect this offering.

F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

## SHORTHORN BULLS—SHORTHORN FEMALES

A HERD THAT YOU WILL LIKE

You will like our females; you will like the breeding and you will like the sires that have been used on these in the past year. Right Sort (Imp.), Banham (Imp.), Newcom Friar (Imp.), Lytton Selection Escana Champion—these bulls have been used in the past year. We can show you some young bulls by these sires that are show calves. Come and see them or let us send you particulars. We can also spare some females bred to them; heifers, four and six-year-old cows, as well as cows with calves at foot.

WM. GHENT & SONS, FREEMAN P.O., ONT. Farm 300 yds. from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.

## Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding and especially suitable for foundation purposes.

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
 MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON P.O., ONT.  
 Jos. McCradlen, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

General. Stay with farming. Adopt improved methods.

New Brunswick.

BY W. W. HUBBARD.

This Province has this year had a very favorable agricultural season. While farther west continuous rains were hampering seeding operations, the farmers of New Brunswick, through May and early June, were able to get their seeding and planting well done, though the cold weather did not stimulate growth. Rain began on the 15th of June and in 13 days over 6 inches of water fell, washed out some crops, inundated others and generally did a lot of harm except to the hay crop. July brought fine, warm weather which has been continuous well into October. The result has been an enormous hay crop and all other crops, except potatoes, well up to the average. A small section of the Province close to the Bay of Fundy had wet, cool weather throughout the season and crops there are not good. The potato crop, due partly to the June flood, partly to the hot weather of August and September and perhaps partly to the lack of balance in commercial fertilizer on account of the absence of potash, is not expected to figure up more than from 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. of a normal crop.

The lessons to be learned from this season's experience would seem to be more ample provision by both surface and underdrainage for carrying off excessive and sudden rainfall, then more thorough cultivation to conserve moisture when dry weather sets in, the use of more barnyard manure on potato and root crops to improve the soil texture and provide, at least, some available potash, thus enabling the land to hold more moisture in dry weather and to give soluble potash in sufficient quantities.

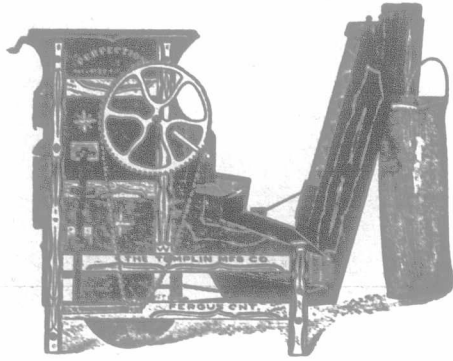
Then the value of spraying with fungicides and insecticides, both on potatoes and fruit trees, has been emphasized by the returns now being gathered from sprayed and unsprayed fields and orchards.

The value of soiling crops to supplement the dry pasture of July, August and September has been demonstrated.



## The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator

Patented 1901



We have to find a single dissatisfied customer who is using the up-to-date PERFECTION Mill. No other firm can back up a similar statement.

"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 seeds, 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, 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 now to clean your seed grain, and thus double your crop next season. You will also get a bigger price for your seed grain. Your grain will stand Government test without any trouble.

THE TEMPLIN MFG., CO.  
Fergus, Ontario

## "KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE"

Is a Son of "King Segis Pontiac,"  
Sire of More High-priced  
Bulls Than Any Other  
in U. S. A.

"King Segis Pontiac Alcartra" \$50,000, "King Segis Pontiac Koningin" \$35,000, "King Segis Pontiac Count"—all 3/4 brothers to "Duplicate," and "King Segis Pontiac Chicago," sold for \$20,000 at 6 mos. old, is half brother. Duplicate's dam is by King of the Pontiacs, having made 21 lbs. butter at 2 years, and 17,500 lbs. milk at 2 years, and is sister to two 40-lb. cows (one 44-lb.), seventeen 30-lb. cows; also sister to 135 A. R. O. cows, a showing made by no other bull, living or dead. One of Duplicate's first tested daughters is Queen Pontiac Ormsby, the first heifer in Canada to give 600 lbs. of milk in 7 days, and her 60-day record of 4,701 lbs. milk, and yearly record of 688 lbs. butter, 18,346.2 milk, stamp her as one of Canada's best. Write and get a brother of this great heifer for your next sire.

R. M. HOLTBY  
Port Perry, Ontario

**BLACK LEG** LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED  
by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS  
Low-priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.  
Write for booklet and testimonials.  
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00  
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00  
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.  
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

**15** 95 AMERICAN  
Upward CREAM  
SEPARATOR  
Sent on trial. Fully guaranteed. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skins warm or cold milk. Bowls sanitary mar-vel. Shipments direct from Winnipeg, Toronto and St. John. Whether large or small dairy, write for handsome catalogue. Address: Box 5,200  
American Separator Co. Bainbridge, N.Y.

We have several  
**Holstein Bulls**  
fit for service, and calves representing high producing strains.  
F. R. Breckon, Merton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Choice Holstein bull calf, born January 30th, 1916, nicely marked, about half white. Dam's R. O. P. record, 15,000 lbs. in ten months, testing 3.8% fat. Sire's full sister R. O. P. at three years old, over 19,000 lbs. milk. Write for particulars or come and see. R. S. OLIVER, R. R. 5, St. Mary's, Ont.

At the Dominion Experimental Station at Fredericton a mixture of peas and oats and barley and vetches was fed from the field until the crop began to get rather too mature, when the whole crop was cut and put in the silo. This silage gave an easily accessible green feed supply till the corn crop was put in. Never was there a better corn season in New Brunswick. Though the crop got away to a very slow start it had the best of weather during July, August and September, and on the 10th of October was still untouched by the frost in many localities and nearly all flint varieties were ripening. Such good silo corns as Wisconsin No. 7 and White Cap Yellow Dent made a growth of about 12 feet and carried a plentitude of ears approaching the roasting stage.

Root crops, where well cultivated, did remarkably well considering the dry weather and heat and gave a full crop. An unprecedented fall demand for turnips is loading thousands of cars direct from the fields for the United States market, for which farmers are receiving from 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel of 50 pounds, bringing in cash returns up to \$200 per acre.

High prices for cheese, butter, pork, wool and mutton are emphasizing the great shortage of cattle, sheep and swine in the Province, and the obvious lesson is that our farmers should make every effort to get back into a system of mixed husbandry and not specialize so much in hay and potatoes.

Quebec.

BY JAMES MURRAY.

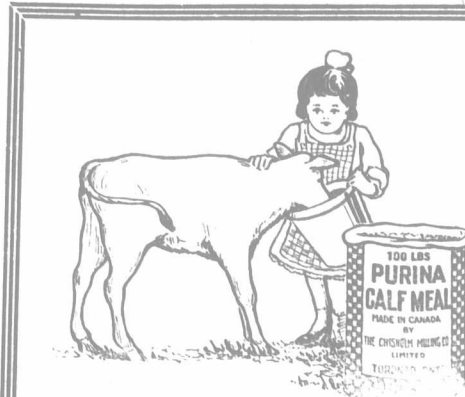
In the Province of Quebec the season opened about ten days later than usual. After two weeks of favorable weather, soon after the well-drained land had dried out sufficiently to be cultivated and sown, a cold, wet period set in which continued for a month with only short intervals of fair weather. In most districts and on the majority of farms little sowing was done before the wet weather started, and the fair spells between rains seldom lasted long enough to enable any sowing to be done. In consequence, it was only from the land which dried quickly early and was sown and from which the floods of rain were drawn rapidly, that good crops were harvested. In other words, only the well-drained land produced good crops.

The need for underdrainage is evident in this Province in all seasons. Thousands of acres, through a superabundance of water, produce less than half of what they should, but this year large areas produced nothing through lack of drainage. Drained fields scattered here and there through the Province brought home the benefits of tiling more effectually than could be done in any other way.

The old meadows suffered greatly by comparison with new seedlings this year. The hay crop generally has been good, but the large crops came mainly from meadows not more than two years old. Those that had been down for a number of years gave, in many cases, only light crops of weedy hay. If this leads, as it should in a certain degree, to the breaking up of old timothy meadows it will be of material benefit.

Those who have been quietly building up a flock of sheep had their reward this year. Wool has been high beyond precedent and lambs are selling at about ten cents a pound. Considering the cost of production, there is more profit in these products than almost anything else turned off the farm. Even at much lower prices Quebec farmers who have been keeping sheep have been well satisfied with the returns, as proved by the increase in the number of sheep kept. This year's phenomenal returns will serve to focus attention on this modest farm animal, and, let us hope, lead to a still further increase in its numbers.

To the fruit-grower the season has not been without its lessons. While not ranked as a leader among the fruit-growing provinces, Quebec produces large quantities of both small and tree fruits, but her large consuming centres prevent much of this finding an outside market. Quebec-grown McIntosh and Fameuse apples can be equalled in few places and excelled in none. This year the careful grower whose orchard is well fertilized and regularly pruned, who has sprayed each year and who this year sprayed oftener than usual, is reaping a phenomenal harvest. Number one McIntosh apples are selling in Montreal for from five to seven dollars a barrel, while number twos and number threes are slow to



## Christmas Greetings and Happy New Year

to our many friends and patrons

May 1917 bring to you an abundance of happiness and prosperity.

We thank you sincerely for your many favors of the past, and trust that our business relations may be long and pleasant. In the year about to dawn, and also in each succeeding year, we trust that it may be strengthened and increased.

The Chisholm Milling Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## For Sale

### Bull No. 1

Calved November, 1915, ready for heavy service. Large and straight, more white than black. Sire Prince Pietertje March, who is a good producing, son of Evergreen March.

Dam Queen Ann Teake Lady, (12302) butter, 7 days at 4 yrs., 27.10 lbs.; milk, 7 days at 4 yrs., 479.2; per cent. fat, 4.54; milk, 1 year at 3 yrs. of age, 12,512 lbs.; butter, 1 yr. at 3 yrs., 615 lbs.; average test, 3.93%. Dam of Queen Ann Evergreen; 2 yrs., butter 7 days, 13.07 lbs.

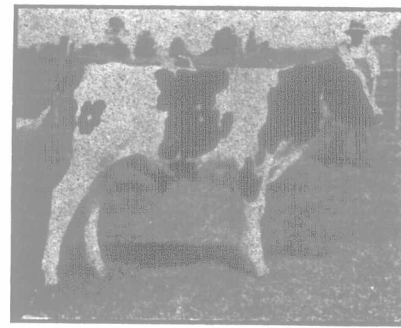
COLLVER V. ROBBINS, Bell Phone, Wellandport, Ontario

### Bull No. 2

Calved November, 1915. Ready for heavy service. Half white. Sire King Korndyke Inka Dekol, whose sire is the great Pontiac Korndyke (25982). Dam Mary Ann Mercedes at 5 yrs., 16.84 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam of Mary Ann Hartog, 2 yrs., 14.31 lbs. butter 7 days; Dam of Mary Ann Mercena 3 yrs., 20.29 lbs. butter 7 days; Dam of Princess Dixie Mercena, 3 yrs., 22.66 lbs. butter 7 days. Thirty-day record, 91.04 lbs.

Prices low, terms to suit. Write

Bell Phone, Wellandport, Ontario



A. A. FAREWELL,

## Put This Calf at the Head of Your Herd

His sire is King Segis Walker, a 31.24-lb. son of King Walker, and his dam is Rag Apple Imperial, sister of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the greatest bull in the world, and who sold at public auction for \$25,000. He is now 8 mths. old, photo taken at 5 mths.

OSHAWA, ONT.

## Yearling Heifers for Sale

As our stables are full, and expect several more calves shortly, offer for quick sale 3 yearling daughters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona; also 2 beautiful daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo. The 35-lb. bull is sold. We also have a 17-months' bull by King Pontiac Artis, Canada, and out of a 25-lb. sister of the great May Echo. Another, same age by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and from the noted 25-lb. show cow, Cherry Vale Winner. Come and see these, you will like them.

Gordon H. Manhard, Sup.

W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, Ont.

Stops 69 Yonge St., Toronto and York Radial Cars

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Our present offering is a bull born February, 1916. Dam gave 106 lbs. milk a day, sire's dam 116 lbs. a day. Nicely marked and a show bull. We make a specialty in foundation stock.

D. C. FLATT & SON,

R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ontario

## DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best. S. G. & Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.

### Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by "King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke," a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made. His ten near relatives have official records that average 34.94 lbs. butter in 7 days. His daughters have made good in official test. The present R. of P. cow of Canada was bred here. Choice young bulls for sale.

J. W. RICHARDSON, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

### 30-LB. GRANDSON OF KING SEGIS

Two years old. The records of his dam, grandam and her full sister average 30 lbs. Mostly white, long, straight, evenly developed—very smooth and stylish. A real promising individual, weighs over fifteen hundred pounds, price two hundred dollars, on car Toronto.

R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, York Co., Ont.

## Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

Holstein bulls only, for sale. One fit for service from a R. of P. dam, testing 4.08 per cent. butter-fat; also four ranging from three to nine months, all from our Korndyke bull. Apply to Superintendent.

### Orchard Leigh Holsteins

Special offering, three heifer calves 6 to 11 months, sired by King Veeman Ormsby. Several fine bulls from cows with records of 29.20 lbs., 27.96 lbs., and 20.79 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from a 18.69-lb. junior two-year-old. Write, or better, come and see them.

(Electric car stops at the gate.)

JAS. G. CURRIE & SON, Ingersoll, Ont.



## Bigger Dairy Returns From Less Labor

EVERY DAIRY FARMER IS AIMING TO THIS END.

One way to accomplish it is to breed your herd to give a higher fat test and still retain the persistency in milk production.

**FOR INSTANCE:**

Your Herd of 10 Head may now produce 2,500 lbs. milk per week, testing 3%, but by using a sire from "high-testing blood," your herd of 10 could produce 2,500 lbs. milk per week testing 4%.

**IT WOULD MEAN:**

1. The same labor would do the work.
2. Only the same amount of hay and grain required.
3. The young stock would sell for more.
4. You would take a greater pride in your herd.
5. And your cash returns would be 33% higher.



HOBSLAND MASTERPIECE (Imp.) 36717

### YOU CAN DO THIS WITH AYRSHIRE BLOOD

A good way to get a start in AYRSHIRES is to buy an AYRSHIRE bull from a good-milking dam and by a sire from a good strain, and grading up your present herd. Better still, buy a good AYRSHIRE cow or heifer and get a start in pure-breds. AYRSHIRES are economical, persistent producers, hardy and thrifty, and withal sweet attractive cows you will admire. Get a start in them now before the prices get higher. For full information, write:—

W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Huntingdon, Que.

PREPARE FOR THE DAIRY STANDARDS ACT  
Now is the time to get your Ayrshire Bull, or the Cows for your foundation Ayrshire herd, at the  
Third Annual Consignment Sale of

## 50 AYRSHIRE CATTLE 50

From the herds of the

Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club

To be held at the Imperial Hotel Stables, Tillsonburg, Ont., on

THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1916, at 1 p.m.

The offering consists of females of all ages, including a number of fresh milch cows that have either qualified or are now running in the R.O.P. test. A number of extra choice young bulls fit for service are also included. The breeding of the cattle in this consignment is of the very choicest. Note specially the breeding of the reference sires in the catalogue. The Club constitution absolutely prohibits all by-bidding or bidding in, so that everyone is assured of a fair and square deal.

Terms:—Cash or credit up to 6 months on bankable paper, with interest at 6 per cent.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont., President

JOHN McKEE, Norwich, Ont., Sec. Treas. and Sale Manager

Moore & Dean, Auctioneers

Send for Catalogue.

## City View Ayrshires

Record of Performance blood in everything. Our females run from 4.15 to 5.02% fat, with a herd average of 4.55. Bull calves and bulls fit for service. Stock for sale of either sex. Prices according to merits.

JAMES BEGG & SON,

R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

## GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

Headed by Fairvue Milkman, a son of Canada's Champion Ayrshire cow, for milk and butter-fat. Milkmaid 7th, some choice young bulls from Record of Performance dams for sale, and a few females.

Laurie Bros.,

Agincourt, Ont.



## Ayrshires & Yorkshires

We offer 2 choice calves, grandsons of our show cow Bellsland Nan 4th, (imp.) record 14,635 lbs. milk, 582 lbs. fat. One sire by our grand-champion, Hillside Peter Pan, the other by Junior Champion Bull, at Ormstown, 1915. July and October Yorkshires. Write for prices, etc.

ALEX HUME & CO. Campbellford R.R. No. 3, Ontario

### DUNGANNON FARM

Offers two ten-month-old Ayrshire bulls by Humeshaugh Prince Fortune and others younger. Write at once. Bred-to-day White Leghorn cockerels. DUNGANNON FARM, Cobourg, Ont.

### Glencairn Ayrshires

Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,000 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Sta., G.T.R.

sell at any price. The difference is largely the reward of frequent and thorough spraying.

**Ontario.**

The season of 1916 will be remembered as a "lean" year in Ontario. Few, indeed, are the barns bulging with a heavy crop, and fewer still the granaries and cribs creaking under a heavy load of golden grain. Hay was heavy; all other crops were light. Poor farming in some cases was, no doubt, partially to blame, but many good farmers had little, and so the weather must be blamed.

There were some lessons to be learned from this year. Five were outstanding—that underdrainage would pay on much of Ontario farm land; that early sowing is essential to heaviest yields; that mixed farming with live stock is surest; that frequent cultivation is necessary to best results with hard crops; and that more machinery must be used to take the place of men.

The man on the underdrained farm was able to get on his land and sow it long before the undrained land would carry the horses. His grain got a good start and was a fair crop. Just the other day the writer asked a man on such a farm about his crop and received the reply: "I never had a better yield." His neighbor, over the fence, had nothing on undrained land. The wet spring and drouth of summer were ruinous.

Early sowing and underdrainage go hand in hand. Early sowing always means larger yields, but the difference in 1916 was more marked than ever before. We know of a field of oats which gave two big loads to the acre this year, while the adjoining field on the same farm produced only one-half load to the acre. The land was very similar, but the first field marked the beginning of seeding, and the other was the last field sown. It pays to sow as early as the land can be properly worked.

The Ontario farmer who has no live stock this year has nothing to sell. Live stock is essential to the success of agriculture in this Province. Mixed farming means live stock, and live stock assures success.

The man who neglected cultivation

## Lakeside Ayrshires

A few young bulls for sale, from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35758, grand-champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor  
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal, Que.  
D. McArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Quebec

**JERSEY BULLS.** For sale—Knoolwood's Raleigh, sire Fairy Glen's Raleigh (imp.), 22 daughters R.O.P.; dam Eminent Honeymoon (imp.) R.O.P. 596 lbs. butter; reserve champion on island. Capt. Raleigh ready for service, sire Knoolwood's Raleigh, dam Mabel's Post Snowdrop; first as calf, 1914, first Junior Champion, 1915, 2nd 1916, Toronto. Milked 38 lbs. day, 6 per cent. milk, first calf. Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont. R.R. No. 2.

Please mention Farmer's Advocate.

## YOUNG Brampton Jerseys BULLS

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

## CANADA'S OLDEST JERSEY HERD

Has for sale, several exceptionally choice young bulls of serviceable age, bred on both sides with official and high-producing blood. Also yearling heifers and heifer calves.

D. DUNCAN & SON, TODMORDEN, R. M. D., Duncan, Sta., C. N. O.

### THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS LONDON, ONTARIO

Jno. Pringle, Prop.

Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd Present Offering—Some high-class bull calves ready for service, from Record of Performance dams, including grand champion bull at last Western Fair and his full brother; also cows and heifers. State distinctly what is wanted, if writing. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

H. ARKELL

W. J. ARKELL F. S. ARKELL  
SUMMER HILL STOCK FARM

Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

## OXFORDS

in Canada. Look up our show record, it will give you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ontario  
Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

## BLAIRGOWRIE SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING: 100 Imported Shearling Ewes, 25 Imported Shearling Rams, 75 Canadian-bred Shearling Rams, 20 Cows and Heifers in Calf, 75 Canadian-bred Shearling Ewes, 5 Bulls of serviceable age.

JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont.  
Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

### LINCOLN SHEEP

Shearling rams and few ewes and ewe lambs, also a ram lambs, also a few ewes and ewe lambs; also some registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Prices reasonable.

C. A. POWELL, R. R. No. 1, Ettrick, Ontario

### Tower Farm Oxfords

Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable.

E. Barbour & Sons, R. R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

## AGRICULTURAL LIME

The farmers of England have limed their meadows and pasture lands in the fall for hundreds of years. Why? You lime yours and the question will be answered; also lime your plowed clay land this fall. You will find it more tillable and earlier to get on to. That means earlier seeding, and be sure to seed clover where you put lime. Write us for prices, if you have no agent in your locality.

HENDERSON FARMERS' LIME CO., WOODSTOCK, ONT.

had no corn or roots; those who cultivated frequently had a fair crop. In any year frequent cultivation is necessary; in a bad year it must be more frequent and more thorough.

The Ontario farmer must use wider implements and machinery, more two-furrowed plows, and more power to help him get his work done at the proper time. This is the only way the labor shortage can be overcome, partially or completely.

**The Prairie Provinces.**

In a season of such abnormal weather conditions as has been experienced, it is very difficult to draw any deductions from farming operations that would definitely change methods or suggest new features to be introduced on the farms in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba. In Southern Alberta a tremendous harvest has been reaped. Farmers, even after two years of plenty, are not going to depart from their methods brought about by experiencing several years of light rainfall. Their method is to crop only one-half of the land, summer-fallowing the other half. This method has given them their heavy crops of the past two seasons. However, after ten or more years of this method of cultivation, the humus has been largely worked from the soil, and the problem of soil drifting became more acute this summer than ever before during the high winds of the early spring. To prevent this summer-fallowing is being done in strips of about 15 rods wide running north and south, the intervening strip of the same width being in crop and also by seeding down to grass. In Central and Northern Alberta there was greater or less loss from frost. This has occurred before, and to meet this, early varieties of grain must be used as well as the adoption of cultural practices that will hasten the maturity of the crop. It also means the introduction of live stock on a greater scale, but this involves a financial and economic problem that for years has been confronting the whole of Western Canada, and for which there seems no relief until the Federal Government withdraws the credit restrictions that are placed about agriculture.



**Your Maple Grove is the Most Profitable Part of Your Farm**

No matter what crops you raise, one single acre of maple trees will give you a bigger profit with less work, less time, and at less expense than an acre of any other crop on your farm.

An acre of oats returns only about \$20, and you must plough, fertilize, harrow, drill and seed, reap, thresh, and pay for seed, besides your time, horses, help and expensive machinery. Your profit is about \$5.00. An acre containing 100 maple trees will return about \$30 in syrup and sugar, and the cost is only about \$10, with your time, at a season of the year when you cannot do anything else.

We will show you how to do it, supply you with the proper equipment, and let you pay cash for it or pay in two or three yearly payments.

Write us to-day for the fullest information, and do not longer neglect the present high prices for maple products.

**Grimm Mfg. Co., Limited**  
40 Wellington Street, Montreal

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

**Elmdale Stock Farm**

**FOR SALE**—A bunch of young sows of choice breeding, which have been carefully bred. A few good ones of three months of age, **Either sex.** Write.

**John Pollard, Prop., R. 4, Norwich, Ont.**

**Sunny Brae Yorkshires**

Keep the boy on the farm by giving him a pure-bred sow. Let us quote you a young sow bred to farrow in April, from Toronto and Guelph winners. Young boars, 5 mos. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**W. T. DAVIDSON & SON., MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO**

**Champion Berkshires**—When buying, buy the best; our present offering are sons and daughters of the two great champions, Lucky Lad and Baron Compton, and out of winners, including champions. Both sexes. **W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, Ont. R. 3**

**Yorkshires**—Cows bred and younger; boars 2 and 3 months, sire Our Champion, winner of 12 firsts and 5 championships in 2 years showing at Toronto and Ottawa. Bronze turkeys, from prize-winning stock. **Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville Ont**

**Cloverdale Berkshires and Shropshires**—In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, all ages, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp stock. In Shropshires I can furnish rams or ewes, any age, from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. **C. J. LANG, R.R. NO. 3, BURKETT, ONT.**

**YORKSHIRES AND COLLIES**  
PIGS—two to five months old, both sexes. Best quality and breeding. Registered collie puppies. A few good R. I. Red cockerels. **B. ARMSTRONG & SON, CODRINGTON, ONT.**

**Springbank Herd OF CHESTER WHITES.** Ancestors bred from the best herd in Canada. Pigs of both sexes. **WM. STEVENSON & SON, R. R. No. 1, Science Hill, Ont.**

**TAMWORTHS**

Young sows bred for Nov. and Dec. farrow, and a nice lot of boars ready for service. Write: **JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**—An offering of sows ready to breed and a few choice boars fit for service; also several litters ready to wean Dec. 1st. All bred from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable. **G. W. MINERS, R. R. 3, EXETER, ONT.**

**Duroc Jersey Swine.** I have been importing Duroc Jerseys for twenty five years. Present offering some have been bred by me some six months old and a number of pigs two months old. **Charles Farough R. R. 1, Maidstone, Ont.**

The problems of Southern Alberta are also the problems of Southwest Saskatchewan, just as the problems of Northern Alberta are those of Northern Saskatchewan. In the Eastern and Central areas of the Provinces the matters of weed control and returning humus to the soil to allay soil drifting are becoming more serious. Live stock is the general reply of the grain farmers themselves, except in those cases where water is scarce.

The big new factor that was met with this year was the combined damage by rust, blight and drouth. The loss was felt most in Manitoba and also to a marked extent in Saskatchewan and slightly in Alberta. No rust-resistant varieties of wheat are known, but it has been found that the earlier varieties were less affected than those varieties ripening later, solely because they were farther advanced at the time that the rust and blight made their appearance. Of our two standard varieties of wheat the Marquis gave a much higher yield than the Red Fyfe, and wheat of a higher quality. It ripened earlier by 6 or 12 days, depending upon the locality. Cultivation in preparation of land that will promote earlier maturity will be the factor to lessen the loss from this disease.

**British Columbia.**

BY WALTER M. WRIGHT.

For many years, probably for centuries, the great stretch of land lying in the Okanagan Valley has been known as part of the "dry belt," the vegetation has been very sparse, and, although the land has in it much valuable plant food, there has been so little vegetation that there is a great lack of humus. Nothing has grown on its dry, brown benches but bunch grass and sage brush, scattered pines and fir trees, and what these have left behind is all that the land has had in the way of decayed vegetable matter, so that we find that under the modern methods of cultivation that if we are to free this plant food a great amount of this valuable constituent of the soil must now be furnished. We have tried many schemes, each different one attended with more or less success. One season a green crop of rape was used largely, but the aphids were too strong a pest to make this practical. Turnips, too, proved an easy prey to the same pest. Then rye grass became the cry, and the practice of seeding down in the fall and plowing under in the spring was adopted; but the crops dried and would not decay leaving the soil in poor condition for intercropping in the orchards. This season seems to have brought better success, rye grass, sown very thick, so that it came up a perfect mat and turned under when not more than four or five inches high seems to have the requirements.

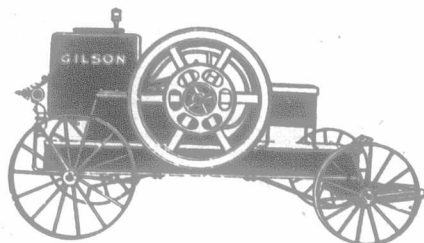
During the month of April we have practically no rain, and the hot sun dries a rank crop like red clover. A soil with much dry vegetable matter, even though it be worked in thoroughly, is a great waster of moisture, the open nature of the soil it creates renders it a poor absorber and where by irrigation and at considerable expense we have to put on the moisture, we cannot afford to have the soil in poor condition to retain it. This thick mat of short, soft grass and the dense mat of roots, when turned under and disked, made a splendid soil, and seemingly the grass rotted away and did not dry out as it did when sown sparsely and allowed to make a longer growth.

**The British Royal Family and Agriculture.**

Continued from page 2052.

the Society in 1903, and on the death of King Edward in 1910 His Majesty occupied the presidential chair at Norwich in 1911. The show took place during the week which followed the Coronation, and was memorable for the visit of many agricultural representatives from the Overseas Dominions, including the Ontario Minister of Agriculture (the Hon. J. S. Duff.) Recently the present Prince of Wales has joined the Royal Agricultural Society as a member, and has therefore begun to follow in the footsteps of his Royal predecessors.

For more than 100 years therefore British agriculture, in days of dark distress as in days of bright prosperity, has had the earnest and consistent support of successive occupants of the throne.

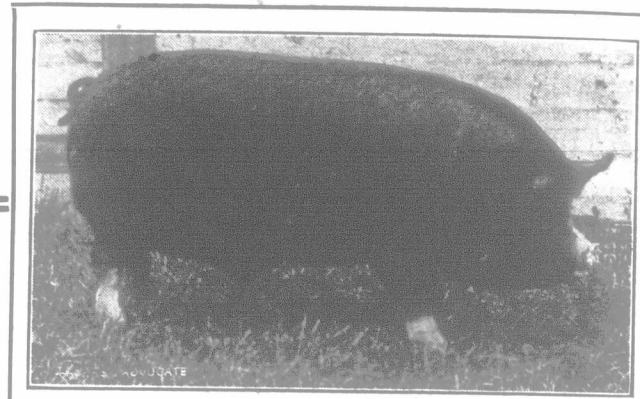


**This Engine Will Cost You Nothing**

You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this Fall and Winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that "feeling of security" which

is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine. Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power simplicity, and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy-payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

**GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 259 York St., Guelph, Ont.**



**BERKSHIRES**

PROSPECT HILL FARM

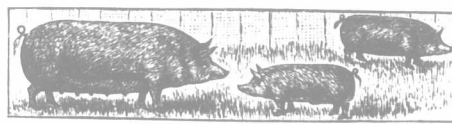
Here you are! Just what you were looking for! The good reliable Berkshire pig. Purchase a thrifty youngster just weaned, and save money. Prices are certain to be much higher in Spring, as the trade will not be able to supply the demand.

Write and get the best prices on pigs from the herd headed by the first-prize stock boar at Toronto and first and champion at London. Pigs all ages for sale. Can supply pigs not akin from litters just weaned.

**JOHN WEIR & SON, PARIS, ONT., R. No. 1**

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns**

Bred from the Prize-winning Herds of England



Tamworths, both sexes, 140 to choose from. Young sows bred to Upland's Haig, a son of the Gold Medal boar in England

this year, General Haig. Young boars fit for service. In Shorthorns, five young bulls from five to ten months old, reds and roans, dandies. Thirteen young cows in calf to Isobel's Prince 2nd, (81223), a son of that great breeding bull, Gold Cup, (Imp.) No. (50338) (86364). Bred by William Duthie, Collynie, Scotland.

**CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario**

**Oak Lodge Yorkshires**

We are in a position to supply boars and sows of different ages. We have an established type of Yorkshires that have been produced through many years of careful breeding and selection.

**J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Brant County, Ont.**

**TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS**

Young sow, due to farrow within a month. Young pigs, both sexes, all descendants of Imp. and Silver Medal Stock. Ten young heifers and cows, good milking strain, in calf to Broadlands No. 87903. **A. A. COLWILL, R.M.D. No. 2, NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**LYNNORE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

**FOR SALE**—Young stock of both sexes, bred from imported animals, high-class in type and quality. Also we are now offering for sale highly bred imported stock boar and sows. Write for particulars. **F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**MAPLEHURST HERD OF TAMWORTH SWINE**

**S.-C. W. Leghorns, White Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks.** This herd has won about 90 per cent. of the prizes offered in the last ten years at the Canadian National, Toronto, Ottawa, London, and Guelph Winter Fair. **D. DOUGLAS & SONS, R. R. No. 4, MITCHELL, ONT.**

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE**

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

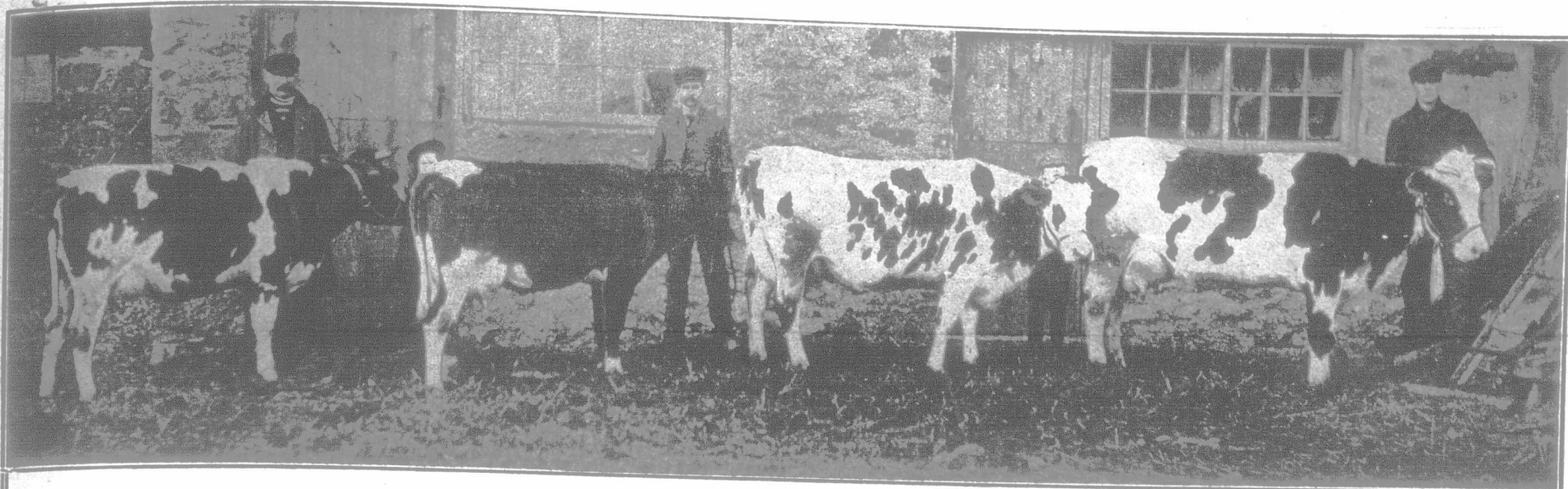
**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

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.

**SWINE FOR SALE**

Am offering choice stock in Poland-China and Chester White swine of either sex; most any age. First-prize Poland-China herd, London and Toronto, 1915. Prices easy. **GEO. G. GOULD, R. R. 4, ESSEX, ONT.**





# "ZENOLEUM"

The Great Coal-Tar Disinfectant (Made in Canada)

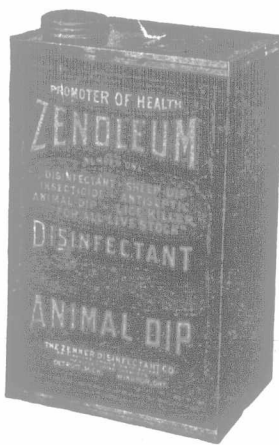
**ZENOLEUM** Disinfectant, Animal Dip, Lice Killer. Will not poison. Will not hurt you. Will not explode or burn. Kills vermin and lice. Cures skin troubles and mange. Disinfects incubators, stables and poultry houses. A remedy for diseases of poultry and all live stock, and the most effective dip on the market. Has been found by experiment to have greater disinfecting and germ-killing efficiency than competing coal-tar disinfectants, and several times the efficiency of pure carbolic acid. Carbolic acid costs \$16 per gallon, and Zenoleum costs \$1.50. Which will you have? Carbolic acid burns and poisons whatever it touches, and is dangerous. Zenoleum is more effective in disinfecting, and is **absolutely harmless**. You prefer Zenoleum, don't you? Ask your dealer for it.

To prove the popularity of Zenoleum, amongst "those who really know its worth," we only have to say that out of 50 Agricultural Colleges in the United States and Canada, ALL of them use and endorse Zenoleum. This includes the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as well as the Ontario and other Canadian Experimental Stations.

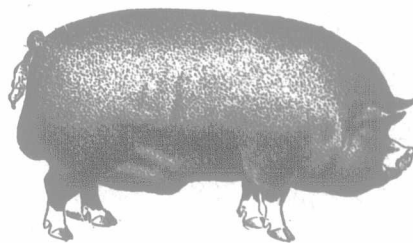


## Zenoleum for Cattle

For cattle, lice, horn-flies, ringworm, eczema, surfeit, mange, scours, screw worms, sore mouth, warbles, foul in the foot, abortion, black leg, bloat, cattle ticks, cow pox, retention of the afterbirth, garget and milk fever. First-class milk, cream or butter can only be produced by healthy cows, stabled in sanitary buildings. The logical way—the health-insuring way—Zenoleum.



## Zenoleum for Swine



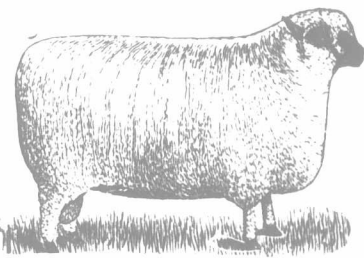
A thorough disinfectant for pens, yards and troughs, capable of destroying germs of contagious diseases. Cures hog lice, eczema, granular eruption, mange, sore tails, canker of the nose, mouth diseases, nettlerash, scours, worms, cuts bruises and garget. Also is a valuable antiseptic in castration. If your pigs are to do their very best, they must be free from disease and housed in healthy buildings. Bring them up the "Zenoleum" way. It pays in weight and condition at market time.



## Zenoleum for Poultry



For lice and mites, frost-bites, pip, chicken cholera, foot diseases, canker in chicken, tuberculosis, scaly legs, gapes, blackhead. Poultry, when well taken care of, return a greater interest on the money invested than any other live stock on the farm. You will be money in pocket by ensuring the health of your flock and the cleanliness of its surroundings by using Zenoleum. Supplied in liquid or powder solution. Leading poultrymen everywhere use Zenoleum for disinfecting roosts, nests, houses and incubators.



## Zenoleum for Sheep

For ticks, flies and maggots, scab, red or white lice, castration, stomach worms, sore mouth, lung worms, foul, etc.

If Zenoleum is not all we say it is—or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No arguing—just money. Prices, 25c., 50c., 90c. and \$1.50, at dealers, or by parcel post, paid. Quotations on larger quantities on application.

## Zenoleum for Horses



For distemper or strangles, glanders and farcy, cuts, bruises, ringworms, thrush, mange, worms, lice, etc. Unhealthy horses won't stand hard work, and in some cases are not able to work at all. Zenoleum will keep them working every day in the very best of condition, and free from disease. Keep Zenoleum handy. You never know when you will need it.

## "The Farmer's Medicine Chest" FOLDER FREE

Practical information by recognized authorities on the prevention and curing of diseases in horses, hogs, poultry, sheep and cattle. To know how and what to do will, perhaps, some day, save you a valuable animal. Be prepared. Get it to-day. It is free for the asking.

EVERY FARMER WHO OWNS CATTLE SHOULD KEEP ZENOLEUM

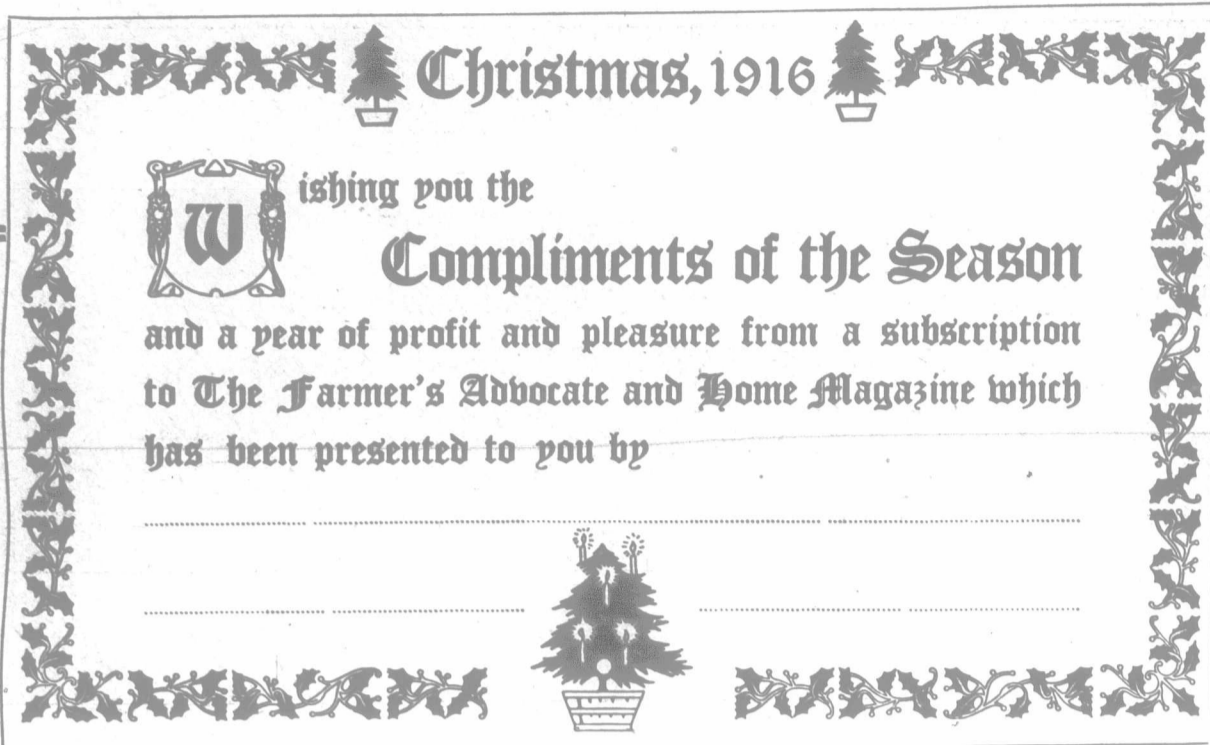
Ask your dealer for it, or order direct from Laboratories

\$1.50 per gallon, carriage prepaid

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.,

Sandwich St. East, Windsor, Ontario





## Let us send this to your friends and relations for Christmas!

THIS is to be a year of sensible, useful gifts. Why not send a year's subscription to those you wish to remember?

Remit the amount, \$1.50, to us with the name and address of the person to whom you wish the paper sent, and we will forward a beautifully-colored card on the style shown above, but done in red, buff, brown and green, conveying a seasonable greeting **with your name inserted at the foot.**

Both the card and a copy of the beautiful 1916 special Christmas Number will be timed to arrive on Christmas morning. This is a very neat way of making a present, and the card and its appropriate greeting and the personal touch will be highly appreciated as well as the gift.

When you send "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for a year, you are making

### A Splendid, Practical, Helpful Christmas Gift

Coming weekly to the recipient, it is a constant reminder of the giver. It is safe to say that no other gift at anything like the same cost will be productive of so much lasting pleasure and real profit as a year's subscription to this journal.

Over 30,000 subscribers receive it regularly each week. All agree that it is "THE WORLD'S BEST FARM PAPER," and this is the opinion of the leading agricultural experts.

## Send \$1.50 To-day

with the name and address of the person to whom you are making the present and we will attend to the rest.

**Special Offer:** We will include the special 1916 Christmas Number (worth fifty cents by itself) free, mailing it to arrive Christmas morning with the card, and will send the journal thereafter each week until Dec. 31st, 1917, including the Christmas Number next year, making two Christmas Numbers in one year's subscription.

**The William Weld Co., Limited :: :: London, Ontario**

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I enclose.....  
(state whether postal note, express-order, etc.) for \$1.50, to pay for a year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for the person whose name and address are written opposite. Have my name and address inserted on the presentation card as follows:

Name.....  
Address.....

R.R. No.....

Send the journal to:

Name.....

Address.....

R.R. No.....

## The Ingle Nook.

Continued from page 2073.

### Decorated Tongue.

It is not absolutely necessary to have goose or turkey for Christmas. Decorated tongue or ox-heart will do very well. To prepare the tongue: Soak it for several hours in cold water, then run a skewer under it to keep it in shape. Put it into boiling water and simmer for 3 hours, then take off the skin carefully and arrange it in a good shape. Next glaze it with the following glaze: mix 1 tablespoon gelatine with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon meat extract and 1 cup water. Let boil, then brush over the tongue. Decorate with sprigs of parsley and dots of bright jelly.

### Stuffed Ox Heart.

Wash the heart in salt water. Mix  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups fine breadcrumbs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. finely chopped suet, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, seasoning to taste, also powdered herbs, grated rind of half a lemon, a grating of nutmeg and a little milk. Stuff the heart with this, tie it and roast, turning and basting frequently. Place on a hot platter with hot mashed potatoes around. Dot the potatoes with butter, sprinkle with pepper and garnish with parsley and olives, placing a sprig of holly on top of the heart.

### Mock Mince Pie.

Roll 4 soda biscuits and add to them 1 cup raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup currants and 2 oz. shredded citron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cider, juice of a lemon, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses. Mix and use as filling for pie.

### Christmas Cake.

Make a good, white layer cake in two layers and put together with a nut and raisin filling. Frost with white icing and sprinkle with chopped nuts. When ready to serve surround with tiny, red candles in little paper holders, or place the candles in a design on top. A confectioner's frosting is made as follows. To the white of an egg add an equal bulk of cold water and a few drops of flavoring, then stir in sifted confectioner's sugar to make a frosting of the right stiffness.

### Prune Pudding.

One and one-half cups pitted prunes, 3 tablespoons honey, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 1 egg, 1 cup buttermilk, 1 teaspoon soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon almond extract, 1 cup rolled oats. Mix all together, pour into a buttered mould, cover with buttered paper and steam  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Turn out, decorate with stars of flavored whipped cream, and serve with cream or hot sauce.

### Banana and Nut Salad.

Slice the bananas, dip in beaten white of an egg and arrange on lettuce leaves, then sprinkle with chopped nuts. Pour over all a dressing made as follows: Put an egg and the yolk of the other, well beaten, into a double boiler. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey, 1 heaped tablespoon butter and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt. Stir until thick, then remove and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup or more of thick, sweet cream. Let cool before pouring over the salad.

### Christmas Cookies.

Beat  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter to a cream; gradually beat in 1 cup sugar, then  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins chopped fine, and gradually 3 tablespoons milk. Sift together 2 cups flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon soda,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon each of ground cloves and grated nutmeg, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon. Add the flour mixture gradually to the first mixture, and as much more flour as is needed to make a very stiff dough. Roll into a sheet and cut into rounds.

### Christmas Candy.

**Fig Fudge.**—One-quarter lb. chopped figs, 2 cups granulated sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon ginger, 1 cup water, a dash of salt, butter size of a walnut. Let all boil together, stirring frequently, until the mixture is quite thick. Remove from the fire and beat until the mixture begins to turn creamy and stiff, then pour into a buttered pan. When cold mark into squares and cut.

**Nut Candy.**—Two cups white sugar,

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup water some chopped of almond confectioners' (omitted). P cream of tart well, then pl stir. Let it pour it out deep plates the portions. then pour a each plate. to knead, th press out on layer about white layer Let cool and

Sea Foam. water, 1 tabl eggs, 1 teasp nuts. Put s and let cook. When it thre adding the egg-whites.

Peanut Can nuts, 2 cups spoons grate vanilla. Boil water until then add the should be roa nearly cool an

Chocolate spoons butter cups molasses cup milk. S and when at grated chocol Boil until a by the finger from the fir and turn int almost cool m

Plain Fudg fudge is scan after taking butter until a to a boil. 1 lb. (or 4 squa 2 large cups s butter size o Grate the ch water, add su boiling, vanil fire. Cook u ball in water. buttered pans

### The C

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"I have fed y Since the d And turned With your I have watch I have see Drawn from By the lur

"Engulfed in And deaf I have seen I have seen I have heard I have hea And raise m I reach you

"Are you br Are you sh Hasten back And my to Are you sha Are you b Creep out to And I'll mak

"Come out t From the d grope; Let your the While your hope. You shall star sunshin You shall st sod, And your fai To a surer —Lewis R. Fr



$\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, a pinch of cream of tartar, some chopped nut meats, a few drops of almond extract, pink and green confectioners' coloring (this may be omitted). Put the sugar, water and cream of tartar in a granite pan and stir well, then place on the fire but do not stir. Let it boil until it threads, then pour it out in equal quantities in three deep plates. Mix coloring with two of the portions. Let all stand five minutes, then pour a few chopped nut meats into each plate. Stir each until cool enough to knead, then knead until creamy and press out on oiled paper in a long, even layer about 2 inches wide. Put the white layer between the colored layers. Let cool and slice.

**Sea Foam.**—Three cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1 tablespoon vinegar, whites of 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 cups chopped nuts. Put sugar and water on the fire and let cook. Add the vinegar and boil. When it threads, pour off and beat well, adding the vanilla, nuts, and beaten egg-whites.

**Peanut Candy.**—Two cups roasted peanuts, 2 cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water, 2 tablespoons grated chocolate, 2 teaspoons vanilla. Boil the sugar, chocolate and water until it threads from a spoon, then add the vanilla and nuts. The nuts should be roasted and rolled. Stir until nearly cool and pour into buttered plates.

**Chocolate Caramels.**—Melt  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons butter in a saucepan, then add 2 cups molasses, 1 cup brown sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk. Stir until sugar is dissolved, and when at boiling point add 3 squares grated chocolate. Stir until it is melted. Boil until a firm ball may be formed by the fingers in cold water, then take from the fire, add 1 teaspoon vanilla and turn into a buttered pan. When almost cool mark into squares.

**Plain Fudge.**—The secret of creamy fudge is scant cooking and hard beating after taking from the fire. Never add butter until after the mixture has come to a boil. To make the fudge use  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. (or 4 squares) unsweetened chocolate, 2 large cups sugar,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup cream or milk, butter size of an egg, teaspoon vanilla. Grate the chocolate or melt it over hot water, add sugar and milk, butter when boiling, vanilla after it is taken off the fire. Cook until it forms a very soft ball in water. Beat hard and pour into buttered pans.

### The Call of the Land.

It throbs through the noontide crushes  
Where the gaunt street canyons yawn;  
It thrills in the traffics' hushes  
In the dark before the dawn;  
Now vibrant and tense with pity,  
Now ringing with sharp command,  
Summoning souls from the city—  
Hark to the Call of the Land!

"I have fed your mouths from my bounty  
Since the days when you toiled alone,  
And turned up my virgin meadows  
With your spades of wood and bone.  
I have watched your eyes grow restless,  
I have seen you pause and part,  
Drawn from your ancient mother  
By the lure of the court and mart.

"Engulfed in the sordid city,  
And deaf to my warning cry,  
I have seen you reel and stumble,  
I have seen you faint and die;  
I have heard your sobs and anguish,  
I have heard your groans of pain,  
And raise my voice to warn you,  
I reach you my arms again.

"Are you broken in heart and body?  
Are you shrunken in mind and soul?  
Hasten back to me, your mother,  
And my touch will make you whole.  
Are you shaken in faith, discouraged?  
Are you buffeted, bruised and sore?  
Creep out to me from the gutters  
And I'll make you men once more.

"Come out to me from the trenches,  
From the dark where you cringe and grope;  
Let your thews grow hard with labor,  
While your hearts grow great with hope.  
You shall stand with your heads in the sunshine,  
You shall stand with your feet on the sod,  
And your faith in me shall lead you  
To a surer faith in God."

—Lewis R. Freeman in Current Opinion.

## "It Might Have Been"

Look at the price of apples this year! Were good apples ever worth so much? Dealers cannot fill orders at any price.

In 1916 few orchards were well sprayed, many were not sprayed at all. If there had been more "well-done" spraying, there would have been more good apples this winter.

### TO SPRAY IS NOT ENOUGH

It is necessary to be sure of the quality of the spray material. It is a waste of money and a loss of labor to use inferior or cheap sprays. If you would be sure of results, be sure of the quality of the spraying material, and the efficiency of the spraying machine.

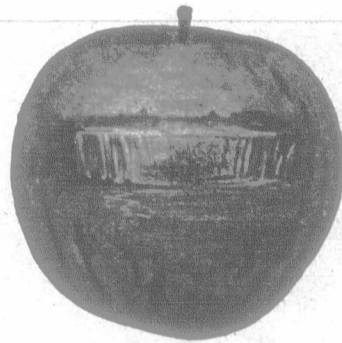
We recommend Niagara Brand Soluble Sulphur, Lime Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, and Niagara Dust Spray, and we guarantee the quality of everything that bears our name or trade mark.

The same guarantee that we give for the quality of our sprays is given for the efficiency of our spraying machines, both for liquid and dust sprays.

Do not place your order for 1917 until you get our proposition.

**NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY COMPANY, Limited, Burlington, Ont.**

Remember, "Wherever Fruit Excels Niagara Brand Spray is Used"



A simple, inexpensive device attached to your present gate and you have a double-action

## Automatic Drive Gate

SELF-OPENING SELF-CLOSING

No need to buy new gates. Just purchase the fittings and put them on yourself. You can do it easily in a few minutes.

This attachment is simple and inexpensive—saves time and temper, and is guaranteed for three years.

### AGENTS WANTED

There are dozens of sales to be made in every district. Why not act as our agent and make some money? Write for particulars.

**The Dennis Wire & Iron Works Co., Limited**  
London, Ontario

## Two Unsolicited Opinions

KASPER H. IRVINE, Hanbury, Ont., writes as follows:

"Yours is the most interesting and instructive paper in Canada."

And E. A. SULLIVAN, R.R. No. 1, South Mountain, Ont., says:

"When I came here, about 12 years ago, there was only one 'Advocate' came to the post office here besides mine; but in two or three years nearly all the farmers who came to the cheese factory would have one in their pocket on mail days."

What is your experience with The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine? Has it helped you? Has it been a good influence in your home? Has it been a welcome visitor every week?

Tell us your opinion, briefly, for publication.

### Cream Separators

Made throughout in the British Empire. Only the best materials and workmanship employed. Every machine fully guaranteed.

"Premier" goods stand the test of time and give the best service and satisfaction. Get latest catalogue from

**The Premier Cream Separator Co., 659-661 King St. West, Toronto**

### "Perfect" Silos

Built of specially selected No. 1 Norway Pine. Staves scientifically treated, and bound with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel cables.

### A Gold Mine On Your Farm

You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a

## BISSELL'S SILO

"Summer Feed all Winter Long"

Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservatives that prevent decay.

The BISSELL'S SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers or address us direct. Get free folder. Write Dept. W.

**T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd.**  
Elora, Ontario  
See Adv. Also on Page 2101

### BEHIND THE PIANO

THINK of it! A table so compact that it can be folded flat and slipped behind the piano, yet strong enough to support half a ton, by actual test.

## PEERLESS FOLDING TABLE

weighs but 12 lbs. It can be set up, instantly, when required for luncheon or a game of cards. Its uses multiply. Every home needs such a table. Firm — nice! — durable — convenient. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

**HOUD & COMPANY, LIMITED**  
Sole Licensees and Manufacturers.  
London, Ontario

**MADE IN CANADA**

Write TO-DAY for illustrated Book-let "G" describing the various styles and sizes of "Peerless" and "Elite" Folding Tables. It's FREE.

## CREAM WANTED

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit weekly. We guarantee highest market price.

**Ontario Creameries, Limited**  
London, - Ontario

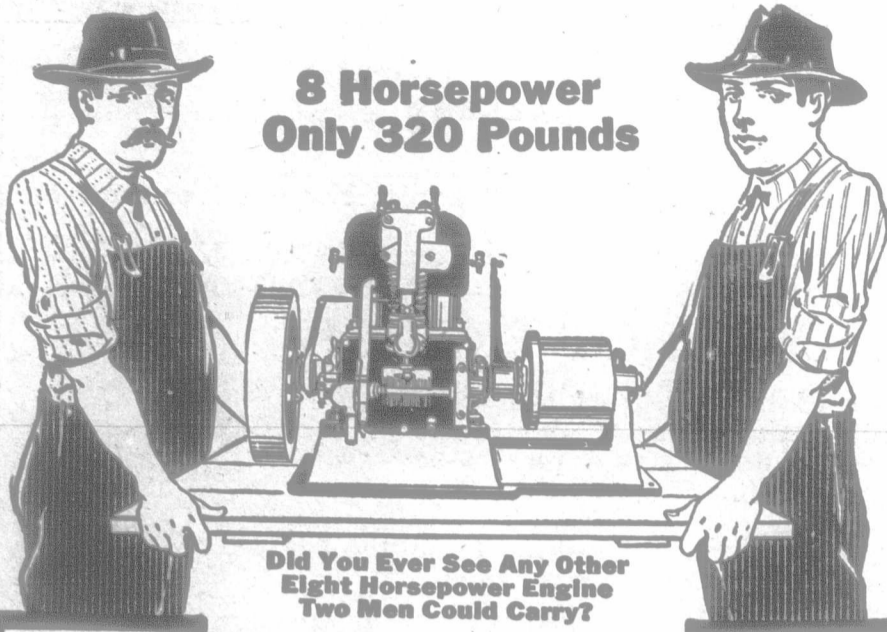
FOR SALE

## White Leghorns

Cockerels, each \$2 and \$1.50, also some Pullets \$1 each.

**Herold Farms, Beamsville, Ont.**





**8 Horsepower  
Only 320 Pounds**

**Did You Ever See Any Other  
Eight Horsepower Engine  
Two Men Could Carry?**

**Pick It Up and Walk Off**

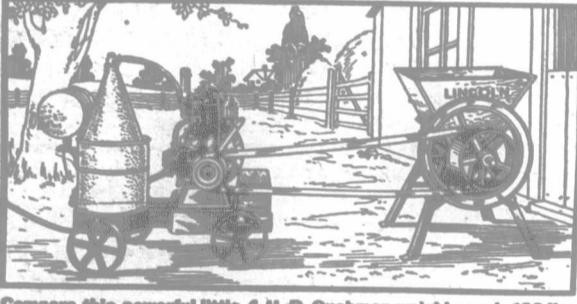
The Cushman is the lightest weight farm engine in the world. It is an engine you can handle—that you can move around and put to work anywhere, without preparing a permanent base. It is no longer necessary to put up with old style, back-breaking, heavy-weight engines, with their violent explosions and fast and slow speeds. If you have one of them, it will be cheaper to throw it in the junk heap and get a modern light-weight engine. The Cushman weighs only about one-fifth as much per horsepower, but with its modern design, accurate balance and Throttle Governor, it runs much more steadily and quietly. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

**Cushman Light Weight Engines**

**40 to 60 lbs. per Horsepower**

4 H. P. Weighs Only 190 lbs.      15 H. P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.  
8 H. P. Weighs Only 320 lbs.      20 H. P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

The 4 H. P. is a wonderful little farm engine, because in addition to doing all the ordinary farm work, it is so light it may be attached to moving machines in the field, such as grain and corn binders, potato diggers, etc., driving the operating part of the machine and leaving the horses nothing to do but pull the machine out of gear. It is thus an all-year engine. The 8 H. P. is possibly the most useful all-around farm engine ever built. It may be used for such a wide range of work—from the smallest jobs to driving the ensilage cutter, wood saw, corn sheller, and even small threshers. It will do the little jobs just as economically as a small engine, as it uses only enough fuel to do the actual work required. All 8 H. P. and larger Cushman Engines are double cylinder. Double cylinders mean steadier power.



Compare this powerful little 4 H. P. Cushman weighing only 190 lbs. with other 4 H. P. engines. With two feet it weighs only 375 lbs. Besides doing all other farm work, can be used on binder during harvest.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. If you want a good engine that can be easily moved around to do all your work and that will run for years without trouble, ask for our free Engine Book.

**CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS,** Dept. H., Whyte and Vine Streets, Winnipeg.

**BEFORE BUYING  
ANY ENGINE**

**ASK THESE QUESTIONS**

**How Much Does it Weigh?**

If it weighs more than 60 pounds per horsepower—why? The old-time argument was that heavy weight is necessary to keep it steady, but if an engine is properly balanced, it doesn't need pig iron to hold it down.

**Is It Throttle Covered?**

A throttle governor insures steady, quiet and economical power.

**Gossip.**

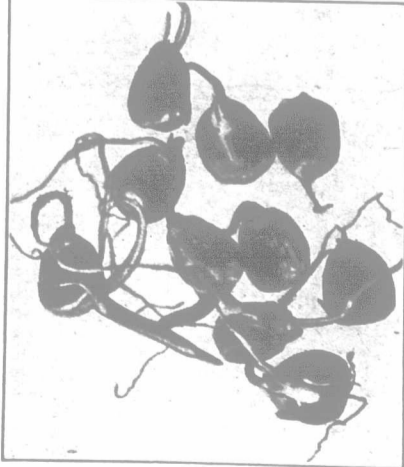
**Aberdeen-Angus and Oxfords  
at Beaver Hill Farm.**

Beaver Hill Farm, the property of Alex. McKinney, lies two and a half miles from the village of Erin, Ont. As an up-to-date, well-kept farm it is known all over the township of Erin, and as the home of high-class, Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Oxford Down sheep, it is known pretty well all over Ontario. At present the Angus herd numbering nearly forty head, is headed by Glenmar Lad, a son of the noted champion sire, Elm Park Wizard. This is an exceptionally smooth, deeply-fleshed bull, and his dam, Elm Park Keepsake 10th, traces back to the great imported sire, Jus. This breeding has nicked in well with Mr. McKinney's breeding females in getting strong, typey, show-yard individuality, but he has been rather unfortunate in the last year and a half in getting heifers; with the result that there are now on hand, almost a dozen young bulls. Although the two 22-months-old bulls are the only ones of breeding age there are seven others that are from seven to ten months, and these, too, will soon be ready for service. As mentioned above, all are good individuals and all are from Mr. McKinney's own breeding cows, in which are found some of the most noted families ever imported. The majority of the foundation cows are bred from the famous Mayflower family, and on these was used the Rose of Advie sire, Elm Park Ringleader 7th. Nearly every female from this bull are proving exceptionally choice breeding cows. This breeding

**Many Farmers Have Already Bought  
Their Seed Corn and Grain of 1915  
Crop From Us For Next Spring.**

They require strong, vigorous seed of high germinating power; All our seed is selected and tested before we send it out. You are also concerned about the advancing prices. We are willing to sell at the following prices.

- CORN**  
Rack or Nail cured, in crates, on the cob. Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, Leaming, Bailey, White Cap, Longfellow, Compton's North Dakota, \$3.00 Per Bus.  
Same varieties, crib cured, on cob, in bags. \$2.25 Per Bus.
- WHEAT**  
Marquis, Red Fyfe, Wild Goose & White Russian, \$2.45 Per Bus.
- OATS**  
O. A. C. No. 72, Registered.....\$1.60 per bus.  
Unregistered.....1.10 "  
Banner, Registered.....1.50 "
- BARLEY**  
O. A. C. No. 21, Registered.....1.75 per bus.  
Unregistered.....1.40 "



Test 1  
Corn that germinates but does not show vigorous life.



Too much ordinary corn like this used for seed. Don't take chances.

Test 2  
Corn planted same time as test 1. Conditions of both tests were the same. Test 2 shows strong, vigorous plants. The difference between Corn that will grow and Corn that will grow vigorously constitutes the difference between a poor and a bumper crop. From our selected seed stock. When you sow the best you take the minimum of risk.

Send us your name and address and we will mail you free one of our 1917 catalogues just as soon as it is off the press. This is not only a catalogue, but is full of information which every progressive farmer wants to know. No exaggeration—just plain facts. Our prices are right. Bear in mind also we pay railway freight in Ontario and Quebec if your order amounts to \$25.00 or more. Mail us a post-card with your name and address without delay.

**GEORGE KEITH & SONS,**  
124 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

**Notice**

to  
**Our Customers**

Considering the present cost of material, wire fencing is sold at very low prices. Had we to buy on present market, fence would have to be sold for 25% higher than our present prices.

For the immediate present we are selling fence for cash, direct to the user, at old prices. We cannot, at this writing, state how long we can do this. We would strongly advise our customers to cover their fence requirements in the near future.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.**

Walkerville      Toronto      Montreal      St. John

When writing advertisers will you please mention The Farmer's Advocate

should appeal to all who are in need of a young sire.

In Oxfords the offerings at present are more limited, only a very few ram lambs and shearing ewes being for sale. These are by the former sire, an Arkell-bred ram, while the next crop will be by the present sire, which is of Ellington breeding, and has been a prominent winner at nearly all the smaller shows this fall. Let Mr. McKinney know your wants, by writing at once and mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

"It is an extraordinary fact that all over Ontario you will find fair grounds of five, six, eight or ten acres that are used for two days in the year for fall fairs and during all the rest of the year are closed up. Why, it does seem to me that these fair grounds ought to be the sporting grounds of the people, that they are worth a little care and should be open to the public for recreation, or for the entertainment of young people all the time. It is much the same with school grounds. There are a hundred problems of a similar character affecting the health, the character and the efficiency of the people, to which, if attention were directed by wise agitation, the results would be so startling that a quarter of a century hence, we would have one of the most beautiful provinces in the world. We have as much natural beauty in Canada as they have anywhere else, and, as Sir Clifford Sifton has said, we have the example of the United States, the example of the old world before us and should not fail to produce here more happy conditions for the masses of the people, more attractive surroundings, a better civilization."—Sir John Willison, speaking at a Conference of the Civic Improvement League for Canada.

Some R

On Nov. 10, Maryville, Mo. 54 Shorthorn \$603. \$872.50, and male was \$ Parkdale Res. Forty-two futurity winners topped the futurity winners staged by T. Kans., on averaged \$42. The top bid bought May heifer by Vill a 13-months the top price. H. C. Lool on Nov. 23, average of \$ \$408, and Lakewood Rapids, Ia., head, and the of \$270. F and 28 fen Sious City, Churchill dispa an average

Short

There are throughout the individuals in In looking over ever, at the ago, it was proprietor, Geo. his herd by re are only some without do good things i even in many larger exhibit for instance, from the for that would Toronto line-course, like e sons' herd, i sire, Clan Al bull, by Pr imported son lot of offspring the most no country. At two young si to know how retain. The has been used 18-months s and his gran ported cow, C few months y leader, a son dam in his Wimple. E remembered, get has been, sales this s sires are ex cision is not e however, is now in the st calf, choicely at several of At present the of serviceable coming on. there are a nu withstanding high-priced s herd during t have always f these selection females is all last addition by Mr. Fergu from Jas. D. All are sired Chief (imp.). the exception Brown Dale. nounced the Mr. Douglas correspondence Ont.



**Some Recent Live Stock Sales.**

On November 21, Bellows Bros., of Maryville, Mo., sold, at public auction, 54 Shorthorn calves for an average of \$603. Twelve bull calves averaged \$872.50, and the highest price paid for a male was \$1,510, which was paid for Parkdale Rex, the get of Sultan Supreme. Forty-two females made an average of \$526.30. Queen of Beauty 33rd, a futurity winner at the American Royal, topped the female price at \$1,425.

Another Shorthorn auction sale was staged by Tomson Bros., at Wakarusa, Kans., on Nov. 22. Ten bulls there averaged \$422.50, and 33 females, \$470.30. The top bid of the sale was \$1,000, which bought Mayflower 4th, a two-year-old heifer by Village Marshal. Masquerader, a 13-months bull, was cashed for \$725, the top price for a male.

H. C. Lookabaugh, at Watonga, Okla., on Nov. 23, sold 38 Shorthorns for an average of \$600. Seven bulls averaged \$408, and 31 females averaged \$643.

Lakewood Farm's offering, at Rock Rapids, Ia., on Nov. 15, comprised 32 head, and they sold for the average sum of \$270. Four bulls averaged \$229, and 28 females averaged \$280. At Sioux City, Ia., on Nov. 16, C. E. Churchill disposed of 42 Shorthorns, making an average of \$366.

**Gossip.**

**Shorthorns at Creekside.**

There are many Shorthorn breeders throughout the country who count the individuals in their herds by number. In looking over the Creekside herd, however, at the time of our visit a few days ago, it was quite evident that the proprietor, Geo. Ferguson, did not sum up his herd by numbers. While in all there are only some thirty odd head, there is, without doubt, a larger percentage of good things in the lot than is often seen even in many of the herds that make the larger exhibitions every year. There are, for instance, a half dozen daughters from the former herd sire, Clan Alpine, that would have looked well in the Toronto line-up this year. They are, of course, like everything else in Mr. Ferguson's herd, in excellent condition. The sire, Clan Alpine, a straight Claret-bred bull, by Proud Monarch, the noted imported son of Blood Royal, has left a lot of offspring that would do credit to the most noted sire of to-day in any country. At present Mr. Ferguson has two young sires and is somewhat at sea to know how to decide on which one to retain. The older one and the one that has been used considerably this fall is an 18-months son of Right Sort (imp.), and his grandam was that good, imported cow, Cranberry 4th. The other, a few months younger, is by Escana Ring-leader, a son of Right Sort, and every dam in his pedigree is a straight-bred Wimple. Escana Ringleader, it will be remembered, is the young sire whose get has been topping so many of the bull sales this season. So as both these sires are excellent individuals the decision is not easily made; one or the other, however, is for sale. Another bull now in the stables is a red, nine-months calf, choicely bred, and an easy winner at several of the local shows this fall. At present these are about the only things of serviceable age, but others are rapidly coming on. Among the breeding females there are a number of excellent things, notwithstanding the fact that a lot of real, high-priced stuff has gone out from the herd during the past year. Pedigrees, too, have always figured largely when making these selections, so the breeding of the females is all that can be desired. The last addition to these was the purchase by Mr. Ferguson of four yearling heifers from Jas. Douglas' herd at Caledonia. All are sired by the Butterfly bull, Roan Chief (imp.). All are open heifers with the exception of one, which is bred to Browndale. Different breeders have pronounced these heifers, four, as good as Mr. Douglas ever bred. Address all correspondence to Geo. Ferguson, Salem, Ont.

**Purchase Your Concrete Machinery**

**From Canada's Largest Mail-Order House for the Concrete Industry**



Fig. 96—London Concrete Handy Mixer

We make Concrete Mixers in all sizes and capacities, from 40 cu. yards to 500 cu. yards per day, and suitable for the smallest repair work or for the largest Government job. It doesn't pay to mix concrete for small jobs by hand labor.

The London Handy Concrete Mixer, as shown in figure 96, is one of our smallest size power machines. It will save the price of itself in cement and labor in fifteen days' use. Ask for Catalogue No. 1K.

London Concrete Mixers are not built down to a price, but up to a standard. Over two thousand in use in Canada and many in foreign countries.

When writing, always mention number of catalogue or the machine you are interested in, as we issue separate catalogues for each machine we manufacture.

**WE ALSO MANUFACTURE:**

**The London Adjustable Silo Curbs**—Over 10,000 concrete silos have been built in Ontario alone with these curbs. Ask for Catalogue No. 10.

**Cistern Block Moulds** for making circular cistern and well blocks. Ask for Catalogue No. 10B.

**London Concrete Block Machine**—Adjustable for making all sizes of blocks on the one machine. Ask for Catalogue No. 3.

**London Cement Brick Machine** makes the standard size brick from concrete. Capacity 5,000 per day. Ask for Catalogue No. 4.

**Dunn Cement Drain Tile Machine** makes all sizes of tile. There are large profits in the cement drain tile business. Ask for catalogue No. 2.

**London Culvert Tile and Sewer Pipe Moulds** make all sizes of culvert tile and sewer pipe, from 4 inches to 10 ft. in diameter. Ask for Catalogue No. 2B.

**Contractors' Hoist**—Suitable for running cage elevators, hoisting hay, or for any kind of hoisting or pulling. Ask for Catalogue No. 23.

**Ornamental Moulds** for making balusters, porch columns, lawn vases in a great variety. Ask for Catalogue No. 9.

**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA**

**TORONTO ENGINES**

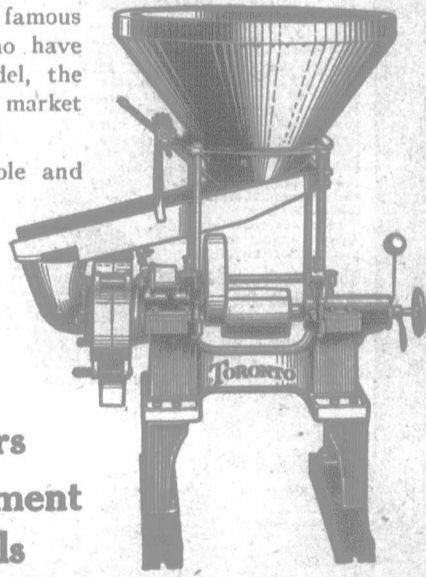
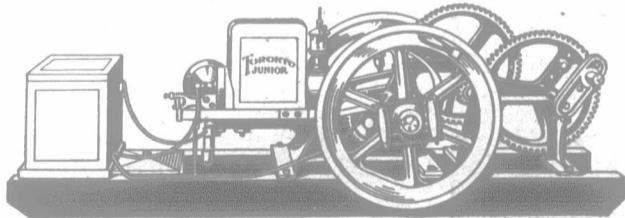
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED

**GRINDERS**

Our Grinders have exclusive features. The one here illustrated has some absolutely new improvements, which make it greatly superior. It is strong, steady, grinds a uniform grist, regulated to suit. Write for our folder on TORONTO GRINDERS.

This Company was one of the first in the Gasoline Engine field. We have been famous for the high-grade engines we have supplied the farmers of Canada. Any who have bought from us have always had the greatest satisfaction. In our new model, the TORONTO ENGINE, we offer one of the most reasonably-priced engines on the market to-day. It is economical and runs on coal oil, gasoline and naphtha.

The TORONTO ENGINES are strongly made, are very simple, accessible and reliable. They have improvements and finish which are usually restricted to high-priced engines. Every farmer needs one. If you want the best for your money, write for our catalogue, which gives illustrations, descriptions and full particulars. Better write to-day.



- Saw Frames
- Well Drills
- Silos and Silo Fillers
- Barn Equipment
- Windmills

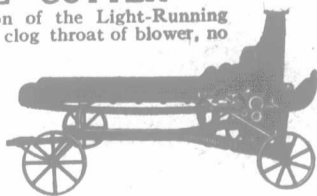
**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED**  
93 ATLANTIC AVE., TORONTO

**THE LIGHT-RUNNING GILSON FEED AND ENSILAGE CUTTER**

The simple, scientific, carefully-worked-out construction of the Light-Running "Gilson Silo Filler" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat of blower, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Gilson is rightly called

**THE KING OF FEED CUTTERS**

because of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute safety, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustment; solid steel-bound cutting wheels; patented safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and elevate MORE ensilage with the SAME power than ANY other ensilage cutter IN THE WORLD. Write to-day for catalogue and proof. Manufactured and guaranteed by **GILSON MFG. CO., LTD., 199 York St., Guelph, Canada**



**Dressed Poultry Wanted**

We are open to receive shipments of crate-fattened, dressed poultry of all kinds. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Write for quotations.

**Henry Gatehouse & Son**

Wholesale and Retail Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables.  
348 West Dorchester St., MONTREAL.





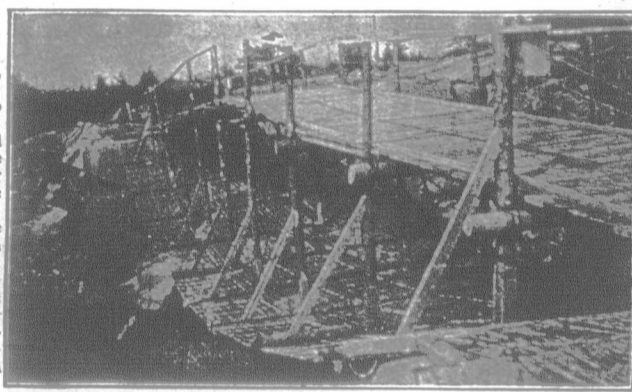
**Canadians**

are loyal to the colors; loyal to their citizenship; loyal to business enterprises of the Provinces; every patriotic appeal finds a ready response in a Canadian's heart.

We are Canadian manufacturers; we have been doing business in Canada for many years, making Canada's face, and we are grateful for the patronage accorded us during these years from our Canadian friends.

Now is the time to stand by Canada's interests. We are doing our part to maintain a business regularity, and are manufacturing such a good line of fencing that it is worthy of special mention in connection with Canada's future relations to the Nations of the world. Read this interesting letter, observe the illustration, and then ask yourself this question: "Is not a fence made of material good enough for such an important purpose the kind that should be used by every Canadian?"

Kingston, Ont., 1914.  
Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario Gentlemen — I thought you would be interested in the use we are putting your wire to. The Engineers, Queen's University, have practical work in the field. This year, under the supervision from the Engineer of the Military Department, they undertook to build a bridge.



The stretch is 110 feet and the bridge is 20 feet wide. They used 240 rods. They laid the mesh 5 widths side by side, and 5 layers, making in all 25 lengths of 8 wires each or 200 wires in all, binding them up together at every two or three feet, and then putting the uprights on as you see, and then stretching a wire along the top in the ordinary way as protection. They are now at camp time, when the Rurals come into camp, march the artillery across it and put some gun cotton under it and blow it up. They estimate it capable of carrying a load of 60,000 lbs., or a body of soldiers at close marching order. You can use these photos in anyway you see fit, or if you want I could send you the negative. Yours truly, (Signed) W. A. Mitchell.

**Why Peerless Fence Gives Such Good Service**

We build it twice as good and strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We build it of heavy Open Hearth steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a Peerless clamp. All wires used in making Peerless Farm and Poultry Fencing are extra heavy—extra strong. Consequently fewer posts are required. Peerless fencing can't sag—can't rust—can't get out of shape—can't help giving absolute satisfaction. Catalog giving details on request. Describes our farm, poultry and ornamental fencing. Also Peerless farm gates.

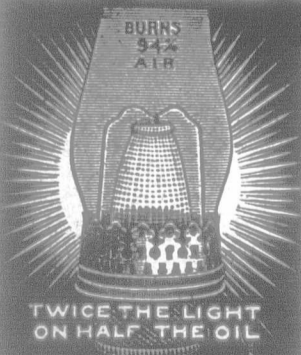
Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in all unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Limited  
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ontario



**New COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE**

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON  
TWOICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

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. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests by Government and 34 leading Universities show that it

**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon** common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. 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. Yours under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free. FREE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 508 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL. Largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) Mantle Lamp House in the World.

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." Norring says: "55 per cent of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemarling says: "No money talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work.

**Nature's Diary.**

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

"When frost has clad the dripping cliffs With fluted columns, crystal clear, And million-flaked the feathery snow Has shrouded close the dying year; Beside the rock, where'er we turn, Behold, there waves the Christmas Fern.

No shivering frond that shuns the blast Sways on its slender chaffy stem; Full-veined and lusty green it stands, Of all the wintry woods the gem. Our spirits rise when we discern The pennons of the Christmas Fern."

At this season the ferns which greet us on our walks in the woods are comparatively few in number, and of these the most attractive is the Christmas Fern. Most of the ferns turn brown and die down early in the fall, some like the Sensitive Fern withering at the first touch of frost. But there are some hardy species whose fronds remain green throughout the year, and these we welcome as reminders of past days and prophets of sunny days to come—green bridges across the silent white of winter.

All the Christmas Fern's fronds are produced early in the spring. They rise in circular clumps from a stout root-stock, and when uncoiling are thickly covered with silky-white scales that make them conspicuous objects in the vernal woods. As the fronds mature the scales turn brown and many of them remain on the stipe (the lower part of the stem) and on the rachis (the upper

**Gossip.**

**Shorthorns and Lincolns.**

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" spent a pleasant half day recently at the farm of Jno. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont. In speaking of the homestead itself it would not be out of place to call it a model farm, and Mr. Gibson may well speak with pride when saying that every fence, every building and all of its many rows of evergreens and maples were placed there by himself, the starting of which was made almost fifty years ago. At present the Shorthorn herd numbers around sixty head, and is headed by the noted show bull Senator Lavender. His dam was Lavender Thyme 7th (imp.), a straight-bred Lavender cow got by Golden Star, and his sire was the Claret-bred bull, College Senator by Lancaster. Very few, more richly-bred sires are in service in any herd in Canada to-day. His first calves in the herd are now about ten months old, and already there are over a dozen, including seven young bulls, that have exceptional promise, and as uniform a lot as we have ever seen. Two other fourteen-months bulls make up the entire offering in males. To do the breeding females justice would take up a lot of space, but in looking over the lot it is pleasing to note the four, five and six generations still in the herd. Royal Wimple by Mildred's Royal, now 12 years old, is carrying her tenth calf, having produced seven heifers and two bulls. Two of her daughters are still in the herd; a six-year-old daughter went to British Columbia this year at \$600. Another noted breeding cow is the fourteen-year-old Mina cow, Mina Lass 8th. She is got by the noted imported Duthie-bred bull, Prime Minister, which in his day was a noted winner at Toronto and elsewhere. This cow also has five daughters in the herd, including a sweet



Christmas Fern.

upper part of the stem from which the pinnae or leaflets spring) especially on the former, throughout the season. The fronds vary in length from about eighteen inches to three feet, and bear numerous pinnae, the edges of which are finely serrate. These pinnae are arranged alternately on the rachis and have triangular ears on the upper side of the base.

The fertile fronds are taller than the sterile, and differ in having the upper half suddenly decreased in size, as may be seen in the three up-standing fertile fronds shown in our illustration. It is on these small pinnae that the sori, or fruit-dots, are borne, these being rounded and arranged in two rows lengthwise on the underside of the pinnae.

These sori are made up, as in all the ferns, of clusters of little spore-cases, which contain the spores. They are partly formed before the fronds unfurl in the spring and the spores ripen and are shed early in the year.

There are two variations found occasionally in the Christmas Fern, one in which the pinnae are quite deeply cut, and the other in which they are beautifully crisped and ruffled.

The range of the Christmas Fern in Canada is from the Atlantic coast to the Bruce Peninsula in Ontario. It is common in parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and is very common in many localities in Ontario.

This species is a denizen of the woods, particularly rocky woods in which the deciduous trees predominate.

heifer calf at foot by Senator Lavender. There are also a number of daughters from the Rosemary cow, Rosemary of Manor 2nd., one of the best breeding cows, Mr. Gibson says, he ever owned. She is sired by Proud Gift and out of Rosemary 137th (imp.). This cow's last calf, a nine-months bull, is one of the best young bulls on the farm. These are only several of the older breeding cows; the majority of the younger ones being descendants of these need very little comment. A large percentage of these we might add are by the Clipper-bred bull and former sire, Baron's Pride. For further information it would be well to write Mr. Gibson, who will be pleased at all times to answer all correspondence regarding Shorthorns as well as give any particulars regarding his offering in Lincolns. He has recently purchased from Anoka Farms a newly imported ram, considered by many to be one of the best rams that has left England this year. All of his breeding ewes are direct descendants of the famous St. Louis champion flock.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., writes that he has recently purchased the entire importation of Scotch Shorthorns from Geo. Isaac, Cobourg, Ont. They comprise 20 head; 10 imported cows bred in Scotland, and 10 imported bull calves, reds and roans, of the best families obtainable, rich in Duthie, Marr, Durno and Campbell breeding. Those looking for herd headers should see these bulls. For breeding and individuality they are equal to any importation of bulls made in recent years.

**Maple Lodge**

With the products so level there has been a tender horn bred of the milking breeding fern however, take of Performan cows on offi duction, so t authentic re these herds ideals of the purpose cow there are ma to-day which of producing pounds for th with cows of ducing herds readers will r first Shortho to take up th late A. W. S. known also prominent b Mr. Smith v worker toward breeds of live had his own herd to-day, same careful C. Smith, pr foundation w A great many families of the breeding fema records of pr these should three or fou be sufficient parison of t here it may l has by no m majority are cases carrying Rose has, as pleted her ye testing 4 per of 2,038 lbs. Julia, another breeding, has months. Gif of the same of milk and 5 test being 4 are only a f There are a Strathallans, A two-year-ol Griselda 5th l and also av If in need of a or anything in to keep the M in mind.

**A Part**

At Christmas— And hill and With snowy sp The black cro Mourning for At C At Christmas— And frozen lies While sobbing! For leafy green For blossoms of At C At Christmas— With holly bra With sturdy p And in the Yul We tell old tal At Ch At Christmas— With flesh and And 'mid the l We tread a me And kiss bene At Ch O God, and Fat List to Thy lo Give of Thy jo Comfort the so Make wars to c At Ch Let not one hea May every chi Bless Thou Thy In lowly hut o And may each At Ch



## Gossip.

## Maple Lodge R. O. P. Shorthorns.

With the price of milk and all dairy products soaring away above the high level there has, in the past few years, been a tendency for some of our Short-horn breeders to be rather boastful of the milking qualities of many of their breeding females. Far too few have, however, taken advantage of the Record of Performance Test by putting these cows on official test for yearly production, so the public can have some authentic records as to how closely these herds really do approach the ideals of these admirers of the dual-purpose cow. For this reason alone there are many herds in the country to-day which include females capable of producing upwards of ten thousand pounds for the year and these are classed with cows of some so-called milk producing herds. As many "Advocate" readers will remember, one of the very first Shorthorn breeders in Canada to take up the R. O. P. work was the late A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont., known also as one of Ontario's most prominent breeders of Leicester sheep. Mr. Smith was at all times an ardent worker towards the advancement of all breeds of live stock. In Shorthorns he had his own ideas and a visit to the herd to-day, which is managed in the same careful way by his sister, Miss C. Smith, proves conclusively that the foundation was laid along the right lines. A great many of the more fashionable families of the day are represented in the breeding females, and the semi-official records of production of a number of these should be of interest to all. The three or four mentioned below will be sufficient to give a favorable comparison of the milking qualities, and here it may be said that the beef type has by no means been sacrificed. The majority are big, strong cows, in most cases carrying a wealth of flesh. Norma's Rose has, as a four-year-old, just completed her year with 8,698 lbs. of milk testing 4 per cent., an increase in milk of 2,038 lbs. over her last-year record. Julia, another Lavinia cow of the same breeding, has over 8,000 lbs. in nine months. Gipsy Lady 2nd, still another of the same family, has 11,576 lbs. of milk and 530 lbs. of fat, her average test being 4.57 for the year. These are only a few of the older females. There are a number of other females, Strathallans, Cecilians, Duchesses, etc. A two-year-old heifer of the latter family, Griselda 5th has 6,037 lbs. in 319 days and also averaged over 4 per cent. If in need of a young bull, a few females or anything in Leicesters it will be well to keep the Maple Lodge herd and flock in mind.

## A Parting Christmas Rhyme.

At Christmas-time the fields are white,  
And hill and valley all bedight  
With snowy splendor, while on high  
The black crows sail athwart the sky,  
Mourning for summer days gone by  
At Christmas-time.

At Christmas-time the air is chill  
And frozen lies the babbling rill;  
While sobbingly the trees make moan  
For leafy greenness once their own,  
For blossoms dead and birdlings flown  
At Christmas-time.

At Christmas-time we deck the hall  
With holly branches brave and tall,  
With sturdy pine and hemlock bright,  
And in the Yule-log's dancing light  
We tell old tales of field and fight  
At Christmas-time.

At Christmas-time we pile the board  
With flesh and fruit and vintage stored,  
And 'mid the laughter and the glow  
We tread a measure soft and slow,  
And kiss beneath the mistletoe  
At Christmas-time.

O God, and Father of us all,  
List to Thy lowliest creature's call,  
Give of Thy joy to high and low,  
Comfort the sorrowing in their woe,  
Make wars to cease and love to grow  
At Christmas-time.

Let not one heart be sad to-day,  
May every child be glad and gay,  
Bless Thou Thy children great and small,  
In lowly hut or castle hall,  
And may each soul keep festival  
At Christmas-time.

## Rubber Actually Drops in Price While Everything Else Goes Up

**How British Government's Foresight Saves Canadians Millions of Dollars. Wearing Rubbers, Overshoes and Rubber Boots to Save Leather is Certainly Sensible Economy.**

Despite the war tax, and increases of from 50% to 100% in the cost of the cottons and chemicals used in its manufacture, there has been practically no advance in the prices of rubber footwear, thanks to the surprising fact that the rubber itself actually costs less than before the war.

Up till about 1908, the rubber forests of South America and Africa, producing about 60,000 tons a year, easily supplied the demand, and raw rubber sold at \$1.00 to \$1.30 a pound. But when motor cars began to multiply, and the use of rubber belting, hose, footwear, and a hundred other things kept on increasing, the consumption of rubber grew phenomenally, quickly exceeding the supply. By 1910, raw rubber had gone up to \$3.00 a pound, and rubber goods of all kinds kept pace. Probably you remember paying excessive prices for rubbers for a year or two.

In this alarming situation relief came—not as the World expected, from synthetic rubber invented by German chemists—but from plantation rubber grown in Ceylon, Sumatra and the Malay States, with the encouragement and aid of an Empire-building British Government. These plantations, begun several years earlier, came into the market in 1910 with 8,200 tons—11% of the World's supply. By 1914, when the war broke out, they were producing 60% of the total—and controlled the situation.

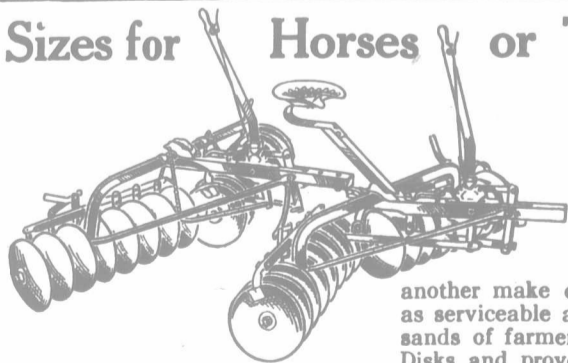
Then, with a practical monopoly of raw rubber and absolute control of the seas, Great Britain was in a position to supply the enormous war requirements of the Allies and to cut the Teutons off completely. This, of course, she has done, but, instead of charging the rest of the world high prices, the British Government actually lowered the price to less than 70 cents a pound—a figure below that asked before the war.

This means a substantial saving to every man, woman and family in Canada—a saving doubly important on account of the 80% advance in the cost of shoe leather. It means that a pair of rubbers, costing from 75 cents to \$1.25, will practically double the life of a pair of shoes costing several times as much—that an inexpensive pair of overshoes will add months of wear and comfort to old shoes that would be useless without them—that rubber farm boots will cost far less than leather for the winter and spring, while they will keep the feet dryer.

Besides the saving of money and the invaluable protection to health, wearing rubbers helps to win the war. The soldiers MUST have leather in vast quantities for shoes and equipment—and it is getting scarcer all the time. So every pair of boots we save releases leather for military use and is but a fair return to the British Government, whose foresight and fairness have made our rubber footwear so cheap.

**Save The Leather For The Soldiers—  
Help Win The War!**

### Sizes for Horses or Tractors



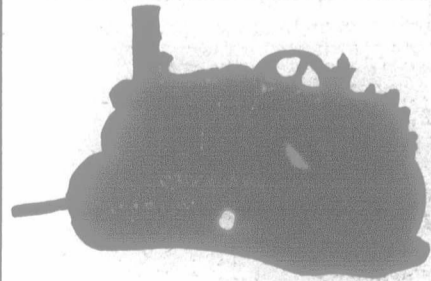
Use the Bissell Double Disk Harrows. They have great capacity for cultivating, and have made a record for working the soil better than other Disks—in fact, you won't be able to find

another make of Disk Harrow nearly as serviceable as the Bissell. Thousands of farmers have tested Bissell Disks and proved them to have the

"knack" for doing the best work. They are simple in design, durable and Built for Business. Write Dept. W for Booklet. Man'd exclusively by—

**T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Ltd., Elora, Ontario**

See advt. also on page 2097.



### Rebuilt Portable, Traction Engines and Threshers.

A number of good, rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines suitable for silo filling and threshing, also a few good separators for sale cheap.

**The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited**  
SEAFORTH ONTARIO



For ANY POWER you may have, there is NO GRINDER LIKE THE FAMOUS

# "Rapid-Easy"

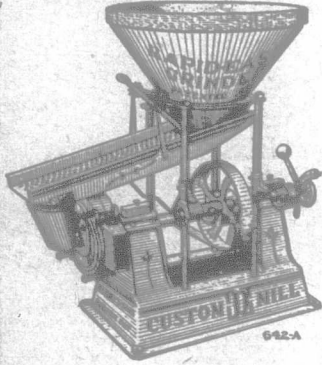


Tens of thousands in use! The largest line of Grinders in Canada. Sizes to suit all powers; for the Farm, Threshing Engine and Custom Mill. Baggers for all sizes.

New Sizes and Latest Improvements for 1916-1917 Trade.

PLATES most ECONOMICAL of power, and UNSURPASSED in DURABILITY.

No. A—6 -inch Plates (Flat) .3 to 6 h.-p.  
 No. A—7 " " " .4 to 8 " "  
 No. B—8 1/4 " " " .5 to 10 " "  
 No. B—10 " " " .6 to 12 " "



No. 1—8 " " .....6 to 12 "  
 No. 2—10 " " .....8 to 15 "

### CUSTOM MILLS

Flat Sectional Plates with Centre Breakers.

No. D—9 1/4 -inch Plates..... 8 to 12 h.-p.  
 No. D—11 " " .....10 to 15 " "

No. 6—11 " " .....12 to 20 "  
 No. 7—13 " " .....15 to 25 " "

Ask for catalogue or circulars. Tell us the POWER you use, and we will advise BEST MACHINE.

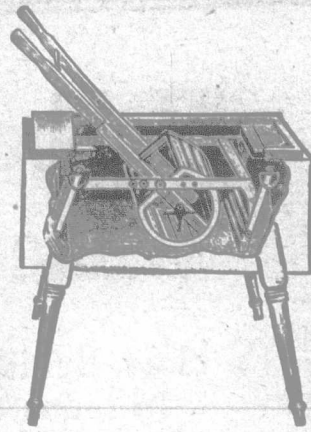
**J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ont.**

Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris

WESTERN AGENTS:

**JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED**

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge



This famous **KNOLL** Washing Machine has a double action

IT WORKS on the pressure plus suction system, and gives clothes an extra thorough washing and cleaning, easily, and without wear and tear.

The KNOLL Washing Machine does its work so fast and well that it surprises every user. Clothes comes out fresh and sweet and clean with a tenth the labor of old methods, and in much less time, too. Think what a Christmas present this would make.

### Buy Direct from the Factory

We will ship you a KNOLL Washing Machine direct, at the factory price, fully guaranteed. You are protected in your purchase by the experience of multitudes of other users. Over 100,000 KNOLL Washing Machines have been sold to date, and we have never had one returned as unsatisfactory.

Let us send you the KNOLL booklet and testimonials from satisfied users. Or, better still, send us money order for \$7.50—on condition that you get your money back if the KNOLL is not satisfactory—and we will ship your machine on the first freight.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE :

- |                       |                          |                     |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Toys and Games</b> | <b>Housewives' Helps</b> | <b>Kitchen Aids</b> |
| Shoo-Fly Rockers      | Washing Machines         | Pastry Boards       |
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| Triangleo             | Ironing Boards           | Kitchen Tables      |
| Parlor Billiards      | Sleeve Boards            | Kitchen Cabinets    |
| Parlor Pool           | Step Ladder Chairs       | and                 |
| Crokinole             | Medicine Cabinets        | Wheelbarrows        |

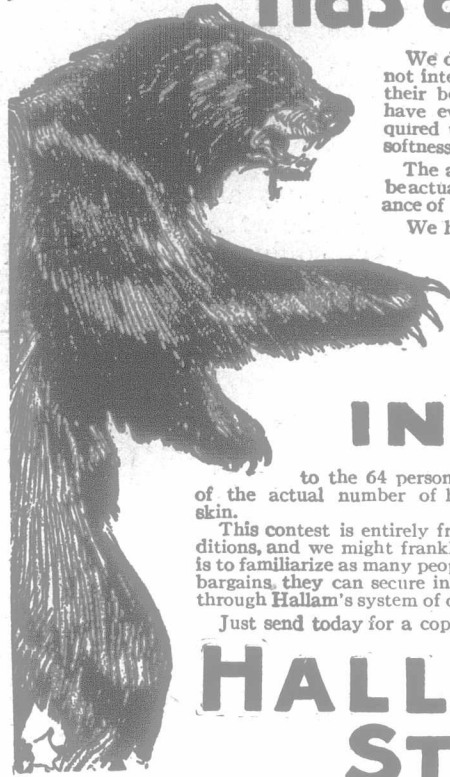
**The Schultz Bros. Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.**

### Gossip.

#### Some Good Bulls at Salem.

In giving a short review of a number of herds and flocks throughout Ontario in this issue, there is no herd which will be better or more favorably known to our readers than the Salem herd of Shorthorns, owned by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont. Although the herd is one of the oldest in the country, the present Mr. Watt is one of the younger generation of cattlemen who have an international reputation. In the year 1913-1914 and 1915 the herd, headed by the present and undefeated sire, Gainford Marquis (imp.), almost swept the Canadian show circuit both East and West, in so far as both championships and the herd prizes went. This year again at Toronto, with only a calf herd out, he was almost as successful, carrying away for the second time in two years the Association's Medal for the best three animals, the get of one sire, in both cases the sire being Gainford Marquis. As to the breeding females it is almost useless to go into details, the foundation cows were nearly all imported and of the very best families. Their offspring are by the various Salem herd sires, which have been in use from time to time and are too well known to "Advocate" readers to need further comment. We should, however, like to mention a few of the dozen young bulls there are on hand at present. In Mr. Watt's own words, they are as good a lot as were ever on the farm at any time. Several are by "Gainford"; about the same number by his illustrious son, Gainford Select, whose career in the showing has been almost as successful as that of his sire. Two are by the noted bull, Oakland Star, and a couple of others are by the famous sire and show bull, Brownvale, now at the head of the Willowbank herd at Caledonia, one of the best herds of breeding females in Canada to-day. We should like to say to those of our readers who go to see these bulls that they will not be disappointed, and while they are high-class bulls we understand they are priced to sell; in any event there are a number of others of various ages not so high in fit, and these too are priced to clear. Among

# How many hairs ? has a Bear ?



We doubt if there is any person in Canada who is not interested in Furs, and who does not admire their beauty, softness and warmth; but how many have ever thought of the great number of hairs required to cover a skin to produce this warmth and softness?

The actual number of hairs on any given skin can be actually determined by mathematics and an abundance of patience.

We have cut a piece out of a black bear skin, one inch square in size—have sealed and deposited it with the bank and are giving

## \$300.00 IN PRIZES

to the 64 persons who are nearest correct in their estimate of the actual number of hairs on that one square inch of black bear skin.

This contest is entirely free to every one who complies with the conditions, and we might frankly state that the sole object of this contest is to familiarize as many people in Canada as possible with the wonderful bargains they can secure in stylish guaranteed Furs and Fur garments, through Hallam's system of dealing direct "From Trapper to Wearer".

Just send today for a copy of the 1916-17 Edition of

# HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

### RAW FURS

We are the Largest Cash Buyers of Raw Furs direct from Trappers in Canada—Our Raw Fur Quotations sent Free.

### GUNS

Traps—Animal Bait, Fish Nets, Tackle, and complete line of sportsmen's supplies, at very low prices. 32 Page catalog free.

on the back cover of which are full particulars of this Zoological contest.

This 1916-17 edition is a handsomely printed 32 page book—fully illustrates the latest styles and models of Fur Coats and Sets and will show you how you can save many dollars on furs. It will pay you to read it. Don't fail to send for it to-day and have a free chance of sharing this \$300.00. Be sure to address as follows:

**John Hallam Limited, 506 HALLAM BLDG TORONTO**

When writing mention The Farmer's Advocate

other sales Mr. Watt reports that a carload of heifers, headed by a year-old "Gainford" calf, goes shortly to form the foundation for a new herd in British Columbia.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Shorthorns and Tamworths, the herds of Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont. Five young bulls are for sale as well as 13 young cows in calf to Isabel's Prince 2nd, a son of that good breeding bull, Gold Cup (imp.). In Tamworths there are 140 to choose from.

### Dungannon Ayrshires.

After spending a day at Dungannon Farm, the property of the Hon. G. T. Oliver, which is situated just north of the town of Cobourg, our representative reports considerable progress in both the farming operations and in the development of the splendid herd of pure-bred Ayrshires since the time of his last visit a year ago. Garden truck, fruit and bred-to-lay White Leghorns are also specialties at Dungannon, and under the management of W. H. Fuber have this year, as in the past, kept production up to normal, all departments showing a balance on the right side of the ledger. At the head of the herd of breeding females which, by the way, averaged nearly 10,000 lbs. of milk for the year, is the choicely-bred young sire Tanglewild Gallant, which is got by the good-breeding sire Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, and his dam is the noted R. O. P. cow "Pet," which gave 9,114 lbs. of milk and 370 lbs. of butter-fat as a two-year-old. Practically everything of breeding age in the herd is bred to this sire, but as yet none of his get are of breeding age. The offering at present comprises two ten-months bulls got by the former herd sire Humeshaugh Prince Fortune, a son of the great breeding bull Auchenbrain Hercules (imp.). Both of these calves are excellent individuals and are well worthy of inquiry if you are looking for a young sire ready for service. Let them know your wants by mentioning this paper.



# Wire Fence Prices to be Advanced Jan. 15th, 1917

DIRECT from FACTORY to FARM PREPAID

MADE IN CANADA



## The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited

Sarnia, Ontario



You are well aware that the Sarnia Fence Company brought the price of fence down by their method of selling direct to the farmer for cash, also that they are the last to advance the price.

Owing to the continually advancing price of wire, it is necessary for us to advance the price on all styles of SARNIA FENCE, January 15th, 1917. Remember the date.

But in accordance with our established method we are notifying you before the advance takes place and giving you the opportunity of getting your next year's requirements at the lower price.

DON'T WAIT, ORDER TO-DAY. Enclose remittance with your order, and if you do not wish to use the fence immediately we will keep your fence in storage this winter, and ship to you at your convenience up until April 1st, 1917.

By purchasing your fence now you will not only be saving considerable in the cost, but you will assure yourself of getting your fence when you want it. At present there is an indication of a steel famine owing to the large quantities of steel being used for war supplies, and by spring it may be impossible to get fence at any price.

Notice—For Prices Delivered in Maritime Provinces Add 3c. Per Rod to the Prices Below

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

<b>5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.</b> Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod.....	27c.	28c.
<b>6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.</b> Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod 7½ lbs. Price per rod.....	31c.	32c.
<b>7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE.</b> Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod.....	35c.	36c.
<b>7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.</b> Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lbs. Price per rod.....	37c.	38c.
<b>8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.</b> Has 8 line wires, 40 in high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod.....	43c.	45c.
<b>8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.</b> Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....	45c.	48c.
<b>9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.</b> Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....	45c.	48c.
<b>9-48-0S SPECIAL HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.</b> Has 9 line wires 48 inches high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod, 11 lbs.....	45c.	48c.
<b>9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.</b> Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	50c.	53c.

### Sarnia Fence Guarantee

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market, and of full government gauge No. 9 wire.

### QUALITY

Sarnia Fence is the best known and most popular fence on the market to-day, due largely to the fact that it has lived up to every claim made for it. The wire used in the manufacture of Sarnia Fence is full government gauge No. 9, and galvanized to the highest possible standard. From the first we have used a most rigid system of inspection, thereby assuring our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

### Notice

These prices are freight prepaid to any station in Old Ontario on shipments in lots of 200 pounds or over.

Remit direct to the Sarnia Fence Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont., by Post Office Order, Money Order, or Bank Draft.

We want your order whether for one bale or a carload.

Mail Us Your Order To-day.

### CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.

<b>10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE.</b> Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 4¾, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13¼ lbs. ....	55c.	58c.
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### POULTRY FENCES

<b>18-50 P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE.</b> Has 18 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9, filling No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2¼, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Weight 12 lbs. ....	56c.	60c.
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### FENCE ACCESSORIES

<b>WALK GATE 3½x48</b> .....	\$2.25	\$2.50
<b>FARM GATE, 12x48</b> .....	4.50	5.00
<b>FARM GATE, 13x48</b> .....	4.75	5.25
<b>FARM GATE, 14x48</b> .....	5.00	5.50
<b>FARM GATE, 16x48</b> .....	5.50	6.00
<b>STAPLES GALVANIZED, 1¼ in.</b> per box of 25 lbs.....	1.00	1.10
<b>BRACE WIRE.</b> No. 9. Soft, per coil 25 lbs.....	1.00	1.10
<b>STRETCHER.</b> All iron top and bottom, draws very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price.....	9.00	9.00

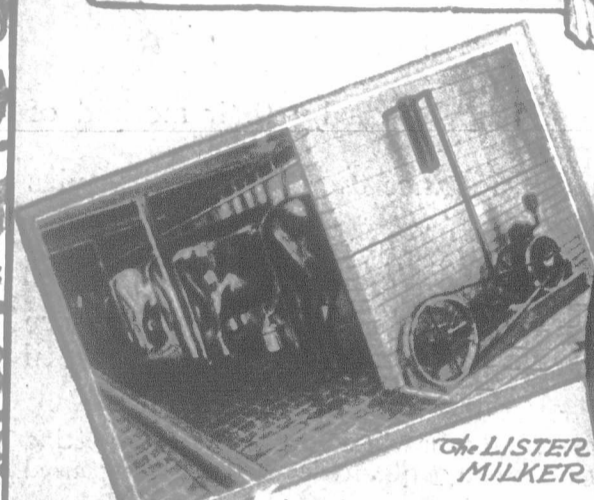
# The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

Cut Out This Ad. for Future Reference, It Will Not Appear Again

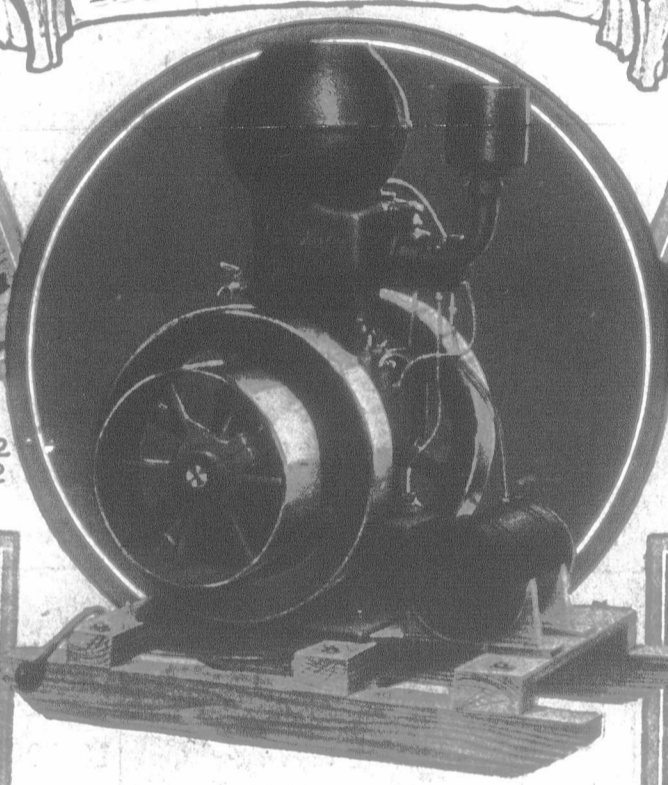




POWER ON THE FARM BRINGS PROSPERITY TO THE FARMER



The LISTER MILKER

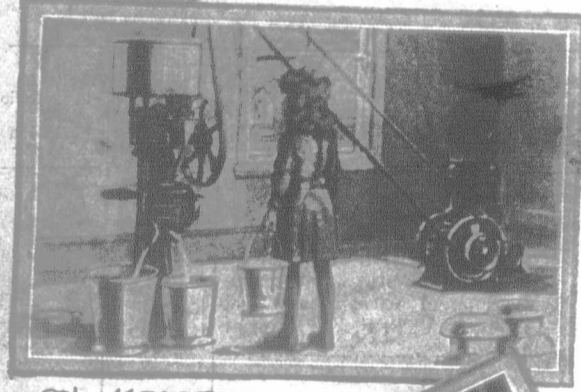


**Lister Gasoline Engine**  
BUILT IN ENGLAND AND SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD

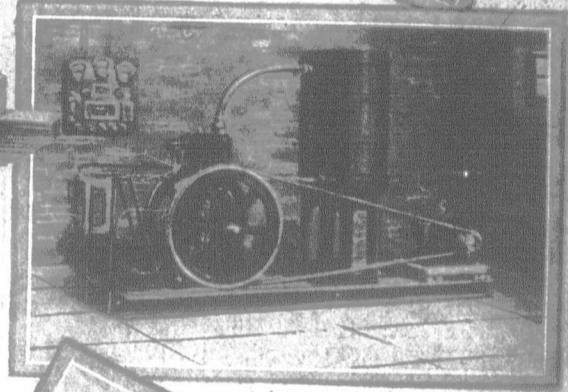
The high grade of materials and workmanship employed in the manufacture of the Lister Engine, its superior construction, equipment and finish, combined with its great simplicity, render it THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE POWER AVAILABLE FOR THE USE OF THE CANADIAN FARMER.



The LISTER SILO FILLING OUTFIT



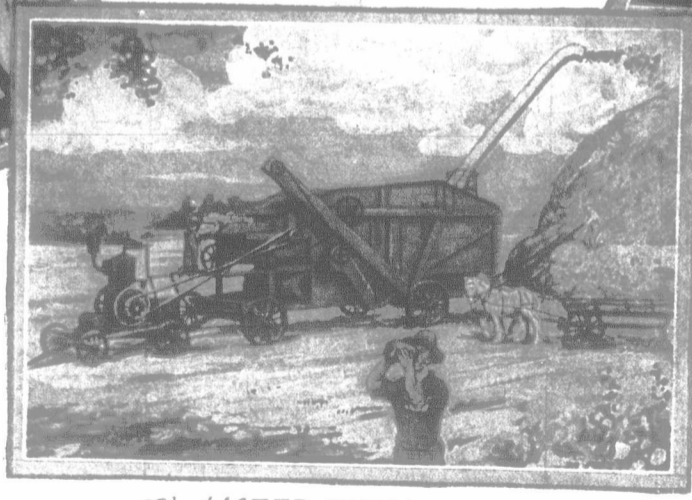
The MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR



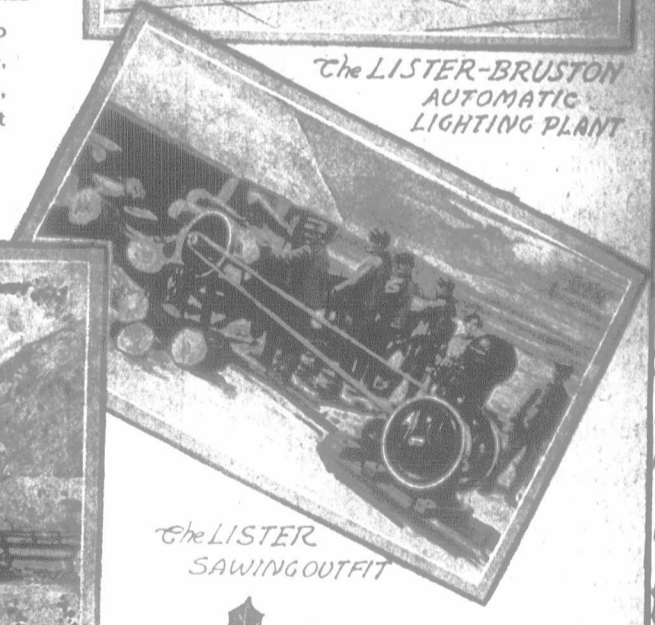
The LISTER-BRUSTON AUTOMATIC LIGHTING PLANT



The LISTER GRAIN GRINDER



The LISTER IDEAL THRESHER



The LISTER SAWING OUTFIT

The Lister Works are among the largest and best equipped in the British Empire. Lister Farm Machinery maintains that reputation for solid construction and long life associated with goods of British manufacture all the World over. Call on the nearest Lister agent and ask to see our goods demonstrated.

**R.A. LISTER & CO LIMITED**  
TORONTO-WINNIPEG-QUEBEC-ST JOHN N.B.  
WORKS - DURSLEY, ENGLAND.

The Lister Firm was established nearly a century ago. For twenty years Lister goods have been sold in Canada. A hundred thousand Canadian farmers are our customers. These facts speak for themselves. Catalogues and photographs of Lister power outfits in use on Canadian farms sent free.