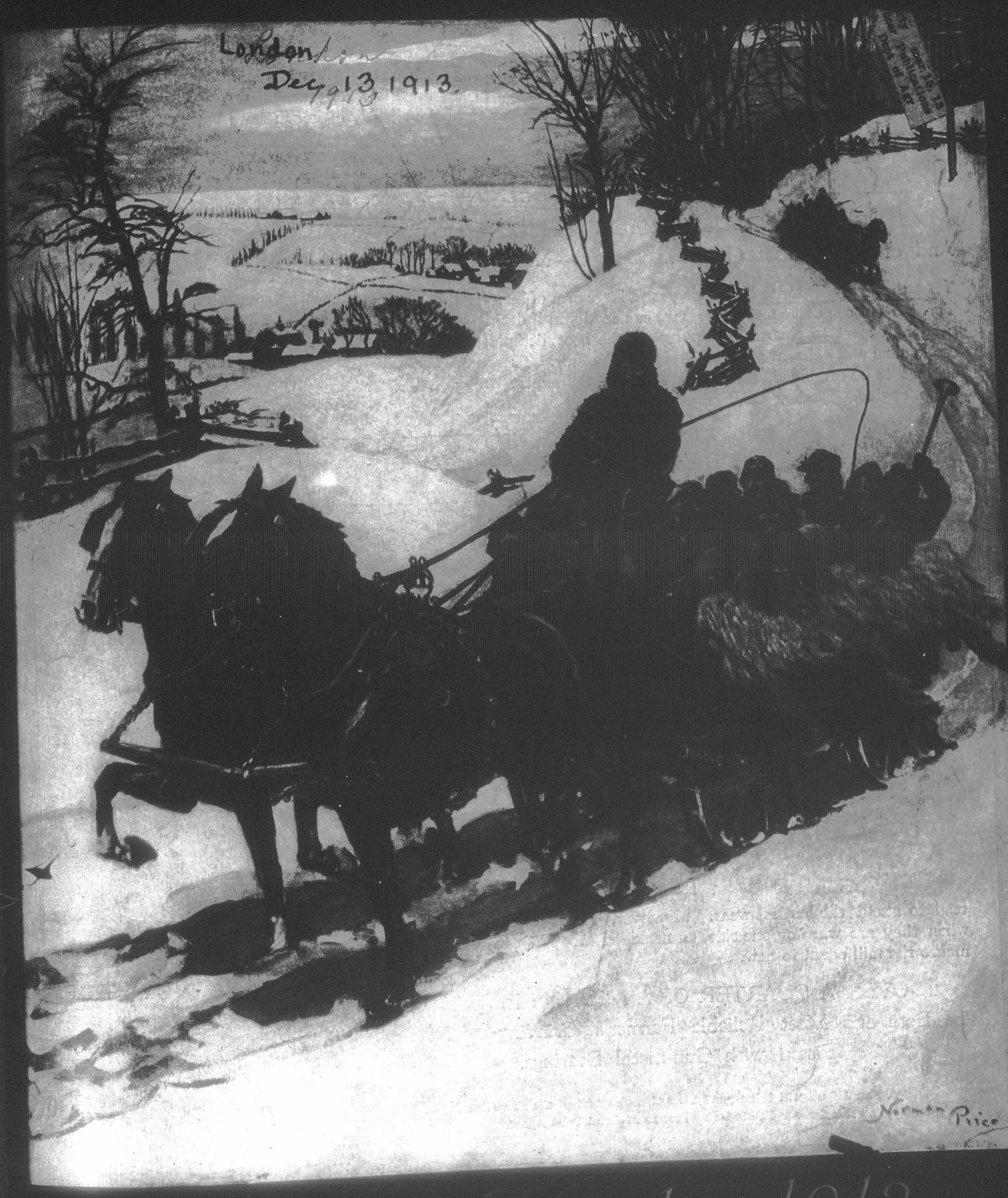
Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

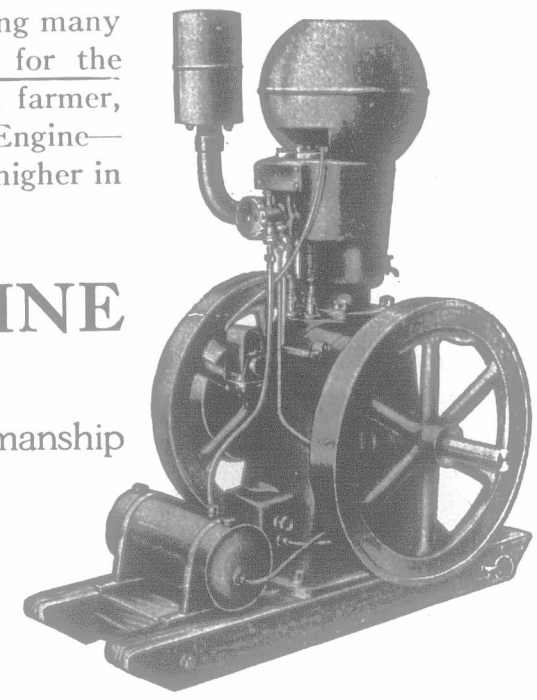


Christmas Number 1913

AT LEAST ONE MILLION DOLLARS

HAVE BEEN THROWN AWAY BY CANADIAN FARMERS DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, ON SO-CALLED "CHEAP" BUT WORTHLESS CREAM SEPARATORS - - !

We can send you a photograph of one of our separator cemeteries alone showing many thousands of such separators which have been taken back in exchange for the "Melotte." This disastrous experience, is unfortunately for the Canadian farmer, being repeated with gasoline engines. You have only to see the Lister Engine—examine it well alongside any other—to be convinced that, although slightly higher in price, it is far and away the cheapest engine you can buy.



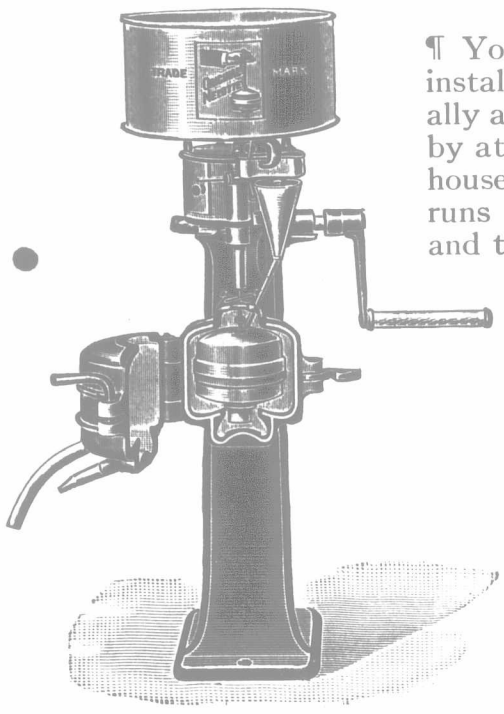
THE LISTER GASOLINE ENGINE

IS BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

And of the Highest Grade in Design --- Materials and Workmanship

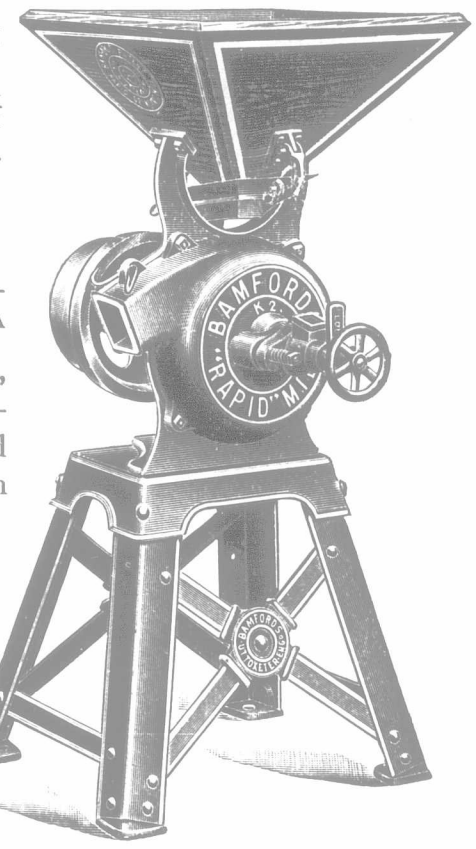
¶ At the great Toronto Fair this year a large firm of building contractors in Toronto (whose name and address we can send you if desired) sent an independent expert to choose and purchase the best designed, most simple, economical and efficient gasoline engine at the Fair. There were very many engines to be examined, but the result was—the expert bought a "Lister" 7 h.p. engine. Quality tells!

MELOTTE SEPARATOR



¶ Your dairy herd will make you more money and give you less work as soon as you install a "MELOTTE" Cream Separator. ¶ Because the "Melotte" extracts practically all the butter fat from the milk, and will in consequence increase your butter yield by at least 25 per cent. ¶ There is less work; no more carrying the milk to pans in the house; no more work in the cold cellar. ¶ Owing to its suspended bowl the "Melotte" runs almost entirely without friction, and is therefore the easiest separator to turn and the most durable.

¶ There is no other Cream Separator which gives the same satisfaction as the "Melotte." Ask any of the scores of thousands of Canadian farmers using the "Melotte" what they think of it, and you will become a "Melotte" user too.



THE FAMOUS

"RAPID" GRINDER

NOW INTRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME INTO CANADA

This Mill is fitted with flat metal plates, manufactured by a special process, and guaranteed to stand the hardest wear. Moreover, THEY ARE REVERSIBLE, and when they are worn on one side, an unskilled labourer can reverse them, which makes the mill equal to new.

OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN USE

The Best and Most Reliable Farmer's Grinding Mill Made.

Fitted with Gun-metal Bearings.

A Postal Card will bring particulars of each or all of the above lines. Ask for our Catalogue and name of Local Sales Agent.

R. A. LISTER & CO. LIMITED - TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG ST. JOHN, N.B. HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: DURSLEY, ENGLAND

Renfrew Standard ... Three Winners

The Standard cream separator is famous from coast to coast. The Renfrew Standard gasoline engine is almost as well-known. And the Renfrew Truck Scale is gaining in popularity every day. These three articles comprise the Renfrew Standard Quality Line. There is nothing better obtainable in a separator, engine or truck scale.

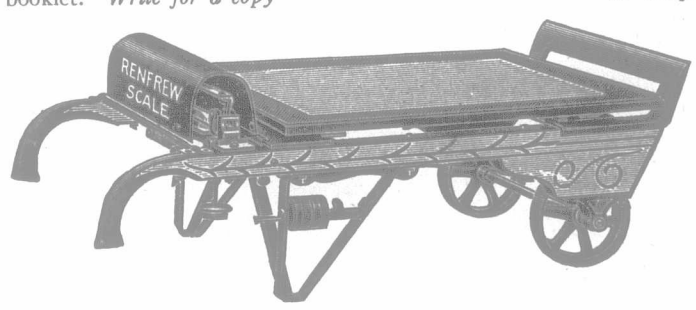
Increases Cream Profits

Reports from Government Dairy Schools show that the Standard cream separator is a remarkably close skimmer. We have printed these tests in our latest booklet where everyone who is interested can see them. We invite the fullest investigation of this separator. Compare it with others. We believe that the more you know about separators, the more you'll want the Standard. The very fact that it loses only one-tenth of a pound of butter fat in 1,000 lbs. of milk skimmed should be a sufficient reason for buying it. There are other reasons given in our new booklet,

Write for a copy

The Scale Soon Pays For Itself

The Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale will pay for itself in a short time. Weigh your cattle, hogs and sheep on it. You don't know how much you have been losing by accepting payment for less than your animals have weighed. And the stock, feed, groceries, etc., you've bought. Are you sure you've always got full weight for your money? Make sure in future. Stop the leaks. Get a Renfrew Truck Scale. Weighs from 1 lb. to 2000 lbs. Sold on Easy Payment Plan. Full description in scale booklet. *Write for a copy*

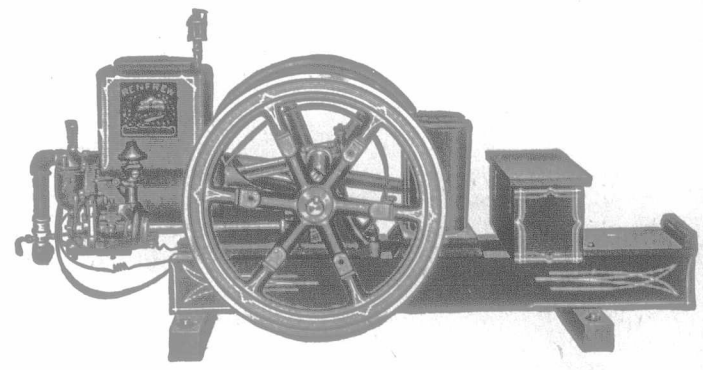


The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ontario

Sales Branches at Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Sussex, N. B.

Agencies Almost Everywhere In Canada.



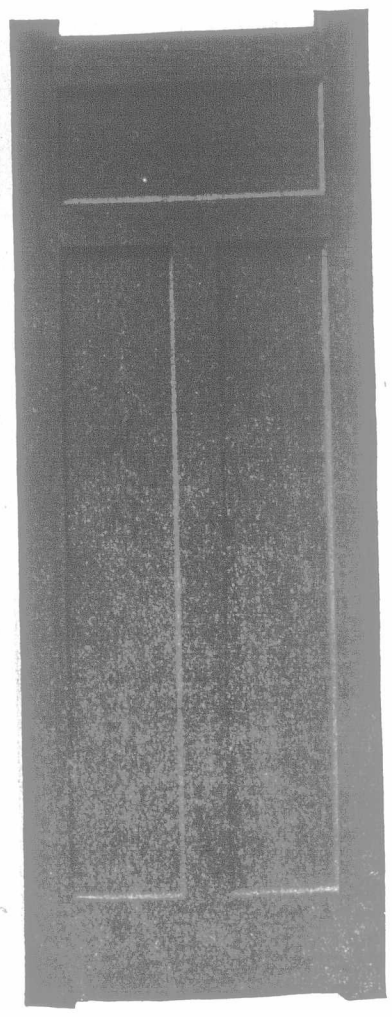
Starts Without Cranking

Cold or hot, rain or snow, the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine starts without cranking. Its speed can be varied at will by its Steam Engine Type of Governor. So simple in construction that your twelve-year old son can run it and give it the little cleaning attention it requires. Very economical on gasoline. Finest and strongest materials used, therefore exceedingly durable. The Renfrew Standard will work 24 hours a day for you if necessary. And do it without a grumble. Also for less cost than it will take a man to do the same work. If you haven't a gasoline engine, or if you have an old style engine, you need the Renfrew Standard—the most modern on the market.

Write for engine booklet describing it fully

MERRY CHRISTMAS

We desire to express our appreciation of the business received from the readers of the Farmer's Advocate. We wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year.



IN STOCK.

NOTICE!

When you think of **YOUR NEW BUILDING**
When you figure on changing and repairs.

Think and Figure With Us

Use the very BEST

LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, COLUMNS, NEWELLS, STAIRWORK.

We can give you any kind of LUMBER, all ready to put up in **Proper LENGTHS,** without waste.

Doors, etc.,of the very **Latest Style,** ready to ship at once.

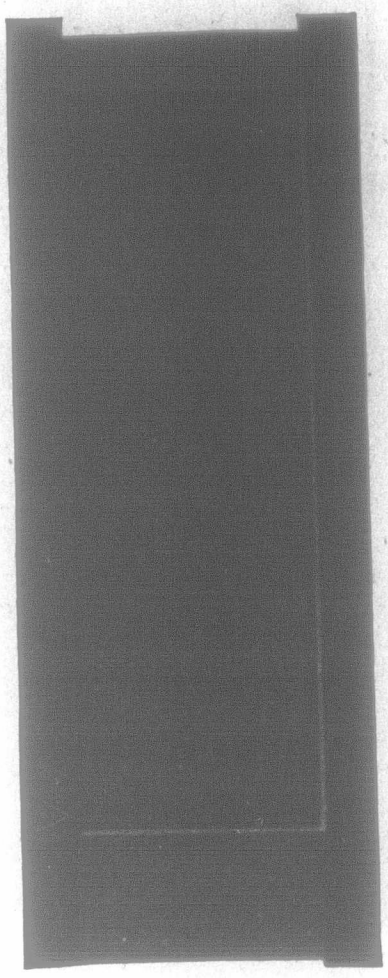
OUR PRICES WILL SURPRISE YOU.

OUR DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

Let us help you with suggestions by sending you catalogue and book of Plans and Blue Prints, etc.

WEBB LUMBER CO. LIMITED

Van Horne Street, Toronto, Ont.



IN STOCK.

THE AUBURN NURSERIES, LIMITED
PEDIGREED NURSERY STOCK

EVERY ORCHARDIST KNOWS

That it is only the select grades of fruit that are really profitable.

Good land and scrub nursery stock make a poor combination, and do not spell profit.

Buy the finest grade of trees, vines and bush fruits from us, and with good land and careful attention a successful harvest is assured.

Our line of Fruits and Ornamentals is most complete. Stock should be ordered now to avoid disappointment.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

THE AUBURN NURSERIES LIMITED

Nurseries at Queenston, Oakville, Simcoe. **Head Office, 95 King St. East, TORONTO**

AN APPEAL
TO THE MAN OF THE SOIL

Canada is hard up—hasn't been so hard up in years. What's the reason?

The answer is found in the fact that the minority rules. The farmer, who represents 60 per cent. of the population, is being made the mark for the "high-collared" chap in the larger centers. And the farmer is paying the piper.

Who sets the price for the farmer's product? Who is causing the Northwest farmer to sell his wheat at 30 cents and his oats at 22 cents? Who is paying the farmer around Toronto 5 cents a quart for his milk, and selling it for 9 or 10 cents? Who is making 100 per cent. profit on farmers' hogs? Who is controlling Government affairs at Ottawa and in Queen's Park? Who is refusing to loan the farmer money on good security?

And all the time the farmer holds the majority whip, a few big guns in the larger centers, such as Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, are making out his bill-of-fare, and what is more, are seeing that he swallows the dose.

I am a farmer's son. I know something of your side of the story, and am privileged to watch the other side quite occasionally. What is being done to you will be done to those who follow you, only in greater measure, unless you seek their welfare.

I conduct a school of Business Training in Toronto. I have been 17 years in Toronto. I served my apprenticeship in Business Methods with such firms as the Massey-Harris Co., the International Harvester Co., and the Office Specialty Co. I have some idea of the need of business training to the young man or woman. I solicit your patronage. If you have a young son or daughter whose future success you would have no doubt about, have him or her fill name and address in coupon herewith and mail to us. Complete information will be mailed forthwith.

Sincerely, *J. Doherty*, Principal.

Mr. Doherty,
Kennedy School,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

Please mail to my address your catalogue, with full particulars of your courses.

Name.....

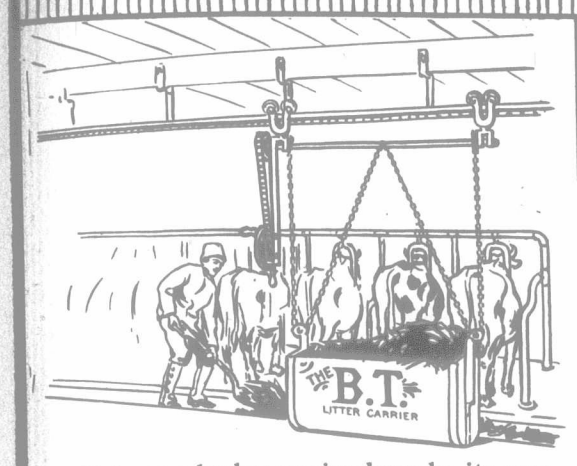
Address .....

....

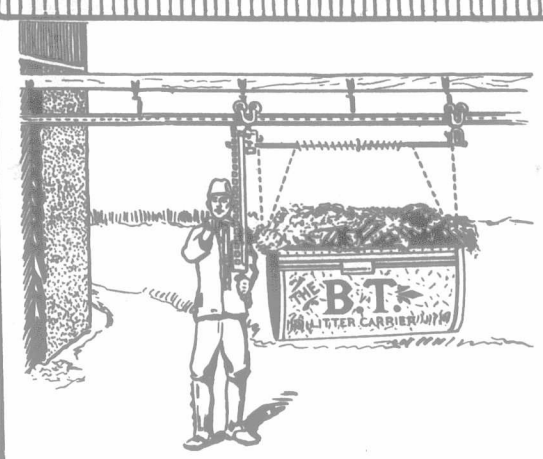
a **Detach coupon and mail to-day.**

THE KENNEDY SCHOOL, 570 BLOOR ST., W., TORONTO
BOOKKEEPING IN 3 MONTHS. SHORTHAND IN 6 MONTHS. POSITION GUARANTEED

From Gutter to Pile in a Jiffy



Release a brake; carrier drops by its own weight close to floor and can be quickly loaded.



Double purchase on windlass enables you to raise bucket easily. Then run out to sleigh or pile.

Glides along overhead track right over the snowdrifts. Job's done in a jiffy.

In winter time when drifts are deep, it's hard work getting the manure out from the barn with a wheelbarrow or stoneboat. Stable-cleaning is then a drudgery. And the manure is bound to accumulate in and around the stable, rotting the woodwork, and impairing the health of the stock.

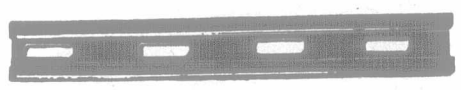
But with a BT Manure Carrier the job becomes play for a boy and is done in quarter of the time at that! For its capacity is half-a-ton, and it will take out four wheelbarrow loads at a time instead of one.

The system of level overhead track, suspended from the mudsills of the stable, runs in behind the stalls and then out along a Swing Pole over the yard. You have no heavy lifting. All the weight rests on the track. You can run the Carrier out no matter what is the condition of the yard, and always keep the manure a good distance from the barn. The bucket is watertight, so every ounce of liquid manure is kept until you reach the sleigh or pile. No dripping along the passageways.

No implement on your farm will save so much hard disagreeable work as a BT Manure Carrier. You use it night and morning, every day of the year. Use it for cleaning the horse stable, the calf and bull pens, and pig pens, as well as the cow stable.

It will pay for itself in a single winter.

TRACK STRONG, DURABLE

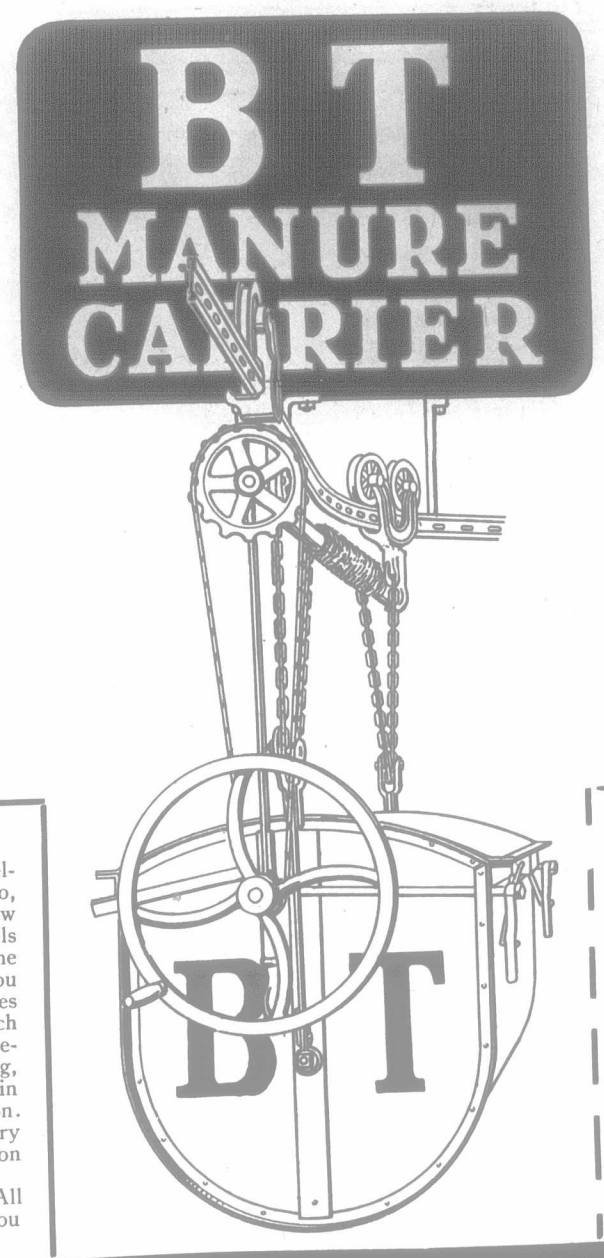


The BT Manure Carrier is installed in the barns at all the Government Experimental Farms. It is used in all the Agricultural College barns and by prominent dairymen in every section of Canada. **Four times** as many BT Manure Carriers are sold every year as all other makes **combined.**

There's a reason. The BT Carrier has many important, exclusive features which make it so successful. It is very simple in construction, yet each part is heavily built, so that the machine will stand up to the work better, for there is no complicated mechanism to get out of order. A BT Manure Carrier Outfit will last you fifty years.

The BT Track is built in the shape of an I-Beam, with all the material at the edges where all the strain comes. No sagging, wobbling or spreading. It affords no surface for the ice and snow to catch and clog, for the edge of the track is only ⅜ of an inch across and is rounded. Because of its great depth the track will stand long years of wear.

The BT-Track can be bent around curves without any heat, which saves a great deal of time in erecting the outfit. The hangers button into the track—no bolts or nuts are needed to secure them. This greatly simplifies the erecting.



Your Hands do not touch the Manure

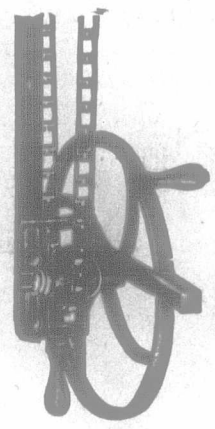


FIG. 53

Fig. 53 shows the hand-wheel windlass for raising and lowering the BT Carrier.

To lower the Carrier you simply lift the friction brake, and the bucket descends by its own weight—you do not have to windlass it down.

The windlass is so highly geared that a boy can handle the biggest loads.

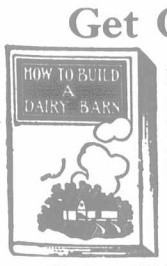
Then this windlass also serves as a handle by which you can run the loaded carrier out of the barn. Your hands do not touch the dirty bucket.

All these features mean added efficiency for your Carrier. They are things to consider before you purchase your Manure Carrier Outfit.

And there are many other advantages to investigate. Send to-day for our Free Illustrated Book that tells all about Manure Carriers and read the facts for yourself. Ask for Book No. 22.

Don't wait. This is the best time of the year to put in your Manure Carrier, before the heavy winter weather sets in. Mail the coupon.

Get Our Free Books



If you are building or remodelling a barn, or thinking of doing so, send for our valuable book "How to build a Dairy Barn." It tells how to build a barn, from the foundation to the roof. Shows you how to lay the the floors, describes a system of framing that saves much money over ordinary methods. Describes ventilation systems, lighting, ventilation. This book may save you many dollars in building your barn. It's free if you'll mail the coupon.

Also ask for for our Book No. 21 about Sanitary Steel Cow Stalls and Stanchions. And Book on BT Iron Horse Stable Fittings.

Book No. 22 describes BT Manure Carriers. All books are beautifully illustrated. Make sure you get copies by mailing coupon to-day.

Free Coupon

BEATTY BROS., LIMITED
1021 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.

Please send me your Illustrated Book No. 22 about Manure Carriers. Also send the other books I have checked (....) No. 21, about Steel Stalls and Stanchions; (....) book on Iron Horse Stable Fittings; (....) book How to Build a Dairy Barn.

Name.....

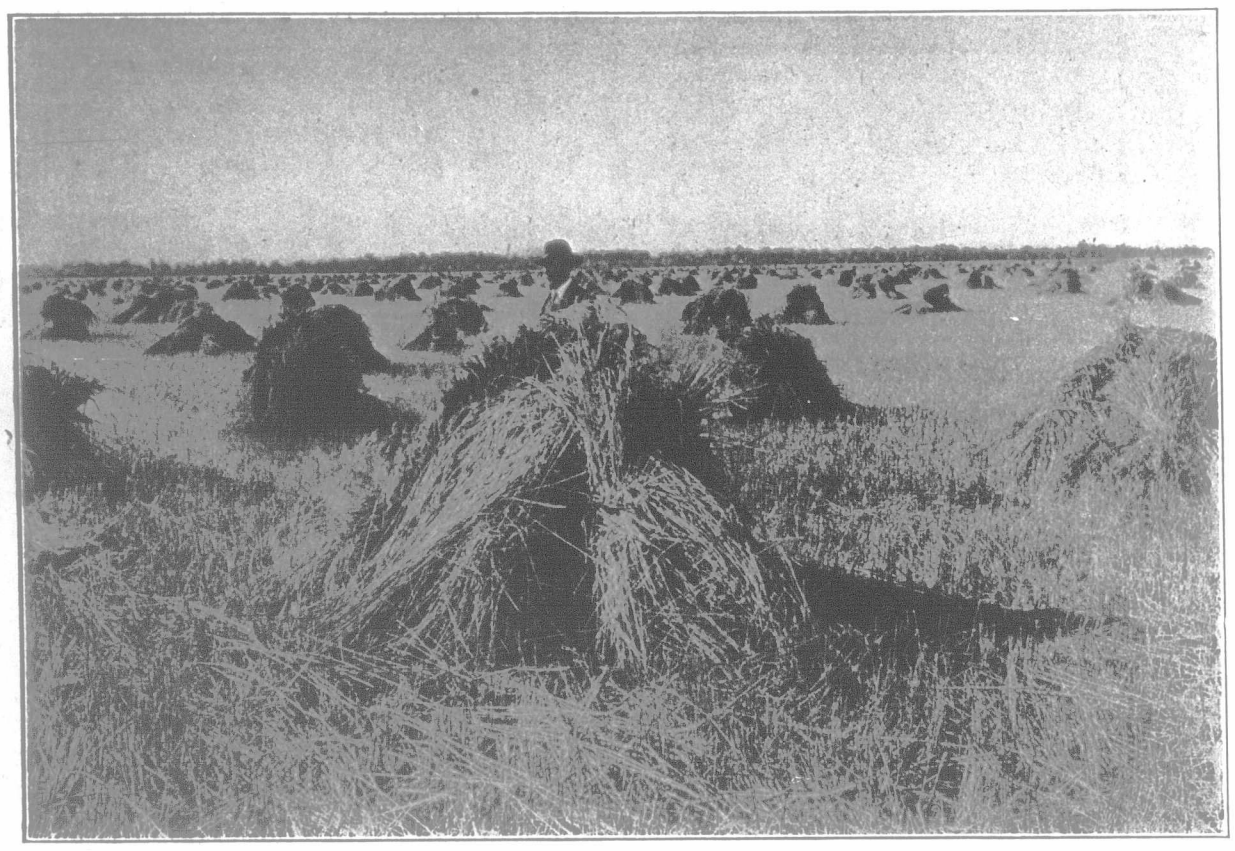
P.O.....

Prov.....

NORTHERN ONTARIO

OFFERS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE SETTLER

This section of the Banner Province of Canada is twenty million acres in extent. It is the very best agricultural land, and is now producing first-class wheat, oats, barley, and the best of hay, clover, roots and vegetables.



Harvesting Wheat in Northern Ontario.

Settle in this Rich Agricultural Area, and You will never regret it.

BELOW ARE GIVEN A FEW INTERESTING FIGURES

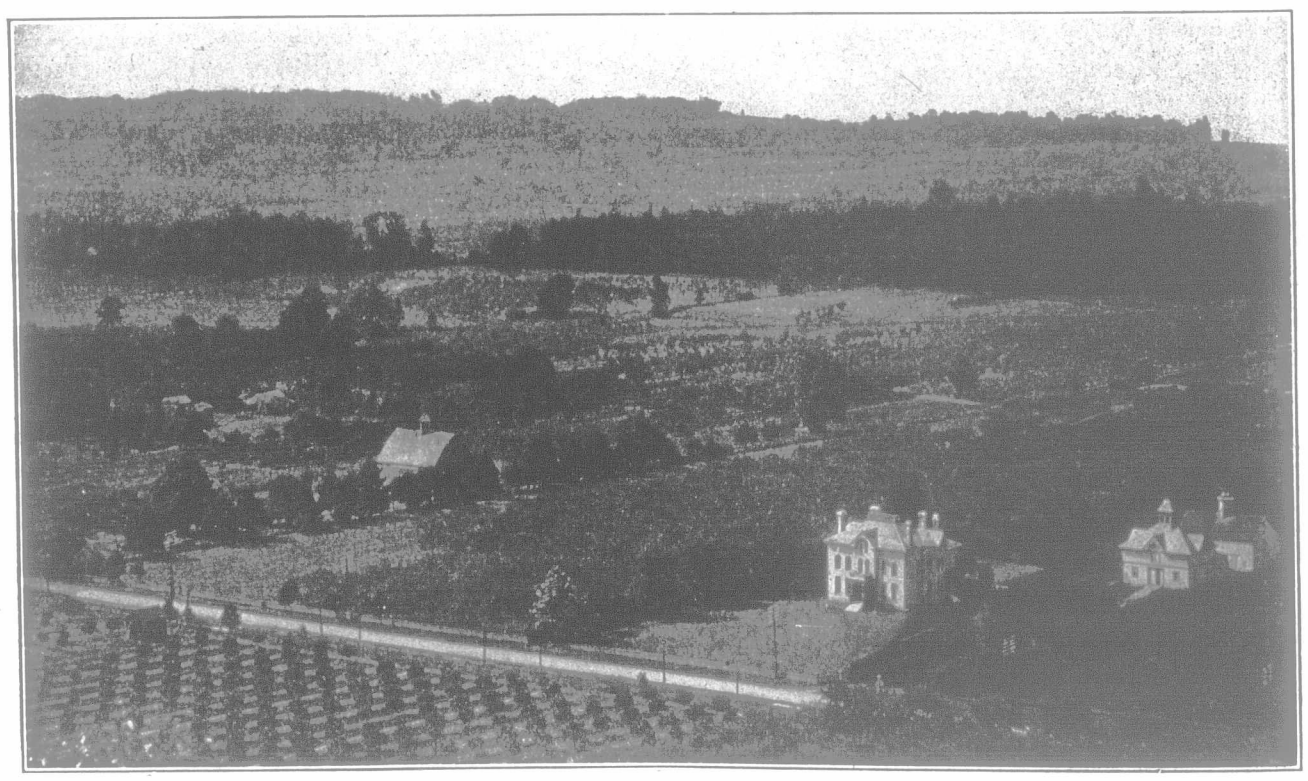
In 1912 the people of Ontario produced:
Field Crops, $192,085,900, out of a total of $511,951,700 for all Canada.
Dairy Products, estimated $36,000,000.
Fruit Crops, estimated $26,100,000.
Live Stock, $225,848,942.
Lumber, $30,584,724.
Minerals, $48,341,612.

The value of Farm Lands, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in 1912 was $1,405,950,940.

The completed Steam Railways have a total length of 10,039 miles, while Electric Railways have 772 miles.

The Colonization Roads in Northern and Southern Ontario have a total of 10,000 miles.

Northern Ontario offers many Advantages with very few Dis-advantages.



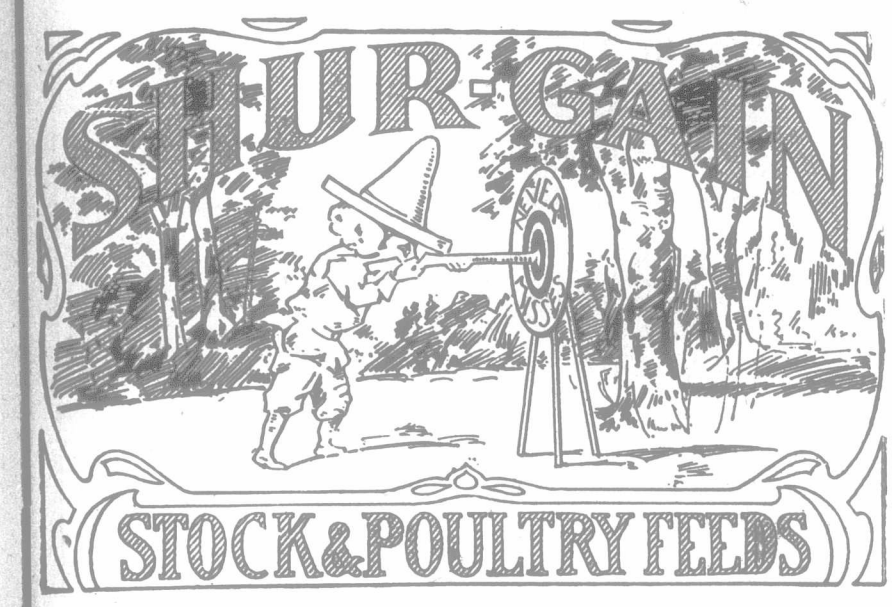
Fruit Farms in Ontario.

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING TERMS, HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS, ETC., WRITE TO:

THE DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada,

Or The Ontario Government Office, 163 Strand, London, England.

GUNNS



Beef Scrap, Chick Scrap, Beef Meal, Oyster Shell, Crystal Grit, Charcoal, Poultry Bone, Bone Meal, Calf Meal, Dairy Meal, Hog Meal,

Or any other line of Stock and Poultry Food.

GUNNS

Number	BRAND	Available Nitrogen	Available Phosphoric Acid	Available Potash
1	Tobacco Producer	3	8	8
2	Sugar Beet Special	2	6	9
3	Bowling Green and Lawn Special	5	6	7
4	Corn Manure	2	9	5
5	Potato and Celery Special	2	8	10
6	Bean Grower	2	7	8
7	Forcing Growth	5	8	7
8	Wheat Special	2	9	2
9	General Garden	3	5	6
10	Early Vegetable	4	6	7
11	Young Orchards	2	7	5
12	Berry Special	1	8	8
13	Pulverized Steam Bone	3	22	$P_2 O_5$ 2
14	Blood and Bone Compound	7	7	2
15	Extra High Grade	4	8	10
16	Special	5	10	6
17	Bone and Potash	0	10	2
18	Bone and Potash	0	10	8
19	Shur-Crop Blood Meal	15	0	0
20	Muriate of Potash	0	0	48
21	Sulphate of Potash	0	0	48
22	Nitrate of Soda	20	0	0
23	Agricultural Lime			
24	Basic Slag			
25	Bone Meal			

40 Years' Reputation Behind Them.

Descriptive matter of our Stock and Poultry Feeds and Fertilizer sent on request.

GUNNS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO, ONTARIO

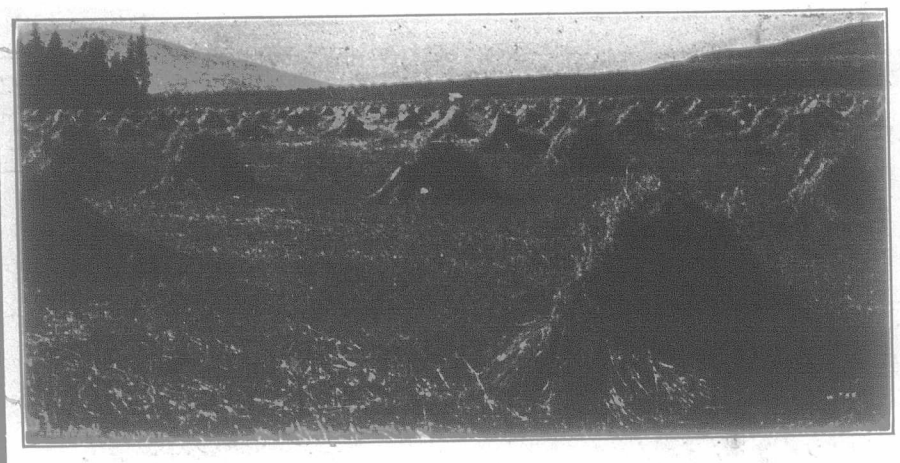
No matter where you are living,

CANADA

will interest you

CANADA

for your home



Extract from the annual address of Mr. Andrew Kelly, President of the Canadian Exchange at Winnipeg :

"We have just about finished harvesting the crop of "1913, which is conceded to be a record one so far as "quality and quantity is concerned. I expect our wheat "crop to run well over 200,000,000 bushels, oats about the "same as last year, and barley about 32,000,000 bushels, "and flax about 15,000,000 bushels."

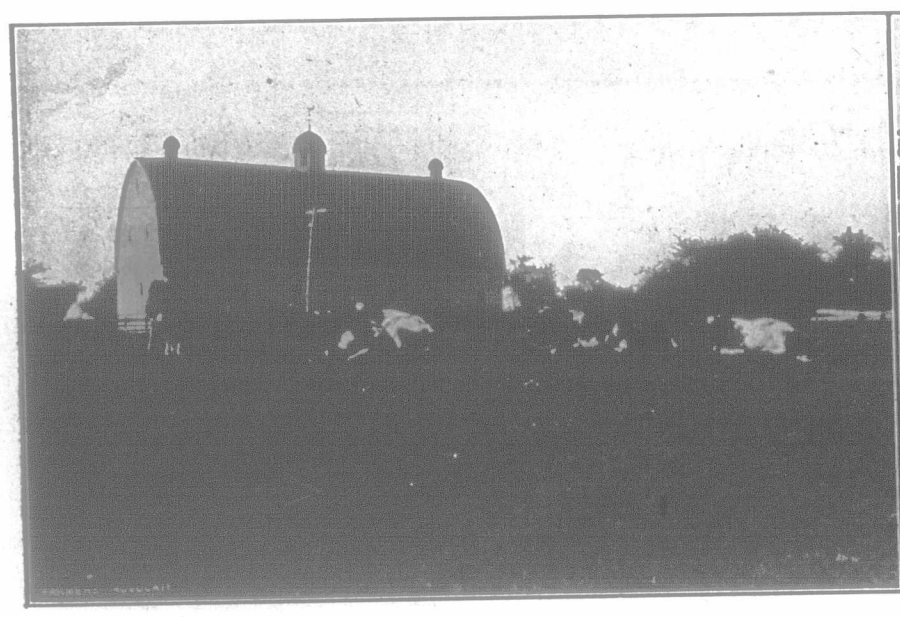
"Based on the present prices, the crop should net the "farmers $170,000,000, a wonderful showing, considering "only 12 per cent. of our land is under cultivation."

The above applies to the Prairie Provinces only, each of the nine Canadian Provinces offers distinct advantages.

Young Man!
Young Woman!
Fathers of Families!
Look this over

CANADA

offers a future



Within the Empire and under the Flag

CANADA

is Britain's Oldest and Nearest Colony

For illustrated literature or advice, write to :

W. D. Scott	J. Bruce Walker	J. Obed Smith
Supt. of Immigration	Comm. of Immigration	Asst. Supt. of Emigration
OTTAWA, CAN.	WINNIPEG, MAN.	11 & 12 Charing Cross LONDON S. W., ENG.

Please write to one address only

Within One Week of the Mother Country

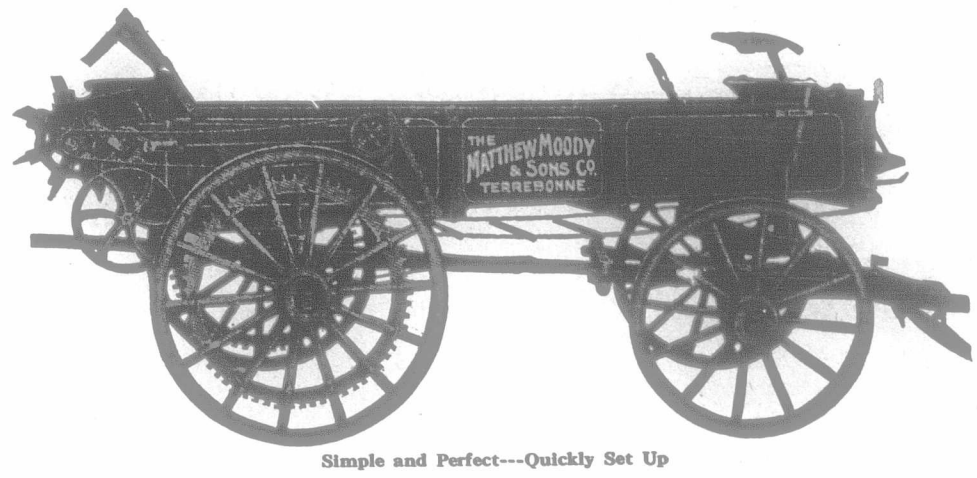
CANADA

Offers You a Golden Opportunity

MOODY SPREADER BOX

For Ordinary Waggon

A Labor Saver at Little Cost



Hundreds of Satisfied Farmers Using Them

Simple and Perfect---Quickly Set Up

AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD

Will cost you less than half the price of a heavy cumbersome machine.

The average farmer does not care to invest $130 in a spreader, because it is only used about two weeks per year, and therefore we have sold many hundreds of our Spreader Boxes which sell at about $60.00 delivered.

It has all the advantages and many more than the complete machine. The principal advantage being that it fits any ordinary wagon.

Box is easily removed removed and can be hoisted up in the barn with ordinary pulley.

We recommend it to those who spread only in Spring and Fall, as the truck can be kept almost constantly in use at other jobs.

Give up the old back-breaking way. This machine does the work evenly and all over, which means better crops and more money in your pocket.

There are no cogs or gears to wear and break—the result, no repair bills.

Has steel angle conveyor, no wood to rot, warp and break; will out last half a dozen wood conveyor machines.

DESCRIPTION

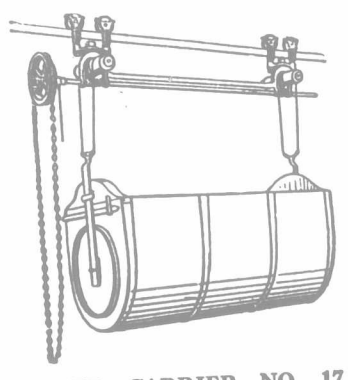
Capacity about 50 bushels, weight 680 lbs., width 38 inches, (suits 56 in. track wagon) length 10 ft., depth 15 inches.

We also build boxes 42 inches wide which suit a 60 inch track wagon.

Write us now for descriptive matter

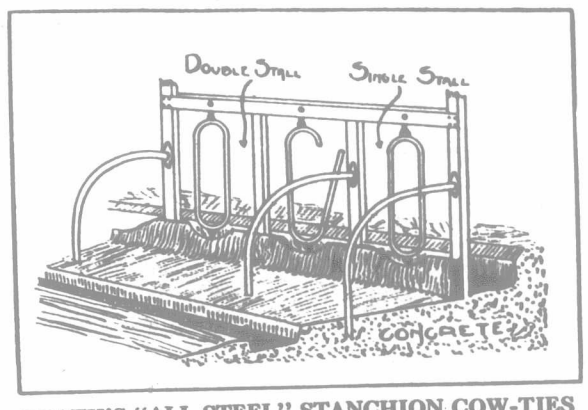
THE M. MOODY & SONS COMPANY, TERREBONNE, QUE.

BEATH'S FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS AND COW STANCHIONS Have been for nine years and still are THE LEADERS



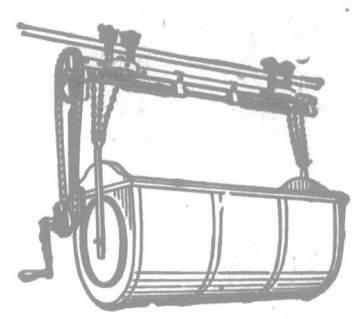
LITTER CARRIER NO. 17
ENDLESS CHAIN WINDLASS

Wormgear requiring no dog or brake, heavy galvanized box, four-track wheels, has few wearing parts — cannot get out of order.



BEATH'S "ALL STEEL" STANCHION COW-TIES AND STALL-FRAMES

are strong, sanitary, durable and the most up-to-date made. If you are remodelling old stables, or building new barns, do not fail to get prices and full particulars of **Beath's Modern Stable Equipment.**



LITTER CARRIER NO. 19

Heavy Steel Frame, Triple Purchase Hoist, Extension Handle, Automatic Friction Clutch Brake, Heavy Galvanized Iron Box, Four-Track wheels.

SOME FEATURES OF OUR FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS

Newest Designs, Best Materials, Strongest Construction, Easiest Running, Quickest Hoisting, Carefully Made.
Our Litter Carriers and Stanchions have been awarded Medals and Diplomas at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Annually since 1905.

All LATEST IMPROVEMENTS embodied in our 1913--1914 Machines.

Write us for Prices and Full Information NOW.

W. D. BEATH & SON, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA

PROVEN "GUILTY" OF GIVING SATISFACTON

is the unanimous decision of all users of The Popular London Engines and outfits,

You want an engine to stick to the job, rain---storm---sunshine.

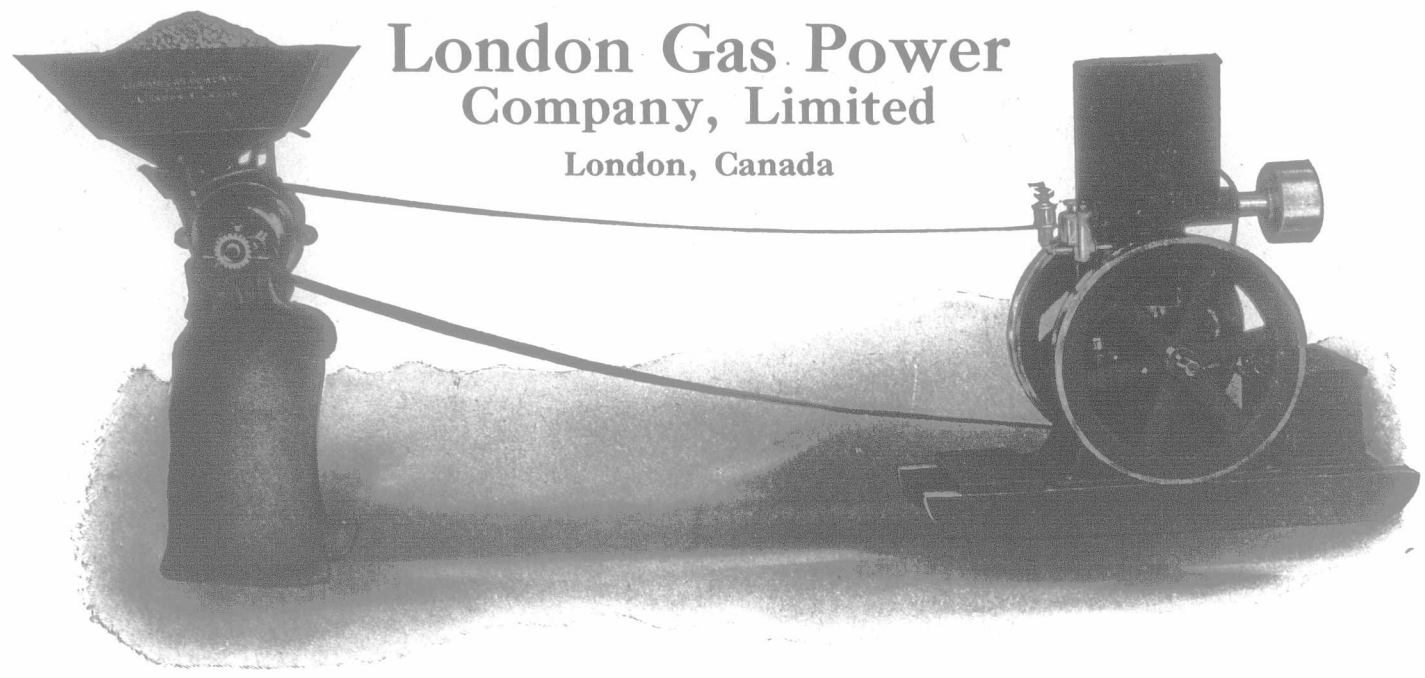
Just Think! Freeze the hopper solid and no harm---guaranteed.

Does the work at the Least Cost. **Why?**

Catalogue 18D will tell you why. Mailed on request. Built in sizes 1½ to 50 H.P., all water cooled.

London Gas Power Company, Limited

London, Canada



4½ H.P. "London" Engine and No. 6 Martin Grinder.
"An excellent outfit for the busy Farmer"

ANTHONY FENCE

At this day and age the best is none too good

Every farmer is looking for the best Fence that money can buy and they get just what they are looking for when they secure

ANTHONY FENCE

A few points about **Anthony Fence:—**

A Fence that is made from all No. 9 gauge wire.

A Fence that is made from the best galvanized wire.

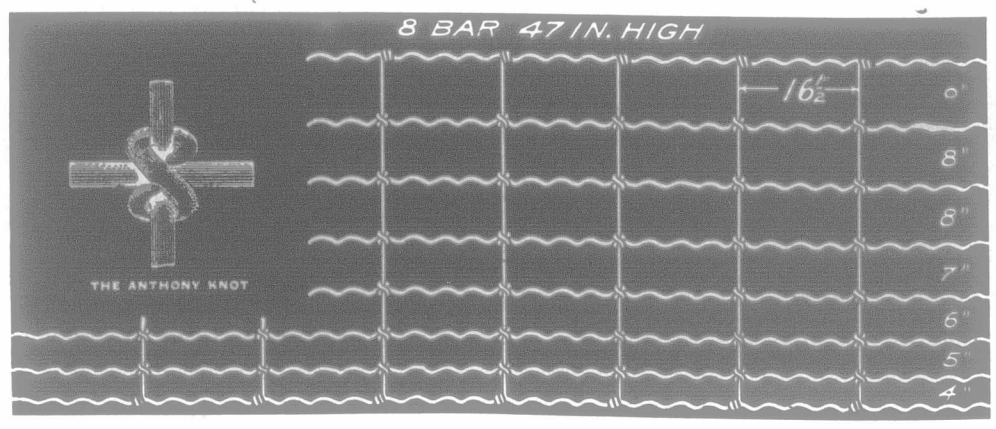
A Fence that will not bend down at the top or roll up at the bottom.

A Fence that is tied together with the **Strongest, Neatest** and **Most Compact** tie on any Wire Fence.

A Fence with **Weaving** as **Perfect** as human ingenuity and the most modern machinery can make it.

Anthony Fence is the cheapest on the market when quality is considered.

We make and sell **20** different styles of Fence, all made from No. 9 wire, besides the Poultry and Garden Fences which are made from a lighter gauge wire and woven very close.



A trial order will convince you of the

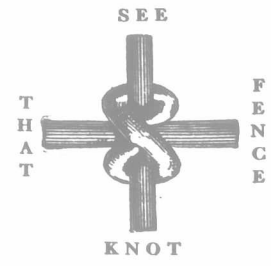
Superiority of Material and **Construction of our Fence**

Live agents wanted wanted in all districts where we are not now represented.

Write us for our proposition.

The Anthony Wire Fence Co. of Canada, Limited

Walkerville, Ontario

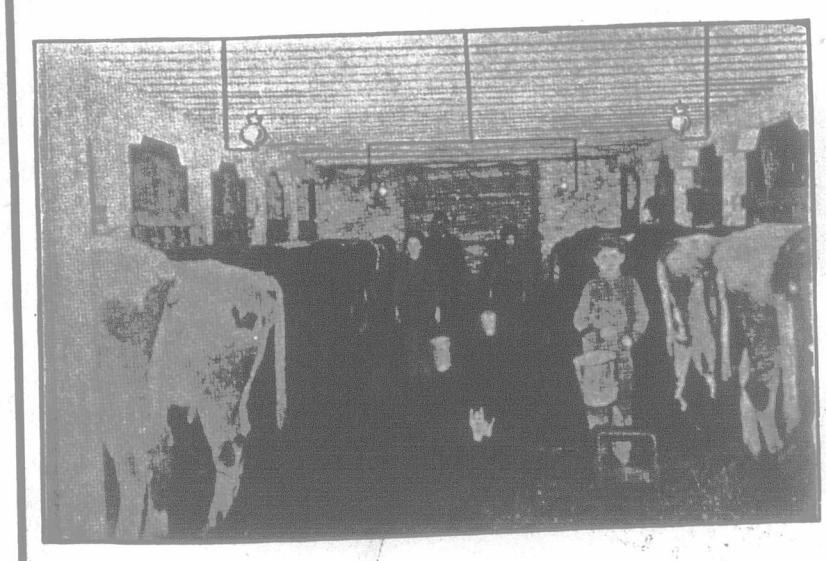


Home-Made Light for the Farm

WITH A

DAVIS LIGHTING SYSTEM

Combination of Gas and Electricity. A beautiful light in every room and in the barn by the pull of a chain or the press of a button.



Thousands of farmers' wives clean filthy oil lamps 365 days each year, and their homes are dull and gloomy.

Thousands of others have DAVIS LIGHTING SYSTEMS installed, and their homes are bright and cheerful.

Write us. Tell us how many rooms you have. We will tell you the exact cost to install a system and send you our illustrated catalogue. Write us to-day.

Davis Acetylene Co.

Niagara Falls Ontario

A MERRY Christmas and Something More Than Merely Best Wishes for a Prosperous New Year.

We can do more than merely wish you PROSPERITY—we can actually help you secure it.

Your prosperity, Mr. Farmer, depends upon the success of your farm. The better your crops, the more prosperous you are.

It is because we have been able to better the crops of many farmers and so proved our statement to be true time after time that we state that we can help YOU to a greater prosperity next year. Write us and let us tell you how this can be really brought about with the aid of

DAVIES Special Mixed FERTILIZERS

To make your farm produce results at a minimum cost you must keep the soil up to its greatest producing power—it must contain the kind and the amount of plant food that good crops demand. In other words, a fertilizer scientifically mixed by those who know how.

Nature alone cannot put back into the soil year after year enough of these plant foods to properly nourish a large crop, therefore we must assist Nature by using a proper fertilizer.

All Davies Mixed Fertilizers are prepared from specia formulæ, originated by our own Agricultural experts, and are adapted particularly to the requirements of Canadian soil. They contain only high grade ingredients. There is a special Davies Fertilizer for any kind of crop YOU raise—ask us about it. It will not only insure you the largest possible yield per acre, but also a yield of the highest quality, both of which mean a greater profit.

All Davies Special Mixed Fertilizers are ready for immediate application. Those farmers desiring a high grade Potash Fertilizer (containing from 6% to 10% Potash) may secure it in a number of Davies Special Mixed Fertilizers. A guaranteed analysis is on each and every bag.

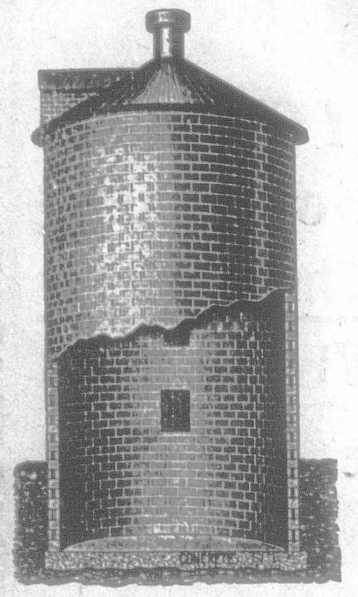
We have an Agent near you, also a Fertilizer Specialist who will visit your farm and co-operate with you in selecting the best Davies Fertilizer for your particular needs.

To insure a greater prosperity next year, write us.

The Wm. DAVIES Company Limited.

West Toronto, Ont.

Concrete Block Silos



Section of Silo Built from Interlocking Continuous Air Space Concrete Blocks

BUILT WITH THE FAMOUS

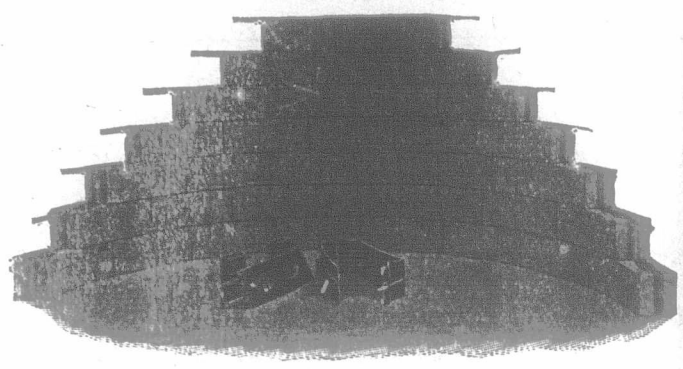
Continuous Air Space Interlocking Concrete Block

COST LESS TO BUILD. MAKE A PERFECT SILO.

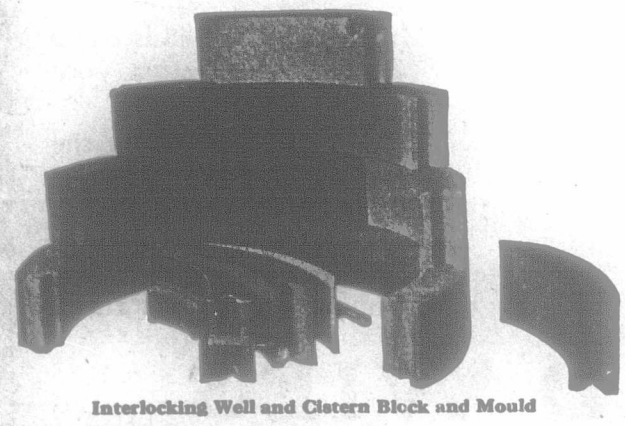
Purchase a mould and make the blocks for your own silo. Our 25,000 moulds have been sold in three years. A mould will pay for itself in one silo. The price of a mould complete to make any one size of silo **is only $25.00. Order one to-day.**

Catalogue on request.

We are the largest manufacturers in the World, of Concrete Machinery. We make Concrete Mixers, Block Machines, Brick Machines, Silo Curbs, Silo Blocks, **Moulds, Drain Tile Machines,** Culvert Tile Moulds, Pumps, Gasoline Engines, Ornamental Moulds, Power Tampers, Wheelbarrows, Street Gauges, Sidewalk Forms, Concrete Tools, and a full line of Contractor's Equipment.



Section of Wall Laid up with Interlocking Continuous Air Space Concrete Blocks

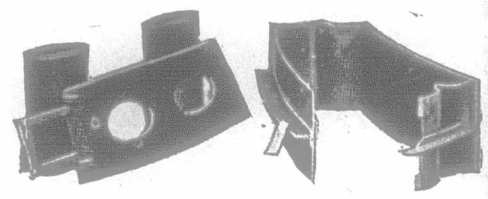


Interlocking Well and Cistern Block and Mould

The Interlocking Well and Cistern Mould

Is another boon to the party who intends building a well or cistern. Saves the price of itself in one job. Price of Mould complete for any size well or cistern **$16. Order now.**

We issue separate catalogues for each machine—always state requirements when writing for catalogue.



Mould Open and Showing All Parts

London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited
Cabell St., London, Canada

WINDSOR SALT

Practically every farmer in Canada uses Windsor Salt on his table—and uses Windsor Dairy and Cheese Salt for making butter and cheese.

Practically all the prizes for butter and cheese making were won this year by those who used Windsor Dairy Salt and Cheese Salt.

Of course, YOU use Windsor Salt, don't you?

FOR CHRISTMAS COOKING—the FIVE ROSES Cook Book FREE

BEAUTIFULLY printed in two colors, large readable type, expressly made for it, 7 inches wide by 10 inches deep, THE FIVE ROSES cook book contains 144 pages of tried and true recipes. Inexpensive recipes calling for nothing that cannot be obtained at the town or village store. Every recipe tested by the FIVE ROSES expert so that there is no possible waste of material or disappointment.

No cook book was ever printed with such a sturdy binding, such an attractive cover. No cook book will wear as well as the

Five Roses Cook Book

IN THIS newest of cook books you will find all the latest and most successful recipes of the finest cooks in Canada, the very cream of over 20,000 contributions. Recipes for the making of Buns, Biscuits, all kinds of Bread, Cake, Candy, Cookies, Crackers, Croquettes, Crullers, Doughnuts, Dumplings, Fritters, Gems, Ginger-bread, Griddle Cakes, Icings, Muffins, Pancakes, Pastry, Patties, Pies, Puddings, Puffs, Rolls, Rusks, Sandwiches, Sauces, Scones, Snaps, Tarts, etc., etc.

From the making of Bread to Charlotte Russe, you have a choice of many recipes—all selected, all tested—alternate recipes with and without eggs. There is one kind of Bread described that can be made in two hours—think of it !

The FIVE ROSES cook book cost the publishers almost $20,000, and over one year's time to prepare, but YOU can have it for ten cents (stamps or silver), as long as the supply lasts. Send us the coupon below duly filled, enclose the 10 cents for postage, and the FIVE ROSES cook book is yours. Address your envelope

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited

Room 398F, Lake of the Woods Building MONTREAL, CANADA

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

Coupon for the FIVE ROSES Cook Book

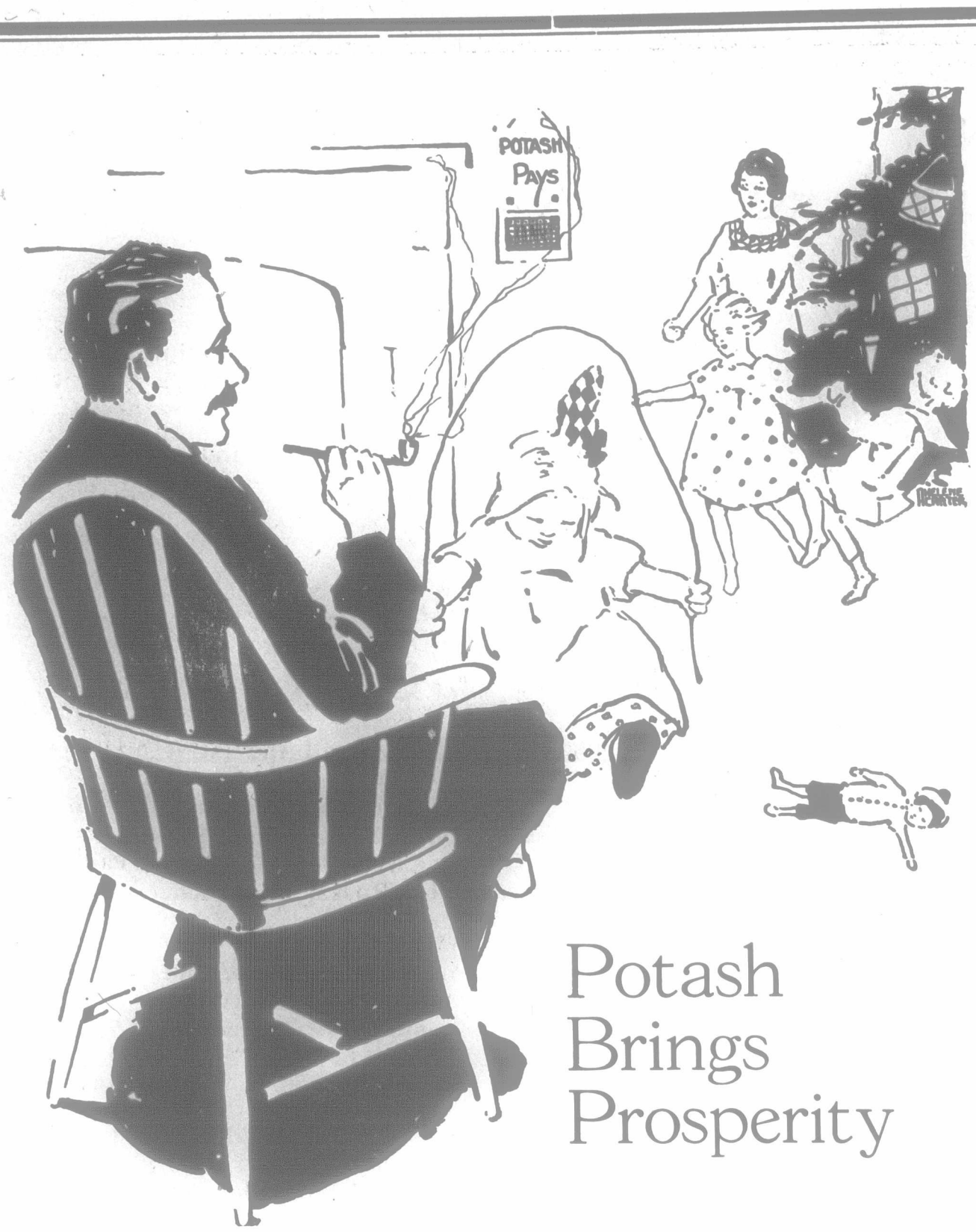
Being a satisfied user of FIVE ROSES FLOUR for Bread and Pastry, I enclose 10 cents (silver or stamps) for the FIVE ROSES cook book.

Name.....

Town and Province.....

Name of Dealer.....

London Farmer's Advocate



Potash
Brings
Prosperity

The Christmas of the Happy Farmer

HERE'S the very best of the season's wishes for Happiness and Prosperity to you, Mr. Farmer! We desire to take this means of expressing to every farmer in Canada, personally, our heart-felt expression of good will. And it is our earnest desire to see Prosperity brought to you in even greater measure next year. May WE help to bring this greater prosperity about for YOU? We believe that we can be of some assistance to you in this way.

Won't you write us about it?

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

TEMPLE BUILDING :: :: :: TORONTO, ONTARIO

Farm engines that run on cheap fuel

You can use gasoline if you wish, but the same excellent results can be obtained with kerosene or low grade distillate in operating

Fairbanks - Morse
Farm Engines

The use of distillate means a saving of about 60% in the cost of fuel—one reason why Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines are the most inexpensive you can buy. Other important reasons are durability and an almost total absence of repairs.

Of the 140,000 Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines sold in the past 25 years, more than 90% are still giving satisfactory service. What does this suggest to you?

Made in any size, 1 to 200 h.p., vertical or horizontal, portable or stationary. Equipped with Bosch magnetos. Fully guaranteed in every way.

Water Systems

With a Fairbanks-Morse engine, the farmer can provide himself with many conveniences of city life. For instance;

At little expense, a simple, sanitary Fairbanks-Morse water system can be quickly installed, giving the farmer an abundance of running water for the kitchen, bath room, laundry, stable, creamery stock pans, or at distant points for irrigating. It affords him ample protection against fire.

Made in many capacities, and operating by hand or power.

Electric Lighting and Power Plants

By installing a small electric power plant, the farmer can make his Fairbanks-Morse Engine serve many purposes without moving it from place to place.

The house, barn and tables can be illuminated with electricity.

Power may be supplied for operating the churn, washing machine, grind-stone, feed mill, sheller, etc.

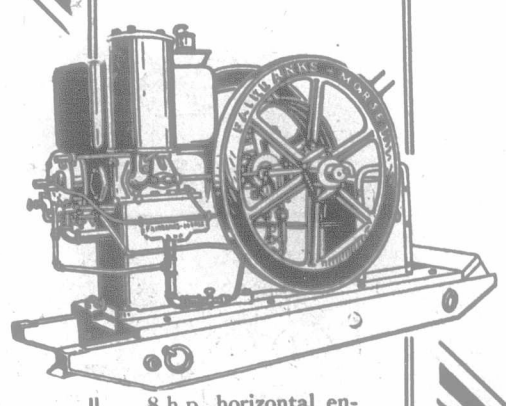
The possibilities of electricity are unlimited; the cost of installing and maintaining is slight; and the attention required will not average an hour a week.

Further particulars regarding the above, will be sent free upon request

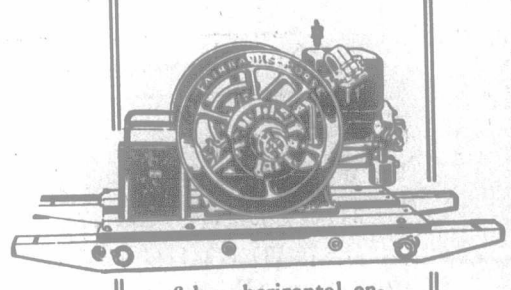
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal, St. John, Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Ft. William, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Quebec, Hamiliton, Regina

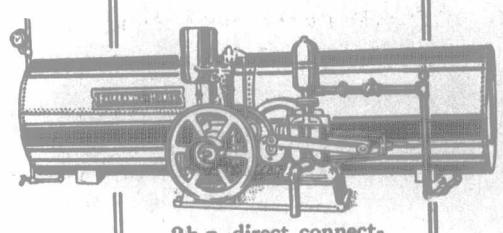
Three favorites



8 h.p. horizontal engine, skidded. Will fulfil practically every requirement of the average farm.



6 h.p. horizontal engine, skidded. Suitable for all light work. Can be quickly and easily moved from place to place.



2 h.p. direct, connected to 5x5-in. typhoon pump, forming an excellent pneumatic water system for the farm.

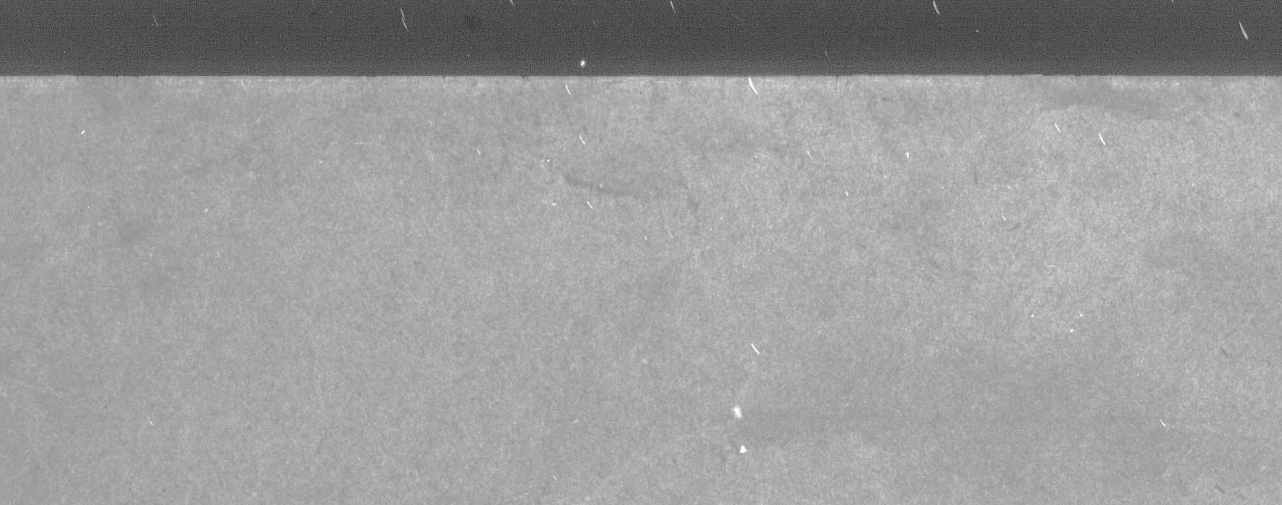
What owners say

"The Fairbanks-Morse Engine which I purchased more than 20 years ago is still running, and during all this time there has been practically no repairs."
Soren Orum, Fessemur, Sask.

"The 4 h.p. 'Jack of All Trades' Engine bought off you 3 years ago, is still giving good satisfaction. So far I have had to spend only 35 cents for repairs."
A Cameron Hay, Dufferin, Ont.

"The Fairbanks-Morse Engines are the best we have in this part of the country. They are simple to operate and give the greatest amount of power for the least quantity of fuel."
M. F. MacLeod, Spring Hill, Que.

Tell us what your needs are and we suggest which size of engine is best suited for you



Poor Roads Cost You as much as Your Help

SEVERAL thousand Minnesota farmers figured up the various losses they suffered in a year as a result of poor roads. They made the astonishing discovery that **these losses came to a total large enough to pay for all their hired help !**

The roads in this Minnesota district are not by any means the worst roads in America. They might be called good roads if compared to some that are only too well known. But they are bad enough to cause the loss of more than half a million dollars yearly to the farmers who have to use them.

READ THE STORY THESE FIGURES TELL :

Loss because of longer routes to town	$ 61,994 01
Loss because of slow progress in hauling	75,627 64
Loss because of extra trips	158,607 34
Loss because of specific reasons (perishable goods spoiled, good markets missed, horses ruined, etc.)	220,574 16
Loss because of inability to haul manure	91,925 00
Total loss	$608,728 15

THE average loss to each farmer was found to be $150.

He lost $1.70 for every acre farmed. He lost 13 cents every time he carried a ton of produce over one mile of bad roads.

He lost one-tenth of his total crop. He paid as much for bad roads as he did for his hired help.

He paid enough to pay off his mortgage in three years and leave something over.

And all this **in addition** to his regular road tax, which was spent in the hopeless task of making a poor road good by repairing it.

Have you figured up what poor roads are costing **you ?**

Try it, and in the meantime write for information about

CONCRETE HIGHWAYS

CONCRETE has solved the good roads problem—solved it in a way that means neither high taxes nor make shift methods. Write to-day for the booklet "Concrete Highways" and other free literature that fully explains why concrete is the best and most economical material, for country highways as well as for city streets. Address:

CONCRETE ROADS DEPARTMENT

Canada Cement Company Limited

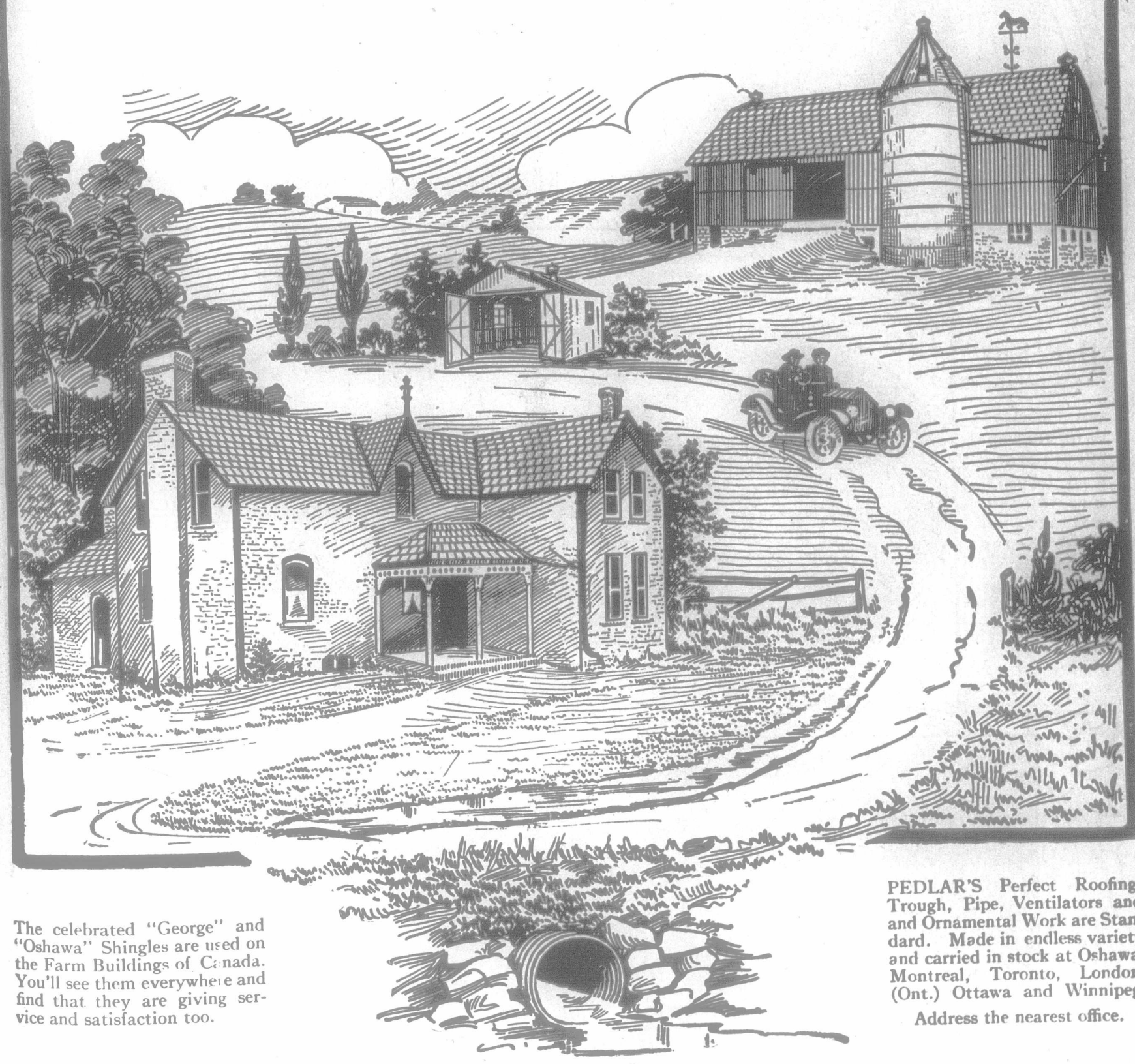
Montreal, Canada

PEDLAR'S "PERFECT" PRODUCTS
FROM THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED OSHAWA, CANADA
MONTREAL-TORONTO-WINNIPEG

PEDLAR'S PERFECT PRODUCTS

The modern farmer is a model farmer—that's why he uses **PEDLAR'S PERFECT PRODUCTS,** made of sheet metal on his house, his barn, his silo, his garage, even the corrugated culvert under his road.

Our twenty-one years of "keeping everlastingly at it," has brought success. Your interests are safe in our hands, **WE KNOW** the sheet metal business.



The celebrated "George" and "Oshawa" Shingles are used on the Farm Buildings of Canada. You'll see them everywhere and find that they are giving service and satisfaction too.

PEDLAR'S Perfect Roofing, Trough, Pipe, Ventilators and and Ornamental Work are Standard. Made in endless variety and carried in stock at Oshawa, Montreal, Toronto, London, (Ont.) Ottawa and Winnipeg.

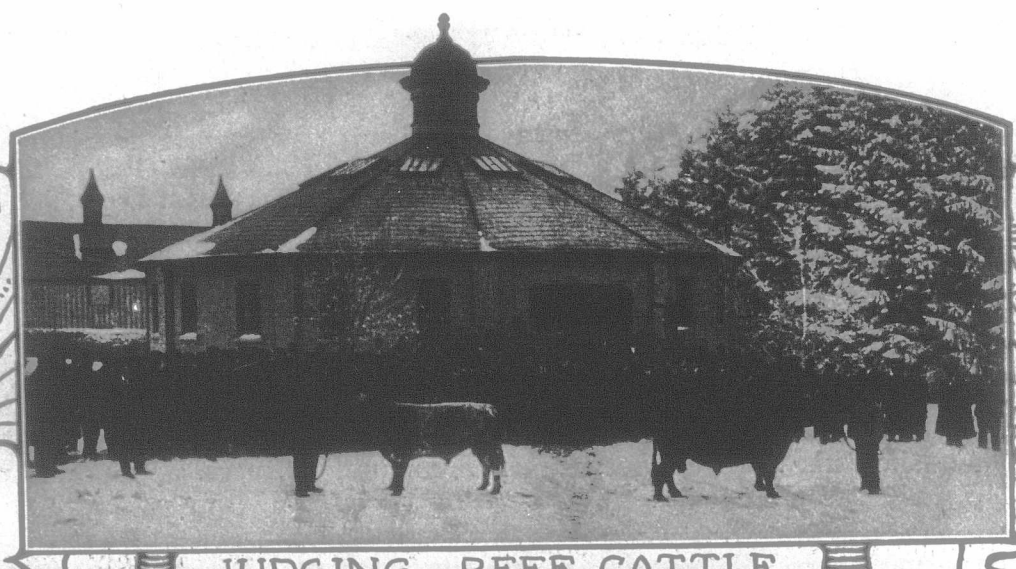
Address the nearest office.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Stock and Seed Judging
JANUARY 13 to 24, 1914

Poultry Raising
JANUARY 13 to FEBRUARY 7, 1914



JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.

Fruit Growing
JANUARY 27 to FEBRUARY 7, 1914

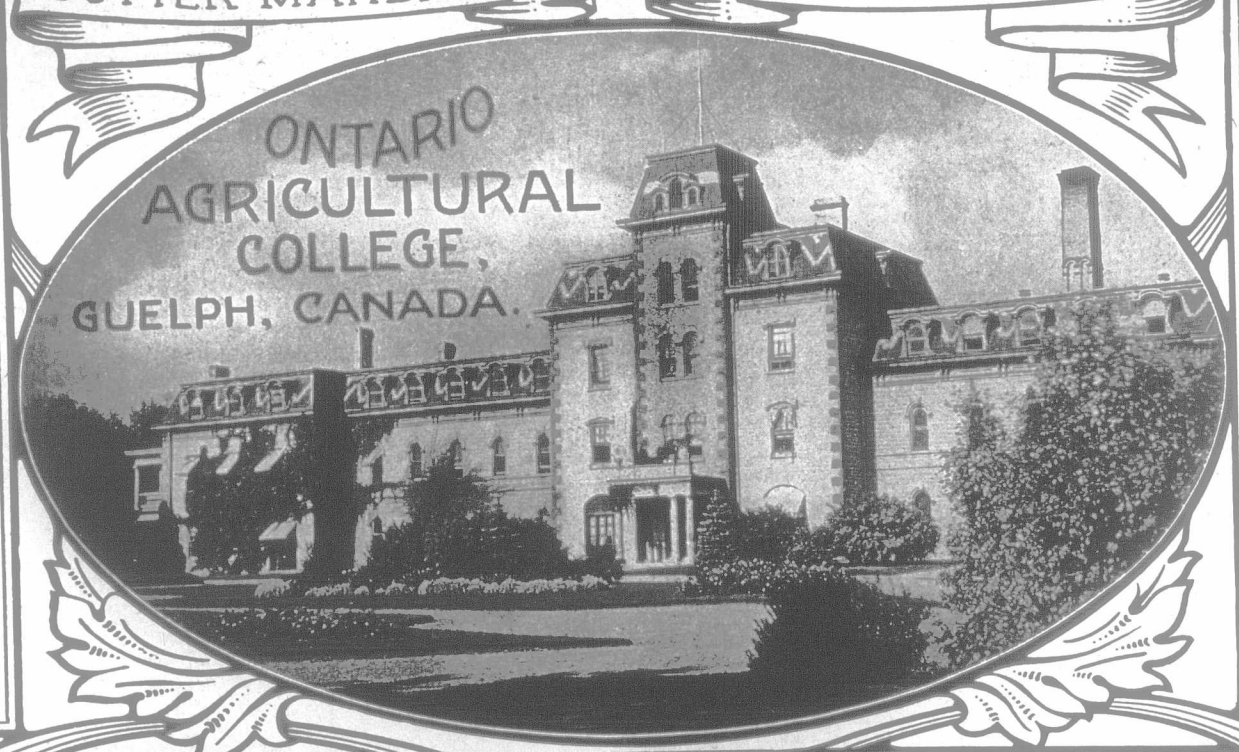
Dairying
JANUARY 2 to MARCH 20, 1914

Beekeeping
JANUARY 13 to 24, 1914

BUTTER-MAKERS.

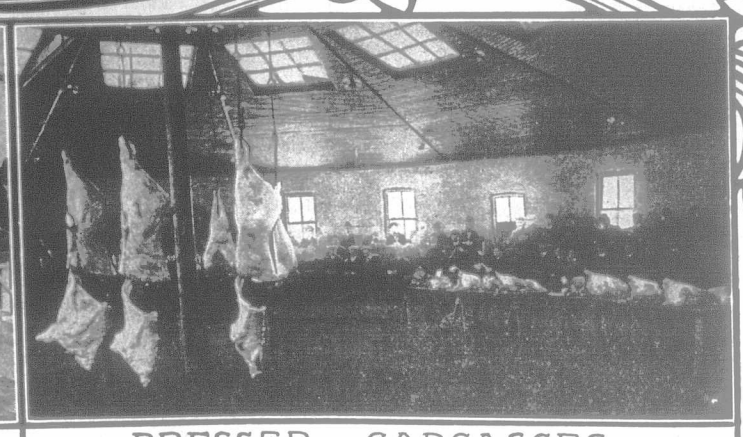
JUDGING POULTRY.

Our Short Courses
were instituted for the benefit of farmers and farmers' sons who cannot attend the regular courses of two and four years.



Special Railway Rates
Delegates should be careful to secure the standard Convention Certificate when purchasing their one-way ticket.

FRUIT PACKING DEMONSTRATION.



DRESSED CARCASSES.

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

Board may be secured near the College at $4.00 per week.

SEND TO-DAY FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED SHORT COURSE CALENDAR.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED — ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. XLVIII. LONDON ONTARIO, DECEMBER 11, 1913. No. 1080

The Book of Books and the Farm.

The Bible narrative begins in a garden and ends in a garden. In the majestic drama of revelation, the curtain rises with man in the Garden of Eden and descends on the Garden of Paradise. Scenes in the human adventure shift from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil to the sublime vision of the Tree of Life with its many fruits for the healing of the nations. Is it not of vast significance that to an agricultural people was committed the Divine Record? The Bible has never been so well assimilated as by a pastoral people and to be lacking in its knowledge is inexcusable. In a peculiar sense, the language of the Testaments is in the terminology of the farm, of live-stock husbandry and of the garden. More than once the ideal of national prosperity is presented as every man sitting in safety and peace under his own vine and fig tree. Agriculture would indeed seem to be ordained as the most useful and necessary of human pursuits.

In the genesis of vegetable and animal life the law of like producing like is disclosed. Adam, the original horticulturist, faces an unending conflict with weeds and is to eat bread through the wholesome process of the sweat of his face. Abel was a keeper of sheep, Cain the first agronomist and Jubal a cattle man. To Noah, the husbandman, seed time and harvest in perpetuity were pledged after the devastation of the flood. Abraham, the father of the faithful, and his competitor, Lot, were rich in herds and flocks and later on Jacob fell in love with the daughter of a great flock master, Laban, whose over-reaching practices the astute son-in-law finally outmatched. Genesis XXX. relates the novel pre-natal devices with peeled rods resorted to by Jacob to gain possession of the stronger "streaked, speckled and spotted cattle." Isaac adopted mixed farming, successfully joining tillage with pastoral husbandry, for he "sowed in the Land Gerar and reaped an hundredfold." Of all Bible characters none more beautiful than Joseph appears. Reared among the flocks, he became ruler of one of the greatest lands of antiquity. Thirty-six centuries before modern politicians began prattling about conserving resources, Joseph, the dreamer and interpreter of agricultural visions, gave a brilliant object lesson in conservation which yet ranks nobly among the monumental achievements of Egypt. Amid the flocks and purifying rural scenes of Midian was trained the ultimate deliverer of Israel, Moses, whose name is written in more colossal characters across human history than any other nation-builder. The Mosaic institute embraced a great agrarian law providing for the division of the soil into small farms to be held by yeomen inalienably. Naturally fertile, provision was made by means of tillage, manuring and irrigation (no new, modern scheme) to promote the productiveness of the soil, which was further preserved by a seventh-year fallow. A real "back to the land" Jubilee was established by Moses, who discerned the still existing necessity of making conditions especially favorable to farmers because of the nature and relation of their occupation. The Book of Numbers gives an account of the first royal Agricultural Commission. Like the more popular and highly-developed commissions of to-day, while it reported the land "flowing with milk and honey" and learned what ought to be done, the majority contrived how "not to do it" and delayed progress for forty years. Modern disputants over line fences will find sage counsel from Moses, as well as a hint on preserving bird life and sowing clean seed. The nomenclature of dairying appears as far back as the song of Deborah: "He asked water and she gave him milk, she brought him butter in a lordly dish." Solomon knew that butter was made by churning and Job that cheese was curdled milk. Flails and threshing floors, plows, harrows, and pruning hooks (to supersede swords and spears), thistles and cockles and a long list of fruits, vegetables and grains, many familiar still, are mentioned by various sacred writers.

In the pastoral love tale of Ruth and Boaz, progenitors of David and the Messiah, the bleating of sheep and the lowing of oxen is heard, and the harvest gleaners have inspired many gems both in literature and art. In the Chronicles the good and prosperous Uzziah is described as one who "loved husbandry." Mortgaged farms were not unknown in Bible days, as Nehemiah discloses. In some directions we have progressed, but for model nature diaries, we may go back to the poem, Job, where we also become acquainted with a ranchman and farmer who, with his 22,000 head of stock, outclasses many of the latter day kings of pampas and prairie. David, a Shepherd of the hills, was called to Kingship and undying pre-eminence as a leader, administrator and poet. In all literature there is nothing comparable with the imagery of the Psalms which record with fidelity the minutest detail of the wayside and survey in majestic sweep of vision, the cattle upon a thousand hills The six brief verses of the Shepherd Psalm live far beyond the reach of microscopic critics, providing exhaustless themes for the pulpits and pens of all the centuries. David saw the axes strike on the thick trees of Lebanon and Israel growing as a vine out of Egypt; he appreciated the finest of the wheat, honey out of the rock, grass for cattle, herbs for man and food out of the earth, the sowing of fields and the planting of vineyards, the mower and the binder of sheaves, full garners, prolific sheep and strong oxen. He observed the soft winds blow over the snow causing the waters to flow. For truthful literalism and doubly-distilled beauty of out-door life, we search literature in vain for words like these:

"Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water; thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it.

"Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settlest (or dissolvest) the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the springing thereof.

"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness.

"They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness; and the little hills rejoice on every side.

"The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing."

The sagacious Solomon draws alike upon human life and natural history for his books of wisdom and the processes of the farm seem ever before his mind. How well the scope of his insight reaches on to the farming of recent times is seen in the words: "Much increase is by the strength of the ox." The listless farmer who sleeps in harvest, he says, will come to shame. He advises farmers to plan ahead and especially to be diligent to know the state of their flocks and herds, remembering that the lambs will provide future clothing and other stock represents the value of the fields. In Ecclesiastes he declares in a spirit of brotherhood that the profit of the earth "is for all" and that the King himself is served by the field. The sowing is to be done at the time of the early rains, hence his remark that "the sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold" and his further admonition "he that observeth the wind shall not sow and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap," wholesome counsel to those who waste their time worrying about future weather. He tells of the little foxes that spoil the tender grapes and compares well-set teeth to an evenly-shorn flock of sheep.

Through the prophetic books from Isaiah to Malachi runs a golden thread of allusions showing how intimately the seers of old were acquainted with agricultural life and its processes, one passage expressing knowledge of the various methods and implements needed in cultivation and threshing when different objects are in view. The lambs and weak ones of the flock are to be carried or led and the wisdom of sowing beside the waters is commended. No one better understood than the prophet the relation of rain and snow to fertility and the bringing forth of seed to the sower and bread to the eater. Isaiah forecasts a new threshing instrument with iron teeth; Jeremiah tells of noble vines and degenerate plants and the ground cracked with drought; Ezekiel scorns the faithless shepherd; Hosea tells of the heifer taught to tread and speaks of fallow ground; Amos had seen crops blasted with mildew and destroyed with worms; Jonah had a vision of the gourd; Nahum saw the canker worm and Habakkuk the fig tree fail to bloom, the stalls without herds and the flocks cut off; Zephaniah forsees a desolate land breeding nettles; Haggai saw the hail-smitten fields; Zachariah the fruitful vines and Malachi reassures the people of abundant fruitage.

The New Testament Gospels are garlanded with allusions from farm life and the fields, as applicable now as when first spoken by the Great Teacher, whose advent on the world's first Christmas morning was heralded by a company of shepherds. It is almost needless to recall those matchless illustrations of the Sower and the Seed, The Prodigal Son, The Tares, The Laborers in the Vineyard, The Barren Fig Tree, Winnowing the Wheat from the Chaff, The Lost Sheep, The Vineyard, Seeding and Harvest, The Vine and the Branches, and Putting the Hand to the Plow. The imperial intellect of Paul in presenting The Resurrection mystery likens it to seed grain cast into the soil, dying but reappearing by reason of an inherent living principle. The Messiah, Himself, is sometimes referred to as "The Carpenter of Nazareth," and someone has written a book named "The Call of the Carpenter," showing how far afield assumptions may build on the slender hypothesis that Joseph, the husband of Mary, was a carpenter. As Prof. Jas. Denney has well said, we know absolutely nothing of Jesus as "The Carpenter of Nazareth." One might think of Him during the unwritten years before His public ministry, as a fisherman; but the language in nearly all His teachings would identify His life, rather, with some form of husbandry. Hiw own most tender, explicit and extended description of Himself was in terms of "The Good Shepherd." Ever on His tongue was the language of the outdoor life and in His thought the laborer in the fields whose burdens He came to bear and his toil to alleviate.

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.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, $1.50 per year, in advance; $2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, $2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
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The Farmer's Christmas Stocking.

"The year is wearing to its wane
An' the day is fading fast awa'."

From east to west during 1913 in the production of perhaps everything but the big, red apple the good farmer has had a good season. And then came enlarged markets whetting the demand and enhancing the values for the output of the year. Consequently, if others count on something in the traditional stocking the people of the farm home will not find theirs empty on Christmas morning and as a handsome certainty in goes the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" with the best wishes of publishers and editors. The long list of written contents and its profusion of illustrations reflect the plans, the thought and the technical skill of many arduous months. As the constituency of the paper increasingly widens, the desires of its readers grow more varied and exacting. This makes the task of providing what will appeal to their artistic and literary tastes while adding substantially to the sum of useful knowledge, a serious undertaking in which we hope we have earned their commendation. Important agricultural subjects are naturally predominant, with live-stock husbandry in chief place, especially befitting the high honors again won by Canadian breeders in the International arena. Among the contributed articles in a popular sense, perhaps the most timely will be the one by Mr. Jarvis on "The Achieving Sons of Ireland," for the eyes of all the world just now are upon the historic green isle, whose brilliant men everywhere seem to unconsciously enjoy the naive distinction of pre-eminence. As presented in the introductory article of the issue the truly marvellous agricultural terminology will help to throw the Book yet the most widely circulated and best read in the world into the light of a strong and fresh relief. Everyone will eagerly turn to Peter McArthur's Christmas Talk in the Home Magazine and what could be more appropriate at any season than "Song Birds—The Farmer and His Wife," by Mrs. Wright? The customary cost to readers of such holiday numbers is fifty cents per copy, but this one goes complimentary to every reader. To those desiring extra copies or to non-subscribers the nominal amount of twenty-five cents is charged.

We close with a word of greeting to our readers one and all and hope with their good will and co-operation to make the 48th year of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" more helpful to its readers than any in the past.

The Snow—Its Beauty and Utility.

By A. D. Hugh, M. A

"Old Mother Earth was tired. She'd worked
the whole Spring through,
And decked herself so gaily with flowers as they
grew.
She worked all through the Summer, through the
long and sunny day,
And luscious fruits she gave us and loads of
well-dried hay.
Then clad in beauteous clothing when the Summer time had gone,
She gave us in the Autumn days her fields of
grain and corn.
Then Summer, Spring and Autumn said, 'She's
done her best,
We really must thank her and let her have a
rest.'
So they called old Father Winter, their sincerest
thanks to show,
And they tucked her up together with a comforter of snow."

In Canada the snow plays an important part in our life. It changes the whole aspect of the country, in place of the dull, wet, winter weather of more southern climes we have the "white, white world" with its brightness and sunshine. The short days of winter are rendered longer by the light reflected from its glistening surface. When the snow falls through the still air and settles on the leafless branches of the deciduous trees and on the dark green conifers it converts the woodlands into a white fairyland of delicate tracery, and when the sun shines on such a scene it makes the snow-crystals like so many

A Shepherd's Collie on the Watch.

diamonds. How is snow formed? The water-vapor evaporates from the surface of the bodies of water and ascends. As it does so it reaches regions where the temperature is low, also the atmospheric pressure is less at these altitudes. The pressure is less than at the surface of the earth, because there is not so tall a column of air above it. The vapor expands and as the expansion is accompanied by loss of heat it becomes still cooler. Now warm air can hold a lot more water in suspension as vapor than cold air can, just as hot water can dissolve and hold in solution more of a solid, such for instance as salt, than cold water can. Consequently the excess water is precipitated once again to the earth. If in precipitation it passes through warm air it falls as rain, if through cold air it reaches us as snow. The great, white clouds which we see in summer are made up of minute ice-crystals, but falling through the warm air they descend to the earth as rain. Why is snow white? Because of the air contained in the crystals and between the flakes. These air-spaces act as reflectors of light, thus giving the white appearance.

As snowfall is very frequently accompanied by wind it comes swirling down in flakes which do not show clearly its crystal form, but when it falls in perfectly still weather, the tiny crystals can be seen. They are formed on the hexagonal a system, that is they are six-sided, or six-rayed, and they exhibit a beauty and delicacy which is truly marvellous. There is an almost infinite variety among these snow-crystals, and a gentleman who has been making photograps of them under the microscope for years has found several thousand different forms. To see them one should go out when they are falling, catch some of them on a piece of black paper, which has been previously cooled to the freezing point, and examine them with a lens.

Snow plays a very important role in protecting plant-life in northern regions. On account of the air enclosed between the crystals it is a very good non-conductor of heat, and consequently soil covered with snow retains its heat much better than soil not so covered, and the soil either does not freeze at all or freezes to a less depth. For trees and shrubs this is an advantage, since root absorption is permitted to some extent, sufficient often to supply the water which is lost by evaporation from the branches of the deciduous trees or from the needle-like leaves of the evergreens. In Arctic regions the entire vegetation is covered up by the deep snow and transpiration is thus checked in the cold, dry atmosphere. That snow acts in this way as a protection is shown by the fact that in the Arctic regions branches and stems which project above the snow die because they dry out. In temperate regions perennial plants, like the grasses, some fall crops, etc., are protected by the snow cover, since a more equable temperature is maintained and transpiration lessened. When the ground is bare in winter the alternate freezing and thawing heaves the ground and lifts the roots from the soil, and the crop is then said to be "winter-killed."

There is another way in which snow is very important, and that is in acting as a reservoir of water. During winter it accumulates to great depths on the mountains and it melts slowly during the summer, thus providing a constant source of supply for many rivers. In some cases the rivers are not derived directly from the melting snow, but rise from streams from the lower end of a glacier. A glacier is a "river of ice" which flows down a valley just as truly as an ordinary river does but far more slowly. The rate of flow varies with different glaciers and with the season of the year from two inches to seventy feet per day. The glaciers are formed by the snow sliding down small valleys into a larger one and being turned into ice by pressure just as ice is formed from snow on the sidewalk by the pressure from the tread of many feet.

Snow also is of service to us in another way. It renders roads which are impassable at other seasons not only passable but turns them into roads along which heavy loads can be hauled with ease. Thus our lumbering operations depend to a very large extent upon a snowfall of sufficient depth to put the logging roads in good condition. Not only is snow thus economically important, but it provides us with numerous sports and pastimes, such as snow-shoeing, skiing, and tobogganning, and who does not enjoy a cutter ride behind a fast horse over the smooth and gleaming road? Would the small boy consider life complete if at least once in the year he could not have the delight of "pasting" his companion in the back of the neck with a snowball? And would a Canadian courtship be orthodox unless Jim took Nell out for a moonlight sleighride to the tune of jinglebells? All of which we owe to the white mantle of winter.

The old year is drawing to a close. It has been a good year and one whose good things should be remembered and yet there have been mistakes.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not
breaths;
In feelings not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most
lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the
best."

Farming in the Lothians Forty Years Ago.

By Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C. M. G.

The often repeated request of our old friend, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," that I should contribute to a Christmas Number something that its subscribers might possibly feel inclined to read, is responsible for the following invasion of sundry, seldom visited, never before exploited, but by no means forgotten recesses of youthful memory.

It is almost forty years since, after a boyhood spent in the peaceful, pastoral valleys of upper Tweeddale, varied by a few years devoted to the pursuit of the classics in the uncongenial environment of murky Saint Mungo, that I stubbornly faced countrywards and announced my unalterable determination to go back to the land.

To avoid the impending collision of an irresistible body with an immovable object, my father, who until then had entertained what were always I confess somewhat vain hopes of seeing me in his pulpit, arranged for my taking up the severely practical study of agriculture on one of the best and biggest farms in East Lothian, then, as now, a noted farming district.

Prices of agricultural produce were, and had at that time been for many years, very high and the profits derived from the rich land of the Lothians, renting as these did at from three to five, and even six, pounds per acre, were so great as to be now almost unbelievable.

In those days foreign competition had scarcely began to make itself felt, and although considerable grain came in, principally from Russia and the United States, the conditions of inland transportation in these and other countries were such as to very largely protect the British grower.

Again, little or no meat came from abroad, and although a few live cattle were beginning to cross the Atlantic and tinned mutton from Australia was appearing in some of the shops, the home feeder had little to contend with beyond the comparatively small and irregular shipments of surplus stock from such European countries as might from time to time produce more than was necessary for their own requirements.

Labor too was plentiful and comparatively cheap, although the skilled Scottish "hind," as the married ploughman is called, was, and is, better paid than any English agricultural laborer doing similar work. Hired by the year, generally from one Whitsunday to the next, the hind had a free house, an allowance of oatmeal, a hundred yards of potatoes in the field, his coals hauled free, a small garden, generally a pig, and not infrequently, the keep of a cow. His money wage, in addition to these perquisites, would run from twenty to twenty-eight pounds a year.

There were, however, in various parts of the country, curious conditions attaching to some of these contracts. On many farms, there were what were known as "double-hindings," generally held by father and son, or not unfrequently, by two sons of a widowed mother. On many farms, the hind contracted to furnish one or more "bondagers" or field-workers, generally, though not always, his daughters or sisters, and who were paid from eight to ten shillings per week, except during harvest-time, when this wage was considerably increased.

At the time of which I write, there were many prescriptive rights, as well as grades and distinctions, among the people employed on the larger farms, although these were generally observed without much friction. For instance, the foreman ploughman, who always left the stable first with his horses and was the first to unyoke at "lowsing" time, was generally known as the "first man." This explains the otherwise remarkable answer of the wee lassie to the minister's question, "Who was the first man?" when like a shot, and with evident astonishment at his ignorance, the reply came back, "Ma feyther."

Dependent on the size and organization of the farm was the number of grieves, or as they are called in this country, "bosses." The North Country term of "baillie," a corruption of the English bailiff, was little used in the South of Scotland. The shepherd and his staff were always more or less independent, although the men in charge of the cattle were generally under the control of the grieve.

On the particular farm on which I was located there was, in addition to all these minor authorities, none of whom, be it remembered, did any manual labor, a steward, who supervised all operations, occupied a good house and was well supplied with servants, including a groom, who looked after his horse and trap and did "orra" jobs about his establishment.

The farmer himself lived in a mansion, with extensive pleasure grounds and gardens, including conservatories and other hot-houses, looked after by skilled gardeners. He had his carriage horses and hunters, his coachman and liveried grooms, who went with him to his town house in winter and were the aristocrats of the farm steading during the summer.

Such was the style and condition in which many tenant farmers in certain districts in Scotland, as well as England, then lived.

Wheat at from sixty to seventy shillings a quarter, or approximately two dollars a bushel, beef at a shilling a pound, and other farm produce at corresponding prices, made things easy all round and the tenant, no less than the proprietor from whom he rented, literally lived on the fat of the land.

Modern methods of transportation, cold storage equipments and canning facilities were still in the future, and no Lloyd, nor even Henry George, had as yet ventured to lift his sacrilegious voice against the privileges of those to whom by right of sword, length of purse or royal favor, the earth and the fullness thereof had for centuries belonged.

It was in this same district that a few years earlier the most noted agriculturist among Scottish tenant farmers, having ventured to contest the constituency in the Liberal interest, and un-

A Royal Group.

The late King Edward VII, Lord Marcus Beresford, Manager Royal Stud; Richard Marsh, Royal Farmer; Herbert Jones, jockey, and Minoru, by Collene - Mother Siegel, winner 2,000 guineas and The Derby, 1909.

successfully at that, was at the next expiry of his nineteen-year lease, unceremoniously evicted from the building which he and his forebears had occupied for nearly two centuries.

With a restricted franchise and open voting, it was not a difficult matter to convince most people that it was to their interest to occupy quietly and peaceably the relative positions in which it had pleased Providence to place them.

It need scarcely be said, however, that the conditions described as existing in this district forty years ago were by no means universal. Although there are only a few limited areas in Scotland, and still fewer in England, where the farmers themselves or the members of their families do any actual work, it was not, even then, at all usual, outside of certain districts, to find the tenant maintaining so extensive an establishment as that which I have just described.

None the less, the temporary prosperity enjoyed by the farmers of Britain for several decades during the latter half of the nineteenth century is largely responsible for the agricultural depression which followed it and which, to a marked degree, still persists. The land is overburdened with idle men; from the proprietor down to the field overseer there are too many drones, and the worst and most useless of them all is only too often the tenant himself. He toils not, neither does he spin, but he keeps harking back to old times and old prices and rails against the new countries and the new methods which have cut his profits and made farming, on the lines only too often followed in the tight little island, an unremunerative pursuit.

The farming specialist can, and does, make big profits, but the lot of the unimaginative and indolent farmer of old styles and notions is anything but a happy one in the face of the keen competition in staples which now confronts him from overseas.

But I must get back to forty years ago. Careful instructions having preceded me to the effect that I must be thoroughly cured of all farming foolishness, my life was not a bed of roses. Up at five and breakfast over, we were in field at six and from that hour until eleven, the work went steadily on, with an intermission of five minutes only at half past eight. Before noon we had dined and at one o'clock were in the field again to stay till six, when the day's work was usually over. As a result of the close supervision, the labor, while not overdriven, was steady, so that fair results were obtained in the ten-hour day. The land was worked in the following rotation: Sod ploughed in the fall or winter was sown to oats, second year green crop, potatoes or horse beans, third year, winter wheat, fourth year turnips, frequently eaten off with sheep, mangels or potatoes, followed by barley with rye grass and clover often on spring ploughing, sixth year hay, seventh year pasture, and then repeat the same process of cultivation.

Such a rotation, even on rich soil, required, of course, a good deal of fertilization, and in addition to the manure furnished by the stock, considerable quantities of guano, bone-meal and other artificial aids to fertility had to be purchased every year.

The grain crop was always a large one and the methods of harvesting followed at that time may be of interest to Canadian readers of the younger generation. The reaping machine was then a comparatively new invention and I remember well the arrival in Scotland of the first self-raking reaper brought from America and the crowds of people who travelled for miles to see it at work. The self binder was as yet an entirely unknown quantity.

Much of the cutting was still done by the sickle and England and Scotland were annually invaded by bands of stalwart Irishmen, who marched in even lines extending across the whole width of the roads, each with his reaping hook under his arm, its blade carefully wrapped with a small hay rope and his little bundle of necessaries enveloped in a red or green kerchief slung on a staff over his shoulder. Down from the Highlands also came strange folk, men and women, strong and sturdy, but gentle and peaceable save when roused to anger by rude or boorish treatment. These conversed softly with each other in what was to us an unknown tongue, but seldom attempted to speak the English or the more difficult Lowland Scots, especially to anyone of whose courtesy and consideration they were not reasonably sure.

These alien "shearers" were known as "taskers," and under the leadership of one of their own number, took tasks or contracts to cut and stook certain areas, generally in my day, those fields in which the grain was so badly lodged as to render impossible economical cutting either by the primitive reaping machines then available or by the scythe still in common use. The cradle was entirely unknown, although a small loop of stiff wire extending from the snath a short distance above the blade helped to lay the grain in an even swathe convenient for the binder (generally a woman), who followed each mower.

Our reaping machines were of English manufacture and of metal throughout. Most of them had but one seat, occupied by the raker, who operated a dropping table with his left foot, while he swept each sheaf off with a specially designed rake. Although there was no reel and the driver rode on the near horse, they were not bad machines, and to my mind, superior in many respects to the man and horse killing St. George reaper, which was at that period still being largely used in Canada.

It was usual to cut only one way and that against the wind or the lay of the grain, and as each machine had its complement of ten people, male and female, to bind and stook after it, the field in which four or five of these outfits were at work was a populous and cheerful, if not always a very busy place.

The advent of the harvest season in the Lothians was, in the days of which I speak, the signal for the migration to the fields from the slums of Edinburgh and Glasgow of the most generally miscellaneous collection of human flotsam and jetsam that it has ever fallen to my lot to be thrown in contact with. The hop-pickers who yearly invade Kent from London are uniform and tame to a degree in comparison with the unkempt viragoes and unshaven ruffians who left the Cowgate and Saltmarket for an annual outing in the harvest fields of Southern Scotland.

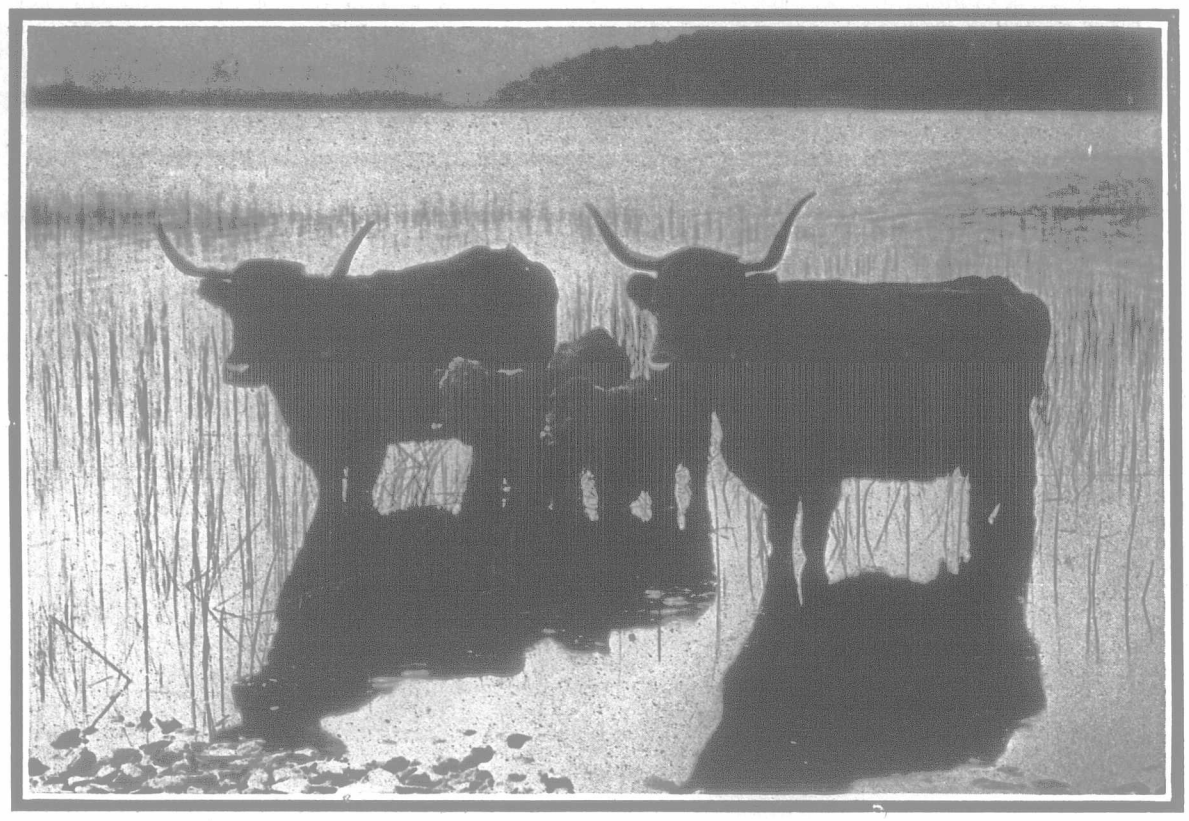
But they soon became docile, and to some slight extent at least, decorous. It was the diet. Deprived of the fiery beverage, whose proper title has been wrongfully bestowed on the unoffending mine of diamonds, and translated to porridge and milk for breakfast, a two-penny "bap" of dry bread and a quart of small beer, flat and corkless, for dinner, with porridge and milk again for supper, it was not remarkable that they soon began to exhibit a subdued and chastened appearance and an expression which indicated that nothing that might happen could possibly be a source of surprise.

Owing to the extra cooking of porridge required for the strangers, the hours of labor were slightly altered during harvest, and although all hands were in the field at six, breakfast was not partaken of until eight o'clock, when the porridge and milk arrived in a long cart and carefully covered with a snow-white cloth. Work was then suspended for an hour, while a general picnic was in progress. The allowance of porridge for each person was a Scots pint, or rather more than three Imperial pints, with a "chopin" or half pint, Scots, of sweet milk. Each portion of milk was in a separate measure, but the porridge was served in wooden bickers of various dimensions, known according to the number of individual portions contained in each as "aesomes," "twaesomes," "threesomes," "foursomes," and so on up to "sevensomes." The larger sizes were mostly family or party affairs, but needless to say, the "twaesomes" were in great demand among the young couples, with whom, snuggled down in the lee of a stook over the mutual bicker, active spooning became the order of the hour. The spoons were often of horn, although new-fangled implements of iron were at this time beginning to supersede them.

At nine o'clock work was resumed and continued till one, when the cart re-appeared laden with the small loaves and quart bottles of smaller beer which constituted the mid-day meal. Beginning again at two, the work ceased for the day at six, supper, which was a repetition of breakfast, being served out at the steading and consumed, by the outsiders at least, in the most convenient places available.

There was more or less keen competition for sleeping quarters, the straw barn being the best bedroom and generally fully occupied, although the rats and mice were at times rather annoyingly inquisitive. Vacant cattle sheds and sheep folds were also in demand, although, in fine weather, some, not altogether without reason, preferred to sleep under the open sky.

When everything was cut and stooked, the extra help was usually dispensed with and the work of stacking began. Harvest weather in Scotland is often catchy in the extreme, and even in that strictly Sabbatarian country, it was by no means unusual to see all hands busily taking advantage of a fine Sunday to save the grain before a possible downpour on Monday. Prayers for fine harvest weather were a regular feature in the churches, a notable instance being that of the minister who, after many wet days offered up the following petition: "O Lord, send us a wind to dry the drookit stooks, but use judgment, O Lord, and send us not a rantin', tantin', tearin' wind, but a noughin', winlin' wind."



Two Lusty Pairs of Highlanders.

The leading in is all done on two-wheeled carts, fitted with a special rack or frame, and it would astonish many Canadians to see the big, well-balanced loads which can be built on these simple and easily-handled vehicles.

As a matter of fact, wagons are seldom seen on the Scottish farm, everything being carried on carts, of which each qualified ploughman handles two at once, except in leading in grain or hay, or in other like operations where it is more economical to place the second cart in charge of an extra hand, who may be a man, a boy, or even a woman.

In Scotland, the grain is usually stacked in a yard close to the barn, the stacks being well-built, often on iron stools a foot or so from the ground to guard against the attacks of rats and mice. They are neatly and effectively thatched, threshing being done from time to time during the winter, as opportunity offers or the market demands.

Every well-equipped farm had, in my young days, its own threshing machinery built into the barn in the most convenient way for the handling of grain, straw and chaff, each of these products being delivered in its own proper receptacle. Although the travelling threshing machine has of later years, made considerable headway in Britain, especially in England, it has never secured the foothold that, as a result of widely differing conditions as regards equipment and labor, it has so long maintained in America.

It is worthy of passing note, therefore, that the travelling steam-plough outfit, with its twin engines using on the road the traction gear, and

hauling ploughs, cultivators, harrows and the caboose, with cooking and sleeping accommodation for the crew, was forty years ago a very common sight in many parts of Scotland and England.

With the hauling of the last sheaf from the field, came one of the great events of the farming year, the "Kirn," or as it is called in England, the "Harvest Home." Although the old-time ceremony of bringing in the "Maiden," as the last sheaf highly bedizened was formerly styled, had fallen into disuse, at least in Southern Scotland, before my day, the Kirn was still a great institution. It was often held in the corn barn, swept, garnished and decorated for the occasion. The workers and their friends from far and near were for that night the guests of the farmer, who, with his family and friends, generally took a prominent part in the celebration, at least during its earlier hours. There was always plenty to eat, and needless to say, to drink, and with the music of pipe or fiddle to cheer them on, the lads and lassies often danced the daylight in.

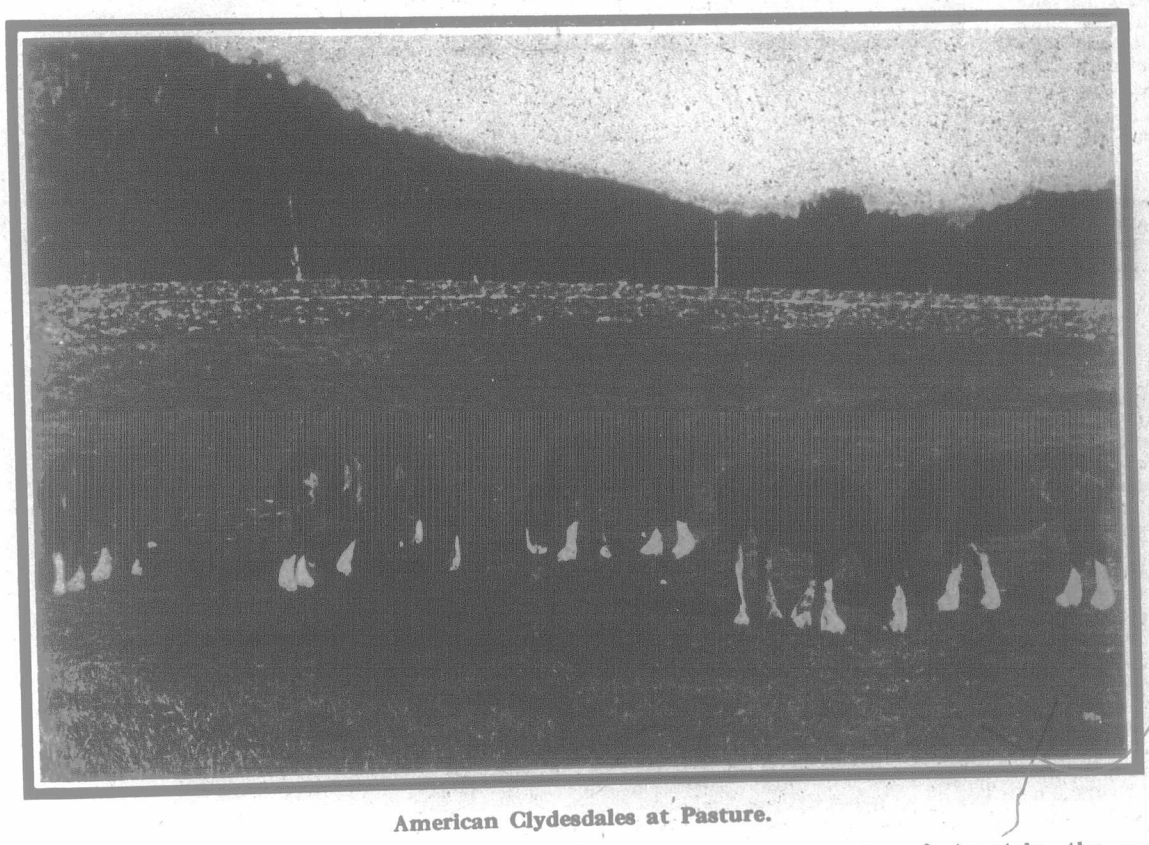
The Kirn was a fitting close to the season's efforts and I feel sure that "The Advocate" and all its readers will agree that it should also form the finish, temporary or permanent, as they may decide, of these rambling, reminiscences of Auld Lang Syne.

The Horse of To-morrow.

By J. Hugo Reed, V. S.

It is not possible for any person to predict with certainty what "the horse of to-morrow," or the powers that will in the future perform the functions of the "horse of yesterday" will be. This will largely depend upon the success that man attains in inventing and producing at reasonable prices machines of different kinds that will perform the work at present done by horses. Just so soon as a man can purchase a machine with which he can, at all seasons and under all conditions, and at less cost and trouble perform the work of horses, will he decide that the horse "has had his day." The old cry that, "a person who loves a horse will never be satisfied with an inaminate, foul-smelling, noisy machine" no longer has the force it had. Machines that are reasonably reliable, not so very noisy and foul-smelling, can do things quickly, and while expensive when running, cost nothing when not in action, are now on the market, and no doubt will gradually be improved until they will give good satisfaction, and there is little doubt but that so soon as these are so perfected that they will perform functions of a horse in less time and at less cost and trouble, so soon will horses cease to be in demand for those purposes.

The Draft Horse is at present in greater demand at good prices than any other class of horses. Power generated by steam, gasoline and electricity is performing much of the work formerly performed by the heavy horse. It is well that this is so, as the draft business of the country has increased so rapidly that horses for its accomplishment could not be procured in sufficient numbers. There is still sufficient work of this nature for which the horse alone is suitable to make him valuable and his breeding a profitable business. He is more economical and convenient than powers of other kinds where the haulage is short, on the ordinary-sized farm, in lumber woods at any season and during the winter months in sections where snow is plentiful. There are many purposes for which the horse is the most economical and satisfactory power, and we are of the opinion that this condition of affairs will continue, possibly indefinitely. But the inventive genius of man is so great that we cannot foretell with any certainty how long the horse will be required. When artificially generated powers that will perform all the functions of the drafter at all seasons and under all conditions with satisfaction can be procured at less cost than the horse, the latter is bound to become a thing of the past. We are of the opinion that this time will probably not be seen by the present generations, but it is quite possible we are mistaken.



American Clydesdales at Pasture.

The Heavy-Harness or Carriage Horse, the rich man's toy, and the joy of any lover of horses with flash action and beautiful appearance, what about him? He is essentially a pleasure horse. Other means of transportation may be quicker, but when style, beauty and general appearance are taken into consideration, a pair of horses of this class properly appointed and well driven has no possible rival. Why then, we may ask, is an outfit of this kind so seldom seen? Only a few years ago on the streets of all cities, beautiful and costly horse-drawn vehicles were very numerous and they were not uncommon in smaller cities, towns, villages and even in the country. At that time, when automobiles were being introduced, but giving indifferent satisfaction, they were generally considered a nuisance and a menace to the safety of mankind. At that time horsemen, when discussing the question, ridiculed the idea that the time would ever come when they would drive or own a motor car, and prophesied that the fate of such would be that of the bicycle; that they would, in some cases, be used as a business proposition, by those who did not care for horses any more than for the service they gave, but as a pleasure vehicle their life would be short, and that the horse would soon regain his supremacy; now what is the case? A man can walk or drive the streets of any of our large or small cities, towns or villages day after day, and while motor cars of all sizes, qualities and values are very numerous, a stylish horse-drawn vehicle is rarely seen. Has the heavy-harness horse disappeared? No, but he has become somewhat scarce, and is seen little in public under ordinary conditions. In order to see him in reasonable numbers and of good quality, it is necessary to attend a high-class horse show. There we are inclined to remark, "the horse is again coming to his own." But are we correct? We are inclined to doubt it the next week when we see little of him.

The Light Harness Horse or Roadster. The function of this class is probably more easily performed by motor cars than of any other class. The beautiful, high-class, stylish roadster, is, like the heavy-harness horse, now seldom seen except at horse shows. Horses of this class can go farther and faster than those of other classes, and until recent years their speed was considered sufficient for mostly all practical purposes, but now this is not so, people want to get to places more quickly, hence the motor car is in demand. Many owners and lovers of horses of the different classes retained their loyalty to the horse for years and often remarked that they had no use whatever for other means of transportation. And a few such men are still loyal, but the majority have had to give in and purchase cars, and it remains to be seen how long the minority will remain true. It doubtless is somewhat humiliating for a real horseman to be forced to admit, even to himself, that he has a desire to own a car, but the affection is progressive and increases in intensity until the patient succumbs. Then what happens? During the season in which motors can be driven he has little use for horses, he sells all but those which he will need during the winter, and in all probability turns all of these, except probably one, out on pasture. He will probably drive his own car. He can "travel" quickly whether the weather be hot or cool, and he escapes any worry about overdriving his horse. He may get "tied up" by his car going wrong, but he is usually willing to risk this. After a time he ceases to make "excuses" for his ownership of the car, but advances many arguments to justify it. Observation teaches us that these are existing facts, and we think they will continue until practically all who, either for pleasure or business, have considerable driving to do, and can afford the outlay, will own motor cars. As a commercial proposition we think there are many cases in which the purchase cannot be justified, but the desire for speed, especially in hot weather when horses cannot safely be driven fast, and the desire for some means of transportation that can be got out quickly, driven long or short distances and then simply put into the garage or barn and left until again needed, whether for business or pleasure is so great that many cars are purchased by those who really do not need them and cannot afford them. It is said that there are many cases in which purchasers have mortgaged their homes to raise the money. This, of course, is unfortunate and unjustifiable. It may also be said to be unfortunate that the horseman who drives a car, in most cases, becomes fond of it and does not take the same pleasure in driving a horse that he used to.

We have already stated that it is necessary to attend a horse show in order to see high-class harness horses (either heavy or light) in any reasonable numbers. These horses are kept by wealthy men, essentially for show purposes. They are seldom seen on the streets, but are given the necessary exercise in places not greatly frequented by the public, while the owner and his family do the greater part of their travelling, either on the streets or in the country, in motor cars, while in former years they did it with the show horses or with less valuable ones that were kept for that purpose. Observers have noticed that even during the "Horse Show" the owners use cars to go to and from the show grounds, and leave the horses in care of employees. They probably drive their own horses in the show-ring, but all other driving is done in self-propelled vehicles. Present conditions almost indicate that it will not be many years until horse shows, at which there will appear a reasonable number of horses of these classes, will be a thing of the past. It is claimed that in many sections the horse "is again coming to his own." We hope that this is so, and can see why it should among those who can afford both means of transportations, but unfortunately the percentage of this class is small. The motor car has certainly "come to stay." There are thousands of people who never owned or drove horses now owning and driving cars. This class will continue to drive them, and if living in a section where cars cannot be driven during certain seasons will simply do without private means of transportation during these periods. A large percentage of those who must have, or who like private means of transportation at all seasons, will keep simply enough horses for winter use, and drive cars at other seasons. Another class who can afford to gratify their desires and really like horses themselves, and not for the services they can render will keep both them and motor cars at all seasons. Unless present indications fail, and a great change takes place, it will not be many years until the ownership of high-class horses of the classes under discussion will be confined to the wealthy.

Saddle Horses and Hunters are of course in a class by themselves, and their functions cannot be performed by any human invention. This class should continue in popularity. This fact is impressed upon a man who attends a horse show and observes the number of high-class horses in these classes in comparison to those in the harness classes. When he compares this with conditions existing a few years ago he must decide that either these classes are gaining in favor or the harness classes are losing ground.

Referring again to the heading of this article, "The Horse of To-morrow," what shall we say? We think, that unless there is a great change from present indications, the "Horse of To-morrow" will be the draft horse and the saddle and hunter. In many cases where steam, gas or

electric power has been tried for the performance of the work of the draft horse, especially on farms, rough places and where haulage is short, it has proved more expensive and less satisfactory than horse power. Hence we think that the popularity of this class will continue. As regards the saddle and hunter, we repeat that he cannot be supplemented by artificial or mechanical means, hence he must remain. He, of course, is essentially a pleasure horse, and the demand will necessarily be limited.

The Percheron Horse in America.

By Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary Percheron Society of America.

For the benefit of those readers who are not familiar with Percherons, it may be well to state at the outset that the Percheron is one of the four great draft breeds of horses and is most numerous and widely distributed in the United States.

The breed had its origin in the old district of La Perche, France, which is about one hundred miles southwest of Paris, and the name was derived from the name of the district in which it originated.

The first importation of which we have authentic record was made into Canada from France about the year 1816. The description and general characteristics of this horse, which was later sold to James McNitt, of Washington County, New York, plainly indicate that he was of Percheron breeding, and it is more than probable that a good many such horses were taken into Quebec by the French who settled that part of Canada.

The first importation of Percherons which persisted was made into New Jersey in 1839. Following this Louis Napoleon was imported in 1851 into Ohio, and his use on the native American mares was so satisfactory that numerous importations were made in 1853, '54, '57, and succeeding years. Between 1830 and 1870 inclusive twenty-one Percheron mares were imported and distributed through Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Missouri. During this same period of years ninety Percheron stallions were imported. The majority of these went into Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Maryland, with scattering horses in New Jersey, Missouri, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Kentucky. The cross of these early Percheron horses on the native stock found in the United States proved so extremely satisfactory that importations became very general between 1870 and 1886, and many of the leading American studs were founded during this time.

A review of the records of the Percheron Society of America shows that between 1871 and 1886 inclusive 3,174 Percheron stallions were imported. Illinois, Iowa and Ohio were the heaviest importers, but the horses were distributed through thirty-eight states or provinces, and Canada is credited with 87 of the Percheron stallions imported during the sixteen years just mentioned. The importation of mares was very considerable during this same period. No less than 1,471 mares were imported during this time, so that by 1886 the number of stallions and mares in America was sufficient to give American breeding interests a very sound and substantial foundation on which to build.

Further discussion of importations is unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that since 1886 importations have been continuous and considerable in numbers, save for the years between 1893 and 1900, when the general depression in business so reduced the price of all horses as to practically prohibit importations or sales.

During the early history of the bred in America breeding interests did not receive the attention they properly should have had on account of the fact that it was found more profitable to import and sell draft horses than to engage in the breeding and rearing of them. The breeding of Percheron horses, therefore, developed slowly but steadily. Progress was slow also on account of the fact that pure-bred horses were widely distributed, and but few were to be found in any one locality. Men owning pure-bred mares were, in many cases, handicapped by inability to breed them to the best sires, for in a great many instances really meritorious sires were not to be found within a reasonable distance. A good many of the best sires that were imported suffered in reputation by reason of having been placed in localities where there were no pure-bred mares. Their influences on the grade stock of their respective communities was very great, but they were lost to the breed because of leaving no pure-bred descendants.

The history of any breed is inseparably linked with the history of great breeding establishments which have influenced its type and advertised and promoted its merits. Foremost in the history of Percheron breeding in America stands the Oaklawn Farm at Wayne, Ill. This great breeding and importing establishment, founded in 1872 by M. W. Dunham, has been the leader in the development of the Percheron industry in America. Between 1876 and 1900 the Oaklawn Farm bred more Percheron horses than and other four individual breeders or firms in the United States. Some of the greatest sires of the breed have stood at the head of this stud. The greatest of all was Brilliant 1271 (755), greatest because of his long use in the Oaklawn stud, and because of the large number of superior individuals sired by him which have been distributed throughout America, and which have influenced the development of other Percheron studs. His son Fenelon 2682 (38) was another very noted sire, particularly famous because of his having sired Brillant III. 11116 (2419), considered by many of the most experienced Percheron breeders to have been one of the most prepotent sires ever used in France, and one of the greatest horses of the breed. Introuvable 16875 (24146) and Villers 13169 (8081) were sires used at a little later date which proved of value. Since M. W. Dunham's death in 1898 the control has been in the hands of his son, W. S. Dunham. The Oaklawn establishment has exerted a powerful influence on the breed by reason of its work in advertising and promoting Percherons, and by virtue of the type of horses bred there. The aim has been at all times to produce horses standing 16.2 to 17.2, deep-chested, full-bodied, with strong backs and loins, well-set legs, good feet, and an abundance of style and finish about the head and neck. They have been powerfully built, massive horses, with wonderful symmetry, great boldness, endurance and vigor.

Percheron Stallion, Imprecation.

Grand champion of the breed for two years, at International Show, Chicago.

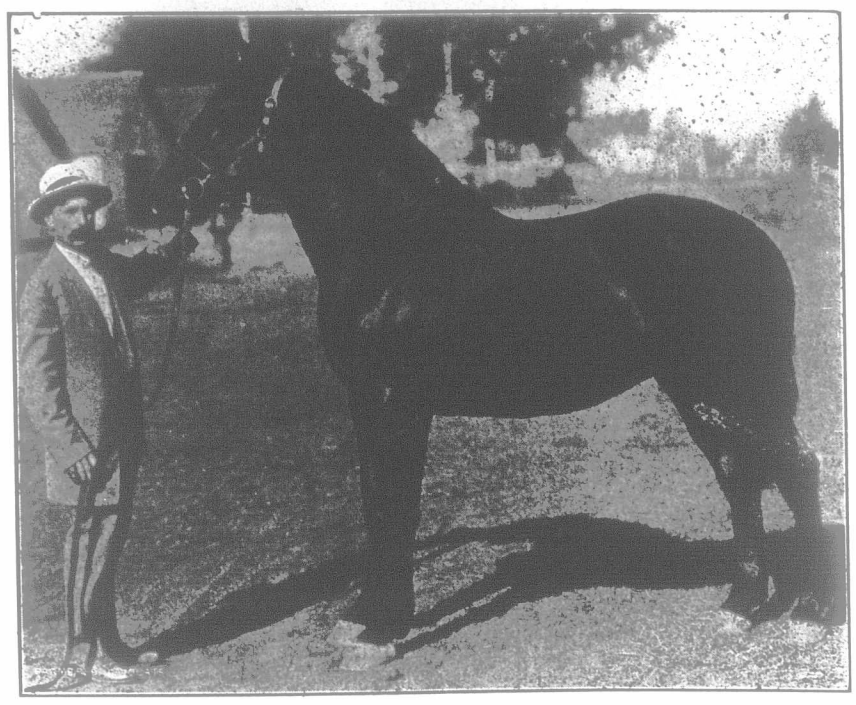
Another breeding establishment which exerted a considerable influence upon the breed was that of T. W. Palmer, of Detroit, Mich., who is now deceased. He was President of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association for many years, and bred a great many very good horses. Fenelon 2682 (38) was for some time at the head of his stud.

Ezra Stetson engaged in the breeding of Percheron horses in 1875, and the stud started then has been continually in the hands of the family since. It is to-day one of the well-known breeding establishments of the country. The stud numbered over two hundred Percherons in 1898, and the sales which followed the death of Jesse M. Stephen were instrumental in distributing a great many well-bred Percherons of good individuality throughout the country. Quality and finish were emphasized in this stud at the expense, perhaps, of some of the more desirable attributes. The difficulty of obtaining really good sires is illustrated in the case of this breeding establishment, now more than forty years old. The present owners state frankly that in the forty years there have been but two really great sires. The one which had the most influence, so far as this particular firm is concerned, was Fearnaught 16302, a horse that proved a great sire of mares, but left practically no great sons.

Other breeding establishments that have influenced in marked degree the development of the Percheron breed were Winter & Munger, of Princeton, Ill., whose stud was dispersed about eighteen years ago, and C. M. Jones, of Plain City, Ohio, whose stud was established under the name of Thomas Jones & Son, of 1864, and which has been continued without a break down to present time. This stud is undoubtedly the oldest Percheron breeding establishment in America today, and the animals produced there, while not large in numbers, have been of high quality, and have exerted a powerful influence on the breed in Ohio.

The discussion of individual breeding establishments cannot be carried further within the limits of this article, but there are more than fifty Percheron breeding firms that have exerted great influence on Percheron breeding in America.

The type has changed materially within the past forty years. The horses of the '70's were smaller, both in height and in weight, less massive in bone and muscling, and possessed, on the average, a little more refinement and finish. The trend in the past forty years in the development of the Percheron breed has been toward the production of somewhat larger and more massive horses. A Percheron stallion is not considered worthy of the highest honors at the present day, not fit to head a great stud, unless he stands at least 17 hands, or a little over, in height. several of the greatest sires of the day are 17.1 to 17.1½. With this height goes corresponding depth in body. The depth of chest of a well-proportioned Percheron horse should be equal to one-half his height. Strong backs, powerful loins, and symmetry of proportion throughout are characteristics of the breed. Defects, (and there is no breed which does not possess some), have been persistently avoided by American breeders, and while faults will crop out even in the third and fourth generations, the average merit of the Percheron horse found to-day, from a draft standpoint, is distinctly higher than ever before. Emphasis has been placed upon height, weight, correct draft proportions, and particular emphasis has been placed upon well-set legs, good feet and quality. The horse that does not stand squarely on his legs, with hocks well together, and properly set under the body, is not a typical Percheron horse, and a coarse-jointed, rough-legged animal is avoided, even by those who are amateurs in Percheron breeding.



Champion Percheron Yearling of America in 1913.

The predominating Percheron colors are greys and blacks, although there are a very few dark bays with black points, and still fewer sorrels and roans. The last named colors very seldom appear, and are not liked.

To-day Percheron horses are being bred by more than 7,500 breeders located in all parts of the United States and Canada. The Percheron

Society of America, now has more than 5,400 members.

Exact estimates as to the number of living Percherons are difficult to make, but so far as can be judged there are about 100,000 in the United States and Canada at the present time.

Importing is rapidly giving way to breeding and development of Percherons in America. American breeders are beginning to learn that feed and development is as important as proper breeding, and the show-ring records of the leading shows for the past five years bear eloquent testimony to the fact that American breeders can produce as good Percherons as can be found anywhere in the world.

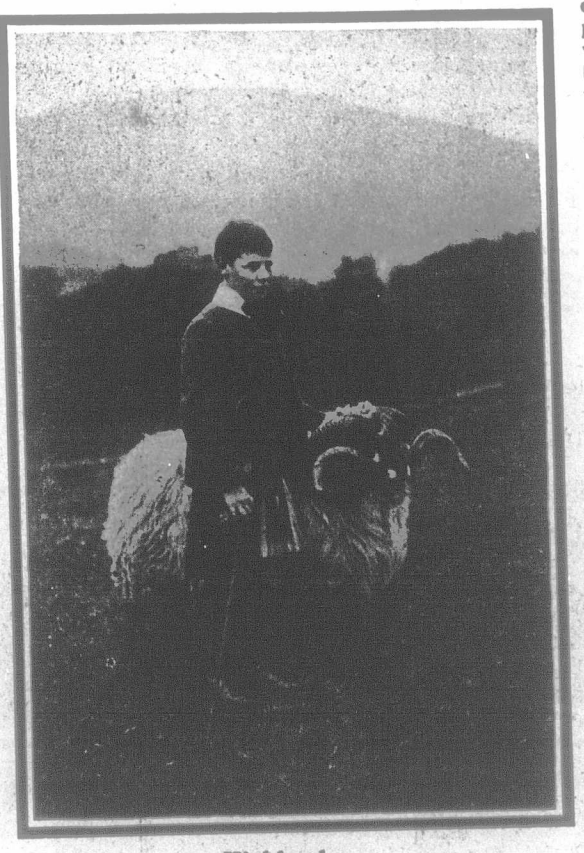
The Canadian Sheep Industry—Its Decline and Re-development

By T. Reg. Arkell.

No class of live stock in America has occupied more of the attention of the public for the last few years than the sheep. In the United States the lowly sheep has comprised the nucleus of legislative discussions for a decade and more; for in all tariff reforms in that country Schedule K (woollen and woollen goods) has ever been the chief bone of contention. Magazines and newspapers in rabid comments upon one side or the other have so enlightened the general public, I fully believe, that many at least now recognize that the clothing they wear should be manufactured mostly from wool, a product which grows naturally on a domestic animal called the sheep. Although no internecine tariff war relating to wool and mutton has obtained in Canada to discourage the raising of sheep, yet the industry in this country has suffered so serious a retrogression in recent years as to place production considerably below the requirements of home consumption.

That sheep raising has been on a rapid decline in Canada is a patent fact. I have no need to quote figures extensively, for surely to every reader they are trite by this time, being bandied about from journal to journal and from newspaper to newspaper almost every week. Every market report, I am assured, contains comments upon this feature. I will state, however, not to refresh your memories, but rather to emphasize what I shall setforth hereafter, that within the past thirty years sheep have decreased in number almost a million head and that Canada, based on its percentage population, is now one of the world's large importing countries of wool and mutton. Australia and New Zealand are to a great extent supplying the Western Provinces, and Toronto even, in the center of one of the richest agricultural districts in America, which is noted for the quality and breeding of its live stock, has been forced to draw from the United States in order to cope with the increasing demands of consumption.

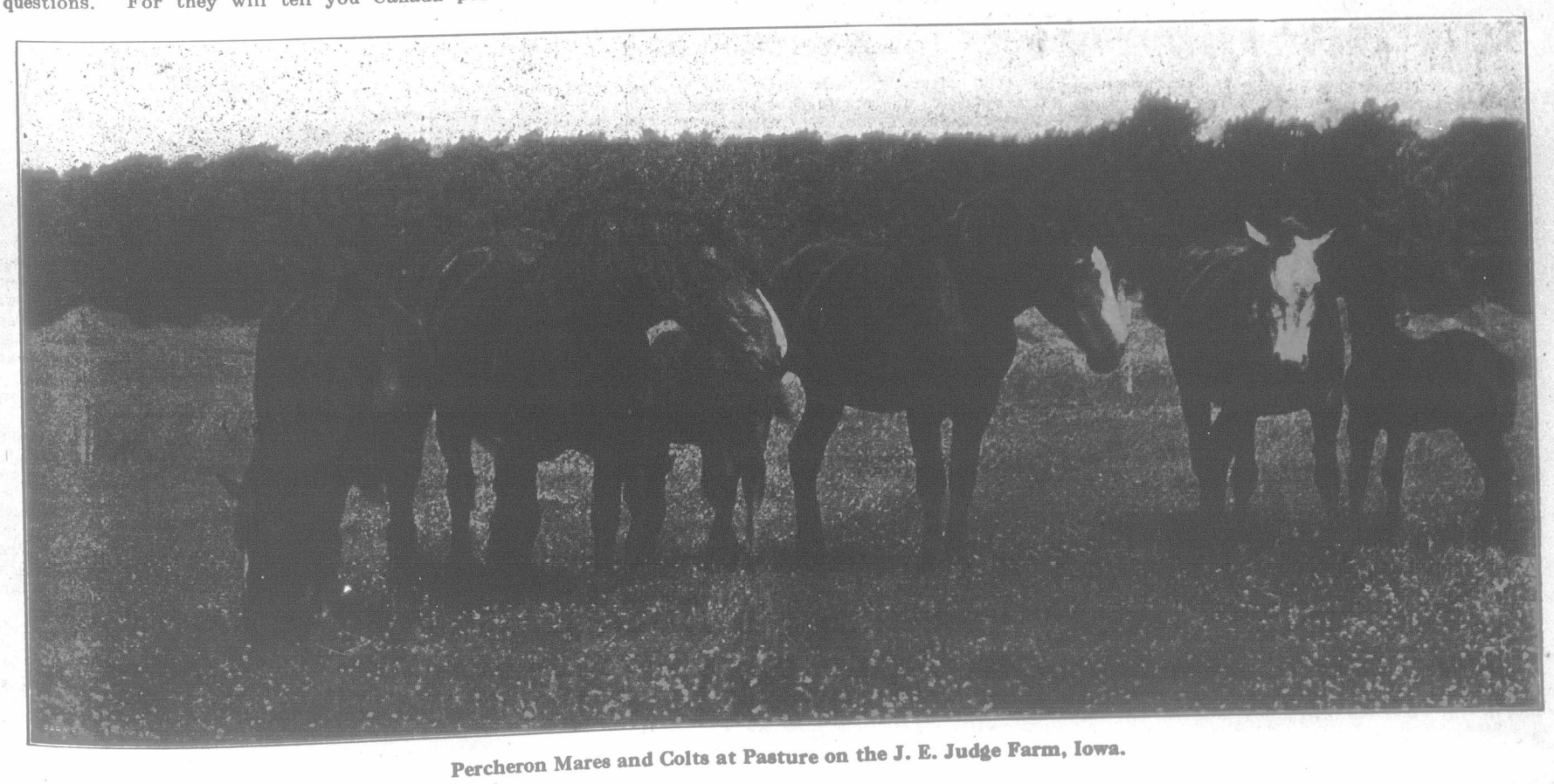
Why are there so few sheep produced in Canada? Is there only a limited area of land suitable for sheep? Is the country not adapted for sheep raising? Every adult, even the city-bred person who has little or no practical knowledge of breeding sheep, will quickly call the one an abjectly indifferent observer who asks such foolish questions. For they will tell you Canada possesses a huge acreage, scarcely estimable, where sheep alone of all live stock will thrive and insure a profitable investment. They will prove to you, moreover, that sheep under proper treatment will flourish in most settled sections and will further establish their statements by pointing with pride to the fact that the bulk of the premier prizes in the sheep classes at international live stock exhibitions on this continent are mostly won by Canadians. In fact, Canada possesses an enviable record in this regard.



Highlanders.

Where does the average American go for his flock headers? To Canada. It creates pride for your homeland, when travelling through the United States, to hear the laudatory comments that issue from all sides for Canadian sheep. The feeling very generally existing in that country and created by the reputation of Canadian sheep breeders in the showring, is that Canada has a vast number of sheep and the industry is in a most flourishing condition, which, comparable with the real status, is most paradoxical. Little relationship, however, exists betwixt the showman and the general raiser of sheep for wool and mutton alone. Canada's fame as 'a sheep-producing country has been created and sustained by probably three dozen men who have pursued what may be called the "fancy" phase of sheep breeding. Their inherent ability, coupled with a congenial environment, enabled them to attain remarkable success, so much so that their sheep were always in eager demand in the United States. Their animals commanded much higher prices there than in Canada and consequently most of these breeders catered directly to the American trade and few tried to develop or encourage a market for this class of animal at home. Sometimes, it is lamentably true, only those rejected by American buyers were offered to the Canadian flocks. These, not generally representing superior mutton type, did not produce offspring which the farmer could sell to advantage on the market, which naturally served to discourage him from proceeding further in the pursuit of the industry. Perhaps the fancier, who was at times culpable in this respect, may bring forward the plea in justification of his actions that the Canadian farmer did not ask for anything better, which, even granting it to be true, it must be admitted that such methods assuredly did not help to create within him an appetite for first-class breeding animals. A similar accusation can be made against the Governments, both Federal and Provincial. While assistance was extended to other branches of agriculture and live stock, the sheep industry was, until a very few years ago, very sorely neglected.

Indifference, however, on the part of the farmer as to the quality of his breeding stock should not represent a major factor in causing a decrease in the sheep of this country. Nor can much greater value in this regard be accredited to the dog menace. The dog to the farmer has unfortunately in many instances become an obsession. It is, as it were, his "old trusty," his inveterate excuse. When you ask him why he has no sheep, and he expects you will pester him with a long discussion regarding the advantages and profitableness of sheep raising, he hopes to allay and silence your argumentative spirit by the one terse word, "Dog." Depredations by dogs are bad, I admit, especially where farms are located near towns, but let me emphasize that they are no worse than many farmers believe. I have had more than one experience with dogs on the farm at home in Ontario, where there were usually three hundred sheep or more, and which is only a few miles from a city containing as fine specimens of worthless dogs as can be found anywhere, yet we never felt the menace so severely as to compel us to desert sheep farming. In fact, we always congratulated ourselves, when we compared notes with breeders of other classes of live stock, that sheep were immune from tuberculosis and cholera and relatively so from contagious abortion. Moreover, I remember a story which appeared once in a local paper about a man who had had destroyed by dogs some thirty sheep. In sympathizing with this gentleman later, I learned that only two had been actually killed, and that he believed that one of these had died previously, for, since they were in a very back lot, where most probably no other animal, even a woodchuck, could live, he had not seen them for over a month. As the story passed from mouth to mouth, each person, holding an undying malice against the dog, agreeably expatiated upon it. I sometimes believe dog and fish stories are in the same category in respect to their peculiar character of gathering moss quickly. Of course,



Percheron Mares and Colts at Pasture on the J. E. Judge Farm, Iowa.

the foregoing incident is unusual. The dog evil still remains with the sheep farmer, but circumspect care will greatly relieve actual damage. If the spirit of indifference were once overcome, organized action, properly directed, would do much to alleviate and subdue the dog nuisance.

With the foregoing is naturally linked the cost of fencing, which is upheld as another restriction against entering the pursuit. Fencing for sheep assuredly does embody a great initial outlay of money, if done to confine a large flock. Yet we sometimes forget that fencing means increased value to the farm. A well-fenced farm will always command a ready sale at a price which will justify the expense. Besides, with proper management, the profit from sheep would in a few years defray the total cost.

The low price of wool has with many been effective in preventing them from pursuing sheep raising. If they could only get the price that our neighbors do in the United States, then they would produce sheep, yet sheep actually declined under the high wool tariff of that country. These people overlook the fact that wool is not the essential product of the sheep. It is mutton, and with present prices how many wish they were raising sheep? Moreover, the bogey of cheap wool is no longer plausible, since the removal of the tariff on both the sheep and its products entering the United States. Sheep in Canada can double in number and more with little or no fear of a glutted market, since the home demand is far from adequately supplied, and the United States, which is much easier of access to us than to other exporting countries of these products, is likely for some years to be a large importer.

It is no idle fancy that a rapid rejuvenation of the sheep industry is occurring. The exodus of young men from the Eastern farms to the city and to the West did much to retard the growth of the live-stock industry. The Western agriculturist was at first loth to pursue the raising of live stock except in the form of ranching, which has been leading a precarious existence on account of the enroachment of the homesteader and inability to obtain permanent leases. Grain farming required less arduous labor, and the winter months were free. Live stock is now entering districts which were exclusive grain belts and mixed farming on a stable basis is coming into greater vogue. In this transformation of farming methods in the Western Provinces sheep are playing an important role, for they are universally recognized as true natural fertilizers and weed destroyers. The Eastern farmer feels the impetus of the keen demand for mutton and wool and appreciates the high prices which prevail, with little chance for material slump, for both at the present time. In all parts of the Dominion there is a truer realization that, to attain success, a good type of breeding stock must be used. In this respect the Dominion Live Stock Branch is extending assistance by loaning to mutual organizations of farmers of ten members or more, well-bred sires of all classes of live stock. This will serve materially to uplift the quality of the animals in the country and, besides, create uniformity and fixity of type in a community. This scheme has met with a most cordial reception and already a large number of these breeding associations obtain.

The farmer and sheep raiser (most farmers should, and I sanguinely hope will be, sheep raisers) recognize now that the day of higgledy-piggledy marketing is past. The farmer has generally been lethargic in this regard, for the buyer really tended to discourage him from improving his methods, preferring to buy on the flat—the same price for all types and conditions. The farmer is rightfully now forcing the buyer to discriminate. He wants a higher price for his fine medium wool than is given his neighbor's long coarse. And more ram lambs were castrated last year than ever before. This is not as widespread as it should be. Every ram which is not intended for breeding purposes should be emasculated when he is ten days old or thereabouts. The little work embodied in the operation will be paid a thousand times by the enhancement in the market value of the lamb. To recapitulate, let it be remembered that skilful production will not attain just reward unless accompanied by skilful marketing. A little more organized effort, a little more mutual co-operation in the selling of products would place the business of farming on so stable and profitable a basis that a relapse can never permanently occur.

Canadian Southdowns in Clover.

Scotch Poetry and Prose.

"I remember one evening as we walked home with our faces to one of those beautiful sunsets that are, I think, only to be seen in the Highlands, he was telling us of a favorite sheep dog that had been for years his companion on the hill. But the time came when old age unfitted the poor animal for his work, and when the only kindness in the shepherd's eyes was to put an end to its life. And then he described how he had tied it to an apple tree and got his gun ready to shoot it.

"An' I could scarce look at the beast," he said, "as I fired, for I loved him well, and he had been sae wise."

The tears rolled down his cheeks as he told the story, and we paused in our talk as we trudged along the sun-lit road. Then out of the silence came this further utterance :—

"I buried him," he faltered, "at the foot of the apple tree"—and there another pause, and the final words—"an' there would be a rare crop on the tree the year, for there's nothing for an apple tree like a dead dog."

This anecdote has always seemed to me characteristic of the Highland nature, where poetry and prose lie close side by side, and where the simple mind that holds them both is quite unconscious of any shock of feeling in the rapid transition from one to the other."—J. C. Carr in "Some Eminent Victorians."

With increased demand, higher prices and wider markets the excellent live-stock articles in this issue should be read by all stockmen with greatest interest. The most important factor in mixed-farming development is live stock and the most valuable consideration in live-stock husbandry is the selection of the very best types as a foundation. The animals chosen must fit in well with the schemes of the owner; they must make good returns for the feeds produced on the farm and must return the greater portion of the plant food to the soil. While greatest success generally follows where a specialty is made of one or two breeds or classes of stock, there is no reason why more farms would not be more valuable if other classes of stock were added. More cattle, more sheep, more swine is the need of the time.

Developments in Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeding.

By James R. Barclay, Secretary the Aberdeen Angus Cattle Society in Scotland.

It is with pleasure that the writer complies with the invitation to contribute an article on Aberdeen-Angus cattle to the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate." To those interested in cattle breeding, no subject can be more entrancing than to trace, step by step, the evolution and the development of our present-day breeds, and in a very special manner this is true of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Within a comparatively few years the breed has shaken off the trammels of local environment in the northeast of Scotland where it took its birth, and by sheer merit and inherent utilitarian properties has taken its place as one of the greatest beef breeds of the world. This is a big honor to claim, but we hope, even in the short space at our disposal, to make good that claim, and to show that it has been the results of the wonderful achievements which lie to its honor that the present popularity of the breed is due.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle can be traced in their native home in the north of Scotland as early as 1523, but we do not propose to deal with this four-hundred-year-old story in detail—rather is it our object to show how well the breed meets present-day requirements, and to show that the history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in recent years is a history of searching and practical test applied, and complied with, of successive victories opening up new outlets, and of these new outlets broadening out as fresh opportunities were afforded the breed for the demonstration of its inherent qualities of early maturity, robustness of constitution, reproductive powers in crossing with any other breed, and valuable fleshing properties. In the case of the Shorthorn breed it is customary to point to the work of the Brothers Colling as marking the starting point of a new era in the breeding of that class of stock. In the case of the Aberdeen-Angus breed their place was taken by Hugh Watson, Keillor, in the territory of Angus, now known as Forfarshire, who commenced his life's work as an improver of the breed just one hundred years ago. Some forty years later the work was taken up by William McCombie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, who rendered yeoman service in assisting to raise the breed from a local plane, and to place it on an international pedestal from which the fiercest of competition has never removed it.

Outstanding in the steps taken to popularize the breed was the exhibition of representatives at the International Exhibitions in France, which were taken part in as early as 1856 by several breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, notably by Mr. McCombie and by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch. Many were the successes gained at these exhibitions, and mainly as a result there arose in Canada and in the United States a keen demand for the "black but comely" breed, to which America has given the proud designation of "the breed that beats the record," and "beat the record" the breed did at these International gatherings.

At the exhibition in 1878, a competition was taken part in by seventeen different breeds of cattle drawn from the various participating countries for the best group of cattle for breeding purposes, and in this world-wide contest the Aberdeen-Angus were not only first but they also won the reserve place. To the same breed fell the prize for the best group of beef-producing animals.

Glowing as is the history of the breed at this period it can be touched upon only very lightly. The wonderful victories achieved in France spread the popularity of the breed throughout the world, but especially throughout the great cattle-raising country of North America. Indeed the brightest page in the whole history of Aberdeen-Angus breeding is that upon which is inscribed

the record of the breed on North American soil. In 1873 one of the first herds of the breed was started in America, but in the late 'seventies and early 'eighties very large exports were made from Britain both to Canada and to the United States, and prices at that time reached the highest range that had ever been experienced, and higher than have ever been experienced since, though much higher individual prices are now forthcoming for the best specimens of bulls for export to the Argentine.

Of the many factors which have contributed to the spread of Aberdeen-Angus cattle the most important have been the growing demand for beef from early-matured cattle, and the quality of the beef which animals of the breed yield. The Aberdeen-Angus was the first of any breed to produce a champion for the London Smithfield Show—the greatest of the British Fat Stock Shows—at two years old, and it is the only pure breed that has produced a champion at one year old for the Scottish National Fat Stock Show. A striking tribute to the early-maturing qualities of Aberdeen-Angus cattle is supplied by a comparison of the weights of different breeds at the London Smithfield Show. A table made up from the particulars supplied in the catalogue of one of these shows gives the following interesting results :

ONE-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

Breed—	Average Weight.
Aberdeen-Angus	1,469 lbs.
Cross-Breeds	1,417 lbs.
Shorthorn	1,404 lbs.
Hereford	1,392 lbs.
Galloway	1,186 lbs.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

Breed—	Average Weight.
Aberdeen-Angus	1,901 lbs.
Shorthorn	1,877 lbs.
Hereford	1,831 lbs.
Cross-Breeds	1,769 lbs.
Galloway	1,687 lbs.

Dealing further with the success of the breed at the Smithfield Show there may be given the following table, which shows the result of the championship at that show over a period of eleven years :

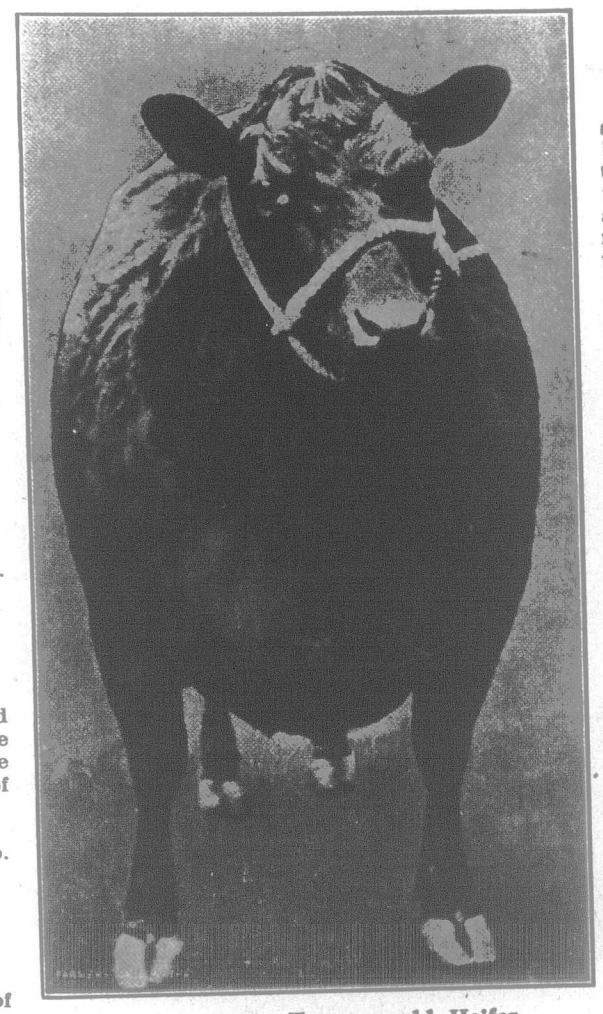
Breed—	Championship.	Reserve Championship.
Aberdeen-Angus	6	4
Shorthorn	3	2
Hereford	1	—
Aberdeen-Angus—Shorthorn Cross	1	5

It will thus be seen that in the period of eleven years under review the Aberdeen-Angus had the championship upon six occasions and the reserve championship upon four occasions. Even more remarkable has been the record of the breed in connection with the carcase competitions held at the Smithfield Show, the results showing that during the same period of eleven years the Aberdeen-Angus or a cross of that breed has won the championship on every occasion. In their new homes in North America the breed has been equally successful in the fat stock show yards, and it has scarcely to be recalled that last year J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, an enthusiastic and very successful breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, brought signal honor to the live-stock record of Canada by gaining the grand championship of the International Exposition at Chicago. Thirteen shows have now been held by that important organization, and a summary of the breed's successes gives the following remarkable record :

Aberdeen-Angus Championships at Chicago, 1900-1912 : Single steer, 9 out of 13 ; carloads, 10 out of 13 ; carcasr, 12 out of 13.

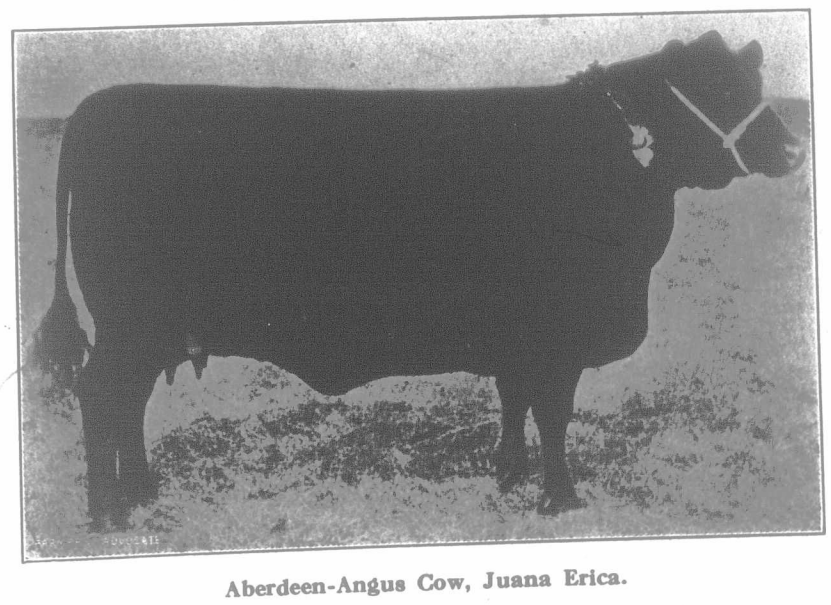
The breed has the further honor of holding the record in Britain of 76.78 per cent. of dead to live weight, while only last year at the Fat Stock Show held by the Rural Society of Argentina the Aberdeen-Angus breed established a record for that country of 70.80 per cent. of dead to live weight. In every country into which it has been introduced the breed has attained the position of prime favorites from the butchers' point of view, and well-fed Aberdeen-Angus can always be relied on to bring an appreciably higher price as butchers' beasts than any other breed. The superiority over other breeds lies not only in the high percentage of yield, but in the excellent quality of the beef, which is beautifully mixed and finely grained, while the carcases yield the largest proportion of prime beef and the smallest proportion of coarse. The chief cattle buyer for the great meat-packing firm of Armour & Co. thus epitomized the qualities of the breed : "An Aberdeen-Angus steer is an ideal animal from the butcher's standpoint. The ripe Aberdeen-Angus has no superior. The meat marbles well ; they are high dressers, and the meat is in the right place, with a high percentage of choice cuts. They cut up with a minimum waste on the block."

In the space at disposal it will not be possible to trace in detail the history of the breed in the many countries to which, within comparatively recent years, it has been introduced. Were it possible to do this a remarkable development would be shown of the "black" stream rising in Angus and Aberdeen and broadening out in



Aberdeen-Angus Two-year-old Heifer, Benton Bride.

branches over Scotland, England, and Ireland, over-running America, and seeking outlet in the islands of Australia, the vast territory of Argentina, the continent of Europe, and the still vaster continent of Africa. As an indication of the growingly cosmopolitan character of the breed it may be noted that during the year now drawing to a close, while Argentina, Brazil and South Africa have claimed the largest number of exports from Britain, other countries represented



Aberdeen-Angus Cow, Juana Erica.

in the year's transactions in Great Britain include the United States, Spain, Russia, Germany, and New Zealand, and still others.

Much might be written of the milking qualities of the breed, of its pre-eminence as a breed for crossing to produce beef cattle, of the prepotency of its sires and the longevity and fecundity of its matrons, but on the present occasion we must desist from dealing with these characteristics. In a letter which we recently received from an official in Canada who recently emigrated from Scotland, he expressed surprise at seeing so few Aberdeen-Angus cattle in several of the best cattle-raising districts of Canada. We believe that knowledge of the breed would soon be followed by its more extensive introduction into such parts, and that such introduction would be productive of results quite as gratifying as those which the breed has already achieved under the varying conditions which obtain in countries where the breed has been cultivated on a larger scale.

Canada's Bacon Industry.

By E. C. Fox.

General Manager Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

The recent removal or reduction of tariff duties of many kinds of merchandise entering the United States, has attracted considerable attention in Canada on account of the possibilities of trade along the lines affected, important of which are free cattle, sheep and swine. No doubt the removal of the duty on hogs entering that country opens up a market for hogs and bacon as wide as the continent, providing the price is competitive, and it can no longer be said that the price paid for live hogs in Canada is fixed by a few packers working together in common interest. A permanent situation is now created in which the Canadian farmer may sell his pigs in the world's largest live-stock markets if he so desires. In this article will be reviewed the Canadian hog and bacon industry, its channels of outlet, its present status, the problems confronting it, and its natural and commercial possibilities.

Early in the eighteen hundred and eighties it was realized by some of those interested that Canadian bacon could never secure an important position on the English market until the breeds of Canadian hogs improved to conform to the well-known bacon type. In 1885 the first large importation of improved Yorkshire boars and sows was made by William Davies, of Toronto, and of Tamworth boars and sows by J. L. Grant & Co., of Ingersoll, Ont. These were the first of a large number brought into the country, the total quantity being sufficient to improve very quickly the type of Canadian hog. As we look back on it now we see that it formed the basis of swine raising as an industry in Ontario. Climatic conditions favoring the industry, and the farmer believing in the market for his pigs, the quantity of hogs raised in Ontario increased rapidly. The packer, true to his part, cured the bacon along modern and approved lines with the result that after a few years of earnest effort a large export trade to England was built up and achieved a national reputation, both for the volume and quality of bacon produced. This export trade gradually increased up to 1903, since when it has gradually decreased until at the present time it is relatively unimportant, and is on the point of disappearing altogether. Figures taken from the "Trades and Navigation Reports" show that Canadian exports of cured meats reached the enormous total in 1903 of 141,956,909 pounds, and for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1913, they amounted to only 38,691,344 pounds, being the smallest quantity shipped out of the country in any year since 1894. During the present year it is safe to say that the exports of bacon will again be very much less. Although called Canadian bacon, it will be noted that it was chiefly product from Ontario hogs. In addition Ontario hams and bacon supplied the principal demands of both Eastern and Western Canada, hog raising in the West reaching an important stage only very recently.

Of the markets Ontario has been supplying with pork products, two—the English and Eastern Canadian—can always be looked upon as permanent, the third, or Western Canadian, must sooner or later be expected to be supplied from hogs produced in the West itself. This is but natural as that great agricultural country, a nation itself in extent, is primarily endowed to produce not only grains but cattle, sheep, and swine in superabundance. Although farmers have been receiving a dollar to dollar and a half less per hundred pounds live weight for hogs in the West than in Ontario, there has been a steady growth in the belief that mixed farming is the only safe course to follow, that is the raising of live stock is as vital a branch of farm industry as growing grain. As a result the West will probably provide the coming year not only their own needs in hams and bacon, but will have a surplus available besides. It is considered that the swine industry in the Prairie Provinces is on a more permanent basis than it has ever been.

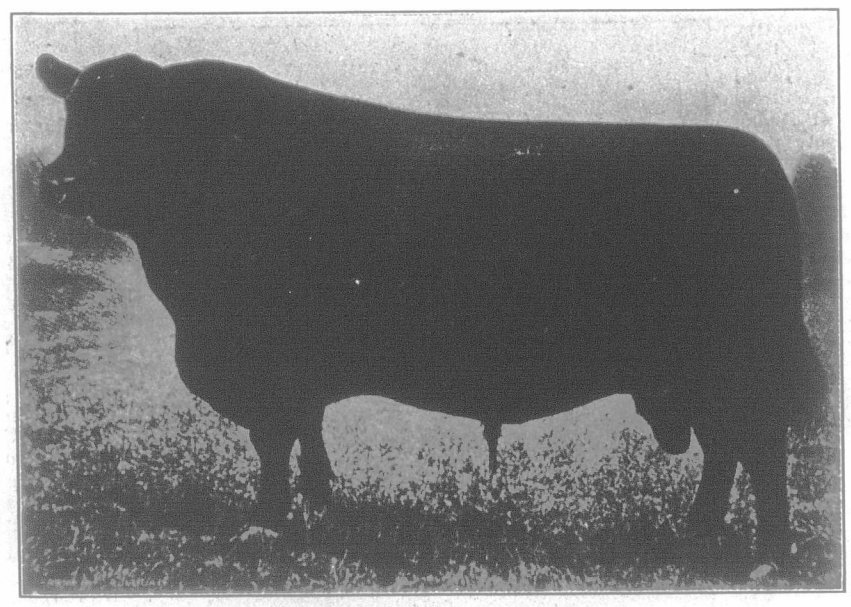
Briefly, therefore, the present status of the

bacon industry in Ontario is that the English export trade is the smallest in twenty years, and the amount of hams and bacon shipped to Western Canada is rapidly approaching the zero point. This latter condition need cause no worry as we have pointed out that the West naturally would, and should, supply itself. Why then, as our shipments to the West decrease, do not our exports to England increase? We are forced to the conclusion that while the markets for bacon products have been steadily widening and enlarging, hog raising in Ontario has greatly declined as against ten or twelve years ago. Official statistics show the population of Ontario to have increased by five hundred thousand since 1900, and the number of swine to have decreased by two hundred and seventy thousand. At the same time as the Western market is disappearing, there suddenly looms up the possibility of a much larger market than the West will ever be in the United States, by reason of the recent removal of all tariff duties from live stock and meats.

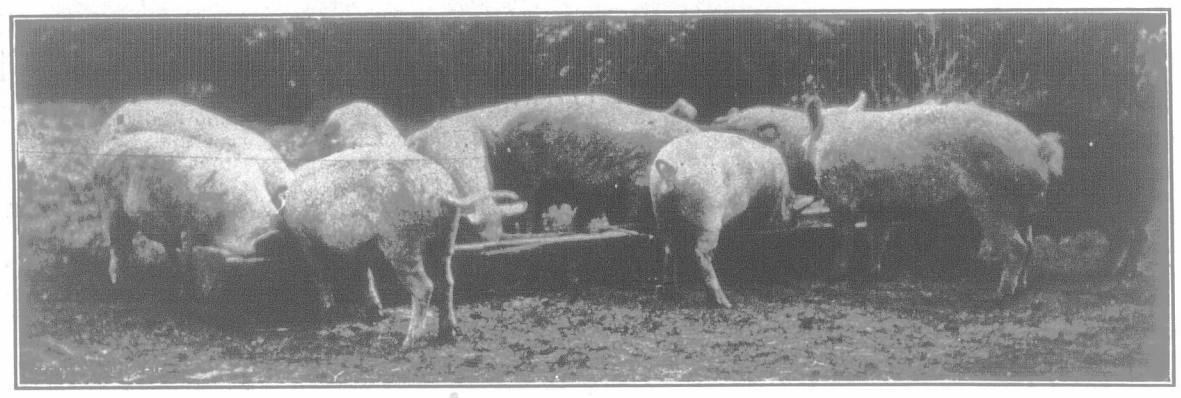
To answer the question why hog raising has declined is less important than the efforts put forward to revive the industry, unless the causes are fundamental. The opportunity presented in Western Canada to secure free farm land by three years' service on the land, has attracted thousands of lads and young men from Ontario farms. With the rapid expansion of the country and its demand for working men, farm hands could not be secured to fill the places of those who went West. The more exacting forms of work not absolutely necessary to keeping things going were neglected by those left behind. In this category came pig raising. The conditions under which hogs are raised and cared for have not become more pleasant as has almost every other department of farm activity. Because of all the foregoing the industry has received a setback. Neither is it likely that the old-fashioned way of feeding and raising hogs can be materially changed, unless it be that the environment can be made more sanitary.

With the removal of duties from both live stock and meats entering the United States giving broader market opportunities which have long been desired by farmers, and with an English market which we know, on which long years of hard, patient labor were spent in developing, and which is permanent, we must admit that as far as the hog industry is concerned this country is not in a position to take advantage of the new situation, let alone to properly supply the old situation. Broader markets and high selling prices with less bacon to ship might well cause consideration and reflection, and although hog raising has shrunken very much, the fundamental conditions still remain which permit a quick recovery of the industry in Ontario. These fundamental conditions are: a satisfactory type of bacon hog—which is a rich heritage to have—abundance of farm land, and excellent feed; favorable climatic conditions; and finally direct availability to the world's best markets, namely—England, the United States, and Eastern Canada. It is not likely that the opening of the United States' markets to our producers will affect the type of hog now raised in Ontario. The breed is different, and just as important as difference of breed is that the Ontario hog is fed on mixed grains and roots and the American hog on corn, which produces a soft and fatty bacon. Just as it is natural for the West to produce hogs in surplus abundance, so it is natural for Ontario to do the same. We have excellent markets for an unlimited supply, and that these markets should be supplied with Canadian bacon there can be no doubt. If there is another justification for more hogs it is in the average price which Ontario farmers have received the last few years, particularly the last two years, when the price paid has been the highest in the world, excluding no hog raising country.

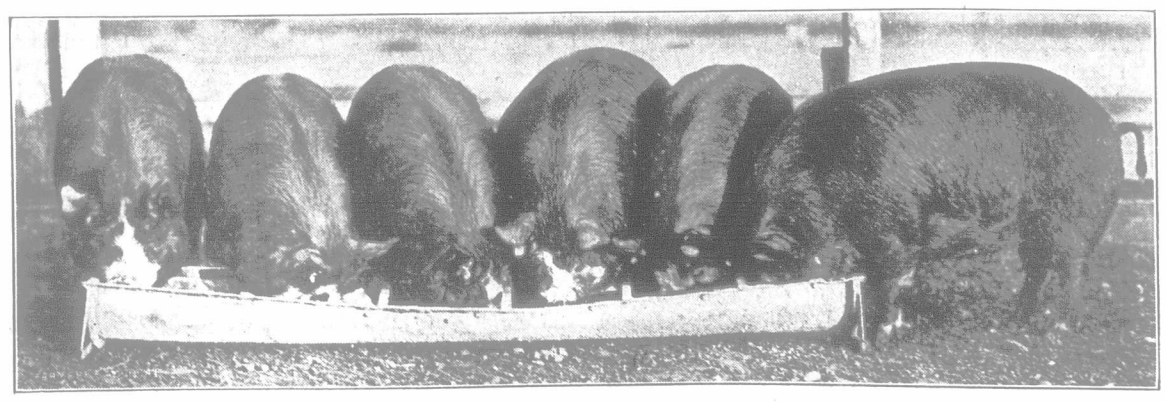
In a decade we have seen Canada develop into a complex agricultural and manufacturing nation, in which the prosperity of both components stand or fall together. Raw supplies, whether agricultural or mineral, cannot be exported except at the expense of the industrial city workers, and the workers cannot be prosperous without reflecting prosperity on the farmer in an increased demand for farm products, because he has the money to pay for them. For years imports into Canada have exceeded exports, the difference now amounting to about three hundred millions of dollars, having to be paid for either in gold, credit, or in the money and effects brought in by intending settlers. Much of this difference the last few years has been paid for in credit, which means that payment has only been deferred for some years, but it nevertheless has to be paid some time. Let nobody think that the immense quantities of money borrowed the last few years for Canadian development affects only the industrial classes, and because prosperity cannot be possessed by one class and not by another, all must work together for the common good of the country. These excessive imports over exports cannot possibly go on. There are two ways of overcoming the difficulty—one is to import less, and the other and much better way is to export more, not of Canadian raw products but of Canadian finished products abroad, thereby giving all classes the maximum benefit, and at the same time bringing more money and prosperity to the country. We can only be permanently successful in exporting what is natural for Canada to produce, and it would seem that with a fresh vision of the possibilities of hog raising in Ontario, and with the confidence of the farmer thus established in a permanent outlet for his product in the world's best bacon markets, that constructive steps should be taken to raise hogs on an increased scale, benefiting thereby not only the individual who raises them, but helping at the same time to maintain the general prosperity of the country by increasing trade in what is and should be a natural Canadian export commodity.



A Champion Angus Bull.



Pigs at Home in Western Canada.



Berkshires at Breakfast.

Breeding Poultry for Egg Production.

By Raymond Pearl,
Biologist of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

There is no subject which excites the interest of the poultryman to a greater degree than that of the increase of the egg production of his flock. Each year sees the price of eggs in the market reaching a higher point. At the same time the price of the grain fed to poultry is going up. Under these circumstances there is naturally an intense and an entirely legitimate desire on the part of the poultryman to get the greatest possible number of eggs for a given outlay in food. The practical question then is, how can egg production be improved. Broadly speaking, the answer to this is that there are two ways in which such a result may conceivably be brought about. The first of these ways is by improving the general care and management of the flock, if it previously has not been of the best. Fowls should be properly fed the right sort of food in the right proportion, and should be housed in a comfortable and sanitary manner. But a limit to what can be done in the direction of improving egg productiveness in this way is very quickly reached. It really does not improve the innate egg-producing qualities of the stock at all. With the best methods of care and management that it is possible to devise, there are some strains of poultry which will not produce a large number of eggs. This brings us to the only real and fundamental method whereby egg production may be improved. This is by breeding with a definite plan, having for its object the improvement of the quality. To this last subject I have devoted a number of years of investigation, and it is the purpose of this article to set forth briefly some of the general conclusions which have been reached from this study.

In considering the problem of improving egg production by breeding, it is necessary, first of all, to examine the biological foundation of egg production. It is an obvious fact that egg production in fowls is normally a reproductive function. In the wild progenitors of our domestic poultry, only enough eggs are laid to insure the propagation of the race. Like all other animals the domestic fowl is equipped by nature with a physiological mechanism for the production of enough young so that some will survive. But an egg production which is large enough to serve eugenic ends—that is just to keep the race going—is not sufficiently large to be profitable to the poultryman.

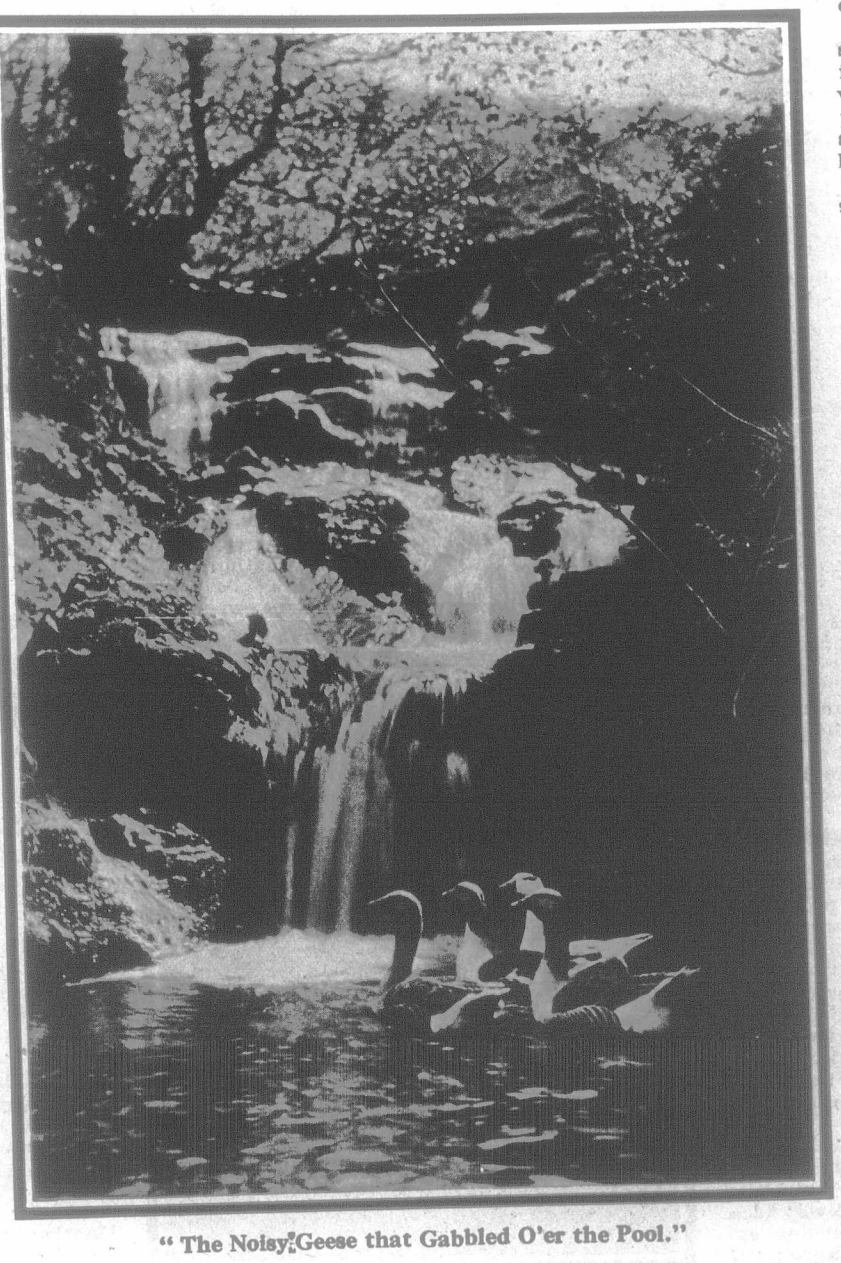
Probably the first step taken towards the economic use by man of the domestic fowl was to remove the eggs from the nest of the bird as fast as they were laid. It is a well-known fact in the case of many wild birds, as well as the progenitors of the domestic fowl, that removing the eggs as fast as laid leads to a very much larger production than normally occurs in the wild state. By this method alone the egg produc-

tion of some wild birds can, as a matter of actual record, be brought to as many as fifty to eighty or ninety in a year, where the wild bird normally lays only from six to twelve. The utmost increase which can be brought about in this way, however, is still not great enough to be a profitable matter to the poultryman. In order to be really profitable egg production must first of all be steady, and, second, reasonably continuous in those periods of the year when normally the wild bird lays no eggs at all. To bring about these results of steady and continuous egg production in all periods of the year, is then the problem before the poultry breeder. Practically speaking, this seems that it is necessary to breed specially for winter egg production. The investigations of the writer have shown that this winter or excess egg production is inherited in the domestic fowl in a peculiar manner. The essential features of the mode of inheritance of winter egg production are briefly these :

A high winter production has been shown to depend upon two separately inherited factors, the presence of both of these factors is necessary if the bird is to be a high producer. One of them, that on which ordinary or mediocre production depends, may be translated alike from the sire or dam to their sons and daughters. The second factor which must necessarily be also present if high egg production is to result, is inherited in an entirely different way. While this factor may be transmitted unchanged by the sire to either his sons or daughters, it can be transmitted by the dam only to her sons and not to her daughters. The high-laying hen does not transmit this quality to her daughters, but only to her sons. These in turn may transmit it to both their sons and daughters. We see from this fact that the only value which attached to the selection of high-winter-producing hens by means of the trapnest, is to insure that their sons shall bear this factor for high production. It will not alone insure that their daughters will become high-laying hens. To bring about this result the dams must have been mated with male birds which carried this high-producing factor.

How can the breeder use these results ? I believe that the following general principles, if carried out carefully and with a good application of common sense, cannot fail to result in the improvement of any flock of poultry which has not already been bred along these lines in respect to egg production.

1. First of these fundamental principles is that of the selection of all breeding birds on the basis primarily of constitutional vigor and vitality. The first selection of breeding stock should always be with reference to these qualities. One of the most important tests of the vitality of the breeding stock is found in the living qualities of the chicks, both before and after hatching. To measure this, one should charge all deaths to the shell and chick mortality against the dam, and use only those females as breeders which show a high record of performance in respect to the vitality of their chicks. This means that each year a part of the breeding stock used should be pullets, if for no other reason than to test out their breeding capacity and the quality of their offspring. The best of these may be saved for use as breeders during the second year of their life.



"The Noisy Geese that Gabbled O'er the Pool."

2. Only such females should be used as breeders as have shown themselves by trapnest records to be high producers, and especially high winter producers. The reason for this is that there is no hope of getting males capable of transmitting high laying qualities, except out of such dams.

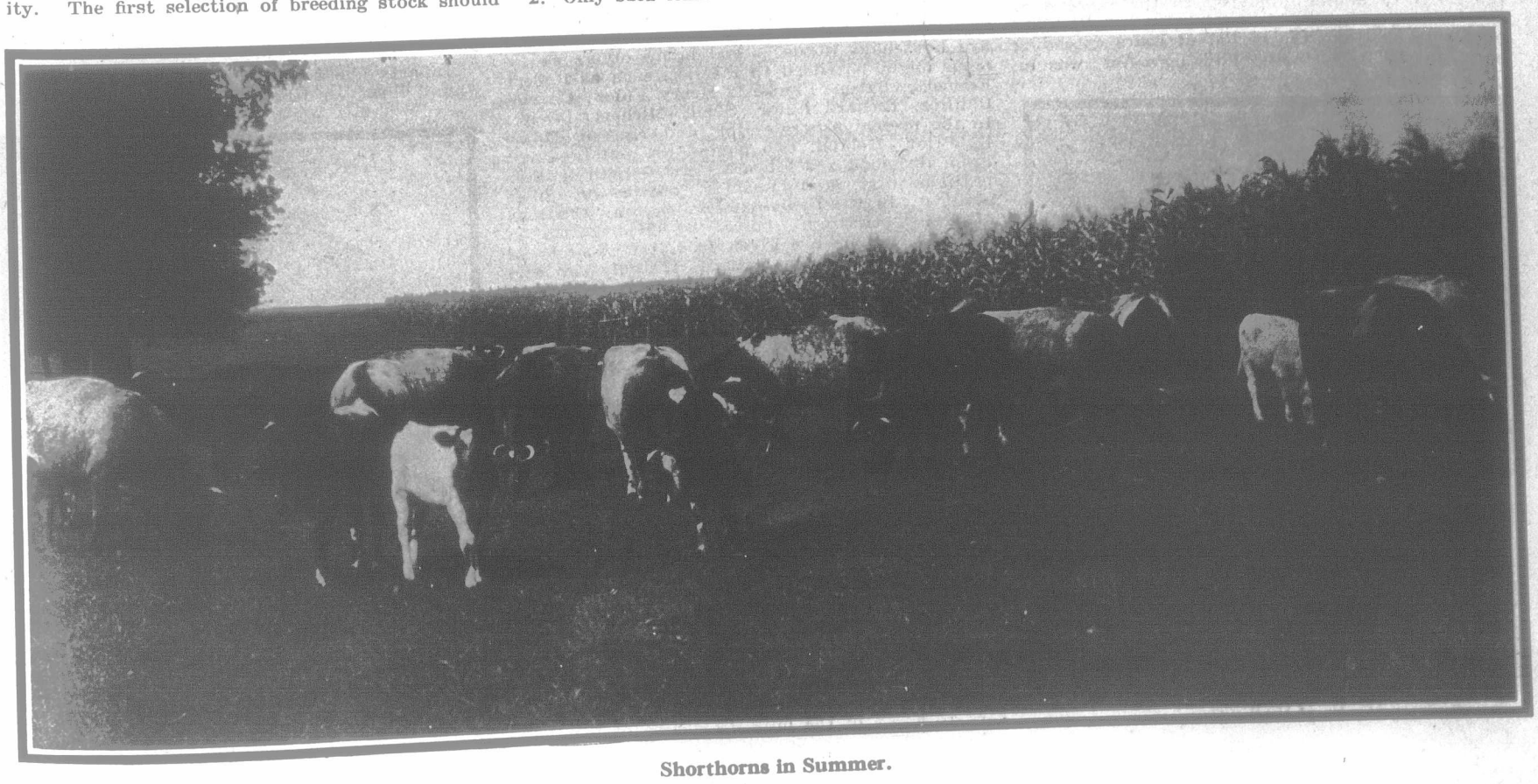
3. Only such males should be used as breeders as are known to be sons of high-producing dams. Males of such parentage are the only ones which can be expected to produce high-producing daughters.

4. A simple pedigree system should be put into operation so that it will be possible to tell what individual male bird is the sire of any particular female. Such a pedigree system can be devised by what is known to the poultryman as the "pen pedigree system." On such a system all chicks will be toe-marked or leg-banded in such a way as to show the sire from which they came.

5. At the outset as many different matings as possible should be made. The purpose of this plan is, of course, to test out a considerable number of males to see whether or not they possess, and are transmitting the factor for high egg production.

6. There should be continued, though not too narrow, inbreeding of those lines in which trapnest records show that a considerable number of the daughters are high producers. Having found blood lines or strains in which this is the case, one should keep a number of these. Each such line should be bred within itself for a considerable number of years at least, but the possession of the number of these different lines, in each of which high production is transmitted, will make it possible at any time to cross different lines together without losing this quality.

This is Canada's opportunity. The meat-producing countries of the world have allowed their stocks to become depleted. High prices have induced the cattlemen in Australia and The Argentine to part with more animals than they otherwise would have. Their herds are weakened accordingly. Great Britain is in much the same position and we all know what has happened and is happening in Canada and the United States. The greatest opportunity for many decades is knocking at the door of the Canadian stockman. Our breeders and feeders can produce the goods, as was amply proven by recent victories at the Chicago International. It has been hinted, however, that there is little connection between the winnings and the actual condition of stock breeding on the average farm in this country. A few good animals are produced, but the great need is for more of them, especially that class of good-feeding animal which puts on flesh evenly and rapidly and commands the highest price on the market.



Shorthorns in Summer.

The Achieving Sons of Ireland

By Chauncey. G. Jarvis

The Englishman takes it for granted that, as between the English the Scotch and the Irish, his own countrymen are to be regarded as first in point of achievement. When Kipling wrote, "No doubt but ye are the People—absolute, strong and wise," by "people" he meant the English. To the mind of the average Englishman his position in this respect is secure. It does not admit of question. True, his poets and song-writers have taken some pains to impress the idea. But was that really necessary? The more cautious Scot, while just as firmly convinced that his folk stand first and have always done so, doubts that all men are quite prepared to agree with him; so by pen and conversation, in song and speech—and notably in the post prandial oratory of St. Andrew's Day—he asserts his claim and challenges contradiction. He does not really expect to be contradicted, but is always ready and even eager to argue the point.

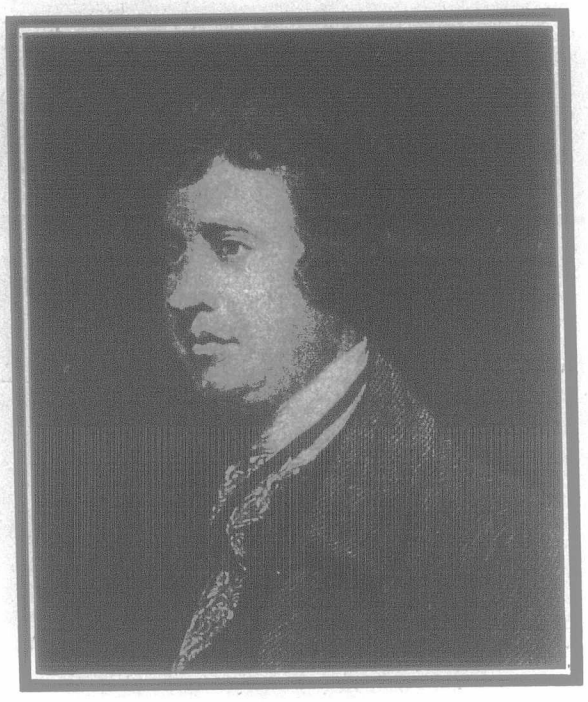
The Irishman, notwithstanding his pride of race, and his readiness of speech and pen, is remarkably reticent in this regard. He may resent the bland assumption of superiority on the part of the Englishman, and more than question the aggressive assertion of the same thing by the Scot; but he does not loudly protest against either. While honoring the Irishman for his commendable—if somewhat surprising—self-control, let us see where he really stands.

Somehow we are accustomed to regard him as excelling, chiefly, if not exclusively, in oratory and war. We do not commonly credit him with greatness of achievement in more productive spheres of activity. And yet even a very hurried and superficial investigation will serve to show that he has been eminent also in literature, arts, science, statesmanship, in the learned professions, in commerce and in agriculture.

As an orator, the Irishman has unquestionably been pre-eminent. No doubt his effectiveness as a speaker, excepting in the way of immediate results, has often been lessened by extravagance—not to say recklessness—in statement. He has suffered from what has been termed "the fatal gift of fluency." And he is given to inaccuracy in expression, also. The Irish "bull"—which, as Goldwin Smith observed, is "merely a lively idea expressed without reflection," is an amusing example of this. To quote a classic instance: "If twelve cows are lying down in a field, and one of them is standing up, it is a bull!" But this is really a joyous feature of the Irishman's oratory. And his very blunders and exaggerations are usually innocuous, and go fittingly with the dash and abandon that commonly characterize the natural orator. Indeed, the Irish bull itself not only does not obscure the meaning, but has the merit of adding piquancy to the expression. For the purpose of this article, generally, we may suitably take the period of years extending back in 1782 when the Poyning's Act was repealed, and—according to Grattan—Ireland became a Nation. Take half a dozen names: It is worthy of note that of Lord Byron's "Wondrous Three" Edmund Burke was one,—the others being Fox and Pitt; and that he whom Byron terms their "worthy rival. . . . whose words were sparks of immortality," was Richard Brinsley Sheridan. And so, of the four greatest orators of their day in Great Britain and Ireland, two were Irish. Then Henry Grattan; to quote Byron again:

"Ever glorious Grattan, best of the good,
So simple in heart, so sublime in the rest;
With all that Demosthenes wanted, endued,
And his rival or victor in all he possessed!"

John Philpot Curran, whose forensic eloquence was of the very highest order; the great Daniel O'Connell, described by competent authority as



Edmund Burke.

"the first orator of Europe," and whose voice Disraeli states, "was the finest ever heard in Parliament"; Charles Stewart Parnell, whose speaking was of a style radically different from that of the other five mentioned, remarkably restrained and cautious, but marvellously effective. The mere mention of these names suffices. They are household words. And many others as famous might be added to the list, such as Robert Emmett, Baron Plunkett, Henry Flood, Charles Phillips, Richard Lalor Sheil, Michael Davitt. In the present struggle for and against Home Rule for Ireland, two names are outstanding: John Redmond and Edward Carson—both of them parliamentary and popular orators of great ability. In the two-volume collection "Orations of British Orators," edited by Hawthorne, in which selections are given from the speeches of forty-two of the most eminent, the only two who are accorded the special distinction of having their portraits used to embellish the work are Edmund Burke, and the English-born and Scottish-bred William Ewart Gladstone.

Considered as a man of war, the Irishman's natural aptitude for military achievement is indeed great. Taste and talent usually go together, and it has often been charged against the Irishman that he "would sooner fight than eat," also that he was serenely indifferent as to the side on which he was to fight. In the words of the popular music hall song:

"He knew not where the right was,
An' bedad, he did not care;
He knew there was a fight on,
An' the Irish must be there!"

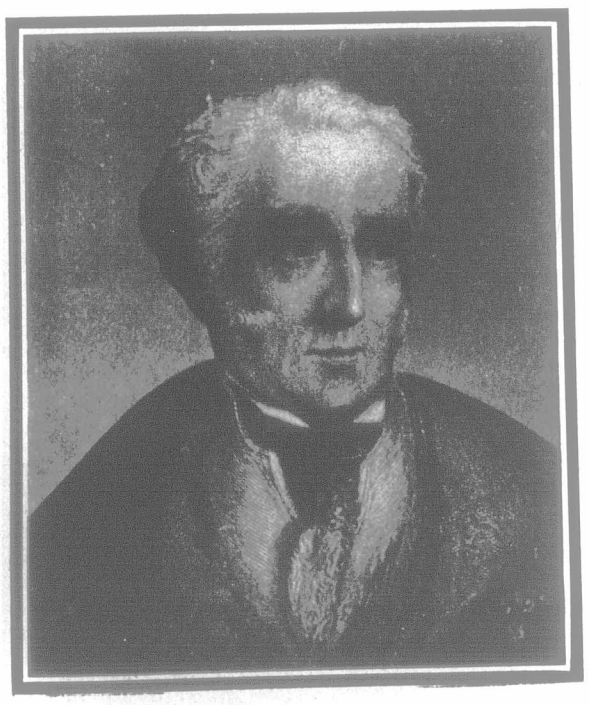
It is the same "fighting blood" that is told of in the lines Dr. W. H. Drummond was so fond of reciting: "Kelly and Bourke and Shea." Here again a mere mention of names may well be regarded as sufficient. Is it, for instance, necessary to speak of the military genius of the Duke of Wellington and recount his "hundred fights?" Who needs to be reminded of the victorious career of Lord Roberts—commencing with the Indian Mutiny, continuing through the Afghan War of 1878 and concluding—as regards active service—with the war in the Transvaal! "Our Bobs"! Commander-in-Chief of the British Army until the abolition of the office in 1905, and still active, able, and public-spirited at the age of 81. The mention of Lord Kitchener, present administrator of Egypt, at once calls to mind the victor of Omdurman, and the strategist who brought to a successful conclusion the war with the Boers. And there were Admiral Howe, the victor of Ushant and Admirals John and Charles Beresford. The names of soldiers of Irish blood who have distinguished themselves in various parts of the world during the last 130 years are, indeed, legion. When we consider that of the comparatively few British generals who achieved success in South Africa—that "graveyard of military reputations"—most, and the greatest of them, have been Irishmen: Roberts, Kitchener, French, Kelly-Kenny, White, and, for brilliancy and reckless courage, Fitzroy Hart the Commander of "The Famous Irish Brigade." And when we further consider that at any given time, when Great Britain was seriously at war, the foremost soldier of the day was an Irishman; we cannot but accord him the foremost place in the annals of British warfare.

In literature, Ireland presents a galaxy of names, including worthy successors to Dean Swift, Richard Steele, Laurence Sterne and Oliver Goldsmith who belong to a preceding period: Sir Philip Francis, author of the letters of "Junius"; Richard Brinsley Sheridan, ("The Rivals" and "School for Scandal"); Charles Wolfe, ("Burial of Sir John Moore"); Felicia Hemans; Gerald Griffin; Maria Edgeworth; William Maginn, the journalist; Tom Moore, concerning some of whose "Irish Melodies" Byron said they were "worth all the epics ever composed"; George Croly ("Tales of St. Bernard"); Francis O'Mahony—"Father Prout" (who is there that does not recall his

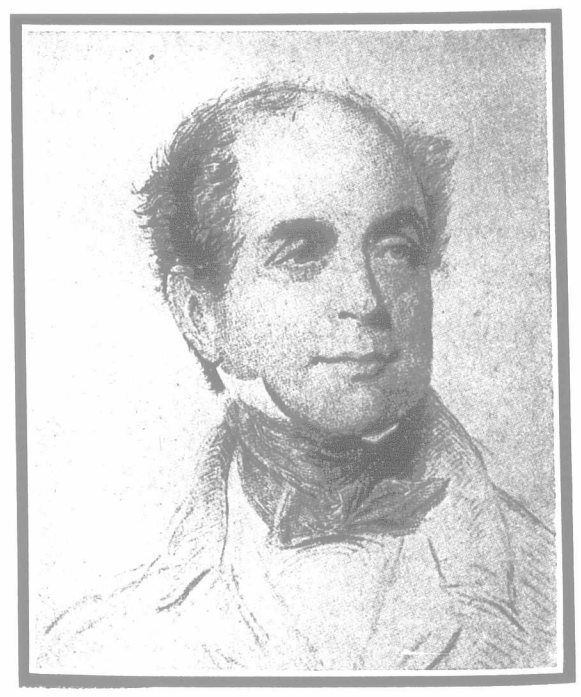
'—bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the River Lee'.);

Samuel Lover—credited with having written "the best Irish peasant sketches and songs in the language," the author of "The Low-backed Car"; Charles Lever, famous for his "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley" and other spirited Irish soldier tales; Thos. Colley Grattan, ("Highways and By-Ways"); William Carleton, novelist; Justin McCarthy, historian, novelist and journalist, ("A History of Our Own Times"); William Allingham, the poet of Irish life and scenery; William Edward Lecky, the historian; Jane Barlow, poet and story-writer; Justin Huntley McCarthy, like his father, historian, novelist and journalist, also a writer of poems; John Pentland Mahaffy, historian; Dr. Douglas Hyde, a leader of the present-day Irish literary movement; William Butler Yeats, another of the same school; John M. Synge, yet another; George Bernard Shaw, one of the most brilliant writers of the day, critic, novelist, playwright; Thomas Power O'Conner ("Tay Pay"), whom Lord Morley reckons the best of Parliament sketch writers; Moira O'Neill, also of the school mentioned, and who has sung of "Corrymeela, an' the same soft rain."

In arts and science there are such names as James Sheridan Knowles, Charles Kean, James

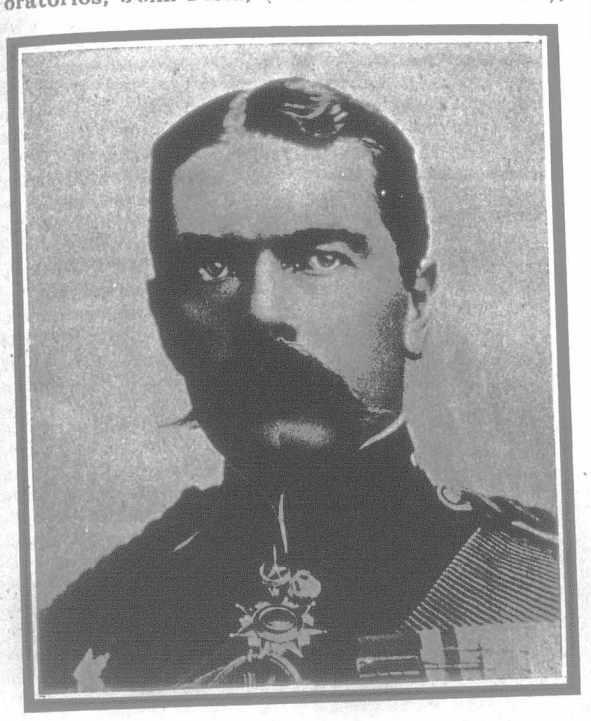


Duke of Wellington.



Thomas Moore.

Barry and Dion Boucicault, actors; Catherine Hayes, singer; John Henry Foley and Thomas Crawford, sculptors; William Mulready, Daniel Maclise, J. MacNeill Whistler and Stanhope Forbes, painters; William Vincent Wallace (composer of the opera "Maritana"), Michael William Balfe ("The Bohemian Girl"), Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer of song and hymn tunes, popular operas such as "H. M. S. Pinafore," "The Mikado," "Yeoman of the Guard," grand operas and oratorios, John Field, ("father of the nocturne"),



Lord Kitchener.

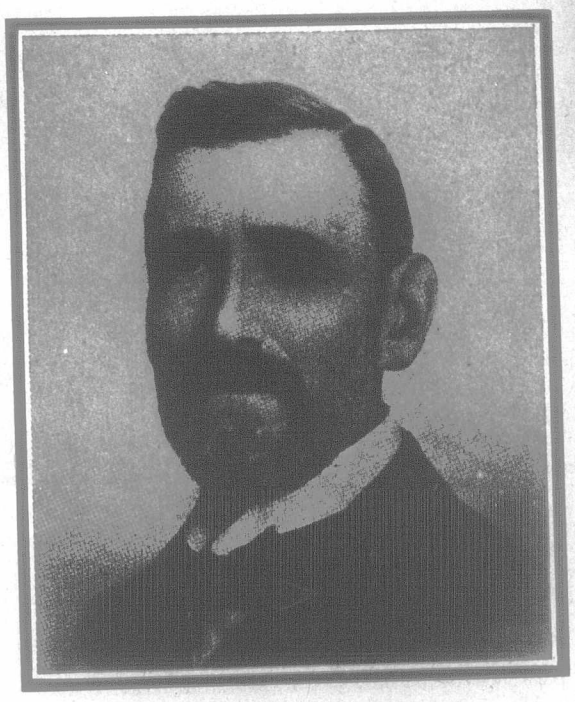
the eminent composer Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, and Victor Herbert, composer of the "Wizard of the Nile" and other comic operas, and famous as an orchestra conductor; James MacCullough, mathematician, Henry Charles Corey, political economist, Sir Howard Grubb of astronomical instrument fame, John Tyndall, Lord Kelvin and Robt. Ball, late Astronomer Royal.

In the learned professions of divinity, medicine and law there may be mentioned: Daniel W. Cahill, Father Mathew, Dr. Magee, Father Burke, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Adam Clarke. Dr. Boyle, distinguished divines; John D. Murphy and Sir William Wild, the famous surgeons; and as lawyers Curran, Burke, Sheridan, O'Connell, Carson, Lord Chancellor Cairns, and Lord Russell of Killowen —Lord Chief Justice of England—who was only prevented from becoming Lord Chancellor by the law excluding Roman Catholics from the highest office in Great Britain under the Crown.

In statesmanship, along with Burke, Grattan and others already mentioned as orators, and Wellington and Kitchener referred to as generals, there may be instanced Lord Wellesley the splendid Viceroy of India, Sir Robert Hart, the "Uncrowned King of Cathay," and Sir Guy Carleton, Governor from 1786 to 1796 of British North America.

As educationists there are many such names as Richard Chevenix Trench, the learned Archbishop of Dublin, and George Salmon, mathematician and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin—that great educational institution which has sent out to the English-speaking world so many efficient teachers. In commerce, Sir Thomas Lipton must not be forgotten.

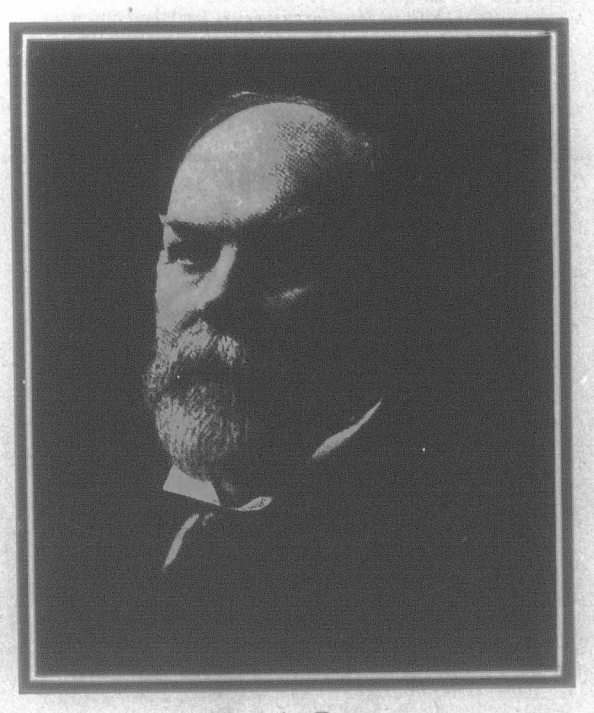
But we must leave the Old Land and refer—briefly—to a few of the outstanding men of Irish extraction in young Canada. In statesmanship, Hon. Thomas Talbot, T. D'Arcy McGee, Lord Dufferin, Sir Francis Hinks, Edward Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Sir William Ralph Meredith; in war, Sir Guy Carleton, who successfully defended Quebec against Montgomery, and expelled the American invaders in 1776; Sir Garnet Wolseley, who suppressed the Red River rebellion and afterwards became Commander-in-Chief of the British Army and Baron Wolseley, and General Sir Fred Middleton, who put down the second Riel rebellion; in literature, Sir John H. Hagarty, D'Arcy McGee, Nicholas Flood Davin, Dr. Drummond, Timothy Warren Anglin, M. J. Griffin, Edward Farrer, J. W. Bengough; in divinity, Archbishops Lynch and Walsh, Bishops Cronyn and Baldwin, Drs. Potts, Patterson, Lyle, Dewart, and Creighton, the two last named, notably in religious journalism; in arts, Paul Kane and Lucius O'Brien, painters, and Julia Arthur, Margaret Anglin, and James O'Neill, actors; in medicine, Dr. Sir Michael Sullivan; in engineering, Walter Shanly. The present Superintendent of Education, Ontario, is Dr. John Seath. The recently appointed President of the Bank of Montreal is H. V. Meredith, and the President of the C. P. R. is Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. In commerce, generally, Hon Wm. McMaster, Hon. Thos. Ryan and Sir Frank Smith are representative. And very special mention ought to be made of Timothy Eaton the pioneer of the "Departmental Store" in Canada, whose business career was most honorable and successful, and whose son, John Craig Eaton, who succeeded to what is now the third largest concern of the sort in America, was accorded by "The Times" recently the distinction of an appreciative article of a column and a half. In law there have been many notable names. For instance, in Ontario: Of Judges, Chief Justices of Ontario, Robert Alexander Harrison, Thomas Moss, Sir John Hawkins Hagarty, Sir Charles Moss, Sir William Ralph Meredith; Chancellor William Hume Blake; Justices Gwynne, Patterson and Anglin of the Supreme Court at Ottawa; Justices Joseph Curran Morrison and James Magee of the Court of Appeal, Justices Sullivan, Connor, O'Connor, Ferguson, McMahon, Latchford and Kelly of the High Court; Judges Gowan and Kingsmill of the County Court; the present Chief Justice of Ontario, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Hon. Richard Martin Meredith and Sir William Mulock—in fact all the Chief Justices of the Ontario Courts. The Minister of Justice at Ottawa, Hon. C. J. Doherty, the Attorney-General of Ontario, Hon. J. J. Foy, and the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Two of the greatest jurists Canada has ever produced, Hon. Edward Blake, of Ontario, and Sir John S. D. Thompson, of Nova Scotia,—one of Canada's Premiers. Of senior members of the Bar, there may well be mentioned Hon. S. H.



Sir Horace Plunkett.

Blake—formerly Vice Chancellor, Dalton McCarthy, M. P., Sir George Christie Gibbons—former chairman International Waterways Commission, Hon. Charles Murphy former Secretary of State, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt—formerly of the Canadian Supreme Court.

In Agriculture, two names only will be put forward, but they are those of most distinguished men: Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett, that splendid "Specialist in economic diseases of Agricultural Communities," who has recently made his annual visit to this country, and must be regarded as one of the most practical patriots Ireland has seen, one of her greatest benefactors. He founded the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and has been justly described as "the father of co-operative movement in Ireland, and regenerator of Irish Agriculture." James Mills, President for quarter of a century and real creator of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph—one of the greatest and most efficient institutions of its kind in the world; originator of Farmer's Institutes in Ontario, and, since 1904,



Timothy Eaton.

a member of the Dominion Railway Commission, to which important tribunal he was appointed not only on account of his ability, but for his special knowledge of the requirements and interests of the agricultural community.

Dr. James Mills.

The foregoing list of noted names—selections for which have been made largely at random—is obviously far from exhaustive. It does not deal with Irishmen of other "British Dominions beyond the Seas, in India, or the United States of America; and as regards Canada, the premier province of Ontario has been drawn upon almost exclusively. And yet in the United States, for instance, the Irish have always been most prominent. Doubtless also, other names might well be substituted for some that are included. But taking the list as it is, does it not fairly indicate that, while Ireland can hardly be said to have produced sons of greater genius and achievement than Scotland or England, during the period dealt with,—excepting in the arts of oratory and war, in most fields of human thought and activity there have, throughout that period, been found numerous Irishmen who may well be regarded as the peers of any Scots or any Englishmen? Assuming that such is the case, is it not most remarkable considering the distracted state of Ireland during the whole of the period in question, and for many preceding centuries as well? Or has it rather been because of her unfortunate national condition, her poverty, even her very disabilities—social, political and religious, that she is able to present a roll of names so illustrious? It is indeed worthy of note that along with Ireland's matchless misfortunes have gone the greatest buoyancy of spirit, wealth of intellect and splendor of enterprise and achievement. And it is peculiarly noteworthy that this people, who have been freely alluded to as incapable of self government, have in the British Dominions, in India and in the United States of America exhibited a marked capacity for statesmanship and administration of national affairs. But this is surely characteristic of the Irish race! They are a people of contradictions and surprises. In their little old island, misery and merriment, mourning and music, go hand in hand. No wonder that their poet Moore was inspired to sing:

"Erin, the tear and the smile in thine eyes,
Blend like the rainbow that hangs in thy skies!
Shining through sorrow's stream,
Sadd'ning through pleasure's beam,
Thy suns with doubtful gleam,
Weep while they rise."

Upon the whole it may fairly be claimed for Irishmen that they supply national characteristics of value in which the others are deficient, that the three peoples are complemental and in most important respects interdependent; also that the strikingly distinctive qualities of each—English solidity, enterprise and steadiness, Scottish thriftiness, caution and perseverance, Irish brilliancy, heartiness and indomitable dash—are indispensable to the satisfactory combination of peoples to which we are proud to refer as the British Nation.

The Farmer's Year in Canada.

By J. H. Grisdale, Director Experimental Farms.

The Canadian farmer, considered on the whole from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has had a successful and a satisfactory year. The growing season, while not everywhere just such as one might have wished, has, taking one part of the Dominion with another, been highly favorable to crop production with the result that our farmers, in most parts of the country, find themselves with the right sort of bank balance or with full barns and granaries, with live stock in good condition, and with preparations for next year's farming operations well advanced.

The cereal crops have been abundant in every province, and, what is of greater importance, have been successfully harvested and threshed, yielding a crop grading somewhat higher than usual. Forage crops, with the exception of some certain limited areas, have turned out well, and have been harvested in good condition. Hay has been fairly satisfactory, most parts having an average or a greater than average crop, some few districts having suffered, however, from winter killing and drouth. Fruits have been less than an average crop, apples being very low, with small fruits only fair, plums normal, with peaches alone more than average.

The factors affecting crop results in Canada as elsewhere are many, but here as elsewhere they fall naturally into three or four great groups, the climate, the season, the soil and the man; or, giving each factor or each group its proper significance, we might say that crop production usually depends upon the farmer and a few other considerations of minor importance.

Painting by Aurele Suzor Cote. **Quebec Winter Landscape.**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The growing season on Prince Edward Island was rather cooler than usual, showing a mean temperature a few degrees lower than the average with a somewhat higher rainfall and shorter hours of sunshine. The figures for the months of April to October, inclusive, were, at Charlottetown, which may be taken as fairly typical of the whole province:—Mean temperature 55 degrees, Fahrenheit; rainfall 26.72 inches, and an average of about six hours sunshine a day for the period. Seeding was somewhat later than usual, and a dry June (only 1.27 inches rain) retarded growth of all crops and greatly endangered the hay. July and August were, however, very favorable to growth both in moisture and temperature, with the result that a very good hay crop was harvested in the latter month and grain and root crops came on well.

Corn is grown to but a limited extent in this Province, and was if anything below the average this year. Potatoes were a good crop, and roots have given good returns. Grass was poor in early summer but abundant later on, with the result that all kinds of live stock are going into winter quarters in good condition. Returns from dairy cattle, sheep and swine for the season have been highly satisfactory. Horses have ruled high in price and are scarce, especially the heavy ones. Beef cattle are kept in small numbers only and have been, relatively speaking, low priced this year. The lamb crop was good and prices realized were satisfactory. Very few winter-fed here.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

With a late seeding season and a cold June the prospects for crops looked poor in this Province. Hay and grain came on well in July and August, however, so that a fair, possibly less than average cut of hay was stored in most parts. Rain at harvesting affected the quality. Grain grew well but matured slowly. This together with late seeding and very wet harvest weather caused considerable loss.

Corn, grown to some small extent, was a very good crop. Potatoes did well but were harvested with some difficulty. Quality was good. Roots were quite an average crop. Fruit is grown to a limited extent only, in New Brunswick. Returns were below the average this year. Apple orchards are increasing in numbers and area, and in the southwestern part of the province apples promise to be of considerable importance as a commercial, rather than a "home economics," crop in the near future.

NOVA SCOTIA.

With a rainfall of 27.08 inches, a mean temperature of 54 degrees Fahrenheit and only 5.2 hours' sunshine daily from April 1st to October 31st, one might infer that the province had had a gloomy year. About one-third of the rain fell in October, however, so many things were not so bad as appears on the surface. The season here was very similar to that in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Crops also were very similar, most farmers having plenty to harvest, but experiencing some difficulty in getting it housed. Roots were if anything, however, not up to the average. Potatoes only a medium crop, and apples a very light one indeed. This being the staple crop in the Cornwallis and Annapolis valleys, it is a matter of great consequence. Prices are good, however. Hence the small crop harvested is worth good money. Stock are in good condition although scarce, and forage is plentiful.

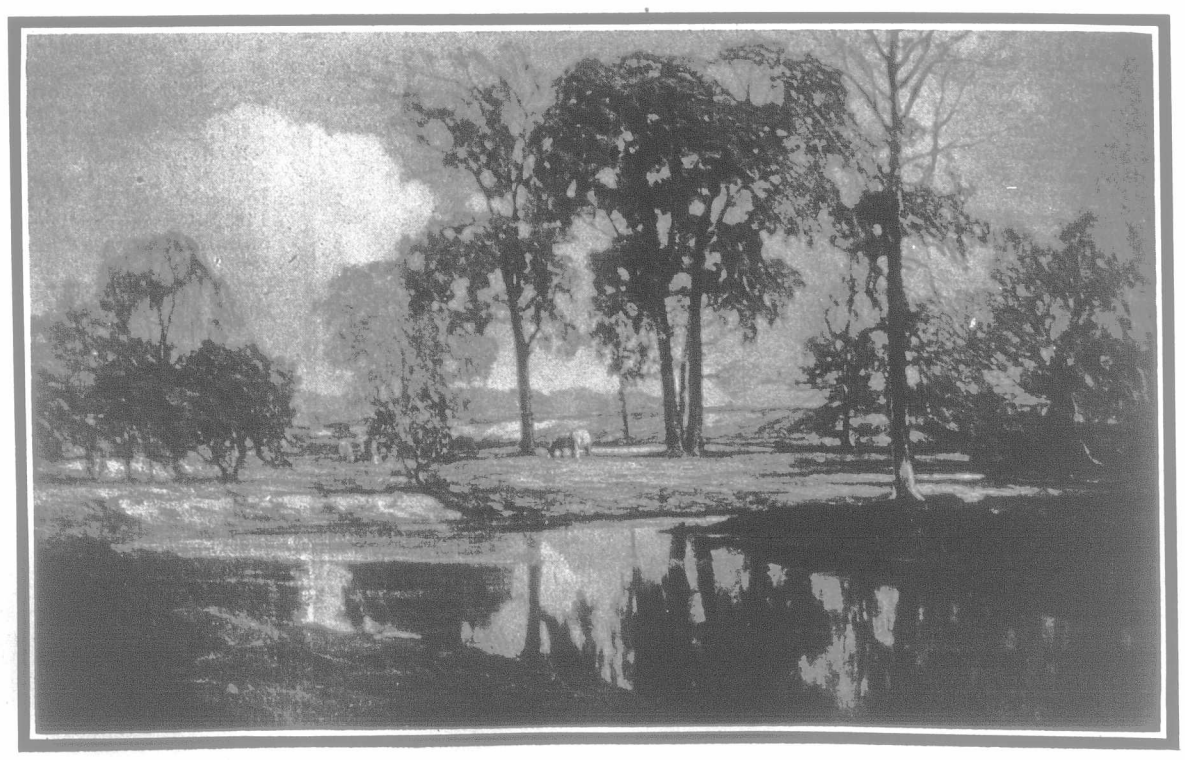
QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec includes such a diversity of climate that generalities are somewhat misleading. In interpreting the figures as to temperature, etc., given herewith, allowance should be made for the different districts as mentioned below. Cap Rouge, near Quebec city, however, may be considered as fairly typical of at least two-thirds of the settled part of the province. Records at this point show for the months, April to October, inclusive: Mean temperature 54.1 degrees Fahrenheit, rainfall 23.51 inches, and sunshine 6.2 hours a day. In that part of the Province immediately around Montreal as far east as Three Rivers and including the eastern townships the mean temperature was considerably higher, the rainfall a great deal less and the hours of daily sunshine greater. The figures given are, however, truly descriptive of conditions through the counties along the St. Lawrence from Three Rivers to Gaspe, as well as of the Lake St. John and the Beauce district. In the Montreal and eastern townships districts the crop year was not quite up to the average on account of light rainfalls in June, July and August.

Hay was short. The grain crop, however, in the Province as a whole may be said to have been satisfactory and, the Montreal eastern township district was considerably above the average, the best in several years. Corn is grown in the Montreal eastern township districts quite extensively, and was a very fair crop. Roots and potatoes were likewise fair, so that, although there was a short hay crop and short straw, there is still a fair supply of forage. There were, however, many marked exceptions to this general condition. The good farmer had average crops in spite of the adverse seasons (both winter and summer in this case) and finds himself in comparative abundance. The bad farmer had crops relatively poorer than usual and is suffering. In the rest of the province grain crops, hay of its kind, roots and potatoes are plentiful, but with corn nearly a failure.

Fruit is not grown to any extent in Quebec, but, where usually grown, apples were, this year, a very light crop, with plums and small fruits likewise, showing but small returns.

Live stock did fairly well in the western part of the Province, and, as the eastern and northern portions did better than usual, the general income shows up well. Dairy cattle made up a very large percentage of the total bovine population and, in as much as prices have ruled fairly high for cheese, butter and milk, returns have been satisfactory. The moderate supply of feed, however, together with the high prices being offered for all sorts of cattle for export to the United States, is having the effect of somewhat decreasing the number of cattle in the districts that suffered from the dry summer.



Painting by A. M. Fleming. **The Elms in the Lowlands, Kent Co., Ont.**

(Continued on Page 2211).

An Interpreter of Landscapes and Marine.

Many charming paintings do not lend themselves well to reproduction in black and white, but "The Elms in the Lowlands" affords an excellent illustration of a favorite type of landscape in which A. M. Fleming, of Chatham, Ont., has earned distinction among Canadian art lovers. In addition to the western peninsula of Ontario, Mr. Fleming's favorite sketching grounds have been in the wilds of Northern Ontario, the Maine coast and Britain from Land's End to the Hebrides. For a combination of the historical, the picturesque and the quaint, he finds the British Isles unsurpassed. Following a course in the art studio of J. P. Hunt, London, Ont., Mr. Fleming studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, under Hugh H. Breckenridge, and Wm. M. Chase, N. A., and also in the Royal Academy, London, England. He is devoting his life to the creation of beautiful pictures, and, being an intense lover of nature, his observant genius never fails in supplying endless plans for fresh interpretations. His mediums are about equally oil and water colors, and he paints with great fidelity and delicacy of finish. His work is most pleasing in its effects and occupies a worthy place in Canadian art.

Eminent French - Canadian Artist.

It is a pleasure to include among the art features of the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" reproductions of two paintings, characteristic of the work of Aurele Suzor Cote, of Montreal, who occupies a very high position in Canadian art. One of the pictures is a typical Quebec landscape in winter dress, the other an old habitant, both favorite studies with Mr. Cote, whose genius ranges over a wide field of subjects including portraiture, a notable one of recent date being that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; decorative and illustrative work, such as may be found in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, sculptures and historical paintings like "The Landing of Champlain at Quebec" and "The Discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier." A native of Quebec Province, which has been the home of so many brilliant artists, Mr. Cote prosecuted his studies in the Ecole National des Beaux Arts, Paris, under Bonnat and at the Academy Julian, under Lefebre. He won the grand prize for the competitive picture, "The Death of Archimedes" 1898, and bronze and gold medals at the Exposition Universel 1900; had pictures in the Salon 1894, and subsequently one in the reward list. Some of the Salon pictures have excited the warm admiration of exacting connoisseurs. He received honorable recognition by the French Government, and his commissions by the Government of Canada and those of distinguished private patrons have brought him well deserved distinction.

The Old Habitant.
Painting by Aurele Suzor Cote.

A Great French Painting.

"The Haymakers," sometimes designated "Resting From Work," is by far one of the most distinguished and highly-prized paintings in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo. It was painted in 1887 by Leon Augustin L'Hermitte, of Paris, France, an artist of rural, peasant birth and accustomed to the life and toil of the fields. In Muther's history of modern painting he is described as one of the most sterling interpreters of peasant life presented in robust modern naturalism. Probably no picture from his brush gives a better idea of his art than this one which readers of the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate" have the pleasure of seeing so well reproduced. The original is a very large picture, and is a constant source of study and admiration by art students and connoisseurs.

The Haymakers.
Painting, valued at $25,000, by Leon A. L'Hermitte (French School), in Albright Art Gallery, N. Y. Thistle Print, Copyright, Detroit Publishing Co.

The Outlook for Canadian Cheese-making.

By Prof. H. H. Dean.

What of the cheese trade? Is it likely to go out of existence in Canada? Will it pay to foster this trade or shall we allow it to go to the wall? These are questions which thinking men are asking very seriously at the present time.

A recent "Review of the Imported Dairy Produce Trade" of the United Kingdom, published in London, England, says: "Canada in 1904 exported to the United Kingdom 98,306 tons of cheese, but in 1913 the export had fallen to 66,421 tons, a fall of 31,882 tons in ten years, or 32.4 per cent. During this period the decline has been steady, with only too slight checks. In 1904 Canadian cheese formed 72.4 per cent. of our imports, in 1913 it was down to 56.5 per cent."

A few years ago we ventured to say at an Eastern Ontario Dairy convention that the cheese trade was likely to decline in the near future. A well-known dairyman rose in his towering majesty and with all the might of his forceful utterances said, "From Belleville east, it is, and will be, solid cheese."

The Black and White Milkmakers.

Why this decline in an industry which has made Canada famous the world over? Without going into details, in a word, the decline has been caused by the fact, that the most important men in the cheese trade, the milk producers have been largely neglected, and I do not think we would be stating it too strongly to say, they have been, in some cases at least, unduly and unjustly persecuted and robbed by those who took advantage of the unorganized and practically helpless condition of the farmers, who were not in a position to demand their rights. Men who were able to exact unjust tolls for services rendered in manufacturing and marketing cheese, accumulated fortunes, some of which were lost it is true, but largely through speculations, while the farmer plodded on year after year, raising cows, growing feed, feeding and milking cows, hauling milk to the factory and whey home again—what for? A miserable pittance, which scarcely kept soul and body together, while the plutocrats of the cheese business lived in fine houses, travelled in Pullman cars on land and in the finest staterooms on the fastest steamers by sea, dined and slumbered at "swell" hotels and lived on "the fat of the land," while the farmer slaved and toiled to maintain a plutocracy that the business could not sustain. But the worm has turned. The palmy days of the cheese business in Canada are over. Now has come the winter of discontent. Farmers have awakened from the hypnotic sleep cast over them by the fine speeches and flattering words of men who had an eye to business and who forgot that "you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." There are some splendid fellows among the cheese fraternity—men who give a square deal as they understand it, but we may be allowed to say that they have not given justice to the farmer at all times.

CHEESE IS CHEAP FOOD.

Cheese is the cheapest concentrated food produced. It has not been valued at half its nutritive value. A campaign of education among consumers would have done much to place cheese in a proper light among British and Canadian working people who must of necessity buy food cheaply. If some of the money spent in directions of doubtful value had been spent in enlightening consumers and lessening the cost of marketing, the cheese business would be on a better basis at present. It seems strange that the price of meat should have advanced 50 to 100 per cent., owing to scarcity, and the public not do very much "kicking," but cheese remains at about "the same old price" to the producer, though it has been advanced considerably to the consumers. There has been a slight advance in the wholesale market, it is true, but nothing like in proportion to the increased cost of production. No one, since the days of J. W. Robertson seems to have thought it worth while to give much attention to the fact that the public needs education on the relative values of food, as much as does the producer on methods of production. Large production means, as a rule, lower prices and in the majority of cases greater total cost for production. If the price be correspondingly lowered, the farmer or producer is no farther ahead than before, because the "overhead" charges, or running expenses, have been greater and the profits less.

METHODS OF EDUCATING CHEESE EATERS.

"Demonstration" is the keynote of modern education, therefore we would suggest cheese demonstrations in the nature of tasty dishes prepared from cheese. Trained dietitians, such as graduates of the Macdonald Institute, might be employed at various centres showing methods of preparing workingmen's lunches wherein cheese is largely used, school children's lunches, dishes for banquets, afternoon teas, etc. Attractive charts might be prepared giving the relative food values of various classes of foods, and the economic value of cheese as a part of the family supply of eatables. When the writer last visited Manchester, England, we were favorably impressed with the magnificent Exchange Building, where, on certain days of the week, persons or firms having food products for sale, meet buyers from the vicinity, show samples, and explain the merits of their goods. There were representatives of nearly every kind of food from nearly all parts of the world in the various stalls. I do not remember seeing any Canadian representative of our famous cheese at one of these stalls. Some might say it was, and is, not necessary. But the fact that our export trade is slipping away from us would indicate that something of this kind would be very helpful. What better advertisement for Canadian cheese in England than a pleasant, competent, Canadian girl bringing before thousands of buyers the value of Canadian dairy products, by giving out samples, conversing with men in the trade, talking up Canada and Canadian food products? She might spend one day of the week, say, at Manchester, another at Liverpool, another at Leeds, another at Bristol, one in London, Glasgow, and so on. Would not something of this kind be better than to fold hands and virtually say, "We can do nothing!"

An English dairy authority said recently: "The best makers (of cheese) recall regretfully the days when these goods realized from 75s. to 99s. per cwt., but such times will return when the value of cheese as a food, and the special value of Cheddar among English varieties are understood by the people."

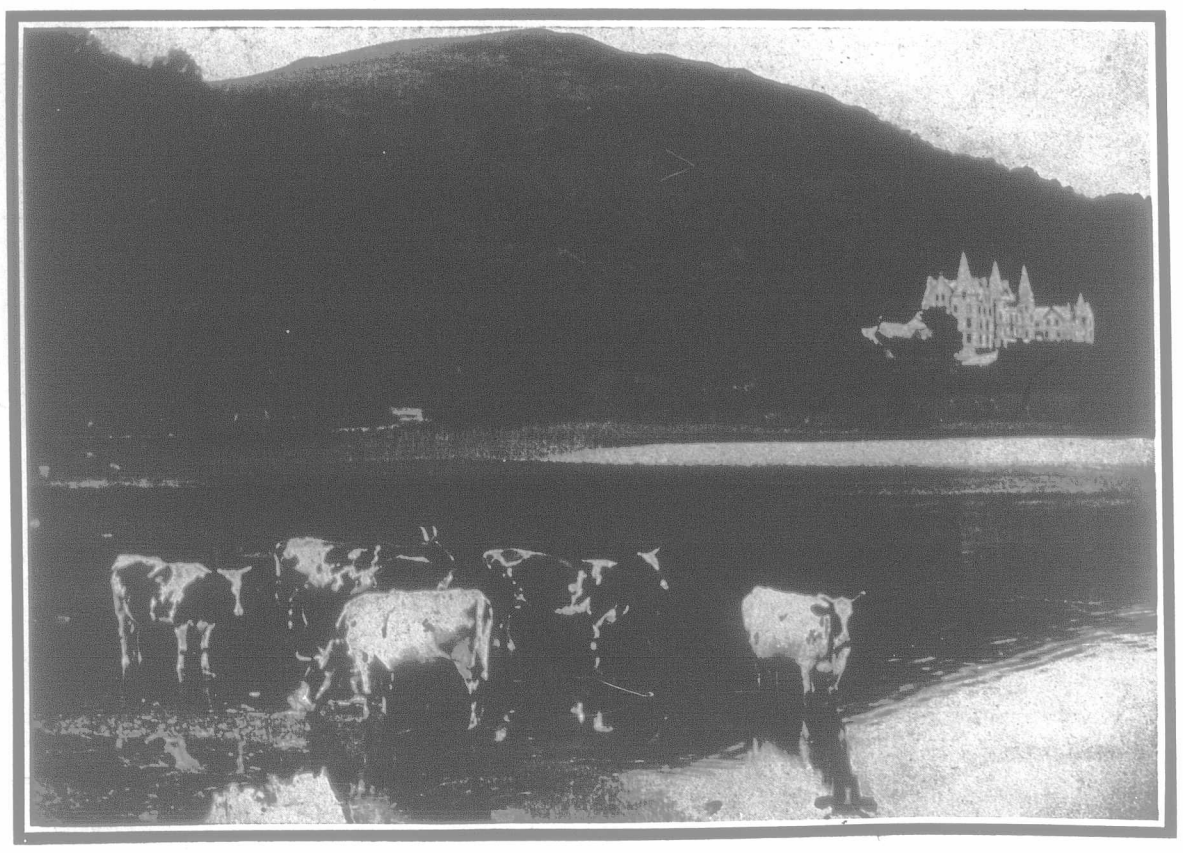
The same is true for Canada. A campaign of education among the large centres of Canada, along the line indicated for Great Britain, would result in a marked increase of cheese consumption and greater returns for cheese producers, if combined with a sane system of marketing.

KINDS OF CHEESE TO PRODUCE.

One marked advantage of cheese as a food is the great variety of cheese which can be manufactured, and the many food combinations which can be made of cheese by a skilful cook. Whose mouth does not water at the very mention of "Welsh rabbit," spaghetti or macaroni and cheese, apple pie and cheese, etc.? Not so with butter. Butter is made for spreading on bread, and that is about all there is to it. It is estimated that in France alone there are over 200 varieties of cheese.

In the dairy department of the O. A. College we are making the following varieties: Canadian Cheddar in standard size, flats and Stilton; Fresh Camembert, Gervais, Cream, Stilton, Neufchatel, Buttermilk, and O. A. C. Farm Dairy. Personally, the writer thinks there is nothing better than a well-made, well-ripened Canadian Cheddar cheese, but there are those who prefer some of the fancy kinds of cheese, and I see no reason why Canadian makers should not cater to this trade instead of having to import most of these cheese, as we are doing at present.

Let the majority of Canadian cheese factory makers stick to their Cheddars, improving the quality in every way possible, but it will pay some makers, more particularly in small factories and farm dairies, where the milk supply is under control, to provide a few of the fancy varieties of cheese which give larger returns than is possible from Cheddars, although the Cheddar will always remain the staple in Canada.



Refreshing Loch Achray.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Unless the price of

cheese advances very materially and the milk producers returns increase very markedly, the farmers in older Canada will surely go out of milk production for cheesemaking. The increased demand for milk and cream in towns and cities and for condensing purposes, will absorb much of the milk now used for the manufacture of cheese, especially since the American market has been opened to Canadian milk and cream producers. As our foreign population increases, home consumption of cheese will increase to some extent, but it will probably be along lines somewhat different from the ordinary Cheddar variety, which they are not accustomed to at home. Canada will, in all probability drop out of the export cheese trade to Great Britain. The English report already referred to says: "While Canada is steadily reducing her export (of cheese) to the United Kingdom at an average of over 3,000 tons a year, New Zealand is regularly increasing at nearly the same rate." It looks as if New Zealand would replace Canada in the British import cheese trade. They, in New Zealand, have cheaper land, cheaper labor, use the milking machine more largely than we do and do not have to feed their cows through a long, cold winter, hence they can cater to the wants of cheese consumers in Great Britain at a lower price than we can in Canada. We shall turn our attention to lines of greater profit. Since the American cheese market is practically thrown open to us, we can figure on one to three cents a pound more for our surplus cheese than is possible to get under present conditions of marketing. This will enable the farmer to make some profit on milk produced for the manufacture of cheese. We are not likely to discard the cheese business altogether, but will retain it in a modified form as a safety-valve to take care of the surplus milk. Longer seasons will enable the cheesemaker to earn a living wage, which is almost impossible under present conditions. The short season is one of the reasons why so many good men are leaving cheesemaking. A number of these are now buying cheese. We shall soon have more first-class men buying cheese than making it. It will be a case of the tail wagging the dog. The cheese trade will be reorganized on entirely new lines in the not distant future. The milk producer will receive a greater share of the ultimate selling price than is now the case. The use of cows with larger milk capacity, fed on cheaper feed, and milked by machinery, whose milk is made into cheese in large factories, where the cost of manufacture is reduced to the lowest point possible and having the cheese sold as direct as possible to the consumer—this, it would seem to the writer, is the future of the cheese trade in Canada.

The Governor of Missouri recently made the statement that a bushel of wheat can be shipped from New York to Liverpool for smaller cost than the grower can haul it over 9½ miles of bad road. Moral: Make and maintain better roads and reap the reward in greater profits from the farm. Good roads mean a better condition socially and economically.

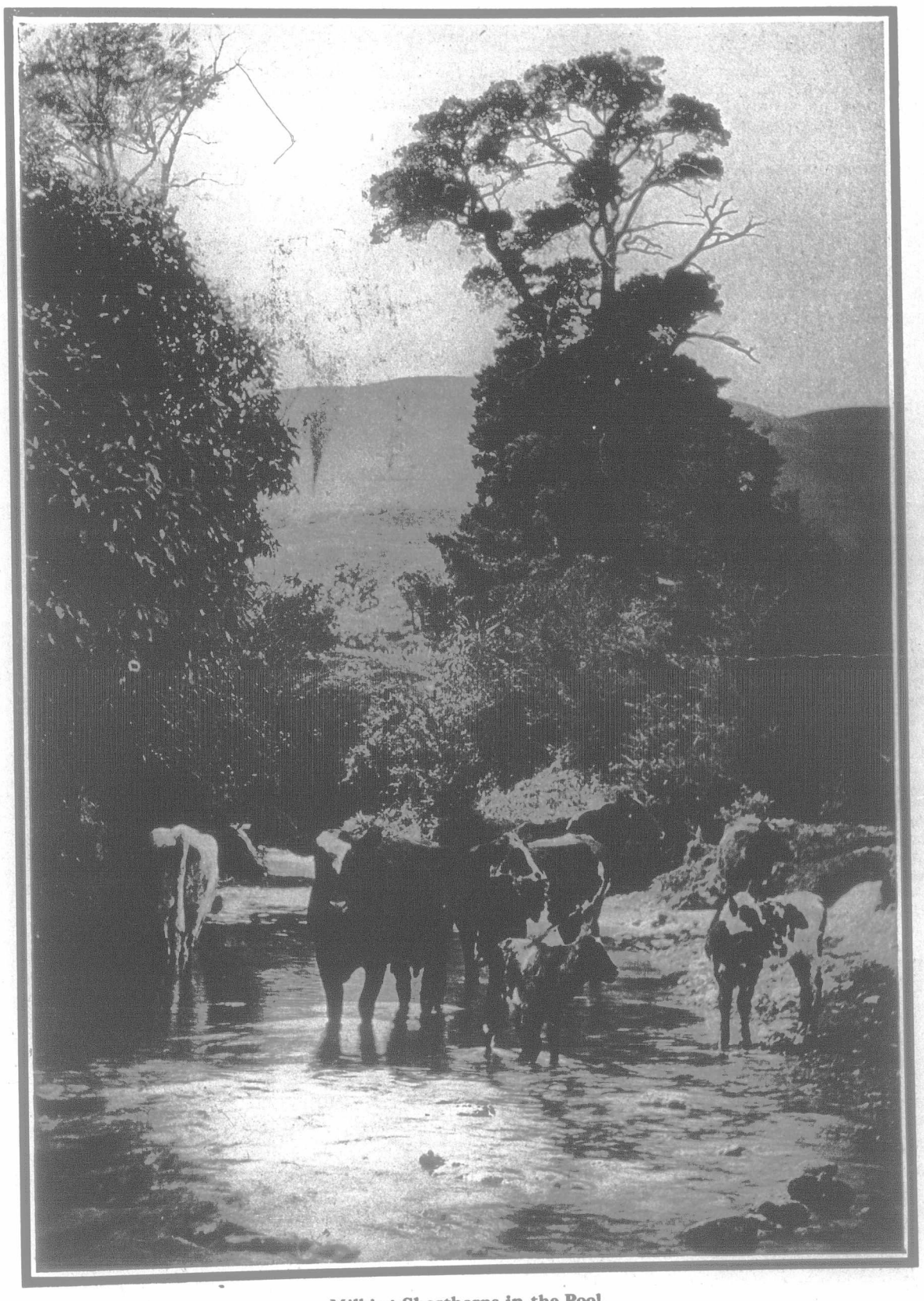
Over the Peace River Trail.

By W. D. Albright.

You who this faint day the High North is luring
Unto her vastness, taintlessly sweet;
You who are steel-braced, straight-lipped, enduring,
Dreadless in danger and dire in defeat:
Honor the High North ever and ever,
Whether she crown you or whether she slay;
Suffer her fury, cherish and love her—
He who would rule must learn to obey.

—Service.

Last June a Lapland Swede left Minnesota with a car of settlers' effects, bound for the Peace River country, where he had already located land, made improvements and put in a little crop. The carload comprised four horses, a cow and a full stock of furniture and implements. At Athabasca Landing he was obliged to store most of the heaviest furniture and implements and ship a good deal more by steamboat to Grouard, the new town at the head of Lesser Slave Lake. With two wagonloads the family of six started out over the long trail to the Peace, accompanied by a brother-in-law, with team purchased at the Landing. Rainy weather set in and the two-hundred-mile trail to Grouard, never good, became something beyond description. Ontario's summer of 1912 was duplicated in the North. For months together it drizzled or poured; night after night camp was struck in the rain. Damp clothes and wet feet were a chronic condition.



Milking Shorthorns in the Pool.

The trail grew steadily worse. The horses weakened and failed. One of the mares cast a foal and south of Lesser Slave Lake the rest took sick with swamp fever. Four died within a stretch of three miles, including the native horses purchased at the Landing. Imagine the feelings of a family stranded in the wilderness two thousand miles from home, with one horse after another turning up his heels, the summer passing and around them a sea of mud! More things had to be shipped by boat now. The other team worried along with the remnant to Grouard, where the brother-in-law decided to remain for the winter. The others waited three weeks for the balance of their freight to come in and also to rest their horses. They tried to buy a new horse, but good ones were scarce, and nearly all the money brought along had been used to pay freight. Word came that their furniture had been burned in the big fire at Athabasca Landing.

Early in October, with weak horses and half a load of the most essential belongings they set out on the eighty-five mile stretch stretch of unspeakable bush trail to Peace River Crossing. Summer had fled. Unless a stepson had attended to the crop, it would be ungathered. Harvest as well as haying implements might now be left until winter. Themselves they hoped to cross the Peace before running ice should stop the ferry service. One evening after sundown, about the middle of October, while the writer and his family were laying over for a few days at a stopping-place thirty-five miles northwest of Grouard, two fair-haired girls walked into the bunk-house and proceeded to dry their clothes by the clay fire-place. Questioning, we learned that father, mother and two brothers were somewhere back on the trail with a team and that one horse was very weak. Fearing trouble when they did not appear by eight o'clock, I walked out and met them nearly a mile from the stopping-place. The horse was weak indeed, its shoulder muscles trembling. Though half their scanty load had been "cached" at the last stopping-place, the balance was still too much for the flagging team. The trail was a chain of awful quagmires through a dense spruce forest, with shallower mud on the short intervening knolls. Snow covered the track where not worked up by recent traffic. It was a plunge and a pause for breath, another plunge and another pause, about four rods at a time, mile after mile.

Do you know how long a mile is? Did you ever walk one three hours after suppertime through a solid wilderness of forest, around bend after bend of a monotonous winding trail, where mud was two feet deep and stopping places fifteen miles apart? The father patiently drove, picking his way as best he could in the moonlight. Sometimes the crust carried the horses, but usually they broke through—always in the soft places. The little boys, three and five years old, slept in the covered wagon. The mother followed, driving a faithful Jersey cow. The woman's feet had been wet all day. Her skirts were pasted with thirty or forty pounds of mud, now freezing in lumps about the hem. They had little idea how far it was to shelter. An Anglo-Saxon temperament would have inclined to bitter

invective, but never a syllable of profanity or impatience escaped them. They even joked a little, and the mother's voice was cheery. "Thum talk about the sunny Alberta," said the father in his slow, even tones, "but Ay don't see much of it this year." A few rods from the stopping-place the team stuck, even as we had stuck two nights before and as I saw the mail-team stuck the next day. Out came the pulley and rope that had helped them through many a bad hole before, and with a lift on the box behind, the team pulled through. "Wan team with the block is better than two," observed the homesteader sagely. He was right, for the team may be hitched ahead on firmer footing and the purchase cuts the draft nearly in half. Supper was eaten at ten.

They laid over with us at the stopping-place the next day, the man packing swamp hay on his back for nearly a mile through knee-deep muskeg, not yet frozen hard enough to hold. In the morning they started at sunrise for the next stopping-place, eight miles farther on. Two days later we passed them there at noon, along with two other men, who had come most of the way from Edmonton over the old, dilapidated corduroyed, but now little - used overland trail to the Klondike. Their experience had been much like that of the Swedish family. They had then been laid up two weeks with an ailing horse, sick from what cause they knew not, and with the nearest "vet" or drug store forty-five miles away. They wanted to cross the Peace. Their greatest difficulty had been lack of good hay. Horses cannot stand rustling as well as oxen and are more likely to be sickened by inferior fodder. Yet our Klondike-trail friends staunchly maintained they had come by the best route, and equipped with the most suitable motive power. In this country everyone swears by the route he takes—as well as at it. Travelling light, as we were, we left them in the little log bunkhouse at Bear Head on October 17th, and crossed the ferry ourselves on the morning of the twentieth. The first shade of discouragement I saw on the face of Mrs. S— was when we pulled out after dinner leaving them behind. They had tried it early that morning and gone a mile or so, but the footing was slippery, the mudholes awful, and the tired horse had refused to go further. So they turned back for another day. Feed at Bear Head was scarce and poor. The longer they stayed the weaker their team would become. It was twelve miles to the next shelter. I hope they got through in time to catch the ferry open, but their chances looked poor.

Such as that, varying only in degrees, was the experience of hundreds of settlers who made their way into the Peace River country this past summer of unprecedented rain and mud. There are two main avenues of advance in summer. One is by the Canadian Northern to Athabasca Landing, thence either by trail or steamboat up the Athabasca River, the Little Slave River and Lesser Slave Lake to Grouard, thence 85 miles by bush trail to Peace River Crossing. The other is by the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Edson, thence by trail two hundred and eighty miles or so to Grande Prairie, north of which lies Spirit River settlement, while northwest is Pouce Coupee, partly in Alberta and partly in British Columbia. Most settlers bound for these three settlements have come in by Edson, which is considerably the shorter route. Those locating north of the Peace have usually come by Athabasca. Which trail is the worse I am not quite sure, but by all accounts the Edson route appears to have it. It leads through bush and muskeg, over hard hills and across rivers. Feed is scarcer than on the Grouard trail and hundreds of horses turned out to shift for themselves have eaten death in the form of swamp fever. A young man who left Vancouver with three horses worth a thousand dollars lost one of them from sickness on this trail. Its mate, turned out to rustle, wandered into a creek covered with a thin coating of snow and ice and was drowned. The third arrived emaciated, and the owner when I saw him was working in a threshing gang, trying to earn enough money to mate him up and go back for his goods. This is not an especially unfortunate case. It is typical of many and better than some.

Mud and ill condition have reduced the legs of the animals to a pathetic state of swelling and eruption. The strain of the draft coupled with starvation has left their backs like skeletons. Long stretches of road are laid with floating corduroy, the logs sinking and squirting up muddy water as weight is imposed upon them. I dislike profanity in literature, but am bound to own that the lines of the Yukon poet are not much too strong to fit the case :

"You've read of the trail of Ninety-eight, but it's
woe no man can tell ;
It was all of a piece, and a whole yard wide, and
the name of the brand was Hell."

The suffering and loss have been frightful. Still, in November, as I write, come reports of many horses dying of starvation. The dumb brutes have borne the brunt of the hardship.

On the Trail—Mud and Snow Axle Deep.

But what can a man do when he has "hit the trail" with family and all his belongings ? The condition of the roads in such a season should be frankly advertised and people warned against the trip. The best and cheapest way to come into the Peace River country is in winter with a canvas-covered caboose, containing a cook-stove and bedding. In this they say a family can be quite comfortable as well as independent of the bunkhouses. The February roads are nearly always good and well beaten and a much heavier load may be drawn than over the wagon trails at their best.

Perhaps a few words from our own experience may be expected. Our intention had been to buy a team in Edmonton, ship it with wagon, harness and a few supplies to Grouard and drive from there. Thanks to good advice, we changed our plans, went in light—we thought it was light till we got on the trail—with six hundred pounds of baggage, and hired a team at Grouard to take us to the Crossing, intending to cover the remaining hundred and forty miles in two laps. Thirty-five miles from Grouard we had the good fortune to meet a relative coming out from Grande Prairie with a couple of friends. Sending our luggage on, we waited at the Stopping Place three days for his return and covered the whole hundred and ninety miles in nine days and a half, the complete journey from Ontario having occupied two days over a month, including layovers. The trail trip was full of hard travelling and incident, though without serious accident. On the Grouard trail were about 30 miles where the horses would sink anywhere from their fetlocks to their bellies. Twenty-five miles of this lay in one awful stretch, in the middle of which was Bear Head Stopping Place, where we passed our unfortunate acquaintances. The first morning after our layup, we set out to "make Bear Head or bust." We did. We busted. In a place where a pry and bait lying on the road told of trouble for some previous wayfarer, one hind wheel slipped off a worn end of corduroy, a spoke catching on the snag end of the next log and holding us fast, a start cracked the reach. Some red willow was handy, also a piece of number twelve wire and a pair of pliers prudently brought along. Under the wagon was thrown a horse blanket and your humble servant, lying on his back under the democrat, wired and wedged the splices. Modesty does not forbid the admission that it held to Grande Prairie. Photographs do not tell the tale of this road since in the worst places it was out of the question to stop the team for an exposure. There were places where the reach would trail its length in sloppy mud, and many others where the ends would touch.

Beyond the Peace, the trail was better, although softened by recent rains. The six-hundred-foot hills at Dunvegan and Peace River Crossing were hard. Again, south of Dunvegan, over Saddle Mountain and the Burnt Hills were many more miles of desperately bad going. Here, one morning, after camping out for the night, one of the horses showed signs of colic. Ahead lay twenty miles of hard travelling. We had enough feed to carry us through without delay. The team was beginning to show signs of exhaustion after four hundred miles of fast time, eating all kinds of hay, varied by green-oat sheaves and sometimes frozen wheat. We had no remedies except baking powder, which we hesitated to use, not being sure of its action. At last, after the mare showed signs of improvement, I found a can of baking soda and drenched her with a tablespoonful in water. The Government telegraph team came along just then and the driver kindly relieved us of a heavy trunk, carrying it nearly home without charge. Thus lightened, we negotiated the distance to Anderson's Stopping Place, kept by a Minnesota-Swedish family, in whose comfortable home we sat down at eight o'clock to a supper of fried chicken, potatoes mashed in milk, creamed carrots, good bread and butter, stewed fruit and cake, while the comely daughter, who had prepared the meal, discoursed excellent music on a fine piano. It was the best meal and the most delightful home we had encountered in weeks. It was our first night in Grande Prairie.

We travelled according to the custom of the country, sleeping through the bush trail in rough log bunkhouses on our camp beds, which in the morning were rolled up with the bedding inside, tied with a cord at each end and piled on the wagon. Until we reached settlements north of the Peace the fare consisted chiefly of bacon and game, canned goods, bread or bannock and tea. The cost of food is high. At Dunvegan we were glad to buy a loaf of bread at thirty-five cents. The usual charge at other places was two bits for a somewhat smaller loaf. Where meals could be bought they were fifty cents apiece. The

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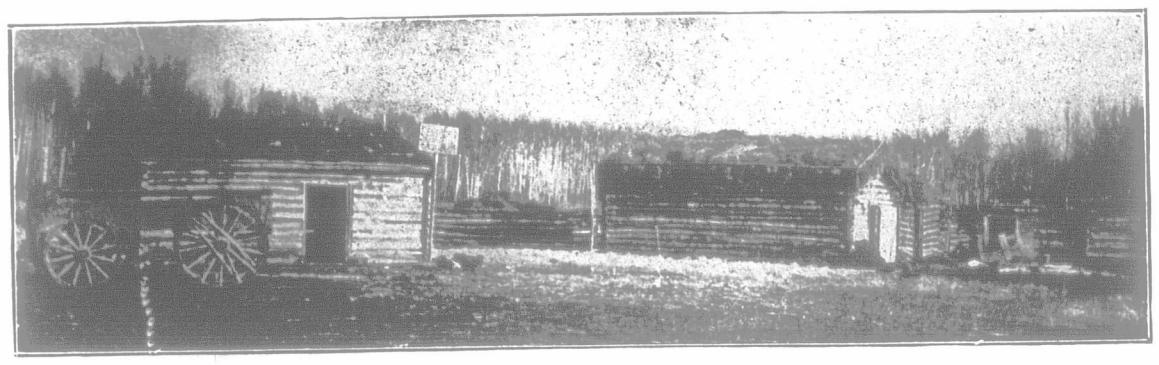


A Stopping Place on the Trail.

Many strangers gather at the executive office in Washington to get a handshake with President Wilson. One old fellow varied the proceedings the other day by exclaiming : "Mr. Wilson, I've known all the Presidents in my time, and I want to say right here that you're the greatest and best of them since Lincoln !" Not satisfied with the indifferent reception of this compliment, he followed it with : "And when I add that I'm a high-church Presbyterian like yourself, you'll know I'm not lying." The President, who had just come to the end of the line and was about retiring, lingered only long enough to respond, with a significant inflection : "Whether we are Presbyterians or not, sir, we ought all to speak the truth !"

An article in this issue is entitled "A Northland of Glorious Future." This refers to New Ontario. When one stops to weigh the matter, consider the possibilities of Canada east and west, even up to the Peace River country, is it not a fact that all Canada is a land of glorious future ?

Agricultural Canada; From Ocean to Ocean.

Canada's century of peace has told for great industrial growth and immense agricultural development. While other nations have maintained idle armies, Canada has marshalled her forces into her factories and instead of floating large fortresses of steel upon the seas, she has invaded her unbroken lands with dreadnoughts of the prairie. Areas, in extent equal to small nations have been converted from the wilds into productive farms. Her immense lakes and rivers have become great transportation waterways, and rails of steel have been flung from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All this exploitation of different interests has projected Canada into the foreground of agricultural countries and christened her the granary of the world.

In a young growing country one decade brings many changes and it has not been long since only one-tenth of Canada's population was urban and nine-tenths rural. To-day, fifty per cent. live in towns, villages and cities, while only half the population are commissioned to till the soil, and produce for the hungry city people. Under the old regime, Canada was building up a large export trade in farm crops and live-stock products. The demand still exists, but the produce is now intercepted en route to supply the ever expanding home market. Wheat or flour, fruit and cheese are still exported, but there is coming into Canada millions of pounds of butter, and millions of dozens of eggs This is not all; milk and live-stock products are imported from the neighboring republic to supply the demand in Western cities which have grown beyond the producing facilities of their contiguous farming country. The great wealth of the country is not tied up in manufacturing interests. One province alone has one-and-a-half billion dollars invested in agriculture, while ten times that amount could profitably be expended and produce a liberal revenue. This condition, generally, makes Canada a place of great opportunities and never before was the outlook more promising for the farmers on the land.

At one time the rural population was mainly either French or English speaking, but time has introduced many nationalities, languages and creeds, and blended them all into one class, the stalwart Canadian farmer. The East has its questions, the West its problems, but in a broader sense there is no East nor West. Telegraphs, telephones, the postal service and transportation facilities have eliminated distances, while local ideas and community thought have been deposed giving place to a universal Canadian sentiment.

Since time immemorial, migrations have been westward and a kind of sanctity hovers over the Maritime Provinces as the birthplace of Canada. Here early history was made and nations strove for supremacy. Primitive peoples and their struggles in the province by the sea have been immortalized by the poets but England's efforts were consummated on the Plains of Abraham.

Nova Scotia has so many pursuits that agriculture has not made the rapid progress which the country warrants. Shipping interests, the fishing banks, the mines, the forests and associated enterprises have driven the youth from the land, for in them they find quick returns and romantic labor. But in districts where brawn and brains have been exercised in coaxing from mother earth the products of her factory the results are very gratifying. The famous Annapolis Valley has almost reached the two-million-barrel milestone in the production of apples, while an immense area of young fruit trees will soon come into bearing. Co-operation has found a home among its people, for two-thirds of the crop will this year be handled through the United Fruit Company, which is made up of thirty-two individual co-operative associations. With such a network of tentacles the central association is in a position to charter whole trains or boats and thus overcome difficulties that have long been obstacles to the fruit grower. There are lands, however, in the Province not suited for fruit and they are devoted to mixed farming. From the middle of September to the coming of the snow the historic marshes on the Basin of Minas are given over to grazing stock. Thousands and thousands of animals may be seen luxuriating on the abundant aftermath protected from the turbulent waters of the Bay of Fundy only by one continuous mound of earth thrown up by the hand of man to reclaim this fertile land which nature intended as a part of the great Atlantic. The stock is driven there from miles around and taken home again to be stabled and fed. The more western and eastern counties oftener maintain their stock on their own farms, but generally there is cheap land devoted entirely to grazing.

Niagara District Plum Orchard.

Prince Edward Island, known in the East as "The Island," is a very fertile country. For a long time it was owned by English landlords, but since its emancipation rapid progress has been made and now the population of "The Island" is the wealthiest, per capita, of any country in the world. Its fertile land and green vegetation make it the "Emerald Isle" of America. Potatoes and grain have been the premier crops for many years, and dairying has made a place for itself; but recently fur farming has been introduced and now the eyes of the world are directed towards this little land, owing to the fabulous dividends from the venture. Sometimes small ice boats are the only means of communication with the mainland in the winter and a tunnel connecting the island with Nova Scotia has been considered in order that they might have access to winter ports for the disposal of their produce.

New Brunswick, like the Peninsular Province, has been a land of timber and minerals, but the people have awakened to the far greater wealth lying in the soil. New Brunswick potatoes are widely known, for they have been a major portion of the Province's farm exports. The marshes too are extensive and yield large quantities of hay and grain. Such beautiful and fertile districts as the St. John Valley are yet to be developed in fruit and vegetable production, for which the soil and climate are admirably adapted. Though partially settled for a long time, the Province still has homestead land for settlers, and with the awakening in agricultural interests there will be a tendency for the youth of the Maritime Provinces to cease their migrations westward and make their homes not so remote from the lands of their fathers.

Old Quebec, the "Lower Canada" of early days, has not made as rapid strides as her sister to the west, yet for certain farm pursuits she occupies an important place in the agricultural economics of Canada. Forests, mountains and rivers make it a picturesque country, while most of her people still adhere to the language, ways and customs of old "La France" and with the democratic freedom which America affords speak the tongue and live the life of their fathers, in the New World. Quebec is the home of the French-Canadian cattle, which are not of universal importance, yet under Quebec conditions they are tolerably profitable. Their importance rests in their hardihood and ability to produce under adverse conditions. They are not unlike a large, fleshy type of dark-colored Jersey, but they have never been nurtured on such fertile fields as that which the Jersey claims as home and have become constitutionally strong, rugged and productive. Many a chew and many a pipeful of tobacco come from the Burley fields of Quebec. The smoke which emanates from the pipe of the Habitant is noted for its odoriferous strength, but, when properly cured, Quebec to-

The Old and the New.

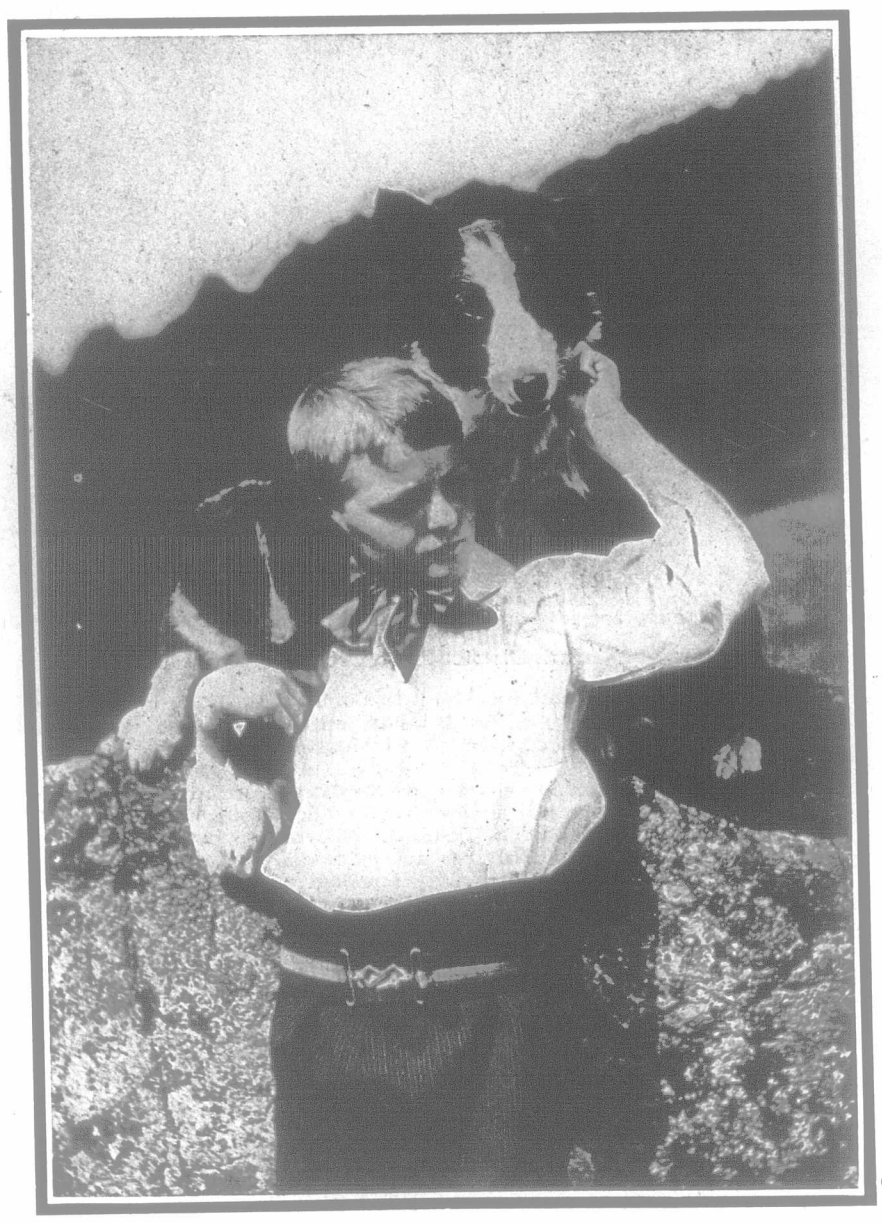
bacco is of the best quality and occupies a prominent place on America's tobacco market. The Montreal melon and Fameuse apple attain their utmost perfection there, while maple sugar and maple syrup have long been a valuable production of the French-Canadian people. Let it not be thought that Quebec is not a stock-producing country. Herds from the "Eastern Townships" are winners America over and loudly proclaim the possibilities of that country, and the achievements in dairying are famous. Other Provinces may lead in certain lines, but they must look to Quebec as the mother of an agricultural credit banking system. In 1906, under a Provincial Act, a really co-operative bank was organized. The depositors and borrowers are shareholders, so that all earnings that may accrue from any transactions are proportionately returned to the members, and the country's capital is retained at home instead of entering into the construction of large edifices or figuring in transactions of an alien character. Success has accompanied the scheme, for last year's business showed an increase of $272,000 over that of the previous year and 104 other banks have been modelled after the pioneer institution. Home life in Quebec is home life indeed. The paternal acres are divided into smaller holdings and form a nucleus around which the sons and daughters may build up their fortune, and at the same time enjoy the companionship of father and mother, brother and sister. In this regard they set an example to communities in other Provinces where the young hie to the city and forsake the land.

Ontario has long been known as the banner Province of the Dominion in live stock, dairying and animal husbandry. Her southern portions produce small fruits, vegetables and canning crops in great abundance, but some of Ontario's choicest bullocks are also finished in these districts. Peaches and berries give good remuneration and 1,000 eleven-quart baskets of peaches to the acre is not uncommon. Such crops as early tomatoes, celery and asparagus are only a few of the many specialties engaged in by the farmers. A little farther north mixed farming and grazing holds sway. Ontario is the home of pure-bred stock in Canada and many are the herds and flocks that trace directly back to the best of English, Scottish and Continental live-stock blood. In the north a "New Ontario" is being created. Millions of acres lie patiently waiting the tread of the settler and where a clearing appears the growth of clover and vegetation is a pledge to the adopted son of that northland that mother earth will be generous in giving from her stores. In Old Ontario, where conditions are not naturally favorable, mechancial means are adopted to overcome the difficulties. Artificial irrigation and tile drainage make many farms into veritable factories and to some extent release Providence and weather from obligations connected with a crop. Fifty miles of tile drains underlying a 150-acre farm is a wonderful though not uncommon circumstance in Ontario and it is indicative of the resourcefulness and persevering nature of many of her husbandmen. Ontario is a nation in herself with a nation's extent and a nation's population. She has not the historic past that consecrates the Provinces to the East, neither has she seen the pioneering recklessness nor felt the grasp of the speculator that is now becoming only history in the West. She has built slowly and securely and her future is assured.

Manitoba is fast emerging from the sphere of exclusive grain growing, but she has not yet stocked her lands in any way commensurate with the demands of mixed farming. The severity of the winter's weather prohibits the growth, on a commercial scale, of any but the hardiest fruits, yet outside the city of Winnipeg only a few miles may be seen an orchard which ostensibly has been a profitable venture. Vegetables of good texture and berries are now being grown and the people of the country are coming to see that they may decorate their places and furnish their tables with home-grown vegetables and fruit. At the recent Land and Apple Show in Winnipeg, native apples compared very favorably with those from Provinces which pride themselves in their horticultural possibilities. Dairying is gaining ground, but as yet the cities are not supplied entirely from Manitoba dairies. There are great possibilities in that Province to develop the farm-dairy industry and replace on the home market large quantities of imported products. The hard wheats have long been known as the choice product of Manitoba soil, but no more significant incident is required to announce the birth of a new agriculture in that Province than that Glencarnock Victor, a Manitoba-finished steer, was, last year, grand champion of America, and his half brother, from the same stables, won like honors again this year.

Saskatchewan, the central prairie Province, claims to be without a rival on the North American continent as a producer of wheat and small grains. Only physical and geographical conditions retard even a more phenomenal agricultural development. Farmers of Saskatchewan have been paying as much as twenty-one cents per bushel from Fort William to British ports after lake navigation ceases and in this regard other competitors in the markets have a cash advantage amounting to five and eight cents per bushel. Farm labor has presented a serious problem and as a solution farmers have resorted to heavy machinery and tractor power. This appears necessary, but in many cases the extent of their holdings does not justify such an expensive outlay and financial embarrassment results. Nevertheless prairie conditions warrant this practice in farming and it will eventually culminate in larger holdings or co-operative ownership. Twenty per cent. of the grain land is often under summer fallow, a practice fast growing into decay in older agricultural countries where a rotation of crops is followed and live stock is kept to maintain the fertility of the soil. The profits from a few good years of grain growing dazzled the eyes of the prairie farmer and he has been blinded to the advantages and profits that might accrue from feeding frozen or injured grain to cattle and hogs, already during this autumn $190,000,000 worth of grain has been shipped from the West. Very true it is that the prairie Provinces require stocking with animals, but this necessitates a cash expenditure for buildings, fences and stock which the majority are not in a position to advance, and although the farmers appreciate the importance of such a system it will be years in the future before anything like an adequate supply of live stock will be found in the West. Observations from another viewpoint show Saskatchewan to be a wonderful Province. She has sprung up in a night, as it were, and is still in her infancy. Her growth and acquisition of wealth has been phenomenal. Farm land is selling for about $16.50 per acre without improvements and somewhat remote from railroad facilities, but where improvements have been made and conveniences exist the land is valued from $20.00 to $40.00 per acre. The country in the vicinity of Indian Head and Qu'Appelle, and also in Southern Saskatchewan, will vie with any in the world as an agricultural district, and in the whole Province the average indebtedness per acre does no exceed five dollars. Think for a moment that the rural population started with little capital except determination, resourcefulness and ambition and one cannot withhold from that Province his commendation and respect.

Alberta, at sunset, lies in the shade of the mighty Rockies, and strange it seems to stand in fields of hay and grain, surrounded by luxuriant crops, profuse in flower and foliage, while only an apparent short distance away loom up those towering peaks covered with perpetual snow. As a ranching country, Alberta has had few equals, for the hills and valleys, well watered, afford excellent grazing land. True it is, the winter weather is sometimes quite inclement, but it does not persist, for a period of cold and snow is frequently followed by the chinook winds which race down the mountain sides and lap up the snow so the stock may soon be grazing as on an April morning. Ranching is fast becoming a decadent system. The settler is breaking up the limitless acres into small, productive holdings, but the foothills are so especially adapted for grazing purposes that it will be unwise, for years to come, to enroach upon the rancher's right, while level and undulating land lies in abundance to the east. From Calgary to McLeod lies land and buildings equal to those of older settled districts, while to the north of Edmonton new fields are being exploited that promise immense fertility and productiveness. Alberta is receiving the lion's share of the immigration from across the border line. They bring with them considerable stock and capital and conditions augur well for a rapidly-growing, live-stock industry.



The Best of Friends.

British Columbia impresses one as a fruit-growing Province. This may be true, but straight agriculture has a strong foothold, especially in the lower mainlands. One hundred bushels of grain or four or five tons of hay per acre are not looked upon as phenomenal yields in some of the fertile districts and valleys. Fruit growing has, however, received the greatest impetus and not only have they taught Canadian growers how to produce good fruit, but they have coerced Ontario and Nova Scotian competitors into an improved system and methods of packing and handling their product. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and they in turn have been forced into modern practices by their neighbors to the south. It is remarkable when we consider that the average age of the bearing trees in the Province is in the neighborhood of nine years, yet they dispose of their produce through twenty-one co-operative associations and in the Okanagan Valley seven of them are still further organized into a United Growers' Limited. The East and West Kootenays will this year dispose of about 120 carloads of fruits and vegetables, while the Okanagan Valley will probably market over 2,000 carloads. For a few years planting went on at a rapid pace and the season of 1911 saw 10,500 acres newly set to trees. New acreages are annually decreasing, while growers pay more attention to the plantations already out. It is lamentable, however, that the lands should be held at inflated prices, but in many cases speculators have control of extensive areas and the small farm is over capitalized by the time it is bought, cleared and planted.

The outstanding requirements for the betterment of Canada's agriculture are improved and more thorough transportation facilities, a closer communication between producer and consumer, regenerated public schools and systems of rural co-operation. Matters of economic importance and universal application are glaringly prominent. One is the dearth of live stock throughout the whole Dominion; another is the transformation of the Western prairie from whence the wheat or milled products are being shipped, thus transferring the fertility of their land to Eastern Provinces or European countries, and lastly, the congestion of some of our city districts and the numbers of unemployed, while vast areas of

land lie untouched and unbroken. There is a tendency here, as well as in other countries, to congregate together even under adverse circumstances and forsake the land, yet rural and urban peoples are not distinct, they may be brothers and sisters or closely related and it behooves us at this season of the year to forget, for a time, our hardships, nationality, language and creed and join hands in a happy Yuletide.

Landscape Before the Storm.

A distinguished German art critic and historian in a review of the career of the late George Inness, N. A., says that he must be regarded with welcome as one of the most varied and finest landscape painters of the past century and he certainly stands in the very forefront of the American school. A native of New York State, he studied under Gignoux and Durand in America and under some of the best masters in Europe, but never surrendered his own individuality. He died in Scotland in 1894. His works are to be found in leading American art galleries and in the great Chicago Art Institute a whole room is devoted to his paintings. We are privileged to reproduce from the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, N. Y., "The Coming Storm," which has the honor of a place in their permanent collection. Words are unnecessary to describe the powerful effect produced in the picture of the black-gathering storm, brooding over the peaceful agricultural valley where the herds are grazing.

There is justifiable pride to be taken out of the fact that the farm upon which you now live has come down generation after generation from your forefathers to yourself, and still more gratifying is it to be sure that the boys look forward to the ownership of the land once their grandsire's and with the promise of the future plan to make the old place yield up more abundantly than ever before of the good things of nature. In youth is the time to lay the plans and these long winter evenings afford the best opportunity to read and study.

Canada Wins International Grand Championships.

America's fall assizes in the live-stock world finished with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago on Dec. 6th. What the supreme bench is to litigators this exposition is to live stock exhibitors. Only winners at more local fairs come forward to be tried in the crucible of the International. It is America's highest tribunal; beyond it there is no appeal. Since its inception it has conjured up from the North and South the best that America can produce or bring from other lands. The East and West have not kept back their animals of credit and renown, but all have focused on this one goal as a climax to their successes. Born of necessity, the International Live Stock Show has annually developed until it has become one of the greatest educators to the American farmer that could be conceived. Orators may orate and journalists may pen glowing pictures of each fair, but in plain and honest words the International of 1913 was the best Chicago has ever seen. Canadians have continued to uphold their land as a country of stock and stockmen, and in no case was this better emphasized than when Glencarnock Victor 2nd, bred by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, and reared and fed by young Harry Bowman, not yet seventeen, won the ribbon as grand champion steer. On top of this victory came that of J. & D. J. Campbell with the grand champion wether and the numerous winnings of the Canadian Clydesdales. National sentiment is forgotten when quality and conformation come into the arena and the Canadian winners meet with the same hearty applause as do their brothers to the South. This gives the show an international aspect throughout, and coupled with the efficient management and good accommodation, makes the International a Mecca for live-stock men and a haven for visitors.

Horses.

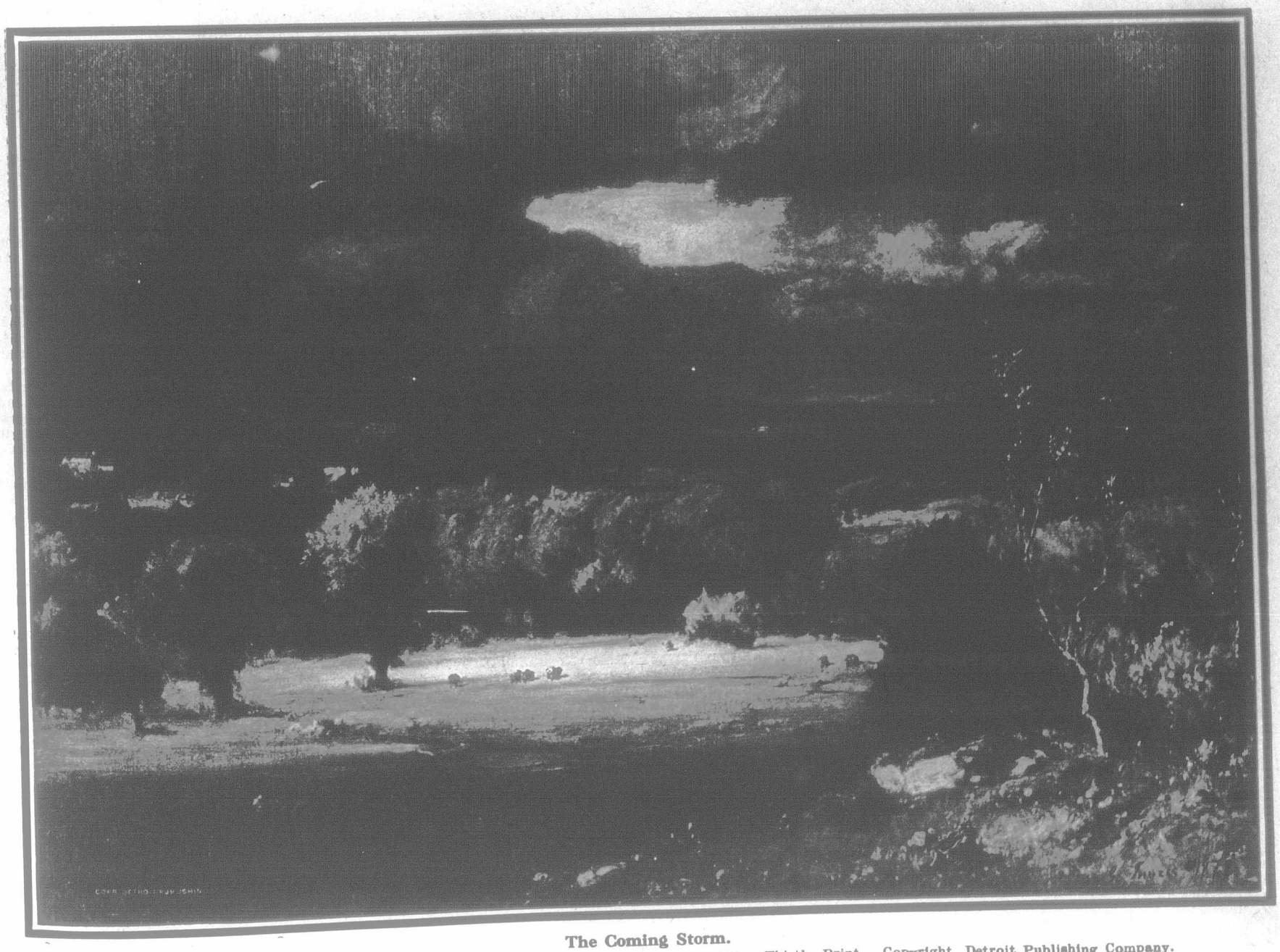
CLYDESDALES.

The Clydesdales were out much stronger than in previous years. The strong Canadian aggregation stimulated interest and added materially to the competition and with each individual of the entire Clydesdale display the old Scotch slogan reigned—"Grace before meat." They were an outstanding lot in quality and style, in which particulars Canada set the pace. In some classes there were ten; in some fifteen, and in others twenty. In aged stallions, Canada landed second and third places. In spite of such strong competition, Lord Ullin, of Graham Bros.' stud, bored his way through, for Canada, to first place in three-year-old stallions and the reserve championship; Regal Sensation, of Robt. Leckie's stud, to first in yearling stallions; The Prince of Hillcrest, of R. H. Taber's stud, to first in stallion foals; while in females, Nerissa, for the Colony Stock Farm, British Columbia cleared the way to first in yeld mares and Colony Lady Begg, also for the Colony Farm, to first in three-year-old females.

The exhibitors were numerous, making the rivalry extremely keen. They were: Bedminster Farms, Bedminster, N.Y.; Conyngham Bros., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. Leitch & Sons, Lafayette, Ind.; Osceola Farm, Cranford, N.Y.; A. S. Soderberg, Osco, Ill.; David Wilson, Hebron, Ind.; Fairholme Farm, Newmarket, N.Y.; Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C.; Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Man.; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis., and the Province of Saskatchewan, with individuals from the studs of W. H. Bryce, Arcola; Hugh McLean, Arcola; Robt. Leckie, Arcola; Robt. Sinton, Regina; R. H. Taber, Condie; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, and Jas. Hagerty, Belle Plains.

In aged stallions, Fyvie Baron, by Baron's Pride, landed the top place for Conyngham Bros. A great combination of top and quality of underpinning made him deserving of that position, while Hugh McLean, on Prince Robert, by Perpetual Motion, won second place after a close fight with Bright Smile, by Ryecroft, owned by Graham Bros. Prince Robert was out of condition after the long trip, but still he displayed such quality, underpinning and straight action, making him deserving of the honors. Bright Smile was more of an upstanding stallion, but with quite a massive top, fat, flinty bone and straight, snappy action. Conyngham Bros., on Golden Knight, by Golden Chief, a massive, compact animal, took fourth, and Osceola Farm, on Evader, by Everlasting, fifth.

Graham Bros. made good clearance in three-year-olds, taking first and third positions on



The Coming Storm.

Painting by George Inness (American School), Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N.Y. Thistle Print, Copyright, Detroit Publishing Company.

Lord Ullin, the Toronto winner, by Sir Hugo, and Gold Nugget, by Scottish Crest. Bedminster Farms, on King of All, by Everlasting, took second. The winner, Lord Ullin, was an outstanding individual, much the type of Fyvie Baron, having excellent quality and a well-formed top. King of All, the two-year-old winner last year, was more upstanding, while Gold Nugget was of a heavier type and a good mover. Fourth position went to J. Leitch on Crailestone, fifth the sixth to Soderberg on Osco Pride and Osco Stuart, both by Baron Hope.

Fourteen exceptionally strong ones fought for top position in two-year-old stallions, when Canada came very high in the money, taking second, third, fifth and sixth prizes. Conyngham Bros., on Glencaple, by Sam Black, a big, quality colt, with a drafty top, took first. Robt. Sinton, on Fyvie Emperor, by Fyvie Baron, was second. This colt was outstanding in quality and underpinning, but had not the well-developed top; however, he would have appeared very good at the head of the line. Gallant Buchlyvie took third place for W. H. Bryce, and gives promise of being a very large stallion, with flat, flinty bone and excellent feet and pasterns. Kennedy, on Winsome Duke, by Royal Favorite, was fourth, and Alex. Galbraith fifth, on Clarendon, by Criterion. Clarendon is a half-brother of Charnock, the junior champion last year, and owing to his excellent combination of well-formed top, quality, limbs and straight, snappy action might have been much higher in the money.

Two outstanding Canadian youngsters hit the top in the yearling class. They were Royal Sensation, by Royal Salute, owned by Robt. Leckie, and Graham Bros. Lord Malcolm, by Mendel. Royal Sensation is a big, growthy-looking colt, with faultless action and underpinning. Lord Malcolm, the very close contender in second place, is a remarkably attractive individual. Third position went to Fairholme Farm, on Fairholme Squire, by Evader; fourth to Bedminister, by The Pinnacle.

In the yearling futurity class, the Canadian stallions were placed nearly the same, Royal Sensation taking first, Proud Cavalier sixth, Hillcrest Favorite seventh and Dunrobin Hiawatha eighth.

A quality bunch of stallion foals came before the judges and each one of them looked a contender for the top place. Finally, The Prince of Hillcrest, sired by The Bruce, earned his way to the top of the line for R. H. Taber, of Saskatchewan. This colt was an outstanding winner, having that quality in bone, that straight, snappy action that wins favor to the heart of the Scotchman.

Fyvie Baron, the champion at the Highland Show in Scotland, and first in the aged class, was awarded the senior and grand championship honors; Glencaple second, the junior championship, for Conyngham Bros.

In the female classes, in the very keenest of rivalry, Saskatchewan took a large share of the prize money, and the Colony Farm forged to the front, making many enviable wins.

In the brood-mare class, Harviestoun Baroness, by Baron's Pride, an individual with style, quality and drafty character, took the first position for Fairholme Farms over Peggy Pride, by Baron's Pride, for the Colony Farm. They were very close competitors, but the winner perhaps displayed a little more style. Purple Heather 1st, by Baron Hood, took third for Conyngham Bros., while the Colony Farm, on Opal, a breedy-looking mare, by Scotland Yet, received the fourth award.

On Nerissa, by Baron's Pride, the Colony Farm swept the boards for first place, winning quite handily in the yeld-mare class. Conyngham Bros., Fairholme Farms and Leitch & Son took the second, third and fourth places, while R. H. Taber, on Queen of the Revels, by Revelanta was fifth.

The Colony Farm again nosed out Conyngham Bros. for first place in three-year-old fillies on Colony Lady Begg, by Royal Favorite. Conyngham Bros. were second and fourth on Peg of Yonderton and Bonnie Rose, while Fairholme Farms were third and fifth on Gartly Consort and Lady Lustrous.

The choicest lot of movers and quality females lined up for competition in the two-year-olds. They were a most promising lot of fillies. Conyngham Bros. landed the top place after a keen struggle, on Rosie Pride, by Ruby Pride. W. H. Bryce's Canadian-bred Doune Lodge Floradora, by Revelanta's Heir, landed in second position, and the University of Saskatchewan third, on Craigie's Meral of Westholme, by Baron's Craigie.

A large number of yearling fillies made a class of exceptional strength and Fairholme Farms, on Fairholme Bonnie, by Royal Favorite, a nice mover, received the blue ribbon.

In the futurity, Fairholme Farms was first on Fairholme Bonnie, and University of Saskatchewan second on Lady Bruce of Lumsden.

Two exceptionally good Canadian foals got in the money, Rosie B., by Dunure Nugget, securing second place for Jas. Hagerty, and Hillcrest Queen of the Waves, by The Bruce, taking fifth for R. H. Taber.

Harviestoun Baroness, by Baron's Pride, took the grand championship for Fairholme Farms.

Baron's Pride stock landed the championship honors in both stallions and females.

Competing for honors in class for stallion and three mares, any age, Conyngham Bros. secured first and third and the Colony Farm second.

On three animals the get of one sire Fairholme Farms was first on three by Baron's Pride, the Colony Farm second on three also sired by Baron's Pride, R. H. Taber third on three by The Bruce, A. G. Soderberg fourth on three by Baron's Hope, and Alex. Galbraith fifth on three by Barney W.

Fairholme Farms took the blue ribbon for two the produce of one dam.

Awards were made by Jas. McLay, Jonesville, Wis.; Wm. McKirdy, of Napinka, Man., and Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont.

Glencarnock Victor II.

Grand champion steer at Chicago International, 1913. A grade Angus.

BELGIANS.

For his dimensions the Belgian carries more weight than any draft horse, and, with the quality he brings into the show-ring, he will always have a place in America's agriculture. The entries were tolerably large and full of good individuals. In the aged class of stallions sixteen came out, and the argument at once commenced between Bell Bros'. Pole Nord and Crouch & Son's Joli Coeur de Thines. The former horse was a little stale in the legs, while the latter had smaller hoof heads, but choice quality and good action. The horse with quality at last won first place, while Finch Bros. got third on Pisten de Boyaviden.

Nineteen candidates lined up in the three-year-old stallion class, but eventually Crownover's Farceur, a large roan with clean limbs and straight action won out over Crouch & Son's Jean Louis de Bievene, an up-standing bay. Crouch also won third on Imbattable de Don and H. & H. Wolf fourth on Carlos. No less than twenty-five two-year-olds paraded around the ring, from which the judge chose Loeser Bros'. Daron as the winner, with Crouch's Louis de Leer to follow. The three-year-old stallion Farceur eventually beat Crouch's Joli Coeur de Thines for championship of the male classes.

The female classes were much weaker than the males in numbers, but their quality was up to the average. Crouch & Sons won first and second on the aged mares, and the first four places in the three-year-old class. Lena, the best aged mare, was later champion of all the younger females and carried off the championship ribbon. Her strongest rival was Coquette G., Crouch's three-year-old mare, with great quality, but not the substance and action or muscular development of the aged female.

SHIRES.

The display of Shires was a grand event from beginning to end, and so free were they from excessive feather and coarse limbs that only prejudiced parties could pronounce them anything but choice. The judges, Prof. C. F. Curtis and Wm. Bell, emphasized from the beginning that a horse, to get into the prize list, must have quality as well as substance, and thus established permanently the supremacy of the clean-limbed horse.

Oulton Lowe Model, a horse from the Burgess Stock Farm, Wenona, won out over eleven other aged sires. The winner possesses great finish and a characteristic head and neck, while few horses move with any freer, bolder action. The second and third animals were winners on previous occasions, and onlookers were not surprised to see Truman's bay horse and Clifton Chambers' Portland Leader go into second and third places.

In three-year-olds, the Burgess horse, Mawgan Trant's Crock, with his deep rib and good bone worked easily to the top, but Sizer's Tatton Dray King is coming on quickly and may show even better than second place when another year goes by. Lion Heart 2nd, an importation of the Truman Stock Farm, carried off the white ribbon. He is only recently landed and is not looking his best. It was a Burgess colt, Bocadden Hereford, also that won the two-year-old-colt class. It was quality that put him in this position, but he does not lack substance with it all. Truman was again second with a newly-imported chestnut, Boro Blusterer. When in England this horse was considered a good one, but he now shows the strain of an ocean voyage.

Over thirty yearlings pranced into the ring, but if there was an outstanding winner in any class it was Sizer's Tatton Eldorado in the yearlings. Sired by Tatton Chief, he has abundance of quality and displays it in his carriage and action. Truman's Fayette Rambler was second, but he is a horse with clean limbs and a good body. Peter Hopley & Son, of Iowa, got into the prize list in this class with their Scubbing Court Manners 2nd, a horse now too straight a goer, but trappy and fine.

The senior and grand championship rightly went to Mawgan Trant's Crock, while Bocadden Hereford did not look out of place with the junior champion ribbon.

The aged brood mares were not numerically strong, but some drafters of immense magnitude were not lacking. The one representing the type best was McCray's Coldham Surprise, while Alice Roosevelt, now the property of John Murr, of Naperville, came second, in good form.

The yeld mares came out in about the same numbers and Tatton Aurora forced herself into first place. Truman also won on Normandy Sweet Brier in the three-year-olds, while Crownover, of Hudson, Iowa, came in for first in the mares two years old and under three. Eureka Diamond, a yearling full of quality and large in the body, with trappy style and action, won her class for H. B. Smith, of Illinois, and later the junior champion ribbon, while the senior and champion ribbon was the property of Coldham Surprise.

PERCHERONS.

Percheron day at the International lacks only a little of the gestures and languages of Europe to represent a New France. Some of the best blood of "La Perche" is there, while the progeny of the old renowned stock brings credit to its

progenitors. Year by year the entries grow and more severe the culling becomes, so that at the present day only individuals of superlative excellence are allowed any more than an casual glance, and if they do not measure up to that high standard they are at once relegated to the stables. Importers and foreign visitors declare that it is superior to any other Percheron show in the world, and so numerous were the candidates that the judges, Robt. Graham, of Toronto, and Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, found it difficult to pass on any more than four classes in a day. Out of such an immense throng it is easy to select different types, but the judges agreed that only those of drafty conformation, with limbs and feet displaying quality and endurance, were worthy of a place. Throughout the whole ordeal they did not deviate from this path, and when the five select stepped forward to receive their ribbons quality was written on every muscle of their drafty frames.

Idlefonce, the big black stallion imported by Crouch & Son, has at last gotten to the top. He has failed on two previous occasions, but went up this time by a hair-breadth decision. Phasmine came second, with Intitule third. The latter horse is as broad and low set as one could desire, but he lacks some of the style possessed by the two horses above him. He might have gone to first place, but he could not legitimately go second. Sultan, by Calypso, came fourth, with much of his sire's style, but not the compactness to win a higher place.

Out of twenty-five three-year-olds, Koran, for Crouch & Son; Komtois, for Burgess, and Koccyx for Metz & Sons, were chosen for the first three places. Poor showing or a mis-step by any individual might have altered the placing, so close was the decision. The latter-named horse has perhaps the deepest body, but they are all elegantly turned and finished.

A princely number of fifty-four two-year-olds responded to the call, but twenty-three went back without taking up much of the judges' time. Then four individuals loomed up as probable top-notchers. Of these, Lagos went first, Londrecitos second, Ledon third and Labarum fourth. The first two were drafty, stylish horses, but Lagos owes his supremacy to his hind legs and feet. The decisions were so close in fact that any one could have gone third with equal popularity.

A better yearling class was never shown at Chicago. Twenty-seven in all came forward and Superior, owned by the Burgess Stock Farm, was superior indeed. Hylarian was second for Russell and Ralph third for Singmaster. Many of them will be seen again at future Internationals.

Cattle.

FAT CLASSES.

In the late nineties America awakened to the fact that the production of meats was not keeping pace with her increase in population, and unless something be done to stimulate the industry and act as an incentive to breeders and feeders, in a few decades the beef supply would be in no wise commensurate with the demand upon it. As an outcome the Exposition opened in 1900, placing a premium on finished stuff and making the championship steer a premier factor of the show. Since that time great interest has centered round the various classes of fat cattle, only leading up to that more important function of awarding the much-coveted ribbon. Seldom does one exhibitor win this prize of prizes on two consecutive occasions, but this year J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, came back with a better steer than he had last year, and again won for Canada the honors of the great International.

GRADES AND CROSSES.

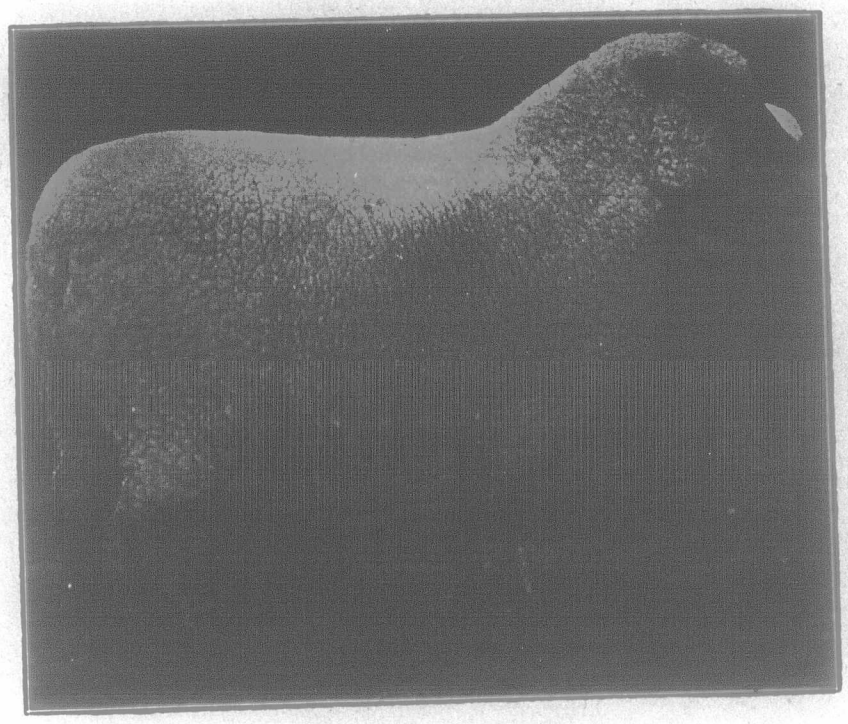
J. R. Campbell, of Shinness, by Lairg, Sutherland, Scotland, began on Monday morning to place, according to merit, the many animals that had been especially fitted for this contest, and with the first class interest was awakened, for Black Mist, a two-year-old shown by Rosengift Stock Farm, looked like a champion. Although he was well-fleshed and a good handler, there were some better yearlings, in which class the McGregor steer, Glencarnock Victor 2nd, walked proudly to the top. A noble line of thirty senior calves were looked over in order to find Blackrock 3rd and place him in the lead. Next to Glencarnock Victor 2nd he was the best grade steer or heifer, and was reared and fed by Escher & Ryan, of Irwin, Iowa. Every grade class was headed by an Angus, and, in some cases, the second and third candidates were of the same breeding. When the winners of the five classes came back Glencarnock Victor 2nd again won out, giving him the championship of the grades. McGregor also had the best graded steer herd of three head.

SHORTHORNS.

J. F. Prather, of Williamsville, Ill., had an exceptionally good steer in Hollwood, a fleshy two-year-old, while Prof. Kennedy, of the Iowa State College, was holding Robert Bell. The latter steer was well fleshed and the right kind, but he was a little patchy while Hollwood was even. In the yearlings Purdue University won on Scotch Lad, while Prather went second on Prime Knight, both were good steers in their class, but not the kind to come out where all breeds compete. This was a college year in the fat Shorthorns. In the calf class Kansas State College won on College Boy, but when it came to championship Prather won on Hollwood, the best Shorthorn steer of the show.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The colleges continued to win in the Angus classes where D. Z. Hendricks won the two-year-old class for Kansas State College with Escher and Ryan's Aviator second, which was a good handler but could not fly high enough to meet the depth of fleshing on the college steer. The yearling class brought out the best Angus steer in Shamrock Still, a product of Purdue University. He was deeply fleshed all over and straight in every way, but in spots there was a little uneveness and he could not do more than champion his breed. Out of a large class the University of Nebraska stood second and Minnisota College third. Missouri College again had her winnings in the calf class, where Diplomat won out and Prince of Viewpoint 10th went third, these two and Tom, shown by Wm. Huffman, of Ohio, were three good calves for the block, but when it came to championships by ages they were not good enough to win. Shamrock Still was the best fat Angus steer, and had he been a little thicker and a little more even he might have gone still higher up.



Grade Shropshire Wether.

Grand champion at Chicago International, 1913.

FAT HEREFORDS.

The Herefords made a good showing, but many of the good prizes went to one man, Jas. Price, of La Crosse, Wis. The college feeders could not stand up against the individuals in the Hereford steer classes. In the calves Price won on Bright Boy, a nice, smooth-turned youngster, with deep fleshing, but would be improved with a little longer period in the stall. C. M. Largent came second on Royal Lad, and Van Natta third on Bright Flash. In the yearlings Price again had an easy winner in Refiner 7th, a nicely-finished steer, and standing by himself a hard one to fault, yet when he came out for higher honors and compared with other good ones it could be seen that he was a shade thin on the back just ahead of the loin, and it told against him in the end. Price had the best steer in Refiner 7th as well as the best graded herd of three head.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

After the different breeds had all been judged, the best of each age, regardless of breed, was brought again into the ring. In the two-year-olds Black Mist, the grade Angus steer, was the winner as was Glencarnock Victor 2nd in the yearling class. The steer Refiner 7th beat all breeds and crosses in the calf classes, and came up to try the championship. Interest grew intense when the champions by ages were brought together to prove their supremacy as a finished animal. The Hereford steer Refiner was a little thin in one place on the back, Black Mist weakened slightly back of the shoulder, but the Manitoba steer was almost faultless and was universally acclaimed the champion steer of the International.

BREEDING CLASSES.

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorns more than held their own when compared with other breeds and with their own numbers in previous years. Many of last year's winners came back for additional honors, but they were sometimes disappointed, and were obliged to take a lower standing or give way altogether to younger and more promising stock. Canada was represented in this breed by that well-known herd of Shorthorns, owned and exhibited by J. A. Watt, of Elora, Ont., and considering the competition, we were not ashamed of the winnings that were made. In the aged bull class White & Smith's Ringmaster came back. He has been a great shower, and was proclaimed grand champion Shorthorn bull of the International for the third time. His nearest competitor was Village Denmark, from Anoka farms, but he did not carry enough weight nor the covering of shoulders and depth and thickness of quarter to win. Ringmaster is an immense bull, but with all his size he carries a strong back and smoothness all through. Craighill, a large roan, was third with Sultan Stamp fourth. This is a lower place than the latter bull is accustomed to, but continuous showing has weakened him somewhat and made his finish rather rough.

In the two-year-old bull class, Gloster Fashion, a growthy bull from Anoka Farms, was first with Gainford Victor standing second for J. A. Watt, of Elora. Watt's bull is showing better than he did at the National Show in Toronto and secured a higher place. Gloster Fashion is a sappy, blocky bull, and readers will remember him as champion bull at Toronto in November. Fayette Marshall won the white ribbon, and True Sultan stood fourth.

The senior yearlings were weak, both in numbers and quality. There was no bull of outstanding merit in the whole class, but Carpenter & Ross won first on Maxwalton Renown, who was junior champion at the National Live-stock Show. He is a very good bull, but lacking spring of rib and general width on top. Purdy Bros.' Orange Goods was second and Robert Failen was third on Maxwalton Conqueror.

The junior yearlings showed considerable improvement over the latter class, and drew out some good individuals. King's Secret, a growthy roan bull, owned by James Brown of Chicago, was first and later on a runner-up for the junior championship. Owen Kane's Radium was second and won on evenness of fleshing and conformation, while Carpenter & Ross's Count Avondale was good enough for third place. Had he been filled a little better on the shoulder and a little heavier on the quarter and thigh he would have had a higher standing.

The senior bull calves were a promising lot of youngsters. Twenty-two came forward, and Cumberland's Type, a growthy roan, owned by C. A. Sanders, Iowa, was given premier place. He is a square-built fellow with good fleshing, and later beat King's Secret for junior championship. Royal Silver, of Anoka Farms, was second, and Banner Bearer, of Lespedeza Farms, went third

An exceedingly strong class of junior roans, reds and whites, thirty-two in all, lined up before the judge, asking recognition. Clover Leaf King, owned by Rosenberger, Ohio, as the name implies, was first. He is a strong-topped, white bull but slightly rolling on the rib, where he was excelled by Carpenter & Ross's Revolution, which is a meaty, sappy bull. Kane, of Nebraska, was third on Dale Clarion, a white youngster with good lines but not overly wide. Imperial Brace, of Lespedeza Farms, was fourth. He was a fleshy calf, but showed unevenness between hook and pin bones as well as on the back. Gainford Perfection, owned by J. A. Watt was fifth, but he did not do injustice to his place, for he had the conformation and quality to place twenty-seven good bulls below him.

White & Smith, of St. Cloud, got the senior and grand championship ribbons on Ringmaster, while Sanders had the junior champion bull in Cumberlands Type.

Eight matrons of the Shorthorn type came out in the aged cow class with Roan Queen leading for White & Smith. If this cow has a fault, she narrows slightly behind, but otherwise she is

a choice individual. Maxwalton Gloster, of the Maxwalton blood, owned by Carpenter & Ross, was second, and Lady Cumberland and Winsome Sultan third and fourth.

The two-year-old cow class was the strongest in numbers and quality that ever came into the arena at the International. Eleven were there, and no tale enders in the bunch. Anoka Farms' Maxwalton Missie was an outstanding winner Not only does she show evenness and smooth conformation with deep, even fleshing, but she is of such quality that the casual observer would at once choose her for first place. Pleasant Mildred, whose home is at The Farmer Farm, was second. She is a large, red cow with deep fleshing, but shows a little unevenness. Moss Ross 5th and Clover Leaf Mildred were third and fourth, while Watt stood fifth with Jealousy 4th, a large, red cow, sired by Newton Ringleader.

Of the senior yearlings Maxwalton's Roan Lady won first for Carpenter & Ross, while the Emendorf Farms stood second with Herdsman's Queen, and Anoka Farms third with Fancy Mine.

In a class of twenty junior yearlings, Watt's Heather Belle cleared the way up to fourth place. In the first place stood Monarch's Victoria, a heifer with a beautiful front and good depth of fleshing. Between first and fourth were, Lancaster Duchess 7th, of the Farmer Farm, and Betty Dale, one of Owen Kane's numerous good ones. Of the two heifers the former was a blocky, low-set animal, but she was not balanced as well in the hind quarters as one would like to see.

In the senior calves, Watt again was found in fourth place when the ribbons were dispensed. This time Silver Queen, sired by old Gainford Marquis, was the winner, and, had it not been for an injured foot, she might have made a better showing. Proud Rose, shown by J. A. Kilgour, of Sterling, Ill., was first. No sweeter heifer came into the arena during the whole show than Proud Rose, but she got no higher than first in her class. Lespedeza Blossom 2nd was second and Augusta 112 third out of a line-up of twenty young females. Juliette, owned by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., was the best of thirty-two junior heifer calves. She is one of those sweet roans well blocked out and filled closely around any prominent points. Purdy Bros.' Pauline Goods was second, while Kilgour captured the white ribbon on Fair Acre's Nell. J. F. Prather, of Ill., showed considerable good stuff, and in this class won fourth place on Golden Pride 7th. Maxwalton Missie was senior and grand champion cow, and Purdy Bros.' Monarch's Victoria was champion of the junior females. In the herd class, Watt got fifth place, while first and second went to Anoka Farms.

Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, Ontario, and Frank Brown, of Carlton, Oregon, together made the awards in the Shorthorn classes, and no judges were ever called upon at this show to decide where the competition was any keener or classes, generally better filled.

HEREFORDS.

The Herefords were not as strong as the Shorthorns, but classes of fifteen and twenty white faces in a row made a very pretty spectacle to the visitors, and to Hereford breeders a sight to hold them for hours while judgment was being passed. Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, Ind., and Cyrus A. Tow, of Norway, Iowa, were the heaviest winners, but Van Natta, of La Fayette; Thompson, of Martinsville, and W. J. Davis, Jackson, Wis., also carried off numerous ribbons. No Canadians came forward in this breed, most of the exhibitors coming from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. The grand champion for the breed was chosen from amongst the aged bulls. Point Comfort 14th beat McCray's Corrector Fairfax, and won for Davis first place in his class. Seldom does a bull carry the amount of flesh that Point Comfort has without showing some unevenness, but he is smooth withal and easily won the senior championship from Beau Fairfax, McCray's two-year-old. Beau Fairfax was the best bull in the two-year-old class, while Farmer stood well up and Davis' McCray Fairfax coming third. The first was a very dark-colored bull, but he was exceptionally strong in girth and quarter, while Farmer was a little light in girth.

The call for senior yearlings only brought five to the ring and from them Prince Rupert 50th was selected, this time bringing the honors to Luce & Moxley, of Kentucky. Thirteen responded when junior yearlings were called, and it was not hard to see where Prince Rupert 54th would lead. His strong top and deep, even fleshing made him superior to his contemporaries, but not good enough to win from Point Comfort 14th the grand championship, so he remained champion of the junior bulls.

Thirty young white faces altogether came out in the two calf classes. In the seniors Letham Fairfax was first, and Distributor Jr. occupied the same position amongst the juniors. They were a choice lot of young bulls, and demanded considerable time and inspection to place them according to their respective merits.

McCray's Perfection Lass won in the aged class, and latter beat Virginia Fairfax for the senior championship. The two-year-old has an exceptionally good shoulder but not so good a loin, and remained contented with being first in her class. The yearlings and calves came out much stronger in the female classes than in the male. Lady Rex, a junior yearling heifer, with considerable breed character and a blocky body and quality attained to junior championship, but lost higher honors to Perfection Lass, the aged cow.

J. E. Robbins, of Horace, Ind., passed judgment on these 147 head of breeding Herefords, performed his labors alone, whereas most of the breeds had at least two judges.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Although the doddies are not the most numerous they are very popular, for a representative of the breed usually stands at the head of the line in the fat classes, and their smooth-turned body and pleasing countenance attract any live-stock man unless he be prejudiced by interests in other beef breeds. Canada was represented by only a few calves, exhibited by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, who was so successful last year with a great retinue of aged breeding stock. New breeders are coming to the front in these classes, while old veterans still continue to hold their places.

In the aged bull class Erwin C. was the best of ten good individuals, and easily beat Balmot, shown by Otto Battles, of Maquoketa. W. A. McHenry, of Denison, has won championships throughout the States this year on Erwin C., and finished up with like honors at the International. Although he has grown large and fleshy, he is straight and smooth and as active as many younger bulls. Chas. Escher & Sons, of Iowa, got the first ribbon on Prince Felzer in the two-year-old class, placing below him Kiohoga, owned by C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Jt. Mo., and Enus 3rd, shown by Anderson & Sons, Newell, Iowa. Blackbird Ito 2nd, a senior yearling bull, was first in this class. Wilson Bros., Muncie, Ind., brought this bull to Chicago and won from Anderson & Sons' Provo 2nd. Only eight came out in this class and nine in the junior yearlings, of which King Gray 3rd was the winner. In his class he looked like a junior champion, but was little superior to Caldwell's Quarter Master Ito 3rd, the best fleshed bull in the ring. The winner carried a little more width of shoulder and thigh and won his class, but later could not stand up against Anderson's Lord Melamere, a junior calf. The latter bull was in every way a good one, while the junior calf standing next was not so well filled out and lacked in spring of rib. Battle's Barbarian Rosemere was the second, while McGregor's Glencarnock Elate worked up to fifth place with nine still below him.

Lord Melamere, after defeating his contemporaries in the junior classes, went up against Erwin C., but he only promised what the aged bull already possessed and justly gave way to age for the grand championship.

Eleven candidates came forward in the aged cow class with McHenry's cow, Blackcap McHenry 58th, leading, and followed by Battle's Thick-Set Myra. She did not stop here, but won the senior championship from Battle's Myra of Rosemere, the two-year-old winner, and the grand honors from Erito C., a senior yearling. Last year the grand championship went to Caldwell's Queen Mother Johnson 8th who came back in the two-year-old class this year, but she has recently borne a calf and is a little undersized so she went down to fourth place. Above her, in second and third places, were Coquette McHenry and Erica Dean, owned by McHenry and Omes Catterson, of Marysville. The yearling and calf classes were stronger in numbers, and contained some very promising females.

Next to the Shorthorns the Angus are most popular at the International, although they do not surpass the Herefords in numbers. Their quality this year was up to the standard and they made an excellent showing.

Sheep.

FAT CLASSES.

The patient-reading public must sometimes tire of the reports of fairs and exhibitions and consider the term, "Best ever" conjured up only to add something to the lines, but there is an annual improvement in the large events as evidenced by the new buildings and the new pens brought into service as well as by the increased number of entries and the quality they all present. This is true of the sheep department of the International Exposition of 1913 and Canadians contributed largely towards this condition, but they were liberally rewarded by the prizes they obtained. In the Shropshire shearling wethers J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ontario, was first and second with the University of Wisconsin third. In the pens of five wether lambs Iroquois Farms were first, University of Wisconsin second, and third Campbell, who also had the best Shropshire wether.

In fat Hampshires, John Kelly, of Shakespeare, Ont., got second on shearling wether, while other winnings went to Stone, of Stonington, Ill., and Walnut Hall Farms.

That well-known breeder of Shropshires and Southdowns, Robert McEwen, of Byron, Ont., came out in the latter class and won second on shearling wether, wether lamb and pen of five lambs.

In fat Lincolns H. M. Lee, of Highgate; John Kelly, of Shakespeare, and J. D. Brien, of Ridgetown, Ont., divided the spoils. In shearling wethers, Lee was first and Brien second. On wether lambs; Lee was first and third and Kelly second, while Lee had the best pen of five wether lambs.

Canadians had no competition in fat Cotswolds. On wethers J. D. Brien was first, Brien & Son, of Ridgetown, second, and E. F. Park, of Burford, third. Brien & Sons had the first and third wether lambs and J. D. Brien the second, while, in the pens, honors went respectively to Brien & Sons, Brien and Park.

In fat Leicesters, John Kelly and A. & W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, took all the money, with the lion's share going to Kelly, who had the best wether, the best wether lamb and the best pen of five.

When it came down to championships the Campbell wether was supreme. He won at the National Live-stock Show in Toronto and again at Chicago. This is the third time in recent years that the Campbell flock has contributed the championship wether to the International, and much credit is due J. & D. J. Campbell for their ability to feed championship stuff and win such laurels for Canadian shepherds.

BREEDING CLASSES.

Canadians had not fitted their stock for keen competition in the breeding classes, prefering rather to win in the fat classes and allow the breeding stock to go unimpaired by excessive fleshing. Nevertheless they were very successful in most classes, and did not do injustice to the name of the Canadian sheep industry. Campbell particularly had not fitted his pure-bred ewes and rams, but won third on two-year-old ram, second on ram lamb and third on flock.

Lincolns were strongly upheld by Lee, of Highgate, and much of the money came in his direction, winning first and third on two-year-old ram, first and second on yearling ram, third on ram lamb, first and second on shearling ewe; first, second and fourth on ewe lamb, and first on flock, as well as having the champion ram and champion ewe.

In Cotswolds E. F. Park and Brien & Sons were heavy winners. Park won first and Brien third in two-year-old rams, with Park first in yearlings. In ram lambs Brien & Sons were third and Park second, which order was reversed in shearling ewes, while in ewe lambs Park was first and third. Park had the best flock, while Brien & Sons were third. Park also had the championship ram, which has also been three times a champion in Canada.

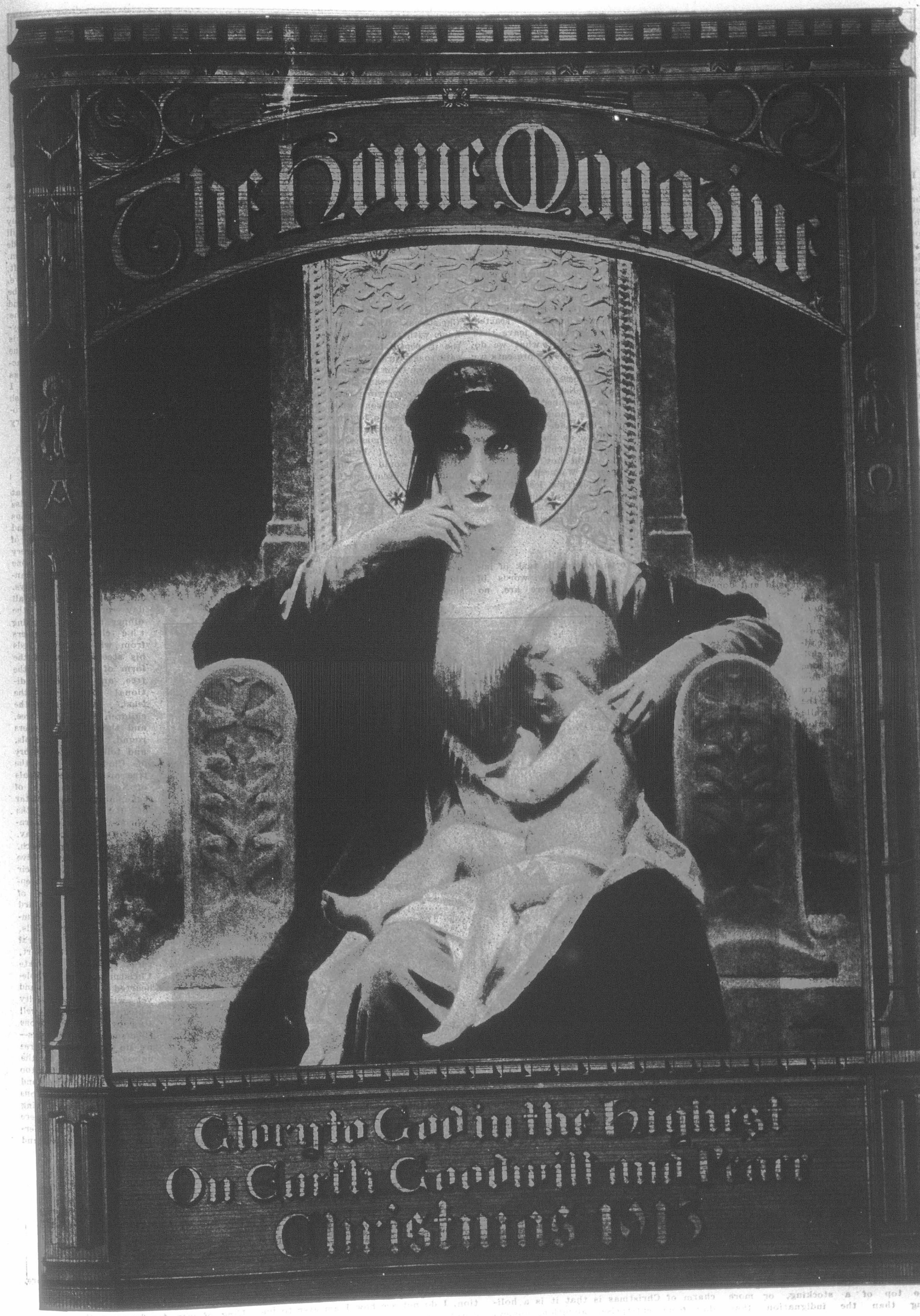
In Leicesters, John Kelly and A. & W. Whitelaw were the only exhibitors, and took all the money.

The classes were exceptionally well filled and competition was keen, while amongst the long wools, the flock of Lincolns shown by H. M. Lee excited considerable comment. One judge pronounced them the best flock of long wools ever seen at the International. The ram is a Lincoln aristocrat, while the ewes measure up to a high standard of excellence.

Swine.

This was an extension year in the swine department, every breed showing an increase in quality and absence of poor individuals. Each of the five great American breeds were represented, but perhaps the Hampshires and Duroc-Jerseys were most numerous, with little odds between them. The former breed made a splendid showing with their shiny black bodies girdled with white. The honors in the barrow class went to a Poland-China about 18 months old and weighing over 550 lbs. He was fitted to a finish; with any more flesh he would have been overdone. His chiefest competitor was a Berkshire yearling, with as much flesh and quality, but not the percentage of dressed carcass, which was the deciding point. In the car-load contest honors went again to the Berkshire breed. E. D. King, of Burlington, Kansas, showed this congregation of swine, averaging from 250 to 350 pounds. Berkshires won championships in carlots last year, and this award was not unexpected.

Yearling Aberdeen-Angus were again victorious in the carload lots for fat cattle. Escher & Ryan were the winners, as they have been on two previous occasions, and in eleven years have never taken less than second place. The entire load was sold to a hotel company for their table use, realizing $13.25 per hundredweight. In actual feeding test Escher & Ryan have proved conclusively that more economical gains are made in this age than in older animals. McGregor's champion steer will not be disposed of until he visits Guelph Winter Fair and some colleges and short courses in the West where he will be used in instruction classes.


The Home Magazine
Glory to God in the highest
On Earth Goodwill and Peace
Christmas 1913

A Christmas Talk

By Peter McArthur

If I had any influence with Santa Claus, I know exactly what I would ask for this year. I would ask for a bright, new, entertaining, profitable idea for a Christmas talk. Early last spring I was notified that I would be expected to talk about Christmas time to the readers of the Home Department, and now, just as the last forms are going to press, I am trying to stammer out a few appropriate words. It is not that I have neglected my assignment. I have thought of it at least once a week all summer and all fall, but I kept putting off in the hope of hitting on something worth while. And now, at the last minute, I find myself agreeing heartily with the Jester in the Comic Opera :

"Quixotic is his enterprise and hopeless
his adventure is,
Who seeks for jocularities that haven't
yet been said ;
The world has joked incessantly for
over fifty centuries,
And every joke that's possible, has
long ago been made."

For at least twenty of those centuries the world has been talking about Christmas, joking about it, singing about it, preaching about it, complaining about it, and otherwise expressing itself until the great marvel is that we have not spoiled Christmas altogether. But in spite of all that has been said and done about Christmas, it still remains the great holiday of all the year. That is, undoubtedly, because it is, above all, the children's day, and the children have not lived long enough to realize how much has been done to spoil Christmas for the grown-ups. And while they continue to enjoy it, it cannot be wholly spoiled. For their sakes we put up with our burdens, and put off until next year our plans for having a sensible Christmas. We know that Christmas has been commercialized, that the giving of most presents is a hollow mockery, and that the high cost of Christmas has robbed it of much of its joy, still we must not do anything that would make it less delightful for the children. They will grow up soon enough, and will find plenty of other things besides Christmas that are in need of reform.

Speaking of the children reminds me that Christmas morning is apparently the one morning in all the year when they know where their stockings are. On ordinary school mornings, they haven't the faintest idea where they are, and they upset the whole house hunting for them. But on Christmas mornings no one needs to help them find their stockings. Also, no one needs to tell them when it is time to get up. They are wide-awake in an instant, and if Santa Claus has been kind, the success of the day is assured. Even the grown-ups can forget their troubles while watching the children empty their stockings. What can be more thrilling than the cry of joy that greets a woolly lamb that has its head and front feet sticking out of the top of a stocking, or more amusing than the indignation that overflows when a potato is found where an orange is expected? In filling the children's stockings, we do not need to devise new jokes. The same old ones will do every year, and will provoke the same laughter. The parcel with a hundred wrappings, that finally reveals a peanut, and the Brazil nut in the toe that turns out to be a lump of coal, still have their ancient charm. In spite of all that has happened to Christmas, the children's part of it is still as good as ever. When we finally get started with our reforms, we must leave that part untouched, no matter what we do about the costly and useless presents we now feel compelled to give to forty-eleventh cousins, business associates, and others whom we foolishly feel will be offended unless we remember them handsomely. If all the money spent at Christmas could be made to yield as great a return of joy as the few pennies spent to fill some poor child's stocking, the whole world could not contain the resulting happiness. We need to reform Christmas, not by giving less, but by giving more wisely, so that our gifts will not cause jealousy and heart-burnings instead of gratitude and gaiety.

I shall leave to others the task of improving the occasion with words of weight and wisdom. There are, no doubt, many fine moral lessons to be drawn from Christmas, and there are many fine people to teach them, but what pleases me most about this annual holiday is that it gives us one day's relief from the admirable maxims that we believe should guide our everyday lives. Instead of having our minds set on the problem of getting, we are all troubled with the question of giving. Perhaps if we did a little giving at other seasons of the year we would not find it so hard to give appropriately at Christmas. We could give "with the air of a man who was used to it." To me, the great charm of Christmas is that it is a holiday from enterprise, ambition, money-making, thrift, unending industry, and a lot of similar over-worked virtues. For this one day we let the world slide. We let go our grim hold of the stern realities of life, and as far as possible let the children lead us. Of course, there are a lot of people who only let go to spit on their hands so that they can take a firmer grip for the coming year, but we need not trouble about them. Everyone who is worth while forgets the business of the great, weary world, on Christmas. Those who are absent come home with tales of the year's adventures, the dyspeptic forgets his rigid diet and eats roast turkey, and people who "have not shown their teeth in the way of smile" for a whole year, shout "Merry Christmas!" to everyone they meet. And as it is the season when we let go, we should all try to let go as completely as possible. Even without the giving of presents, Christmas could still be made the greatest of holidays, if instead of giving we would give up for one day the things that occupy us for the rest of the year.

Now, I am going to close with a confession in which I expect a great many weak, erring readers, to join. They say that misery likes company, and I am sure that in this matter I shall have lots of company. The truth is, that up to the time of writing I haven't the faintest idea of what I am going to give anyone for Christmas. For years it has been my habit to put off the selection of presents until the last possible hour, and then rush out and buy wildly and recklessly. The result is that I always get a job lot of presents that have been pawed over by all the forehanded people who do everything at the right time and in the right way. I know this is all wrong, but unless Santa Claus brings me a methodical spirit and takes away my old spirit of procrastination, I do not see how I am ever to improve. Getting the Christmas shopping done in time is almost as much of a chore as getting the farm-work done before the winter closes in. The thought of this makes me miserable, but my sufferings will not be lost if others will only be warned by my example. Decide on your presents now, and get them. You can easily hide them in the hay-loft, or in the oat-bin, until Christmas Eve, and then think how happy you will be when you take them to the house and realize that by doing the work in the proper way you have not neglected anyone who should be remembered. This scheme strikes me as such a good one that I hereby resolve to put it in practice myself. That very resolution has lifted such a load from my mind that I am now in the proper spirit to wish "The Farmer's Advocate," its proprietors, editors and readers, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

"Christmas is Above All the Children's Day."

Christmas in Germany.

In Germany, the children believe that on Christmas Eve the Christ-Child—Kriss Kindler—passes over the house and drops gifts through the roof for the good and deserving. The Germans make more of Christmas than any other people. Every family has a tree, even if it be just one poor bough, on which to place their candles. The celebration lasts three days. On the 24th, the good frau spends all day preparing for the dinner at night, making the chocolate slippers from which Santa feeds his steeds, cakes in the form of animals for the tree, and all the traditional dishes for the feast. All night the children have their tree, and the family gathers round, singing carols, and telling the old story of Christmas. On the tree are all the animals of Noah's Ark made of cake, at the top the Star of Bethlehem and the Christ-Child in His cradle. On the second day, everyone goes to church, and the children give their gifts to their parents, gifts which represent many hours of loving toil. The third day is much like Sunday, but ends with balls, parties, and general merrymaking. In short, the Germans celebrate Christmas with a wholehearted joyousness, and yet with a simplicity which we would do well to copy. we are prone to disdain small things—we do not want a tree unless it towers to the ceiling, and we think too much of the size and cost of our preparations instead of remembering their significance. There is no room in the German Christmas for envy, jealousy, and display.—Sel.

A cloud may veil the Eastern sky,
Or sorrow on our spirits lie,
When o'er us breaks the Holy Morn ;
But still we hear the angels cry—
"Christ is born."
And our human lips reply,
"Christ is born."
His kingdom spreads from shore to shore,
Wake and sing
"Christ is King—
King of men for evermore."
—By Geo. Milner.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

He Stands at the Door.

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me. —Rev. III. 20.

O Jesu, Thou art standing
Outside the fast-closed door,
In lowly patience waiting
To pass the threshold o'er;
Shame on us, Christian brethren,
His Name and sign who bear,
O shame, thrice shame upon us
To keep Him standing there.

"I stand and knock." —Bishop How.

These words of marvellous patience were spoken by the Lord of the universe to lukewarm disciples, to professing Christians who were quite satisfied with their spiritual condition, not knowing that their souls were "wretched, miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." They were not absolutely cold and indifferent about religious matters—coldness would have been less dangerous than lukewarmness, because they could never have been anything but restless and dissatisfied if they were openly defying God and refusing their own soul's demand for religion. "I would thou wert cold or hot," the Searcher of hearts said sadly, and still He patiently knocked at the door of their hearts, offering them the greatest Gift even God can bestow—His marvellous companionship.

Christmas is very near, and millions of people are preparing to celebrate it. The Birthday of Christ is not overlooked or disregarded. It is celebrated almost furiously. The shops are crowded with gifts, the railroads are congested with extra traffic, the postmen and expressmen struggle with numberless packages, everyone is spending money and preparing gifts. How many are thinking of Christ, in the midst of all this wild excitement? He stands at the door of each heart, offering peace and lasting joy to all who will admit Him as an abiding Guest, but how often His quiet knocking is unheeded.

We need Him, we need the peace and joy which His Presence brings. I have just read an article on "The Uplift of Chatauqua Week," in "The Literary Digest" for Oct. 18th. When we read of two hundred assemblies in the State of Iowa alone, where culture-thirsty dwellers in the corn-belt are given a week of uplift and inspiration, we know that the gift to them is very valuable. Think what it means to have an "awakening going on in the minds of tens of thousands of young people." Think of the after-effects of that week of seeking Christ. The plow-boy would go back to his plow—but not the same—he would remember. The farmer's daughter would go back to her cooking and baking and dish-washing—but she could not forget.

We all want to live splendidly, and we know that living splendidly is a matter of the spirit far more than of the kind of work done—providing, of course, that the work be honest and useful. We can never forget the thirty years of splendid living in Nazareth, of which we have no record except that the Man who is, after nearly two thousand years, earth's grandest inspiration, was a poor village carpenter.

But it is impossible to take in enough spiritual food in one week to live on for a year. Try taking bodily food in that fashion, and see how disastrous the result will be. The inspiration of a religious convention will soon vanish unless it is continually renewed. At Christmas time we are full of goodwill to our fellows. We catch something of the inspiration of our Lord's Life of love and service. The door of our hearts open to admit human fellowship, and the Son of Man is not entirely shut out. That is good, as far as it goes. It is good for us all that Christmas comes once a year, for it breaks up the hard soil of our hearts and forces us to consider other people's tastes and desires. But more and more we hear the cry that Christmas is being overdone. The Christmas spirit of goodwill is all right, but it should be spread over the year more than it is. The King should be our most honored Guest, not only on Christmas Day but every day in the year.

What makes the chief pleasure of Christmas? Is it the pleasure of receiving or the delight of giving? I remember when Christmas was a magic time of receiving gifts. The weeks dragged heavily until the great Day arrived, and the after-days were flat and uninspired. The delight was really concentrated in one marvellous hour in the early morning. Then I began with a child's eagerness to prepare Christmas gifts for other people. The little trifles were tied up with elaborate care, and hidden each day in a different spot. The pleasure was spread over the weeks of preparation—which seemed far too short—and left a glow of happiness afterwards. When giving really springs from a kindly feeling, it is thoroughly worth while. Then we find out the truth of our Lord's saying: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Why don't we keep this blessedness all the year? If we open the door the moment we wake every morning, and welcome Him Who waits our pleasure, the whole outlook of life will be glorious. Every little act of service to others which comes in our way will be an offering to our King. Then the most commonplace duties will shine like dewdrops in the sunshine. Then we shall live a secret, hidden life of joy—of sweet fellowship with our abiding Guest.

"And travel every shining way,
And laugh with God in God's delight,
Create a world for every day,
And store a dream for every night."

We need not be afraid to use the finest garments of the soul every day—they grow more beautiful through daily use. We need not hesitate to use the highest inspiration for the smallest duty—as we do not hesitate to draw on the mighty power of Niagara when ironing a handkerchief. A preacher once said: "I made a little toy water-mill the other day for my little girl, and I used the water from the Welsh hills to work it. And we can let in the River of Water of Life to work the little mill of our life, to make all its powers fruitful and effective."

Each day is a great adventure, an opportunity to prove our worth. Two men meet with the same difficulty. One emerges victoriously from the struggle, the other is defeated. Two are called to bear the same trouble. One indulges in self-pity and weakly bemoans his misfortune, the other accepts it as the wise opportunity of his loving Friend and King, extracting daily joy and strength from the very thing which makes the other man miserable and proves him a weakling. The difference in men's lives is chiefly inward. The kingdom of God must be within us if we are really to be within it. A millionaire may be able to pay thousands of dollars for a picture, and yet gain less from that picture than the poor man who gazes at it and is inspired by its message.

Our own point of view is vitally important to each one of us. Life will certainly bring pain, difficulty, disappointment and—Death. It is useless to try and avoid these things, so we all want to learn the best way of meeting them. Has the world discovered a better way than the Bible reveals? Would any of us willingly live out our lives in the awful darkness of heathenism? We know that the Christ-life is the highest we can even imagine, why then do we so often make our Christianity a secondary matter in our thoughts?

A woman in Chicago was terribly injured in an accident and lay dying in the hospital. "I am not afraid to die," she said calmly, and then she began to sing:

"Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me."

The call had come suddenly to leave behind the familiar earth-life, and go out into the darkness of the unknown. Why was she not afraid to die? Simply because Christ had long been her closest, best-loved Friend, and He would still abide with her. A child is not afraid in the dark when he can feel the warm clasp of his father's hand. Dare anyone say that such glad confidence, in the face of sudden death, is not worth having? It can only come with daily fellowship with God.

A few years ago a loyal servant of Christ was drowned near Hong Kong. His body was never found, but his wife found on the shore her husband's Service-Book—her own gift to him. It was lying open, and the first words she saw in its sodden pages were: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me." Was not that like a beautiful message from the happy soul? The disciple had long ago opened the door to admit the Master as his abiding and honored Guest, suddenly the position was reversed and he was admitted to the King's Home and welcomed there.

The Son of God does not force himself on us—we can keep the door shut and leave Him outside. He respects our personality, and will not insist on entering. It is possible to ignore His Presence and forget that He desires our friendship. He chose to live on earth a humble, hard-working Life. There was nothing in His outward circumstances to distinguish Him from others. Those who looked at "the things which are seen" could say, "Is not this the carpenter?" but one who, under the trees in his orchard, had lifted up his eyes to God, could say when he first met the disguised King: "Rabbi, Thou art the Son of God."

The Master waits at the door, shall we keep Him standing there? Let us rather say:

"When I draw myself apart
From things which make my vision dim,
Deep in the silence of my heart
He meets me, and I speak to Him."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Virgin Adoring the Infant Saviour.

Painting by Alessio Baldovinetti, Detroit Museum of Art. "Thistle" Print, Copr., Detroit Publishing Co.

In the Garden with Him.

[By Dora Farncomb, author of "The Vision of His Face." (London: The William Weld Co.) 75c. net.]

This world is a garden, and every man has the privilege of walking with God in it and enjoying His special companionship and care. This is the thought that Miss Farncomb carries throughout the chapters of this beautiful little book. We do not know of any devotional work published in recent years that is more wholesomely helpful and spiritually stimulating than are Miss Farncomb's books, and this one is even more mature and clear-visioned than its predecessor. The Farmer's Advocate is to be congratulated on having Miss Farncomb among its regular contributors.—The Christian Guardian.—November 19th, 1913.

Afterglow.

By Wilfred Campbell.

After the clangor of battle
There comes a moment of rest,
And the simple hopes and the simple joys
And the simple thoughts are best.

After the victor's paean,
After the thunder of gun,
There comes a lull that must come to all
Before the set of the sun.

Then what is the happiest memory?
Is it the foe's defeat?
Is it the splendid praise of a world
That thunders by at your feet?

Nay, nay, to the life-worn spirit
The happiest thoughts are those
That carry us back to the simple joys
And the sweetness of life's repose.

A simple love and a simple trust
And a simple duty done.
Are truer torches to light, to death
Than a whole world's victories won.

[Mrs. Wilcox is a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University, who has found opportunities for serving humanity among our cousins "across the border." In the following article she not only shows what higher education should mean to girls, but also suggests how such an education may be obtained at home.—Ed.]

A business woman whom I know had occasion, recently, to call on the Dean of one of our largest colleges for women. She found the Dean darning stockings! Nothing could exceed the business woman's amazement. "Why," she said to me, "she might have been the most ordinary woman alive. Darning stockings! Think of a woman of her brains doing such homely work!"

Darning stockings? Why not? Does a college education take away from the average woman her natural enjoyment of household duties? Rather, does it not teach her the beauty and dignity of all labor?

I have a young friend whose whole life until twenty-five years of age was spent in study. She had been early left an orphan, and her guardians had put her in boarding school. She showed unusual mental ability, and from school she went to college. Shortly after she received her degree she married—and a poor man, at that! Her friends shook their heads. It was foolish for such a brainy girl to marry at all, they said, but, as a poor man's wife, what a failure she would be! Was she?

A few weeks after they were married her husband brought home to dinner two middle-aged business associates, strangers from another city. After the meal was over, as the men were enjoying a smoke, one of them remarked to the young husband, "I'm glad to see that you married a girl who was brought up to cook. That dinner was fine!"

The young husband laughed. "My wife never prepared a meal in her life before we were married," he said.

"But I thought you told me that she cooked that dinner!" the older man exclaimed.

"She did cook it," was the answer, "she does all the cooking, and that dinner to-night was no better than the meals we have every day. My wife says cooking is just applied science."

Recently the large womens' and co-educational colleges in the United States have been gathering statistics concerning women graduates. The results show the non-existence of divorce among married college women, and the low rate of mortality among their children.

A college friend of mine gave birth seven years ago to a very delicate child, who, the doctors thought, could never be raised. Near her live two women who had no special mental training. About the same time that my friend's delicate morsel of humanity came into the world they each gave birth to big, bouncing, healthy babies. Now, however, seven years afterwards it is the college woman's child who is big, strong, hardy, absolutely healthy—the result simply of good discipline in food, sleep, and clothing; for hardly a drop of medicine has the child been given. The mother procured books by the best authorities on the care of children, and she has followed them, together with what her own knowledge of biology, chemistry, and hygiene suggested. On the contrary the two once fine babies are now by no means up to the average of what children of their age should be, the result of their haphazard up-bringing—piecing between meals, dosing, and irregular hours of sleep.

One characteristic of educated women is, I think, very important in its influence for good. That is their content with the simple things of life. I know an already overworked mother who slaves herself nearly to death to make and keep done up "stylish" clothes for her family of children going to school. Her little girls' collars and sleeves and skirts are always of the latest cut, but alas! they are also, usually, of cheap material that will not stand the tub. Across the way lives a woman of trained and cultured mind. She also makes her childrens' clothes, but they are fashioned most simply, and always of material that will wear and clean satisfactorily. Lately she has seen some evidence that her family's attire is having its influence on the ideals of dress in the household over the way.

Another friend of mine, who, before her marriage, had been a high school teacher, moved with her husband from the west back to the east. Before coming they thought it best to sell their furniture. This left them without book cases for the considerable library which the two had. They moved into an old colonial house, and the wife at once saw the possibilities of simple, built-in book shelves. So her husband, after his office hours, put up and stained the necessary pine boards. One evening two callers came, a husband and wife. While they waited for a short time in the living-room, the former was heard to remark, "There, Maria, that's what I've wanted you to let me build for years—shelves like those for my books." The wife returned, "Well, you'll want them still longer! If we can't afford a mahogany or oak book case with glass doors—the kind I want—you can keep your books packed up!" It is interesting to know, that, influenced by the newcomers' ideas of simplicity the said Maria, before long, permitted her husband to put up the shelves he wanted, and so have his books where he could conveniently use them.

It is a fact that the best educated people care least for mere things—the trappings of living. They have freed themselves from their tyranny. Not long ago I visited Margaret Deland, the author of that highly interesting collection of stories "Old Chester Tales," and also many other books worth reading, at her home in Boston. Although she has ample means, her house is furnished very simply. The curtains are inexpensive the floor coverings practical for cleanliness, the furniture plain; but everywhere there are evidences of her love of beauty and of things of the mind. Against every wall and in every nook and corner are shelves of books; pictures—copies of the world's great masterpieces,—are hung everywhere above them; while flowers are in the windows, on the tops of the book shelves, on tables, wherever a plant can be placed.

At the Window.

(From a painting by Sidney Kendrick.)

We take a great step forward in the spiritual evolution when we learn the relative values of the things of life. This is what college education should, and I think, in most cases, does help a young woman to do. The girl who has studied the chemistry of foods is much more likely to take an active interest in cooking, and to see that her family has appetizing, well-prepared, and nourishing meals, than to spent her time doing futile fancywork. So, too, the girl who has studied biology cares more for the sweet cleanliness of her person and its attire than she does for whether her clothes follow, in their every detail, the latest modes. The girl who has studied the great minds of the ages and who has tried to make their wisdom her own, is not likely to depend for mental sustenance on the gossip of her neighbors. Nor, except where she has been altogether unworthy of her opportunities, will she look down on those who have not had her chances to make the most of themselves. This last is always the test of whether education has really educated. Personally, I can recall no case where true mental culture and training have not widened and given understanding to a girl's sympathies. I can recall no case of where they have made a girl a snob.

But education is education, and fortunately it is not absolutely necessary to go to college to attain it. Dr. Elliott, the veteran President Emeritus of Harvard University, tells us that all the best that has been thought and written in the world is contained in a few books. He gives us the list, and they can be put on a five-foot shelf. Ruskin goes still further in "Sesame and Lilies," where he tells us that if we read ten pages of a good book with real understanding of letter and syllable and word, we shall be forever more in some measure educated. For education is only the drawing out of what is in us, teaching us to think and apply the result. And this is true no matter what we study—science or literature.

We forget, sometimes, that anyone may become educated. To a knowledge of mere reading, everything in this era of printing, is thrown open—all science, all literature. Every time I go into a certain large department store I make my way to the glove counter to have a few minutes chat with the head saleswoman of the department, a girl who, by her own efforts at reading, has educated herself until she is one of the best informed young women to be met anywhere. Yet her self-acquired knowledge has not set her apart or made her vain. On the contrary it has developed in her a spirit of unostentatious helpfulness, that as one of the managers said to me, makes her much more valuable to them than is any other young woman in the store. Another girl I know, who was left motherless at fourteen and who has been her father's housekeeper on the farm since then—and an excellent housekeeper she is, too,—has not only educated herself through Chautauqua courses, but has been the stimulus for such education and the organizer of it for other girls and women in the neighborhood.

In both of these cases the girls have caught the spirit that is one of the best results of college education—the spirit of democratic helpfulness. If there is any one great advantage in going to college, anything that it is difficult to develop outside of college walls, it is this spirit. In college it develops almost as a matter of necessity. The girl who is not obliging, helpful, and on the lookout to do gracious things for others, soon finds herself left pretty much alone. She quickly learns that in the interest of self-development she must give of her best. But, as the two cases I have cited show—and they are only two out of the hundreds that come to my mind—it is possible to catch this spirit of helpfulness from the mere contact with the great minds of the ages. From Plato on through the long list of philosophers, from Euclid through the long list of scientists, from Homer through

the long list of poets, we find the altruistic motive. They gave that mankind might be richer. We learn from them to do the same whether our gift be great or small.

Indeed, one of the big results of real education, and one that I think this generation of woman needs to learn is the significance of what may seem insignificant. To realize that in bringing up a child to be obedient and truthful, in keeping a home happy and cheerful, in caring for the health and well-being of those committed to our care, in being a sincere friend, a helpful neighbor, to realize that every act and relationship of life offers us an opportunity to give of our best—this is what true education does.

"To shut the door to this education against the girl who longs for it, whether it is to be gained from reading and experiments carried on at home or from attendance at college, is almost a crime. I know a widower, a successful business man, who, because he and his daughter had to board, insisted as a compensation for lack of home influence that his daughter learn what he called practical things. He sent her to cooking-school to learn cooking, to a convent to learn fine needlework, to a trade school to learn how to fashion and make her clothes,—all good things to know, but not the book-learning for which his daughter was longing. At twenty-five she is dissatisfied and hungry-souled, yet given over to vanity and love of display in dress. Her father is very proud of telling his friends that she makes all her own hats and gowns. But, as she said to me, "Father doesn't realize that my fingers would be just as deft at fashioning my clothes if he had allowed me to develop my mind, a side of education he persistently frowned upon because he thought it would make me unpractical."

Another girl is the victim of her parents' and brothers' selfishness. The boys must be sent to college, but their sister, after the common school, doesn't really need anything which she cannot get at home, helping her mother. Thus they argue, not realizing that a woman's work and influence in the world demand the most highly trained powers of both head and heart.

And, believe me, the two go together. A great astronomer recently wrote that a study of the stars afforded the best cure he knew for a quarrelsome, envious temper. Lord Tennyson once said to his brother who was troubled with extreme self-consciousness, "Get out and gaze at the constellations and you will forget all about it." Science develops serenity of spirit just as surely as mathematics develops a love of order and method. It is an interesting fact that nearly all good mathematicians are gifted in composing instrumental music, an art that requires the highest understanding and use of order and method. So, too, literature acquaints us with life, making us broad-minded and charitable while developing in us high personal ideas. What daughter is not strengthened in filial devotion by a study of King Lear, what wife is not shown the tremendous responsibility that marriage places upon her by a study of Browning's Andrea del Sarto, what woman, gifted socially, is not taught how to use her gifts by a study of Ruskin's Queen's Gardens? Education—the development of the god-given powers within us—never makes us women unpractical or selfish. Instead, it makes us quick "to heal, to redeem, to guide, and to guard."

Love.

By Wilfred Campbell.

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair,
When crimson glories, bloom and song were rife:
Love came at dawn when hope's wings fanned the air,
And murmured, "I am life."

Love came at even when the day was done,
When heart and brain were tired, and slumber pressed;
Love came at eve, shut out the sinking sun,
And whispered, "I am rest."

Browsings Among the Books.

THE CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

[From "Character and Comedy," by E. V. Lucas.]

I.

The Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter to his curate, the Rev. Arthur Starling:—

Dear Starling,—I am sorry to appear to be running away at this busy season, but a sudden call to London on business leaves me no alternative. I shall be back on Christmas Eve for certain, perhaps before. You must keep an eye on the decorations, and see that none of our helpers get out of hand. I have serious doubts as to Miss Green.

—Yours, L. L.

II.

Mrs. Clibborn to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

Dear Rector,—I think we have got over the difficulty which we were talking of—

Hollyhocks.

(From a painting by Owen Staples, Toronto.)

Mr. Lulham's red hair and the discord it would make with the crimson decorations. Maggie and Popsy and I have put up a beautiful and effectual screen of evergreen which completely obliterates the keyboard and the organist. I think you will be delighted. Mr. Starling approves most cordially.

—Yours sincerely,

MARY CLIBBORN.

III.

Miss Pitt to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

My Dear Mr. Lidbetter.—We are all so sorry you have been called away, a strong guiding hand being never more needed. You will remember that it was arranged that I should have sole charge of the memorial window to Colonel Soper—we settled it just outside the Post Office on the morning that poor Blades was kicked by the Doctor's pony. Well, Miss Lockie now says that Colonel Soper's window belongs to her, and she makes it impossible for me to do anything. I must implore you to write to her putting it right, or the decorations will be ruined. Mr. Starling is kind, but quite useless.—Yours sincerely,

VICTORIA PITT.

IV.

Miss Lockie to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

My Dear Mr. Lidbetter,—I am sorry to have to trouble you in your enforced rest, but the interests of the church must not be neglected, and you ought to know that Miss Pitt not only insists that the decoration of Colonel Soper's window was entrusted to her, but prevents me carrying it out. If you recollect, it was during tea, at Mrs. Millstone's that it was arranged that I should be responsible for this window. A telegram to Miss Pitt would put the matter right at once. Dear Mr. Starling is always so nice, but does so lack firmness.—Yours sincerely,

MABEL LOCKIE.

V.

Mrs. St. John to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

Dear Rector,—I wish you would let Miss Green have a line about the decoration of the pulpit. It is no use any of us saying anything to her since she went to the Slade School and acquired artistic notions, but a word from you would work wonders. What we all feel is that the pulpit should be bright and gay, with some cheerful texts on it, a suitable setting for you and your helpful Christmas sermon, but Miss Green's idea is to drape it entirely in black muslin and purple, like a lying-in-state. One can do wonders with a little cotton-wool and a few yards of Turkey twill, but she will not understand this. How with all her impressionist ideas she got permission to decorate the pulpit at all I cannot think, but there it is, and the sooner she is stopped the better. Poor Mr. Starling drops all the hints he can, but she disregards them all.

—Yours sincerely,

CHARLOTTE ST. JOHN.

VI.

Miss Olive Green to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

Dear Mr. Lidbetter,—I am sure you will like the pulpit. I am giving it the most careful thought, and there is every promise of a scheme of austere beauty, grave and solemn, and yet just touched with a note of happier fulfilment. For the most part you will find the decorations quite conventional—holly and evergreens, the old terrible cotton-wool snow on crimson background. But I am certain that you will experience a thrill of satisfied surprise when your eyes alight upon the simple gravity of the pulpit's drapery and its flowing sensuous lines. It is so kind of you to give me this opportunity to realise some of my artistic self. Poor Mr. Starling, who is entirely Victorian in his views of art, has been talking to me about gay colors, but my work is done for you and the few who can understand.

—Yours sincerely,

OLIVE GREEN.

VII.

Mrs. Millstone to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

Dear Rector,—Just a line to tell you of a delightful device I have hit upon for the decorations. Cotton-wool, of course, makes excellent snow, and rice is sometimes used, or gum, to suggest winter too. But I have discovered that the most perfect illusion of a white rime can be obtained by wetting the leaves and then sprinkling flour on them. I am going to get all the others to let me finish off everything like that on Christmas Eve (like varnishing-day at the Academy, my husband says), when it will be all fresh for Sunday. Mr. Starling, who is proving himself such a dear, is delighted with the scheme. I hope you are well in that dreadful foggy city.—Yours sincerely,

ADA MILLSTONE.

VIII.

Mrs. Hobbs, Charwoman, to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

Honored Sir,—I am writing to you because Hobbs and me dispare of getting any justice from the so-called ladies who have been turning the holy church of St. Michael and All Angels into a Covent Garden market. To sweep up holly and other green stuff I don't mind, because I have heard you say, year after year, that we should all do our best at Christmas to help each other. I always hold that charity and kindness is more than rubys, but when it comes to flour I say no. If you would believe it, Mrs. Millstone is first watering the holly and the lorrel to make it wet, and then sprinkling flour on it to look like hore frost, and the mess is something dreadful, all over the cushions and carpet. To sweep up ordinary dust I don't mind, more particularly as it is my paid work and bounden duty, but unless it is made worth my while Hobbs says I must say no. We draw the line at sweeping up dough. Mr. Starling is very kind, but, as Hobbs says, you are the founting head.—Awaiting a reply I am your humble servant,

MARTHA HOBBS.

IX.

Mrs. Vansittart to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter:—

Dear Rector,—If I am late with the north windows you must understand that it is not my fault, but Pedder's. He has suddenly and most mysteriously adopted an attitude of hostility to his

(Continued on page 2198.)

SONG BIRDS
THE FARMER AND HIS WIFE

A Christmas Letter, by Mabel Osgood Wright

[A Christmas letter from Mrs. Wright, author of The Garden of a Commuter's Wife, The People of the Whirlpool, etc., also the President of the Audubon Society of the State of Connecticut, U. S. A., for the Protection of Birds.]

On opening your Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" you may wonder, perhaps, at the above title, and not at first understand what the birds have to do with the farmer and his wife. If, however, you will spend half an hour with me after supper, when everything in and out of doors is snug for the night, I will try to explain my meaning and show you not only how bird, man and woman should be great friends, but how the farmer and his wife, if they did but know it, are really quite dependent upon the birds as aids in their work, and should, therefore, do all they can for them in return.

When I speak of birds, I do not mean the food birds alone, the partridge, grouse, ptarmigan, bob-white, prairie chicken or the wild ducks and geese, that besides furnishing a dainty meal, call the farmer to a healthful day's sport in the field: I mean the birds of the air that build their nests in the trees, in the bushes or on the ground, and, as far as the careless eye can see, do nothing but sing and feed and preen their feathers, then when their nesting cares are over fly away to warmer climes for the winter, where we very often wish that we might follow.

To most people the presence of these song birds is taken as a matter of course; there always have been birds, consequently there always will be, they are pleasant things to have about the farm and garden, that is if they do not eat too many berries, or make a little dirt on the porch when they are nest cleaning, but, having conceded this, the matter ends. Yet there are people, especially those born in the Old Country, to whom the birds mean something far more, for in their hearts linger the song of the black cap, that even rivals the nightingale itself; the haybird, the song thrush, whose first notes tell of the breaking up of winter, of the sky lark, whose song drops from above the fields like a bit of sunshine turned to music, and the robin redbreast, the friendly bird, that stays all the year and craves a meal on the window sill. You who have these memories will turn to the birds of the New World of North America, and, while at first you will think that we have no songsters here to compare with those others, you will be glad to make friends with the strangers until you find that their music, though unfamiliar, is the equal of that you have left behind.

While you learn to know them by sight and sound at the same time, you should hear what we in the States are doing to protect these birds, that, not coming under the laws that safeguard the game birds, for a time were having a hard battle for life between the changed conditions that cultivating land, with the necessary cutting down of the trees, the necessary clearing away of bushes, draining of swamps, bring on the one hand, and the robbing of nests both by the unthinking settlers themselves and their cats, on the other.

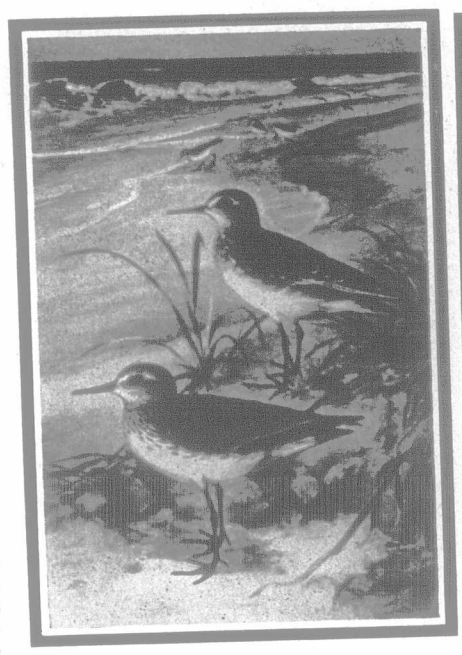
When the great Western part of the country was opened up for farming more than fifty years ago, birds were so plentiful, especially the food birds, that it seemed to the settlers that there could be no end of them, and they were so wastefully destroyed, that of the passenger pigeons, that used to be sold in the city streets in winter by the wagon load, not a single one remains, though a large reward has been offered by scientific people for one bird.

The destruction of these pigeons opened the eyes of bird lovers to the fate of the smaller birds, the singers and those birds that, though they have no marked songs, yet have beautiful plumage and earn their living by taking the insects from the bark and twigs of fruit and shade trees. Many efforts were made, but it was not until about twenty years ago that there came to be a systematic organization in the United States for their protection.

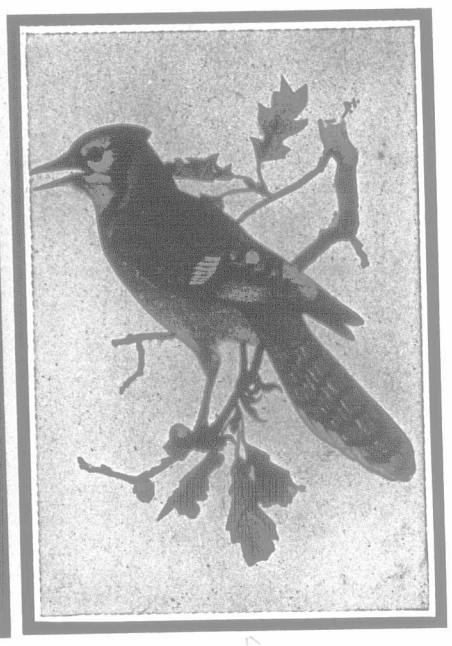
As John James Audubon, though French by ancestry, was the first American-born scientist to study and paint the pictures of our birds, this great movement to protect birds was called after him, and a chain of Audubon Societies has since been formed, state by state, until the country is nearly covered. In addition to them the National Association acts as a sort of federal head, giving aid and advice to the state societies, and acting outside of state rule without in any way interfering with their separate conduct.

Though each state may have slightly different methods, the aim of all is the same—to do away with the use of all feathers for millinery purposes, except those of the ostrich and of those birds used for food,—to protect all birds other than birds of prey and game birds, at all seasons, to forbid the caging of wild birds, and to teach the love of birds and wild animals in the schools so that the children now growing up may take this protection as a matter of course.

Twenty years ago, this movement was looked upon as impossible, but to-day the enthusiasm has swept all over the land and across the sea to other countries, and the Royal Society, of England, is joining hands with us of English-speaking countries, and now only Canada it seems (so far as I can learn) has no organization to protect its song birds. May I ask you, farmer and his wife, will you not stop a minute and see if in your town or hamlet you cannot start interest in connection with some other society club, of which you are members, not only to keep these insect-destroying birds free from interference in their daily lives but to give those who stay with you food in winter that is so long and cold in your brave country of wheat and frost?



Least Sandpiper.
Semi-Palmated Sandpiper.

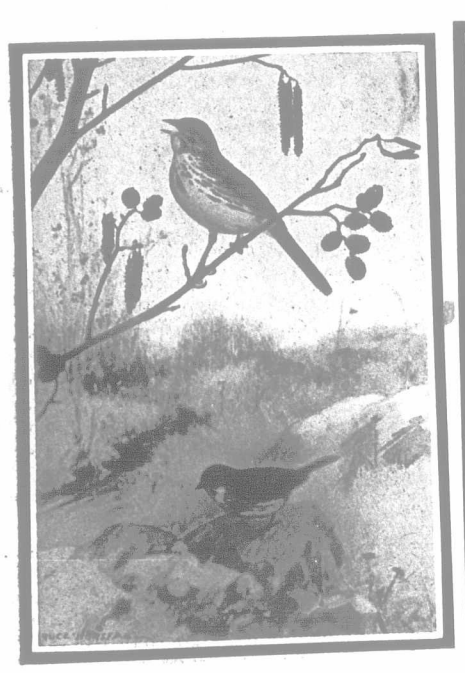


Blue Jay.

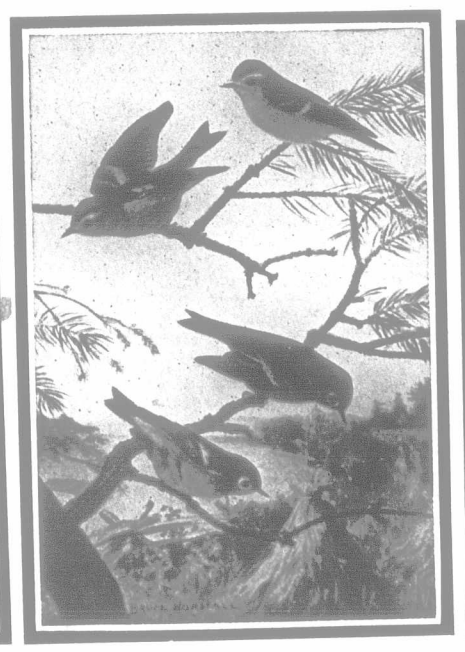
THE ROBIN AS A FRIEND.

Maybe you do not know any birds well enough to take an interest in them or realize what you do, you may not know exactly the part that each one plays in the great plan of Nature; if so let me tell you about a dozen or so of them that are familiar friends of mine here in the Commuter's Garden, and make their homes in your north country as well.

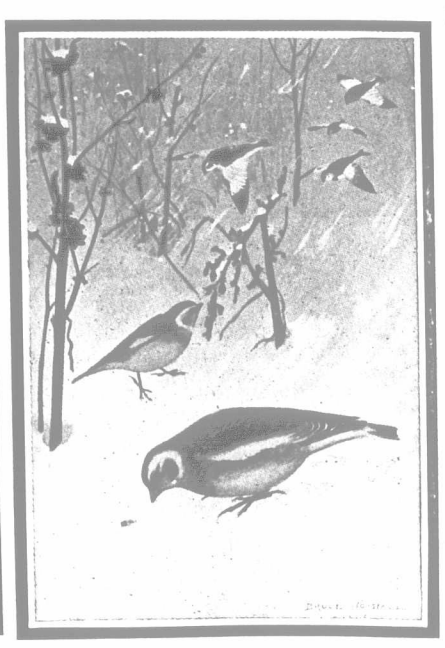
To begin with we have the robin—the American robin, our wise men are careful to call it. To an Old Country man the name seems something of a fraud, for it looks so much bigger and coarser than the robin redbreast, which is in build more like our Bluebird. Then, too, the American robin, which is kin to the thrush, has a brick-colored breast, that is, however, quite bright enough in early spring to be called red. But when these prejudices are set aside, and you hear this robin singing early of an April morning, you can well afford to forget his clumsy form and rather untidy habits of housekeeping, that allow him sometimes to place his mud and grass nest on a branch that is too small, so that when the weight of the



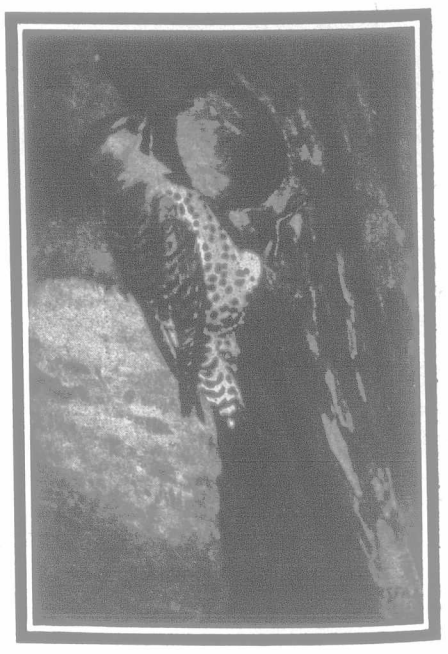
Song Sparrow.



Golden-crowned Kinglet.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

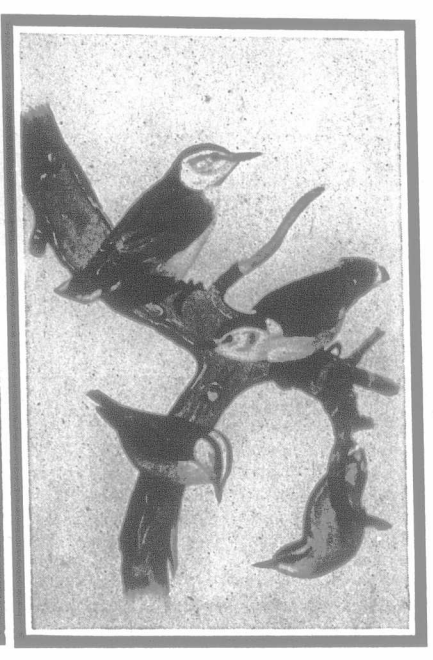


Snowflake or Snow Bunting.



Flicker or Golden-winged Wookpecker.
(Often called "High-holder" in Canada.)

Chickadee.



White-breasted Nuthatch.
Canada Nuthatch (lower figures).

young birds is added it will often topple over. Over and over he sings his cheery ballad, (and no two robins sing quite alike).

In addition to the robin's powers of song and friendliness in building near houses and barns, they are among the most valuable of the destroyers of grasshoppers, beetles, wire and cutworms, leather jackets and the larvae that feed upon the roots of hay grass. The great cry against the robin is that it will eat cherries and strawberries in season. This is undoubtedly true to a certain degree, and yet I have found it perfectly possible to protect my fruit, by hanging triangular bits of new tin upon twisted strings that revolve with the wind, and I pick the berries in program while still keeping the robins in my garden for their evening and morning song. You know it is the habit to net the cherry tree, so why not here?

Because of its size the robin has been classed with game birds in some of the Southern States, but the National Association is working to secure the passage of a law that shall give this useful musician protection in the length and breadth of the Union. Will not the farmer and his wife help to protect it when it goes over the borders?

THE BLUEBIRD.

To me the harbinger of spring is the bluebird, that must also be well known to you of the lower half of Canada.

Who dares write of the bluebird, thinking to add a fresher tint to his plumage, a new tone to his melodious voice, or a word of praise to his gentle life, that is as much a part of our human heritage and blended with our memories as any other attribute of home?

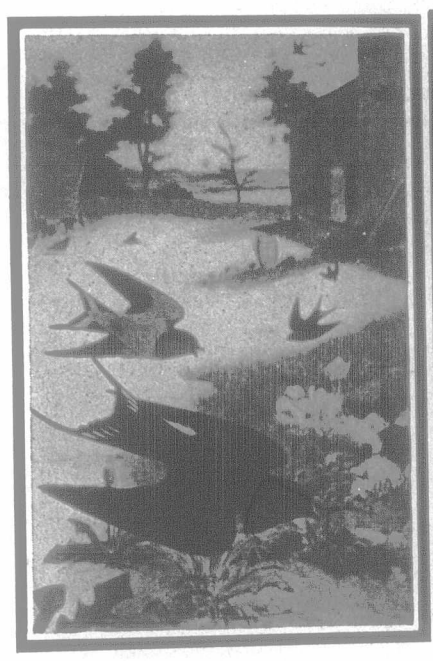
Not I, surely, for I know him too well and each year feel myself more spellbound and mute by the memories he awakens. Yet I would repeat his brief biography, lest there be any who, being absorbed by living inward, have not yet looked outward and upward to this poet of the sky and earth, and the fullness and goodness thereof.

For the bluebird was the first of all poets,—even before man had blazed a trail in the wilderness or set up the sign of his habitation and tamed his thoughts to wear harness and travel to measure. And so he came to inherit the earth before man, and this, our country, is all the bluebird's country, for at some time of the year he roves about it from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Mexico to Nova Scotia, though westward, after he passes the range of the Rocky Mountains, he wears a different dress and bears other longer names.

THE BLUEBIRD'S TRAVELS.

In spite of the fact that our eastern bluebird is a home-body, loving his nesting haunt and returning to it year after year, he is an adventurous traveler. Ranging all over the eastern United States at some time in the season, this bird has its nesting haunts at the very edge of the Gulf States and upward, as far north as Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

When the breeding season is over, the birds travel sometimes in family groups and sometimes in large flocks, moving southward little by little, according to season and food supply, some journeying as far as Mexico, others lingering through the middle and southern states.



Barn Swallow.

The bluebirds that live in our orchards in summer are very unlikely to be those that we see in the same place in winter days. Next to the breeding impulse, the migrating instinct seems to be the strongest factor in bird life. When the life of the home is over, Nature whispers, "To wing, up and on!" So a few of the bluebirds who have nested in Massachusetts may be those who linger in New Jersey, while those whose breeding haunts were in Nova Scotia drift downward to fill their places in Massachusetts.

THE BARN SWALLOW.

As familiar as the bluebird in the farming country is the barn swallow with its sharply forked tail, forehead, throat and upper breast a bright chestnut red, and a cloak of the most brilliant iridescent blue. You will first see it skimming over the low meadows in search of gnats, mosquitoes and other cattle-annoying insects upon which it feeds while on the wing, and lucky is the pasture that has been taken in charge by one or two families of these swallows. Presently, if your barn doors are wide open or there is a hospitable and unprotected window in the hay loft, a pair or two will bracket their plaster nests on your rafters and deposit therein half a dozen white, brown-spotted eggs. Then when the young are hatched there is no prettier sight in the bird-world than to watch the old birds lure the young for their first trip out into the world.

The barn swallow never meddles with fruit; it is, as the slang saying runs, "all to the good." so farmer and his wife, do not let your children or cats meddle with its nest or that of its brother the eaves swallow, even if they do spill a little wet clay in the building. This swallow is one of the birds that stays but a little time with you, for when frost kills its insect food it must move on.

THE THISTLE BIRD.

If you have thistles anywhere on your farm, (and I am sorry to say that Canada thistles are well known here, and among the things that we would rather you kept at home) you will be sure to become acquainted with the thistle bird, American goldfinch or wild canary, as it is commonly called. This is a bird that you cannot mistake for any other, for it wears bright yellow body feathers with a saucy black cap, as well as black tail and wing bars. Also it is a first cousin to the old world goldfinch which is entirely differently plumed, but I think that it can hold its own with it in singing, for to hear our bird warbling in the trees during its long wooing (it does not nest here until late June) it is easy to believe that a whole cage full of canaries have escaped, and are celebrating their liberty.

The American goldfinch, like all of the sparrow tribe, is a seed eater at all times other than during the breeding season, when almost all wild birds feed their young upon animal food in order, it is thought, to promote the necessarily rapid growth. One interesting thing about the American goldfinch is the changes of plumage.

Many birds wear a more brilliant coat during the nesting season, which is replaced after the summer moult by a dull-hued travelling coat; but the goldfinch sheds his yellow feathers in late August and for the next six months wears the dull olive feathers of the female bird, so that you would really think that he disappears altogether in the winter. There is a wise provision in this, for if the bright-colored birds were obliged to migrate and show themselves in the leafless trees they would be too easy marks for the hawks and owls. Thus it happens that our gayest birds change the most completely. The brilliant scarlet tanager becomes dull green, and the bluejay alone of all our brightly-feathered birds keeps his summer coat, and strangely enough the blue sky above and snow blend so as to effectually hide him, showing that nature's work is never at random.

Red Crossbill.

American Goldfinch or Thistle Bird.

SOME TINY WINTER FRIENDS.

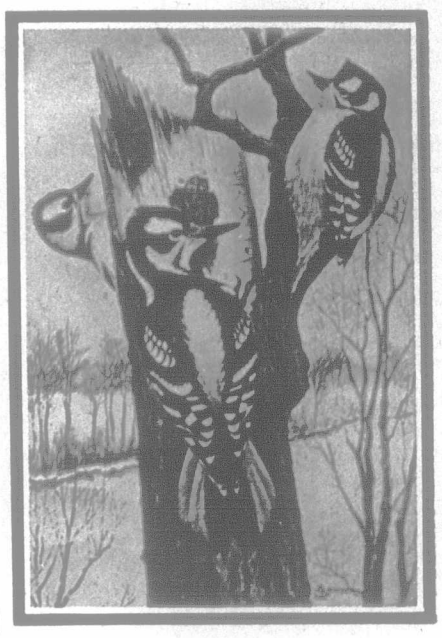
There are many little birds that come to my garden in fall and winter for whom I put out daily rations of bacon fat, suet or a mixed seed food known here as "chick feed." These nest with you beyond the Canadian border, and I only know them as winter guests. Though many of them belong to the sparrow tribe that can get along with seed food, others are insect-eaters, and prove, even in winter, how valuable they are to the farmer and his wife, by feeding on the insects underlying the bark of fruit trees and forest woods of great commercial value.

Chief among these are the tiny kinglets; one with a golden crown that is quite conspicuous, and the other with a red top-knot partly concealed. These little creatures seem so fragile that it is difficult to realize their strength of wing or the length of the journey they take. For they hang their nests of moss and bark in the evergreens of boreal regions, and in winter may be found as far south as Guatemala. Only to-day as I sit by the window writing, a half dozen of the kinglets are going thoroughly over the terminal twigs of a great apple tree below, and I am very sure that not a single insect that has gone to bed under the bark for the winter will escape their eyes.

The kinglets are very difficult to tempt with the food on my feeding shelf on the old tree, but on the days when ice coats the tree trunks they sometimes feed daintily on the suet, as will also the brown creeper, the little needle-billed brown striped bird that goes spirally up the tree trunks, flies down and immediately recommences his ascent.

Beside having a shelf near the side of the house for the more familiar birds, I find that the hardy little tree-trunk birds of winter prefer the feeding board on the old apple tree stump, for not only is it protected from the snow by the low roof of mossy shingles, but it seems to be more a part of the trees where they feel at home. Here the chickadees come to feast with the nuthatches, the hairy and downy woodpeckers and the flickers (the great golden-winged woodpecker whose specialty in addition to tree work is eating ants), while the juncos and song sparrows

(Continued on page 2189.)



Downy Woodpecker.
Hairy Woodpecker.

The Beaver Circle

A Merry Christmas

Hanging the Stockings.

By Burgess Johnson.

Christmas eve! It's Christmas eve!
Supper's cleared away—
Seems as if I can't believe
That to-day's to-day!
—I don't see a thing, do you,
We can hang a stockin' to?

For a month or just about,
Days would hardly stir,
Though I crossed their places out
On the calendar.
—Pins or nails 'll never stick
In this hard old chimney brick.

P'raps as soon as night's begun
He'll come stealing in!
My! It makes the shivers run
Up and down my skin!
—Mayn't I pound a nail up here
In the woodwork, Mother dear?

Daddy's sock 'll never do—
Not a toy would fit.
S'pose we let him stand his shoe
Just in under it?
—There! They're done. I'm sleepy, some.
Bet to-morrow'll never come!

—St. Nicholas.

Teddie and Tottie.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

There's a great deal that's nice about being twins, and the very nicest of all is that if you are a twin you always have someone of your very own age to play with.

Well, Teddie and Tottie were twins, and they were just seven years old, the age at which Christmas seems just the the grandest, happiest thing in all the world. But then it's always a happy day, isn't it?

Every night for ever so long before Christmas they used to lie awake for a whole half-hour, or maybe longer, and talk across from one white bed to the other, through the darkness, about the wonderful day that was coming, and about the little Christ-Child that came to earth on that Christmas day so long ago.

"Don't you think it was awful that He had to lie in a stable?" said Teddie one night. "I wish He'd had a nice room like ours, with a soft bed, and buttercups all over the wall. Don't Don't you, Tottie?"

"Yes," said Tottie, "but then, maybe He'd not have understood so well about poor little children if He had had everything comfor'ble."

Then the two little ones folded their hands and said their little hymn:

"Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child,"

as their mother had taught them.

Very often they talked about Santa Claus, as every child does. How they could just see him dashing through the air with his reindeer, and coming down the chimney in the good old way with soot on his nose and a smile on his merry red face! They didn't like one little bit the pictures that showed him sitting in an automobile; the reindeer seemed so much jollier.

Of course they wondered over and over again what he would bring them, and one night Teddie said,

"I hope he'll bring me truly what I want. Last year Tommie Jones didn't want anything half as much as a collie dog, and he only got a velocipede."

"And Emma Hart wanted a big doll with curly hair and she got a muff," added Tottie. "I guess Santa can't help making mistakes sometimes, 'cause he's so many childrens to look after."

In a moment a bright thought popped into her head, and right away her head popped up over her cot-rail.

"I say, Teddie," she said, "Let's write him a letter and tell him what we want."

"Huh! Where'd you post it?" said Teddie. "Santa Claus lives at the North Pole, and there's no trains to go up there."

"Well, but you know," persisted Tottie. "We read about the carrier pigeons carrying letters ever so far. Maybe if we put our letters out on the window-sill some bird might see and carry them away right to Santa's country."

Teddie was too anxious not to snatch at the idea, so next day two very busy little folk spent ever so long in Daddie's den writing letters,—very short letters with very long lists, they were, I fear.

At last the letters were finished. Here was Tottie's:—

"Dear Santa Claws at the North Pole, pleas send me:

candy.
a orange.
a book.
a pare of snowshoes.
a pare of mogosons.
a pare of gloves.
a ribbon.
new skate straps.
a nice bed for my kitten.
a doll to give Jennie Day who hasn't any and wants one, that is if you havn't one for her yourself Santa.
I was good.
We live near the skool. With love,

TOTTIE MURRAY."

And here was Teddie's:—

"Dere Santa Claws at North Pole. Pleas send me:—

kandie.
orange.
book.
pare snoeshoes.
pare mogosins.
a trickle (meaning tricycle).
a scout hat.
a noo colar for rover.
a noo sled for Jackie Day who hasn't got one. Of cours if yure going there this yere all rite Santa, but you kno you didn't go last yere. I was good.
We live nere the skool.

Yours truly,

TEDDIE MURRAY."

The letters were put outside on the window-sill without any envelopes, and fixed down carefully with bits of chip, and all evening long Tottie and Teddie watched to see if the birds would come and carry them away. But no birds came, so it was a disappointed little girl and boy who went to bed that night.

But now, do you want to know what happened?

Why, after dark there was a scrunch! scrunch! on the path outside, and a red light ran along the snow and right up on to the window-sill.

It was Uncle Jack who had come carrying a lantern with him.

"Wonder what this is," he said, spying the letters. Then he took down the two bits of paper and read them, with a queer smile under his mustache all the time.

"Guess I'd better give these to Santa Claus myself," he thought, "I'm going to-morrow where I ought to get a peep at the old fellow."

Uncle Jack must have been as good as his word, for on Christmas morning nearly everything Teddie and Tottie had asked for was there, even to the doll for Jennie Day, and the sled for Jackie.

Wasn't it lucky that Uncle Jack happened to come along? Because, you know, the carrier pigeons might not have been going that way at all.

"The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there."

Christmas Gifts.

Ida Whipple Benham.

"What did you get for Christmas?"
"Oh, nothing much,"
he said.
"Nothing but a picture-book,
And a pair of skates and a sled,

"And a new fur cap, and a muffler,
And a train of cars, and a ball,
And a top, and a game, and an engine,
And some candy, that that was all."

"What did you get for Christmas?"
"Oh, lots of things!"
said he;
"We had a duck for dinner,
And we had a Christmas tree.

"And we made some pop-corn candy,
Enough for every one,
And we lit a candle on the tree—
Oh, we had lots of fun.

"And Mabel got a dolly,
And Ralph a rubber ball,
And the baby got a cradle-quilt,
And I just enjoyed them all."

—Youth's Companion.

(Continued on p. 2191.)

Christmas Candy

For Christmas Gift Boxes

Perhaps none of the Christmas presents that you give will be more acceptable than boxes of home-made candy, which everyone likes. But be sure that the boxes are clean and new, and that they are prettily wrapped. Try wrapping a few with white tissue paper and tying them with silver tinsel which may be bought for a trifle. Under the cord at the top of each slip a bit of holly or even "pigeon-berry" vine from your woods, if the holly is not handy. In case no greenery at all is available a Santa Claus or Holly stamp stuck on top by way of ornament will do. These stamps can be bought at any stationery store in five-cent and ten-cent packages. Below find recipes for making a number of confections that will be found admirable for filling the boxes.

Stuffed Cluster Raisins :—Break into clusters of three or four the large bunches of valencia raisins, then remove the stones, being careful not to snap the stems. Press into each the half of an almond. Boil half a cup of white sugar with a tablespoonful of cold water until it will thread, and flavor with a few drops of lemon juice. Dip the raisins in this glaze, and let harden before packing.

Ginger Bonbons :—Make a fondant as follows : To one pound sugar add one cup water, bring to a boil and stir until sugar is dissolved but no longer, then slowly boil without stirring until the syrup will form a soft ball when a little is dropped in cold water. Remove the syrup at once from the fire, and pour it on an oiled platter. When cool enough to let the back of the hand rest upon it without burning, stir it rapidly in one direction with a wooden spoon until it is creamy. Sprinkle the bake-board with fine sugar and knead the the cream on it. When smooth and soft put in a bowl and cover with a wet napkin. To make the ginger bonbons melt some of the fondant in a bowl over boiling water and add preserved ginger (which may be bought) cut into small pieces. When thoroughly mixed with the fondant drop from a teaspoon on oiled or paraffin paper. The rest of the fondant may be made into small balls and dipped in melted chocolate, or pressed as a stuffing into dates.

Cocoanut Dates :—Mix together a quantity of shredded cocoanut, six tablespoons powdered sugar, and about a tablespoonful each of white of egg and water, or just enough to make a stiff paste. Wash and stone some dates and use this mixture as a filler.

Brown Taffy :—Dissolve a pound and a half of brown sugar in a little water, add a quarter of a pound of butter and boil until it cracks when tested in cold water. Add one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar and vanilla to taste. Pour all on a buttered platter and when cool pull until light. Cut the twists in inch lengths.

Cocoanut Fudge :—Three cupfuls of light brown sugar, a pinch of salt, a pinch of soda, one teaspoonful vanilla, butter size of an egg, one box of cocoanut, and sweet cream enough to mix well. Mix the sugar with the cream and let come to a boil, then add the soda and salt ; boil a few minutes, then put in the butter and cocoanut, and add the vanilla just before taking off. Cook until a drop will not spread on paper, then remove from the fire and beat stiff.

Salted Almonds :—Blanch the almonds by pouring boiling water on them. Let stand four or five minutes, then drain and rub the skins off at once. Let dry then to one pint of meats, allow two tablespoonfuls of olive oil or melted butter. Toss the nuts in this until coated, then set them aside for an hour or so. Finally sprinkle lightly with fine salt, put them into a bright, clean baking tin and bake in the oven to a light golden brown, shaking the pan frequently. They will be done in about ten minutes.

Turkish Delight :—Soak one ounce of sheet gelatine in one-half cup of water for two hours. Boil two cups of granulated sugar in one-half cup of water ; when boiling add the soaked gelatine and boil twenty minutes. Flavor with rind or juice of an orange and lemon. Pour the mixture into a buttered pan set in cold water. When cold cut in squares and roll in fruit or icing sugar.

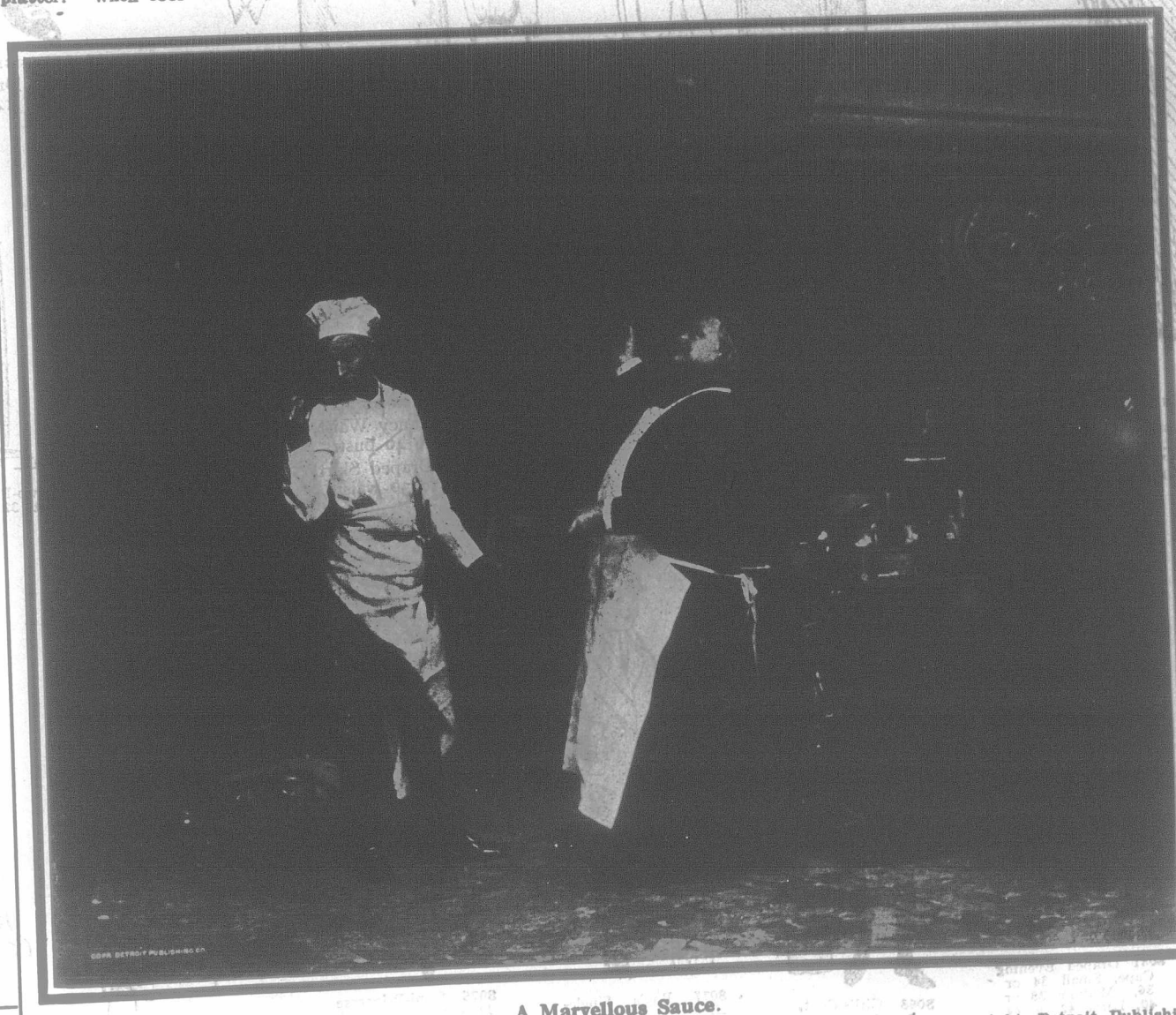
Dark and Light Candy :—Take half a pound of chocolate, two pounds white sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Let cook, stirring all the time. When done pour a layer of the mixture on a flat buttered dish, then add a layer of white candy made as follows : Boil together for twenty minutes, stirring as little as possible, three cupfuls white sugar and one cupful of cream, with flavoring of orange or lemon. After the white layer hardens a little pour on another layer of brown. The candy may be kept ready to pour while waiting by putting it over warm water. When the top layer has cooled a little mark it off into squares, and when ready cut into pieces.

Almond Paste in Dates :—Blanch and dry a quarter of a pound of almonds, then run them several times through the meat grinder. Add the beaten white of an egg and plenty of almond extract, then work in icing sugar to stiffen. Knead lightly with the hands and use as a stuffing for dates.

Dates Stuffed with Chocolate :—Boil together a cup and a half of sugar and three-quarters of a cup of milk for a few minutes, then stir in one tablespoonful of grated chocolate. Add half a cupful of nutmeats and beat well. Fill the dates with this mixture, then roll them in pink sugar. Figs may be filled in the same way if liked.

Peppermint Drops.—Take some granulated sugar and pour over it with a teaspoon just enough water to moisten it so that it will drop from the spoon with difficulty. Place the sugar in a saucepan on the stove, and when thoroughly melted, remove to the back of the range and stir in a handful of pulverized sugar until it assumes a milky appearance; then add a few drops of oil of peppermint and drop quickly on oiled paper, or bright tin sheets. Do not touch until the next day.

Peanut Dates.—Remove the stones and fill the dates with chopped peanuts or almonds; then close and roll them in powdered sugar.



A Marvellous Sauce.

From a painting by Jehan Georges Vibert, in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo. From Thistle Print, Copyright, Detroit Publishing Co.

The Fashion Department

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state issue in which design appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department. "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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

When ordering, please use this form :—

Send the following pattern to :

Name .....

Post Office .....

County .....

Province .....

Number of pattern.....

Age (if child or misses' pattern).....

Measurement—Waist, ... Bust, ...

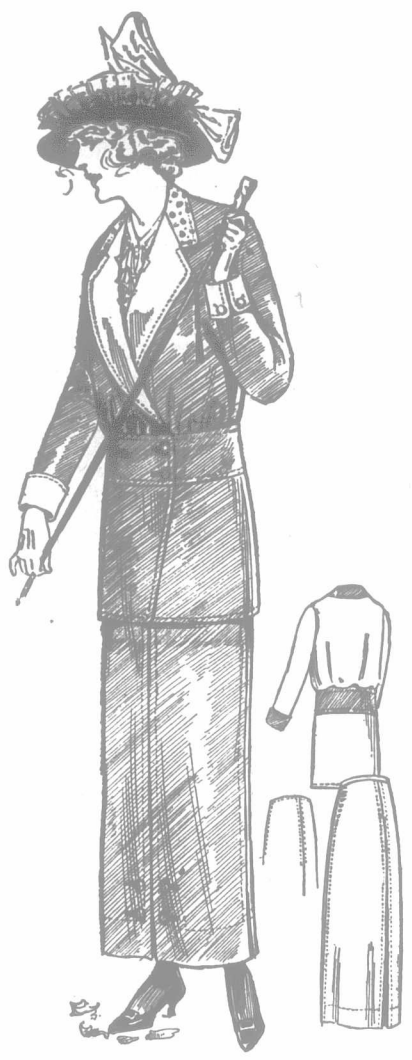
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.

.....

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

7655 Fancy Waist, 34 to 40 bust.

7645 Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

7953 Belted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

7800 Two or Four-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

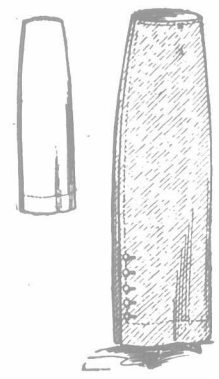
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

7709 Fancy Waist, 34 to 40 bust.

7702 Draped Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

7809 Girl's One-Piece Dress, 8 to 12 years.



8066 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

8058A Belted Coat, 34 to 44 bust.

8081 Draped Evening Cape, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

8068 Girl's Coat, 8 to 14 years.

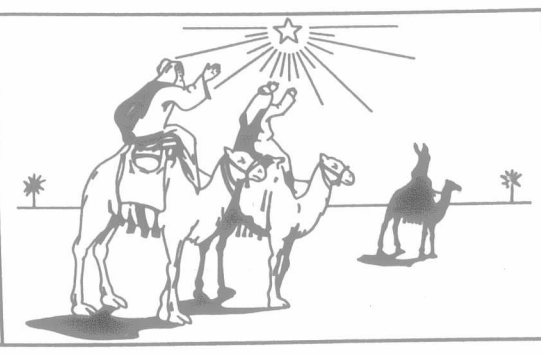
8077 Boy's Single-Breasted Overcoat, 8 to 14 years.

8075 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

8083 Yoke Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.

8065 Blouss in Russian Style, 34 to 42 bust.

The Ingle Nook



[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.]

Some Christmas Reflections.

When Christmas comes I always feel like slipping into the background to let "guests" fill all the available space in the Christmas Number. To myself my relation to our magazine invariably seems to suggest work, whereas Christmas suggests holiday and holy-day. But again, too, there is a feeling of wanting to step out just for a moment to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

It seems a little thing, this habit of calling out to those we meet or to those whom we may touch by letter or telegraph or telephone, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!" But after all, is it not a great thing? How can we wish a "Merry Christmas" and harbor any thought save of goodwill in our hearts? And so the great wave goes around the world—a merry Christmas!—and a merry Christmas!—and yet a merry Christmas!—and our hearts glow as we say the words, and the hearts of others glow as they say them to us, and there is a glad hopefulness in all the air. Surely, surely this wave of warmth and goodwill cannot evaporate with the day. Surely it will follow us on into the year to make us more kind, and more gentle, and more charitable in our opinions of others.

* * * *

On Christmas day many of us, it may be, will look back over past Christmases—all the past Christmases that stand out like milestones along our lengthening way. . . There was that Christmas whose chief feature was a joyous sleigh-riding down the long hill by the creek in the glorious light of the stars. Crisp snow, glittering frost-points, sombre old trees looming in the background, and a merry party laughing and shouting as the sleighs sped swift as eagles down the long incline! We were very young, then and Christmas was one unbroken joy. . . Then there was the Christmas upon which Aunt Mary and Uncle John and all the children came bustling in, bundled to the eyes, from out of a driving snowstorm. We were not expecting them, so what a delightful surprise that was, all the more because of the snowstorm! What delightful things surprises are anyway! What stamping, and laughing, and shaking off of snow! What talk! What smiling countenances! . . . Perhaps some of those faces that beamed so then are but dream-faces now, but we look back and in the light of happy memories they are encircled as with a halo. We are glad for many happy days. We are glad for that Christmas, even though with the gladness there be an ache too.

. . . Then, perhaps, there was the Christmas that you spent alone somewhere. You could not get home and so you were a bit wretched and "achy" at the heart all day long. Ah well, that lonely day was not a waste if it has taught you to be more thoughtful towards others. Perhaps to-day, just because of it, you have brought someone into your home for this Christmas day, someone who, had it not been for you, might have had no "Christmas" at all, and might have been sitting dreaming of home and wondering over the sometime bitterness of things as you did upon that day so long ago.

* * * *

. . . So the Christmases of the past glide on through the crystal globe of the memory, and then one begins to wonder about the Christmases of the future—but for those there is no crystal globe.

Yet here is a thought: will there not be Christmases and Christmases, on and on and yet on, even when we have passed into that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns"? If we are Christians at all, and if we believe in the continuity of the soul, the everlastingness of the personality that we are forming here, this must be inevitable. Does it not seem even possible that Christmas will be the great anniversary celebrated in that time of freedom from limitations, of ever and ever more joyous growth? Our "First of July's," our "King's birthdays," our "Labor Days" will not count for much, then, and our "Thanksgiving Days" will have blended into all the days and expanded into one continuous thanksgiving. But could Christmas come and go even throughout eternity, without the ever-recurring memory of its signification to mankind, for whom and whose self-realization, unless existence itself is a mockery, the whole universe must be hurrying forward to that "one far-off divine event towards which the whole creation moves."

Once more, "A very sweet and joyful Christmas and a very happy and prosperous New Year to you all."

JUNIA.

"Across the Common."

(From a painting by Charles Sprague Pearce, in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo. From Thistle Print, Copyright Detroit Publishing Co.)

Bright Lights for Christmas.

Probably the day will come when every farm home in Canada will be supplied with electric light generated by hydro-power from one or other of the waterfalls with which our land is gemmed. In the meantime, however, it is well to know how to make the best of the lighting we have.

Primarily good lighting from coal-oil depends upon the quality of the oil, and, fortunately enough, in these days the oil is usually up to the standard. Occasionally, however, there is too much benzine in it, in which case it is not safe, hence if there is any suspicion in regard to it a test should be made. Maria Parloa gives the following method: "Fill a cup about a quarter full of cold water. Put a thermometer into this and add boiling water until the mercury rises to 110 degrees F. Then take out the thermometer and pour a couple of spoonfuls of the oil into the cup. With a lighted match or taper try to ignite the oil. If it takes fire it is unsafe and should not be used for lamps or oil-stoves."

Another point to remember in connection with the safety of kerosene as a lighting agent is that the wick should fit, that is it should go quite across the opening for it in the burner. If too short there is a great possibility that the flame may go down the space left open and so cause an explosion. Also the lamps should be kept filled with oil. When there is a space above the oil it is likely to become filled with a gas that will explode if mixed with air—always a possibility.

It is wise never to blow directly down upon the flame in a lamp when putting it out, lest there may be danger of driving it down into the reservoir. One may, it is true, do this a thousand times without accident, yet the next time may bring catastrophe. The better way is to turn the light down, remove the chimney and blow across.

But a clear light depends on something more than good oil and clear chimneys. The wicks and burners also must be clean. Indeed, about once in three weeks the burners should be thoroughly washed with strong warm soapsuds, or soda-water and a brush. Dry very thoroughly before placing on the lamp again.

Never leave a lamp turned down. Either have the flame up to its ordinary height or put the light out altogether. If left turned down noxious gases and odors are sure to be dispersed.

Perhaps it may be necessary to state that lamps should invariably be shaded so that the bright glare from the blaze cannot strike the eye. A student-lamp with a green shade is, of course, the very best for reading or working, but every ordinary lamp may be quite inexpensively shaded by having wire frames made and covering them oneself. Nothing makes a prettier shade than Japanese silk in amber, olive green, old rose or old gold, the silk being gathered on over the frame and finished with a frill pinked or scalloped along the edge. Japanese crepe-papor will, however, do very nicely instead of the silk.

Some Party Hints.

Dear Junia,—Please come to my assistance in preparing a party for young people. It will be after Christmas, when a tree would not be suitable. I prefer help on one which could be carried out in a country home.

Thanking you for what advice you may give,

I remain,

Grey Co., Ont. KIT.

Kit you are a girl after my own heart for you sent in your request in such very good time, remembering, evidently, that enquirers who come before you must be answered first.

Now about your party—you will, no doubt, have noticed that the games most popular nowadays all call for some exercise of intelligence. "Twirl the platter" and "post-office," indeed have become quite passe with all of their kind, and in their place have come the various card and question games.

Still, however, a little pure nonsense is very acceptable, too, and so I have thought that for your party you can't do better than have a "character" masquerade. Masquerades are such fun, and, since there is no end to the "characters" which may be represented, they can never grow stale or stupid.

Ask your guests, then, to come dressed to represent some character, or, in fact, anything they choose. This does not call for the expenditure of much money, since ancient dresses, curtain rings, tissue paper and tinsel may be made to do wonders, while little black masks of cloth or velvet may be made out of any odd bits. It does, however, call for the exercise of ingenuity and imagination, but the young people are not likely to be lacking in either. Just as a

suggestion here are a few ideas that may be represented: Mary Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; Samatha Allen; Grandfather Grimes; Poppy; Sunflower; Gipsy Girl; Minnehaha; Blue Boy; John Bull; Uncle Sam; Japanese girl; Pirate; Buffalo Bill; Yuan Shi Kai; Winter; Scrooge.—Now you can add to the list indefinitely, can you not?

As you may imagine not many games will be required for the first part of evening; as all are masked everyone is too busy trying to find out who everyone else is to want to play games. There should be, however, plenty of music, and, if dancing is the custom in your neighborhood there may be a square dance or two. Also you may have, in a dimly-lighted room, a fortune-teller, ready to tell fortunes by the hand or by tea leaves.

When luncheon is served the masques are taken off.

If you wish to introduce games or if you do not care for a masquerade and wish to have a party wholly of games here are a few ideas:

New Year's Resolutions:—Give all pencils and paper. Read out ten letters of the alphabet which each write as given. Now tell the players to write a New Year's resolution of ten words, each beginning with one of the letters used in the order in which they were given out. When read aloud these will be found very amusing.

Poetry Contest:—Divide the party into "couples" or let them choose partners, and give each couple a slip of paper upon which is written a subject about which they must write a verse or some verses of poetry. These are collected and read aloud.

Book Contest:—Ask each guest to wear something to represent a book. The guests try to think out the names, and the one with the longest correct list gets a prize. The game may be varied by asking the guests to draw pictures to represent books; when "time is up" all go about and try to guess what the pictures represent.

Noted People:—Cut pictures of noted people from newspapers, etc., and pin them about the walls and on curtains, numbering each. The guests then move about with paper and pencils writing down numbers and names as they guess them. A prize may be given.

Art Gallery:—This is a fine game, but it requires a good deal of preparation. Have catalogues, supposed to be names of paintings, made out, and give one to each guest, or to each couple. Then take them into a room and allow a certain time for the guests to find the "pictures" and write down the names. Of course there are no real pictures; the "Answers" below will suggest what they are, and the list may be indefinitely added to, if you will use your own cleverness.

Departed Days.—Ans.—A last year's calendar.

An Ill-mated Pair.—Ans.—A big boot and a slipper.

Scene in Bermuda.—Ans.—Onions.

Bird's Eye View of Lake Huron.—Ans.—Glass of water.

Deer in Winter.—Ans.—Eggs.

The Reigning Favorite.—Ans.—Umbrella.

A mute Choir.—Ans.—Quire of paper.

Consolation.—Ans.—Pipe.

The Black Friar.—Ans.—Frying pan.

Family Jars.—Ans.—Sealers.

The Little Peacemaker.—Ans.—Chopping knife.

A Line from Home.—Ans.—Clothes line.

Scene in a Baseball Game.—Ans.—Pitcher.

Bound to Shine.—Ans.—Shoe paste.

Things That End in Smoke.—Ans.—Cigars.

Four Seasons.—Ans.—Mustard, pepper, salt, vinegar.

A Hot Encounter.—Ans.—Red pepper on mustard.

Cause of American Revolution.—Ans.—Tacks on tea.

Wedding Queries.

Dear Junia,—I have been a faithful reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a long time. I have received very useful information from it at times. Now I am coming for help. What courses would one have for a wedding dinner where fowl was to be served? The dinner being at six o'clock in the evening. What else would one have besides the fowl (goose)? If you would give me a list of the courses, and a little idea how to serve them, I would feel greatly relieved. Thanking you in advance. A. M.

Some people like a regular dinner of several courses even for a wedding "breakfast." This would call for: (1) Soup. (2) Fish. (3) Roast with vegetables and salad. (4) Pudding or pie. (5) Cake and ice-cream. (6) Fruit and nuts, tea and coffee.

It is really nicer, however, for a wedding, to have a less fussy but very dainty menu. For instance, for the first course you might have grape-fruit or orange pulp in glasses. (2) Cold sliced fowl with dressing, and a salad. Bread, celery and pickles will be on the table. (3) Cakes (light, chocolate, and wedding), with ice-cream or fruit-salad. (4) Fruit, nuts, tea and coffee. If you wish something hot you might substitute a soup or oysters for the grape-fruit, and might add hot potatoes to the fowl course. For the sake of those who do not like cake of any kind some dainty slices of buttered bread might be served also, if wished, with the ice-cream.

BUTTER KNOBS, TAPIOCA.

Dear Junia,—Like many others I enjoy the Ingle Nook and have been helped by it. Perhaps some of our readers would like to try my butter knobs.

2 cups flour, ¼ cup granulated sugar (use castor sugar if you can get it), ¼ cup butter, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons milk or cream, a little salt, yolks of 3 eggs.

Directions: Mix dry ingredients well, then rub the butter in thoroughly. Beat the yolks and add a few drops of almond flavoring. Work these into the mixture with the back of a four-pronged fork until it is of the consistency to roll into little balls. Bake in a fairly quick oven until a golden brown, take out and cool on sieve. Do not be tempted to add more moisture; with perseverance it will come out all right.

Have you ever tried cooking tapioca with good strong coffee strained? Sweeten when cooking, and add vanilla if you wish. Tapioca cooked with cocoa or chocolate and sweetened makes another nice change. Dates and tapioca cooked together are delicious for dessert; add sugar when cooking. Some are very fond of rhubarb and tapioca cooked together.

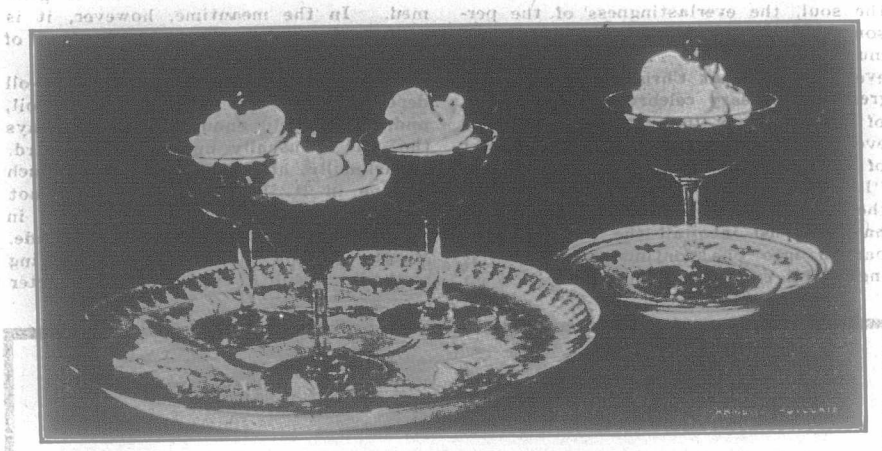
For the children:—Did you ever gather basswood berries and string them with tiny steel beads? The tiny gold beads or jet ones look very well too. Perhaps some one will help you to put holes in the berries, for that is the hardest part.

The rose-haws from off the sweet briers when strung for beads please the tiny tots. There is such an abundance of the rose-hips this autumn.

A little neighbor girl is making a string of beads using the bass-wood berries to send to England, surely that will be Canadian.

Simcoe Co., Ont. MRS. B.

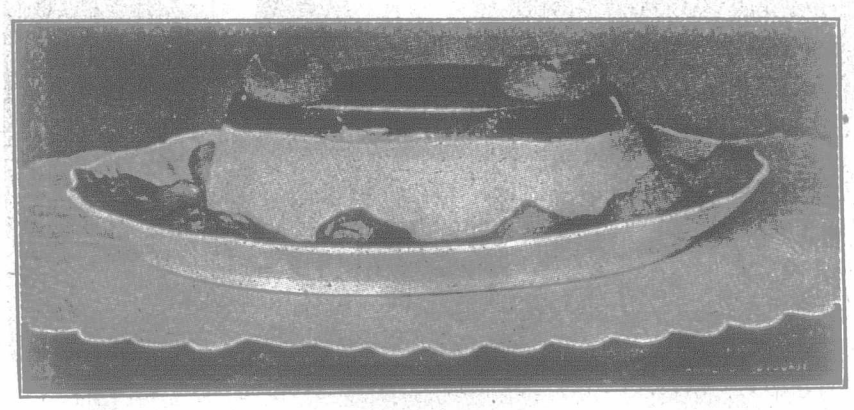
Many thanks, Mrs. B., for the recipes.



An Attractive Way for Serving Jelly.

a little of the mixture into glasses, and when firm set two halves of walnut meat and two preserved cherries on the jelly; pour in a little more of the mixture (which should be kept warm enough to be liquid) and keep on in the same way until the glasses are full. When firm put whipped cream on top and garnish with cherries and nuts.

An Apple Dessert:—Melt ¼ cup currant or crab-apple jelly in ½ cup boiling water. Add juice of half a lemon and ½ tablespoon granulated gelatine softened in a little cold water. Put all in the bottom of a mould—a glass or earthenware dish will do. When the jelly is set, but not too firm, drop in with a tablespoon the following mixture: Soften 1½ tablespoons granulated gelatine in one-third cup cold water. While it is softening press through a sieve, or mash, 1½ cups steamed apple. Add grated rind of one lemon and juice of two, then add the softened gelatine which has been reduced to liquid by standing in hot water. Add also two-thirds cup of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then stir over ice-water with the mixture begins to set. Last of all fold in 1½ cups double cream beaten stiff. As said above put this over the jelly in the mould, let all stiffen well, then turn out. Garnish with quarters of apple cooked in syrup, with bits of jelly and spoonfuls of whipped cream, or anything you choose. [With cuts, by permission of Boston Cooking School Magazine.]



An Apple Dessert.

Biscuit Pudding:—Soak 1½ cups cracker crumbs in 5 cups milk. Add 1 cup sugar, ½ cup molasses, ¼ cup butter, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 6 lightly beaten eggs. Turn into a buttered pudding dish, add one cup seeded raisins, and bake slowly for 4 hours. Stir several times during first hour.

Apple Pone:—Pare and core 12 tart apples and place in a pudding dish. Scald 4 cups milk, add 1 scant quart Indian meal, mixing and cooking for several minutes. Add 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup each of molasses and finely chopped suet, and bake slowly 2 hours.

Chocolate Filling Without Eggs:—Grate ¼ cake chocolate. Cream together 1 tablespoon butter and ½ cup sugar, and add to the chocolate. Add a pinch of salt, two-thirds cup sweet milk, and 1 tablespoon vanilla, and cook all over hot water until creamy. Use as a filler for layer cakes.

Lemon Pie:—Juice of 3 lemons and grated rind of one, 3 cups sugar, 3 eggs, 3 teaspoons cornstarch dissolved in a little water, 3 cups water, a lump of butter. Boil to a paste and fill tartshells, cover with meringue and brown.

Old-Fashioned Corn Cake:—Wet cornmeal, slightly salted, with enough cold water to make a batter. Bake on a greased tin in a hot oven until crisp, and serve very hot with plenty of butter and syrup.

Beet Salad:—Cut cold boiled beets into small cubes and serve with salad dressing. You may add chopped whites of hard-boiled eggs if you like, grating the yolks over the top.

Cabbage and Corned Beef:—Cut the cabbage in quarters and soak 1 hour in cold water. Add it to the simmering corned beef 1½ hours before serving. When tender lift out the cabbage with a skimmer into a colander to drain. Remove the stump of the cabbage and cut the leaves a little. Season with pepper salt (if the beef is not too salt) and serve around the beef on a hot dish.

Roast Beets:—Wash the beets and roast them in the oven, turning them frequently with a knife. When tender peel, slice, and dress with butter, salt and pepper. Add a little vinegar also if you choose.

Stewed Macaroni:—Boil the macaroni until soft, drain in a colander, then return to the kettle. Nearly cover with milk. Let boil for 3 minutes then add butter, salt and pepper, and serve.

Seasonable Recipes.

Jelly with Fruit and Nuts:—During the winter odds and ends of fruit juice are often left in the fruit sealers. Try using these left-overs as follows:—Soften ¼ box granulated gelatine in ¼ cup cold water and dissolve in ½ cup boiling water. Add ½ cup sugar, juice of half a lemon, and ½ cup of fruit juice. Turn

The Scrap Bag.

WHEN EGGS ARE SCARCE.

A cracker rolled fine may replace the eggs in a squash or pumpkin pie when eggs are scarce.

* *

TO IMPROVE PIES.

A tablespoonful of butter dotted in little bits over the fruit, when making apple or peach pies will be found a great improvement.

* *

SALT IN SHAKERS.

Put a fresh supply of dry salt into the shakers each week, then, unless the weather be unusually damp, the salt can be readily shaken out.

* *

WRAPPED BREAD.

A useful hint for farmers' wives who, for any reason, buy their bread instead of baking it, is given by the Information Office, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bread which has been wrapped and sent out while warm is usually moist and clammy and of unpleasant flavor. To remove this unwrap the bread and place it in a pan in the oven in good medium heat for ten minutes. It will be as good as fresh, crisp without and tender within. Every buyer of bread should insist on wrapped loaves.

* *

HOME-MADE STAIN.

A writer in Suburban Life says that a very good stain for wood may be made as follows at a cost of a few cents. First apply a solution of chromate of potassium, about an ounce or two to a quart of water. Rub it on with a rag, and in a few minutes rub it off. Next apply in the same way a weak solution water of logwood, and rub off very soon. A rich brown results, of a depth depending on the strength of the solution and the time of application.

MORE CLOSET ROOM.

The best way of securing "more closet room" is to have a round pole—a curtain pole or old broom-handle will do—extended across the center of the closet, the "long way" of it; put all coats, dresses and skirts on coat and skirt hangers, which may be bought at from five to ten cents apiece, then suspend to the pole. If a pole is not about, a strong slat, put up edgewise to secure more strength, will do. If neither is available and one has no hangers on hand, a rope may be stretched across very tightly, and the garments suspended by strong safety-pins. Fold skirt in eight and slip safety-pins over the band. Catch the waists inside at the shoulders, pinning the two together. This method is especially useful for people who travel much, as the rope and pins may be carried in one's trunk.

* *

A TABLE SCARF.

A pretty table scarf, especially suitable for a library or living-room table, may be made for very little cost from a fringed bath towel and a packet of dye. Choose a color that will harmonize well with the other colorings in the room, and, if you choose, stencil or work a border across the ends.

* *

PAPER NARCISSUS.

If bulbs of the paper narcissus are planted in sand and water they will bloom in four weeks. The paper narcissus needs only to be set in the dark for a few days before being brought to the light, and by planting a few every two weeks, a succession of bloom may be kept up during the winter. Never keep bulbs in too hot a place. Let their growth be slow and steady, then the plants will be sturdy and healthy instead of weak and spindly.

* *

USE FOR OLD BUTTONS.

Handsome old buttons for which there seems no further use, probably because too few in number, may be made into very nice hat-pins and shirt-waist sets. Any jeweler will do the work for a reasonable sum.

* *

WHEN YOU CAN'T SLEEP.

A great many people are troubled with insomnia, especially in winter, when chilly beds and rooms none too warm are little enough conducive to coziness. To overcome the annoying habit, try being perfectly comfortable as soon as you get into bed. Take a warm bath first, then sip a hot drink—hot milk or buttermilk, or lemon, or even weak tea—and finally put a hot water bottle, slipped in a flannel bag, at the foot of the bed, where your feet can rest on it. Let the covers be warm yet light, nothing can be better than plenty of blankets, and have the air in the room cool and fresh enough to be agreeable Don't think. Close your eyes, relax your whole body, and let yourself go asleep. . . Unless there is some especial carping cause for worry, these little devices will usually be effective. When even they fail a long brisk walk just before retiring will often bring the required sleepiness. One may not feel like taking it, but it will be worth while. Sufficient sleep is absolutely necessary to health and vivacity.

A Letter to Santa Claus.

By Alix Thorn.

"I just love your name," said Mildred, her brown eyes raised to the serious face of her young governess. "Jane is so dear, and it's so sort of simple, and—and different. You see, Miss Tilton, when I was a really little girl, oh, perhaps a year or so ago, I liked only long names with lots of letters in them, hard names to spell, such as, well—Hortense, and Marguerite, and—would you believe it—at one time I named every new doll Hildegarde! Now I much prefer Jane to any other name."

'I am very glad you approve my name," smiled Mildred's governess; somehow I fancy it's partly because you seem to like your stern teacher," patting the little girl's shoulder affectionately as she spoke.

"Like is the wrong word!" cried Mildred impulsively. "As I told Aunt Caroline, only yesterday, I'd never loved a single one of my governesses before, and she said in such a proper way, you know how she talks, 'it's extremely fortunate your mother secured one so to your liking.' She said, Aunt Caroline did, that you had an intelligent face."

The intelligent face flushed warmly, and the grey eyes darkened. "Your aunt is kind, indeed," she said, and fell to arranging her note books on her desk."

"You are annoyed, dear Miss Tilton," began Mildred penitently. "I shouldn't have told you about Aunt Caroline. None of us are much fond of her, and, anyway, you and I are so intimate that it doesn't matter about other people."

"It shouldn't matter, certainly," was the reply, "then, too, a governess should have an intelligent face; and now to work, childie, let me see that French exercise."

Long after Mildred had left her the girl stood at the window of the deserted schoolroom, looking down the snowy driveway, watching the big flakes dropping down out of the grey December sky and turning each trimly clipped little shrub into a minature Christmas tree. Only four years ago how differently she had faced the holiday season. Mirth and jollity had kept step with her, the future stretched rosily before her—and then, at New Year, her brother John's death had so terribly transformed everything.

"We needed him so, Dorothy and I," she whispered, with trembling lips, "oh, we did need him so."

Early made an orphan, she had made her home, since leaving the finishing school, with her married brother and his young wife, a petted, desired member of their comfortable home, her second season out, a social success, till one day the railroad accident that transformed two merry care-free girls into sad-eyed, black-robed women, forced to believe the unbelievable, that out of their lives had gone the strong, self-reliant, protecting brother and husband, leaving but a pitifully small life insurance. A pale, hopeless Dorothy had returned to her people, and Jane, after a too long visit to a distant cousin, had thankfully accepted the position of governess in the great stone house of the Worthingtons in a suburb of Philadelphia.

Her one pupil was ten-year-old Mildred, and from the first day she had won her loving allegiance. Mrs. Worthington was not so easy to deal with, her manner implying "thus far and no farther," evidently believing in keeping a young woman in her place, though treating her, as she would have expressed it, "always justly."

The sudden, shrill toot, toot of an automobile sounded, and the Worthingtons' largest touring car slowed up at the porte-cochere, to deliver its load of laughing guests, the Christmas house party expected to-day, two older women wearing wonderful furs, two girls, slim and vivacious, one in black velvet, the other in wistaria broadcloth, and two burly men.

Wistfully Jane Tilton, governess, peering outside the gate, watched the gay party. She could imagine what they were saying, just how they were being welcomed by stately Mrs. Worthington, who could be delightfully cordial when she so desired, and she was about to turn away when the animated voice of her pupil came to her ears, and she saw the small maiden accompanied by a tall, broad-shouldered man, coming up the winding path to the house. Both her white-gloved hands were clasped around his ulstered arm, and her animated face was looking up into his. Evidently they were on the best of terms, for his deep laugh sounded frequently and they were making but slow progress. "That's the school-room," she heard Mildred say, "and Jane is her name."

"What's that you're telling?" was her companion's reply. "The school-room's name is Jane! Explain yourself, my young friend; you speak in riddles."

"How absurd of you!" pouted the child. "Why, Mr. Dick, Jane is the name of my governess; you knew what I meant all the time, and she is very pretty, oh, very much prettier, I think, than any of the young ladies who visit us. Lovely dark hair, grey eyes—oh, well, wait till you see her."

"I will reserve my decision until I do," remarked Mr. Dick, cheerfully, "though I have great belief in your

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judgment," and then the pair entered the house.

"Serves me right for listening," murmured the girl at the window—"but where, just where have I seen that man before? I have an odd feeling that once, hundreds of years ago, perhaps in some other existence, I've actually talked to him, and heard his deep laugh. Well, what does it matter, anyway? Chained to the school-room, utterly removed from all dear delights—get thee to exercises, Jane, and forget those things that are behind."

"Did you see with whom I was walking yesterday?" began Mildred next morning, as she came into the school-room, "he's been here twice before, his name is Mr. Richard Savery—I can't remember his middle name now, but you can see it all written out any day in the guest book. I heard Doris Newbold say that it's a name that would look mighty well on a visiting card. Now, wasn't that a funny remark?"

"I think, Mildred, that it's high time you and I settled down to lessons," remarked her governess severely. "Did you say his name was Richard Savery?"

"Yes, Miss Tilton, that's his name and I never met a grown up man that I really liked before. You see, he treats me just as politely as if I were somebody, and most men who visit here just laugh at everything I say. Oh, it's very comfortable to be called Miss Mildred. It makes me feel—well, as if I would be a truly young lady before I knew it, and that is is such a lovely, creepy feeling."

"However, as you are still a little girl," suggested the young teacher, "suppose we attack geography, oblivious to the fact there is such a thing outside school-room walls as a diverting house-party."

But as the child's curly head bent low over her task, Jane Tilton straightway fell into a reverie. Richard Savery, small wonder his face looked familiar; John's Dick Savery, in this house. No need to examine the guest book. Richard Ormsby Savery—how many times had she not seen that name signed to notes and telegrams! John's great friend at Harvard—Dick Savery! She yet vividly remembered his first visit to their home, when she was just such a slim exuberant little person as was Mildred now. He, a sophomore, had found his host's small sister an amusing companion; had skated, coasted, and even visited with her in kindly fashion, and she had admired him with all her loyal little heart. Was it six years ago that he had dined at John and Dorothy's, and she, just starting for a dinner, had met his friendly eyes in the hall, exchanged a few hurried words, and had reluctantly driven off, leaving her family to entertain him. this detached man, this desirable guest?

"Yes, dear," she heard herself say, "that is a tributary of the Mississippi." Dick Savery! What an irony of fate! Oh, those happy girls, those well-gowned guests of whom she caught occasional glimpses; they were not prisoned, confined, but free; free to enjoy the beautiful wintry country, free to laugh and talk with him Why, it wasn't fair; she, too, was young, she, too, could be decorative, given an opportunity. "That is very nice, Mildred, the best map so far; and now it's time for recess."

"If there isn't my Mr. Dick," cried the little girl, throwing down her paper, and hastily pushing open the nearest window. "Oh, Mr. Dick, its my recess, please wait for me, I can be ready in a moment."

"All right," responded that gentleman cordially, tossing away his cigar as he spoke, "hurry up, I promise to stand right here until you come, and I constitute myself, through the whole of recess, your humble knight."

From her desk the girl watched the merry pair disappear down the hill, and suddenly exercises and neatly drawn maps were utterly hateful, and lessons were a penance too bitter to be endured.

It was two days before Christmas that Mildred appeared one afternoon bringing with her her younger sister Helena, aged five, a smiling little person who ever keenly enjoyed her rare visits to the school-room.

"She wants to write a long letter to Santa Claus, Miss Tilton, and nurse is busy, so mother said you'd help her. It seems funny now, that I used to do

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was'nt "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

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such things Every year I wrote letters to him."

"Of course I'll help you, darling" said the young governess gently, "but I have a notion that Santa Claus would like you to write a long letter, all yourself, and he can read it, no matter how funny the words are spelled; that's one of the nice things about Santa Claus."

"Oh, yes," sighed Helena ecstatically, "yes, I guess he likes me, Santa Claus does, for I've been awful good for 'most a week, and I do need so many things. Oh, and I'd like a pen, if you please."

"This lovely sharp-pointed pencil is the very thing," broke in Miss Tilton enthusiastically: "see, it's so easy to write with."

"All right," accepting the proffered pencil, "I'd better begin, it seems so hard for me to print. I guess I can't ever write."

"Just for fun, even if we are big, dearest Miss Jane," suggested Mildred, "let us, you and me, write Santa Claus letters too, just for fun, of course. I want things, and can't you think up something you want!"

"I might," she answered, trying to keep the bitterness out of her voice, and then she seized a pencil, laughing a little recklessly. "We will all write. Once Santa Claus liked me, too, Helena; perhaps it's because I stopped writing letters to him that he has appeared to neglect me of late."

"Keep on writing," mumbled the smallest member of the party. A letter was a serious matter to her, her cheeks had grown very pink and she sighed audibly while the paper creaked under the pressure of the pencil, and thus encouraged Miss Jane, after many delays commenced her letter to Santa Claus.

"Santa dear—" she began,

"Please forgive me for forgetting to write to you, but I've been grown up quite some time, and I felt that your big loving heart had room for children only, but dear Santa Claus, I now ask you for a gift this Christmas, and but one. It isn't a doll, and it isn't a set of books, it isn't a sled, it isn't even a set of furs, it's just a man, a big splendid, kind man, and his name is Robert Ormsby Savery. I write it out in full, lest there should be some mistake, for you might give me another man, and I do not want anybody else, not anybody. I knew him long ago, Santa Claus, perhaps I'd better tell you, before ever I was a sober governess, when my brother John and I were at home in dear old Northhampton. The aforesaid Richard is large and would take up entirely too much room in your sleigh, might even tax the reindeer, but as he's right here in this house, you see it would be no trouble at all to leave him by the school-room fireplace, where I could find him. I would be very good to him, Santa Claus.

Thanking you in advance,
Your affectionate little friend,
Jane Beresford Tilton."

"I'm all done," exclaimed Helena, holding out one cramped little hand, in which was tightly clasped a rather creased sheet of paper; "it isn't very nice looking, but as you say, Santy can read 'most anything. Last Christmas I used to put just marks down, and he brought what I wanted Christmas morning, Santy did."

"Yes," added Mildred, "and my letter is finished, too. Do you know, Miss Tilton, I felt almost awkward writing to him, I hadn't done it in so long, and," in a whisper, "almost as if he were a real person, as Helena thinks he is."

"I also am through," said Mildred's governess. She looked half ashamed as she folded her neatly written communication, but she was still smiling.

"Miss Tilton. Miss Tilton," called Bridget, the nurse, excitedly at the door, "oh, Miss Tilton, 'tis Mrs. Worthington wants you in her sitting-room, and she's in a hurry."

"All right," was the answer, hastily dropping her letter, "I'll come this minute, Bridget," and she disappeared down the long hall, leaving the two little sisters alone in the school-room.

"Hello, you two." said a big cheerful voice, and they turned to see Dick Savery standing behind them. "May I come in? Young ladies may a mere man enter this abode of learning?"

"It's just a school-room," replied Helena, "not a bode at all,—can he stay, Mildred?"

"Of course, he may," graciously, "I'm afraid," with a very good copy of her mother's society manner, "you find us in disorder, for, you see, Mr. Dick, we've all been writing to Santa Claus."

"Well, if I hadn't entirely forgotten mine," said the caller, "and now I'm quite out of the spirit of the thing."

"I do wish," began Helena, slipping a soft little hand into his, "that you'd read my letter, and see if you think I've asked for too much. Bridget says that he doesn't like greedy children. There are the letters on the desk, and mine's the biggest one, I guess."

"I don't know that I am a very good judge," said that gentleman, humbly opening a folded paper, and glancing through it hastily. "Why!" he ejaculated, whistled softly, "what the—" looked down at the two unconscious children, and then shamelessly, read carefully and quite to the end, Jane's frank little letter to Santa Claus. His face changed, softened, grew pitiful and then very tender. He quickly picked up the other letters, read them and casually remarked that he thought the old saint would look on all the petitions with favor, and that he considered the requests modest, felt sure that any man would, especially such an understanding one as Santa Claus. Then he carefully laid the holiday mail upon the desk again, and was deep in a discussion with Mildred when a light step sounded in the hall.

"It's just Mr. Dick, Miss Tilton; he came to call," explained Mildred. "Mr. Dick, she's my darling governess, and her first name is Jane. I've told you lots about her." It was a very flushed governess who crossed the room, and whose wide grey eyes met Dick Savery's.

"We are very glad of visitors, sometimes, Mr. Savery," she said nervously, and he saw her glance, with a look of relief, at the desk where lay the Christmas letters evidently undisturbed.

"Surely, this is John Tilton's little sister, Jane!" exclaimed Dick Savery, holding out an eager hand. "You are very like him, and how glad I am to see you. Yes"—noting her black dress—"yes, I know, and, I miss him yet—I always shall miss him, the best friend a man ever had. Oh, my little friend, now that we've met again, now that I've seen you, why—" impetuously, "you won't lose sight of me; I shall tell Mrs. Worthington all about you," musingly, "about John Tilton's little sister. We must talk over the old days—and"—the warning note of a waiting automobile sounded—"the days yet to be."

And, somewhere in his palace of ice, I wonder if a sympathetic Santa Claus didn't chuckle as he made out his lists and saw the extremely sizable Christmas gift that was surely destined for his affectionate little friend, Jane Beresford Tilton.—Boston Cooking-School Magazine.

Song Birds.

(Continued from page 2179.)

choose the window-shelf, and the snowflakes prefer the ground where I have scattered pine cones in a place where they might naturally have fallen.

The chickadee with his black head and throat, looking like a miniature copy of your Canadian Jay, white tie and gray back, is the darling among our winter birds, in fact in some places, if we except the junco, he is our only winter bird that is seen. Cheerful and brisk he flits about the trees, and, if very hungry, will become sufficiently tame to take nut meats from your hand, all the while perking his head on one side, and telling his name over and over again—chickadee-dee-dee. "In his enjoyment of the suet fastened with wire to the tree bark he is only second to the nuthatches. The white-breasted and the Canada or red-breasted nuthatch, are both trim, neat birds," the former having a shining black crown, gray-black and white underparts, the latter as its name indicates, with rusty underparts. You cannot mistake these birds, for they walk up and about the tree-trunks as easily as if they had four feet instead of two, and yet they never make use of the tail as a prop, as do the two woodpeckers, the little black and white downy and his bigger brother hairy, the best known of the two, that does such valuable work in both forests and orchards.

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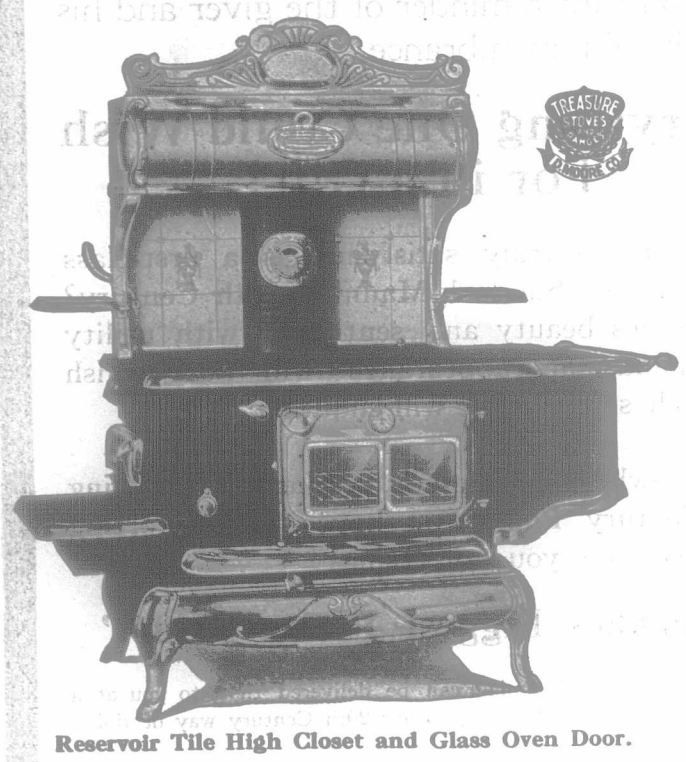

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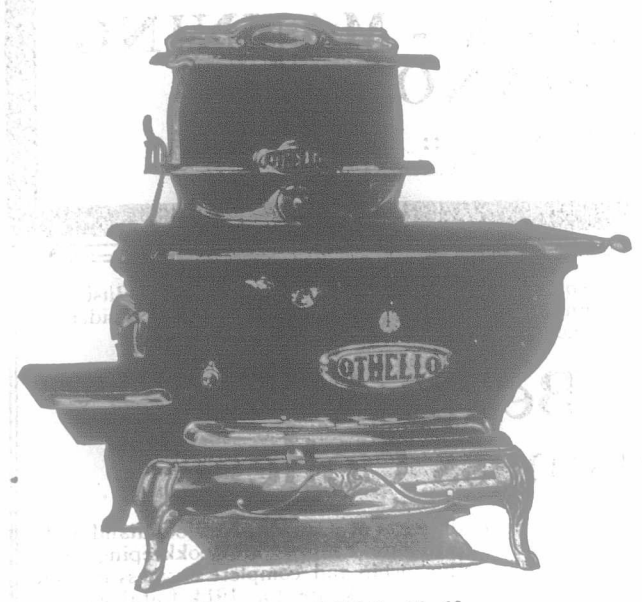
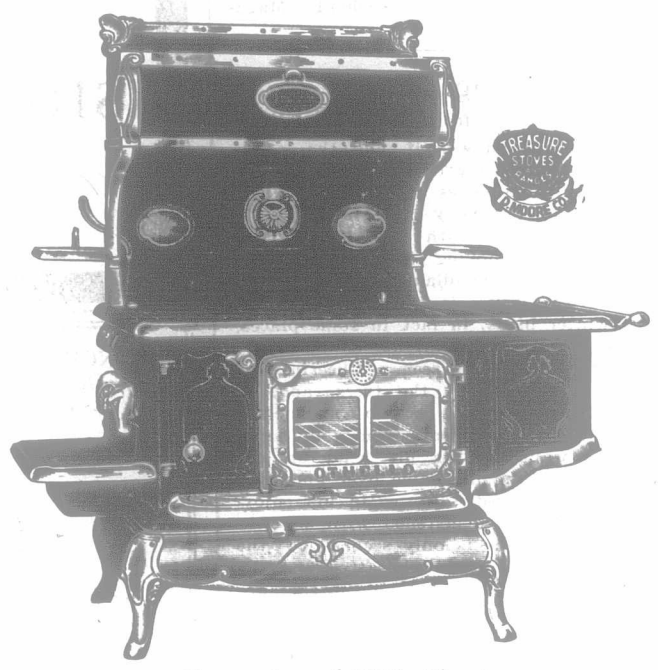


Square and High Shelf.



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TREE-TRUNK BIRDS.

There is an idea prevalent among some people that the birds who feed about tree-trunks, especially the woodpeckers in some way feed upon the bark itself or otherwise hurt the trees. With the exception of the yellow-bellied sapsucker, that gorgeous wanderer, dressed in black and white, head, throat and crown, who sometimes injures orchards in spring when the sap is rising, these tree-walking birds do only good, for when they are seen tapping on a tree, they are sounding for the hollow place where an insect lies concealed, and, remember this, they never attack sound wood.

The name of the nuthatch comes from the habit that the birds have, when they find a but too hard to crack with a thrust of the bill, of placing it in the crotch of a tree and striking, or hatching, using the bill like a little hatchet.

These tree-trunk birds may be kept about the farm during autumn and well into the winter by a liberal use of suet, but it is more difficult to attract the crossbills, unless there are pine trees about that act as a lure. These crossbills, plumed in dull Indian red, are true children of the Canadian coniferous woods. Here they may be seen flitting about or wandering in bands like so many small parrots. Their bills passing, not meeting at the tip, are seemingly constructed to aid them in twisting the scales from the cones that they may feed on the seeds. If cones are plenty one may hear them, of a still morning, ripping off the scales with a sound not unlike the drip of thawing snow upon dry leaves.

THE SNOW BIRDS.

Sometimes in late winter when a fall of snow is followed by a wind storm, I look from my window on the long stretch of white ruffled into little waves and wonder how some soft brown leaves come to be blended with the snow. Surely they are not moving at random like leaves. No, they are birds, your familiar Canadian snowflakes or snow buntings that may have been reared in a nest any where to the line of perpetual snow; in Alaska, Unalaska, Keewatin, Alberta, anywhere so long as it is cool enough in early summer. In summer the snowflake's plumage is black and white and in winter brown and white, while it is the only one of the American sparrow family that has much white on either body or wings. It feeds upon the ground or in the snow stubble, doing its work of eating weed seeds as bravely above the snow as if the fields were green.

With these snowflakes I always associate another gray and white, and two striped brown birds. The slate-colored junco, with his white vest and two beautiful sparrows, the white-throat and the white-crowned. These three birds do not nest with us us the middle Atlantic States, but they visit us at intervals through the winter and stop on the spring upward journey when their throats are beginning to swell with song. If for no other reason we should all be good friends, for does not the white-throat, when feeding on my house-shelf, pause to say, "I'm from Canada-Canada-Canada?" and I say to him, "I'm glad that you are, take my love back with you and tell the farmer and his wife to put some food out for the birds in winter, and also to be careful that they do not raise more kittens than they can care for on the farm, wild, hungry kittens who will prey on the poor little brother of the air."

WATER AND SHORE BIRDS.

Other birds we have in common that breed in both countries, birds of varied size and habits. The great herring gull flies over your lakes and sea beaches as freely as it does here and acts as a scavenger, as well as being a thing of beauty as with wide-spread wings it is outlined against the sky. We no longer allow this bird to be killed for its soft breast plumes, and we are training our children to look at such a use with abhorrence. Then, too, there are some of the little shore birds that we are trying to have protected; the least, spotted and semipalmated sandpipers being among these. These are so tiny that their little bodies are too pitiful for food, even if they are not blown to atoms by the shot that kills them, while they are really valuable as things of beauty that make pictures of every scene in which they play a part. These

sandpipers breed far up to the land of perpetual snows and winter in the heart of South America. In addition to the strain and risks of travel, to the peril of electric wires, high buildings and the blinding light-houses, do not add your gun, Mr. Farmer: spare the little sandpipers and teach your boys to do the same, they are so small, so wonderfully beautiful.

TWO SWEET SINGERS.

In thinking of the birds, if you are comparing the Old Country songsters with those of the new to the disadvantage of the latter, pause a moment longer and let me ask you to make friends, intimate friends, with two American birds before you settle the question. These two are the song sparrow and the wood thrush.

The song sparrow is the most loved song bird of North America. It breeds from Great Slave Lake to the Gulf of Mexico, and it wears a dozen different shades of brown, according to the moisture or dryness of its home, deeper color and large size belonging to the birds of cool, moist regions, but wherever it is found up floats its song, as Dr. Vandyke words it:

"Sweet, sweet, sweet, and very merry cheer."

All that the song sparrow asks is a bit of shelter, a few seeds, and not to be too far from water. Difficult as it is to name many of the sparrows, you can always tell this darling bird by the little black smudge in the middle of its breast, as if a sooty finger had touched it, and also by its low alarm note of 'Dick-dick-dick." To hear a song sparrow sing from the alders over the brook of a March morning, is to feel at home, no matter where you were born, and that is a feeling that is priceless.

As to the wood thrush, when it sings at the close of day no other thrush, to my mind, can excel it, though some think that the hermit thrush of our northern woods has a rarer quality. But at least we may claim for three American birds as a trio unrivaled thrush music. Of the three the wood thrush is the largest, with spotted brown and white breast, and brown back, and is the reddest on the head; the hermit is the smallest of the three, and wears the brightest brown over the tail; while the veery or Wilson thrush is midway in size, has the breast flecked with arrow-shaped markings, and a back of even tawny brown color. It is of the veery that Doctor Vandyke, the lover of all that is beautiful both above and below the Canadian border, wrote:

"The laverock sings a bonnie lay above
the Scottish heather,
It sprinkles down from far away like
light and love together,
He drops the golden notes to greet his
brooding mate, his dearie,
I only know one song more sweet,
the wood notes of the veery."

ENCOURAGE THE BIRDS.

Dear farmer and his wife, while you wait for spring, put out a Christmas feast for such of the winter birds as remain with you. Some things to suit each taste, bacon and suet for Whiskey Jack, the Canadian jay, and all the insect-eating, tree-trunk birds, a measure of mill sweepings or waste from the hayloft for the seed eaters, and stack up a teepee of pine or spruce branches in a sheltered corner where they may huddle against the wind, and, moreover, when you gather with your friends say a good word to them for the birds that help you keep down insect enemies as well as cheer your heart, and try in due season to win protection from the state for them.

Write to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, London, England, and ask them how to begin, or if it is nearer home, write to me and I will tell you how and where you may obtain pictures stories of birds and directions how to begin the work.

And now a merry Christmas, and when you put the yule log on the fire for present cheer and in memory of the past, remember the birds that nestled in its branches, worked to help it grow, and it maybe hoarded their nestlings in its very heart as it grew old and its day was over, except to give back its long-stored sunshine for your cheer.

[The pictures used to illustrate this article are published by permission of the National Association Audubon Societies, U. S. A.]

TheBeaverCircle

(Continued from page 2182.)

Christmas Gifts that Little Girls Can Make.

(Sent to the Beaver Circle by "Aunt Martha.")

Here are some ideas for Christmas gifts that quite little girls can make, although quite suitable for the older ones also.

1. Get a piece of spotted muslin and cut it into pieces the right size and shape for pin-cushions, one of which may be square, one oblong, one long and narrow for a "roll." Now work "daisy" petals with white, mercerized cotton, around each spot, or every other spot if the spots are close together, and fill in the centers with yellow-silk floss. Make your cushions, stuffing them well with sawdust (perhaps bran would do), then cover them with white cotton or yellow satine, tack the worked covers over, and put a little frill of lace all round to cover the seam. If you like, you may use yellow floss instead of white for the daisy petals, and brown for the center, and then you will have "brown-eyed Susans" instead of daisies. If you make them, the under covering of the cushion will, of course, have to be white. Be sure to finish off each daisy as you make it, and do not carry the thread on from one to another. If you do, the threads will show through and spoil your work.

2. Very nice and useful wash-cloths may be made of six thicknesses of white mosquito-netting, bound all around with some white tape, and with a loop at one corner to hang the cloth up by. Even a little girl who is not used to sewing at all can make these easily. She may be very sure that mother or sister or auntie will be very much pleased to find one in her stocking on Christmas morning.

3. Soak some whole allspice and string them on stout thread, putting little steel or gold beads between. When you have enough on the string, you will find that you have made a very pretty "string of beads" for your little sister or little friend.

4. A doll for baby.—Make it of white cotton stuffed with wool, getting mother to show you how, then put on it a bright skirt, cape and hood. You may sew on beads for eyes, and make the mouth with red ink.

A Christmas Game; Santa's Animals.

A blindfolded child wearing a Santa Claus mask stands in the center of a circle of children. Laying his hand on one of the children, he says, "What beastie is this in Santa Claus' pasture?" The child answers, "A pony. Don't give me away." "Wait till Christmas Eve and see," answers Santa, and passes to the next, asking the same question. Each gives the same answer, choosing the name of any animal he wishes to represent. When all are named, Santa says, "Go and get fat!" Then they break the circle and scamper out of his reach, but not out of the room.

Then Santa says, "'Tis Christmas Eve, and I must go to fill the stockings in a row. Come, pony!" The child whinnies softly, and Santa must locate him by the sound, and catch him. Santa repeats his lines and calls some other animal, which must make its own peculiar noise until caught. This makes great fun.

The Bird's Christmas Dinner.

In some parts of Norway and Sweden the birds are always given a Christmas dinner. The children get sheaves of oats and tie them tightly to strong sticks, then fasten them up in safe places where the birds can feed in safety from cats. Don't you think, Beavers, that it would be nice for you to do this for the birds this year? Just think what a jolly Christmas the birds would have if on the gate-post of every farm all over the land a sheaf of oats were set up. A good

The very thing!

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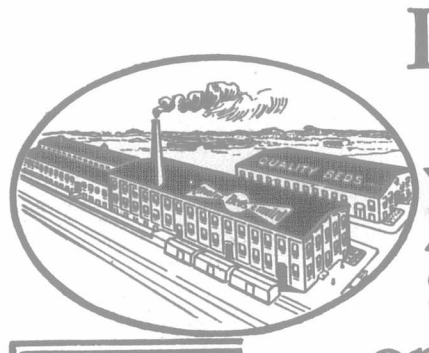

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Robert I. Warner, M.D., D.D. :: St. Thomas, Ontario

plan, too, is to hang scraps of old suet and little board hammocks filled with grain and crumbs in trees near the window, where you can watch the dear little birds at their happy Christmas dinner.

When the Horse Talked.

By Nellie M. Coye.

It was midnight in the stable;
Safe and warm the horses slept;
When from stall to stall on tiptoe
Good old Santa softly crept.
Christmas bells were gaily pealing
On the cold and frosty air;
And expectancy seemed written
Over nature everywhere.

"Not a horse awake to greet me!"
Santa chuckled with a grin;
"I'll have time to put a present
Into every empty bin."
Then he hastened on his errand,
Till his pack was limp and lean,
And a gentle neigh reminded
He must hasten from the scene.

As his reindeer bore him swiftly
On his journey through the town,
In that erstwhile silent stable,
Rose a noise that naught could drown.
Every horse from sleep awakened,
Fell to talking as you do,
When you find within your stockings
Gifts that Santa's left for you.

"Apples, and some lumps of sugar
I have got," old Billy said.
"So have I," brown Molly answered,
Bending low her dainty head.
"I," and "I," and "I," the others
Chimed in all along the line,
As they tasted and enjoyed them,
Each asserting they were fine.

For 'tis said, in some far country,
When the midnight church bells chime,
There is talking by the horses
In their stalls at Christmas-time.
And I think that other horses
Would respond with neighings glib,
Could they find such Christmas presents
In a corner of their crib.

Garden Competition.

THE PRIZEWINNERS.

There was a very general tale of woe when it came time to send in the "garden letters" and photos. "Big, ugly cows," had eaten up some gardens. naughty chickens had scratched out others, while the hot, dry weather, had played havoc with yet others. There wasn't one little word, though, about any little Beavers who had forgotten their gardens and let them go to weeds and ruination, nor yet about any who had become lazy, and had given up long before the fall came.

A number of sturdy little gardeners were, however, to the fore, with letters and photos all ready when the time came. Some of the letters, we must say, were splendidly written, and some of the photos were very good indeed.

We gave marks for photo, selection of varieties, preparation of the soil, method of cultivation, observation, neatness in writing, interest of composition, etc., and on adding up the whole, found that two of the totals were equal.

Howard Jamieson, 84 marks out of 100.

Dorothy Newton, 84 marks.

What to do, now, we didn't know, but the very "head man" of the firm said, "Why, give each of them first prize," and so that was arranged.

Here is the prize list:

First prize, $5.00, Dorothy Newton, Plaisance, Que.

First prize, $5.00, Howard Jamieson, Camborne, Ont.

Second prize, $4.00, Hazel Leggett, Rainham, Ont.

Third prize, $3.00, Arthur Payne, Dunnville, Ont.

Fourth prize, $2.00, Oscar Oxley, Canfield, Ont.

There was an Honor Roll, too, and prizes (books) will be given, after publication, for all letters worthy of being printed.

Honor Roll.—Ruby Breadner, Hazel Yealland, Elizabeth Hughes, Mabel Gunning, Margaret Sorley, Lorne Tucker.

—You see, the girls were the "best men" after all, so far as numbers were

concerned. Now, boys, what was the matter ?

The prize letters will be published first, just as soon as possible, the Honor ones later. Let us congratulate all who won prizes, and wish them even better gardens next year.

Browsings Among the Books.

(Continued from page 2181.)

employers (quite in the way one has heard of gardeners doing), and nothing will induce him to cut me any evergreens, which he says he cannot spare. The result is that poor Horace and Mr. Starling have to go out with lanterns after Peddar has left the garden, and cut what they can, and convey it to the church by stealth. I think we shall manage fairly well, but thought you had better know in case the result is not equal to your anticipation.

—Yours sincerely,
GRACE VANSITTART.

X.

Mr. Lulham, organist, to the Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter :—

Dear Sir.—I shall be glad to have a line from you authorizing me to insist upon the removal of a large screen of evergreens which Mrs. Clibborn and her daughters have erected by the organ. There seems to be an idea that the organ is unsightly, although we have had no complaints hitherto, and the effect of this barrier will be to interfere very seriously with the choral part of the service. Mr. Starling sympathizes with me, but has not taken any steps.—Believe me, yours faithfully,
WALTER LULHAM.

XI.

The Rev. Lawrence Lidbetter to Mrs. Lidbetter :—

My Dearest Harriet,—I am having, as I expected, an awful time with the decorations, and I send you a batch of letters and leave the situation to you. Miss Pitt had better keep the Soper window. Give the Lockie girl one of the autograph copies of my "Narrow Path," with a reference underneath my name to the chapter on self-sacrifice, and tell her how sorry I am that there has been a misunderstanding. Mrs. Hobbs must have an extra half-a-crown, and the flouring must be discreetly discouraged—on the ground of waste of food material. Assure Lulham that there shall be no barrier, and then tell Mrs. Clibbon that the organist has been given a pledge that nothing should intervene between his music and the congregation. I am dining with the Lawsons to-night, and we go afterwards to His Majesty's, I think,—Your devoted,

L.

Christmas Gifts.

Ida Whipple Benham.

"What did you get for Christmas ?"
"Oh, nothing much," he said.
"Nothing but a picture-book,
And a pair of skates and a sled,

"And a new fur cap, and a muffler,
And a train of cars, and a ball,
And a top, and a game, and an engine,
And some candy, that was all."

"What did you get for Christmas ?"
"Oh, lots of things !" said he ;
"We had a duck for dinner,
And we had a Christmas tree.

"And we made some pop-corn candy,
Enough for every one,
And we lit a candle on the tree—
Oh, we had lots of fun.

"And Mabel got a dolly,
And Ralph a rubber ball,
And the baby got a cradle-quilt,
And I just enjoyed them all.

"And then we sang together—
Yes, even our baby sings—
And father and mother they joined in—
Oh, we had lots of things."

—Youth's Companion.

We advise our readers to investigate the Baldwin House Dress advertised on page 2188. It makes a practical Christmas gift that will be appreciated by all women folks.

The People of the Whirlpool.

[Serial rights secured from The Macmillan Publishing Co., Toronto and New York.]

Chapter VIII. continued.

No, they were not at Martha's, and she came hurrying back with me, a very clucking hen of alarm. Timothy Saunders, who had by that time brought round the horses in the stanhope, ventured the opinion that they might be below, paddling in the duck pond, as all the village children gathered there at the first warm weather, "jest fer all the world like gnats the sun's drawd oot."

They were not there ! Father had disappeared to make some preparations for the drive, and so I asked Timothy to drive with me along the highway toward the village. I did not feel exactly worried, but then one never knows.

We had gone half a mile perhaps, vainly questioning every one, when I spied two small figures coming across a field from the east, where the ground fell lower and lower for a mile or so until it reached salt water.

"There be the lads !" shouted Timothy Saunders, as if I had been a hundred yards away, and deaf at that ; but the noise meant joy, so it was welcome. "My, but they're fagged and tattered well to boot !" And so they were ; but they struggled along, hand in hand, waving cheerfully when they caught sight of me, and finally crept through the pasture bars by which I was waiting, and enveloped me with faint, weary hugs. Then I noticed that they wore no hats, their fresh suits were grimy with a gray dust like cement, the knees of their stockings and underwear were worn completely through to red, scratched skin, and the tips entirely scraped from their shoes.

I gathered them into the gig, and sought the explanation as we drove homeward, Timothy hurried by the vision of tearful Martha, whom he had seen with the tail of his eye dodge into the kitchen, her apron over her head, as he turned out the gate.

"We've been playing we was moles," said Ian, in answer to the first question as to where they had been. "Yesterday we tried to do it wif our own noses, but we couldn't, 'cause it hurt, and we wanted to go ever so far."

"So we went down to where those big round stone pipes are in the long hole," said Richard, picking up the story as Ian paused. (Workmen had been laying large cement sewer pipes from the foot of the Bluffs, a third of a mile toward the marshes, but were not working that day, owing to lack of material.) "They made nice mole holes, so I crawled right in, and for a little it was bully fun."

"Oh Richard, Richard, what made you ?" I cried, holding him so tight that he squirmed away. "Suppose the other end had been closed, and you had smothered in there, and mother had never found you ?" for the ghastly possibility made my knees quake.

"Oh no, mother," he pleaded, taking my face between his grimy hands and looking straight in my eyes, "it wasn't a dark hole. I could see it light out 'way at the other end, and it didn't look so vely far as it was to crawl it. And after a little I'd have liked to back out, only—only, well, you see, I couldn't."

"Why not ?" I asked, and, as he did not answer, I again saw a vision of two little forms wedged in the pipes.

"That why was 'cause I was in behind, and I wouldn't back, and so Dick couldn't," said Ian, "You see, Barbara, I really, truly had to be a mole and get very far away, not to stay, only just for fun, you know," he added, as he saw signs of tears in his brother's eyes, and began to feel the smarting in his own bruised knees.

One blessed thing about Ian, even though he is sometimes passionate and stubborn, and will probably have lots of trouble with himself by and by, there isn't a drop of sneaky cur blood in him, which is the only trait that need make a mother tremble.

What should I do, punish, or act as I longed to, coddle the boys and comfort the poor knees ? True, I had not forbidden them to crawl through the sewer

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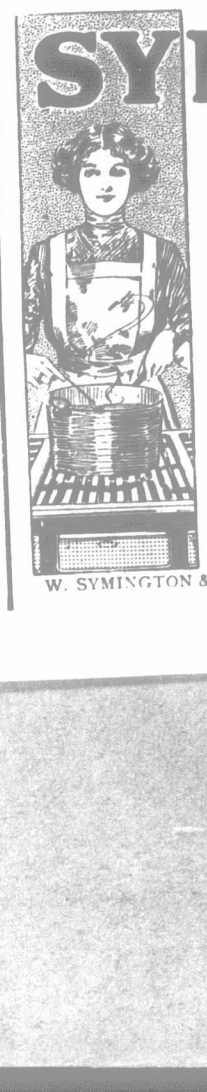

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Suspenders

pipes, because the idea of their doing it had never occurred to me, so they could not be said to have exactly disobeyed; on the other hand, there was an unwritten law that they must not go off the place without my permission, and the torn stockings furnished a hint.

"Mother is going away for all day with grandfather," I said slowly, as I examined their knees. "Even though I never told you not to do it, if you had stopped to think, you would have known it was wrong to crawl through the pipes."

"But, Barbara," argued Ian, as we reached the porch, "it wasn't us that crawled, it was moles, and they just digs right ahead and turns up the ground and flowers and everything, and never thinks things, do they, grandpop?"

"Martha will take you in," I said, steadying my voice with difficulty, "and bathe your knees and let you rest a while before she dresses you again. Martha, please put away those stockings for me to mend when I return; I cannot ask Effie to darn such holes for two little moles; she is only engaged to sew for boys."

"But, mother, you don't like to sew stockings; it makes you tight in your chest. I heard you tell father so," objected Richard, while Ian's face quivered and reddened, and he pounded his fists together, saying to himself, "Barbara shall not sit in the house and mend mole's stockings. I won't let her," showing that they were both touched in a tender spot.

Father only laughed when they went in, and said: "I'm glad you didn't do anything more than that to the little chaps, daughter; it's only a bit of boy life and impulse working in them, after all; their natural way of cooling the 'sweating of the corn.'" Then we drove away through the lanes draped with birch tassels and willow wands, while bloodroot and marshmarigold kept pace in the runnels, and I heard the twitter of the first barn-swallow of the year.

As we drove along we talked or were silent without apology and according to mood; and as father outlined his route to me, I resolved that I would call upon Horace Bradford's mother, for our way lay in that direction.

Many things filled father's mind aside from the beauty of the perfect April day, that held even the proper suggestion of hidden showers behind the curtain of hazy sunshine. The sweating of the human corn that came under father's eye was not always to be cured by air and sun, or rather, those who turned uneasily would not accept the cure.

The germ of unrest is busy in the village this spring. Not that it is wholly new, for unrest is wherever people congregate. But this year the key is altered somewhat. The sight of careless ease, life without labor, and a constant change of pleasures, that obtain in the Bluff Colony, is working harm. True, the people can always read of this life in book and paper, but to come in direct contact is another thing. Father said the other day that he wished that conservative country places that had lived respected and respectable lives for years could have the power to socially quarantine all newcomers before they were allowed to purchase land and set a pace that lured the young cityward at any cost. I, too, realize that the striving in certain quarters is no longer for home and love and happy times, but for change, and that this infection of social unrest is quickly spreading downward from the Bluffs, touching the surface of our little community, if not yet troubling its depths.

The leading merchant's daughter, Cora Blackburn, fresh from a college course that was a strain upon the family means, finds that she has built a wall four years wide between herself and her family; henceforth life here is a vacuum,—she is misunderstood, and is advertising for an opportunity to go to New York and the independence of a dreary back third or fourth story hall bedroom. But, as she said the other day, putting on what Evan calls her "capability-for-better-things" air, "One's scope is so limited here, and one never can tell whom one may meet in New York," which is, of course, perfectly true.

It was only last night that father returned from the hospital, distressed and perplexed, and called me into the office.

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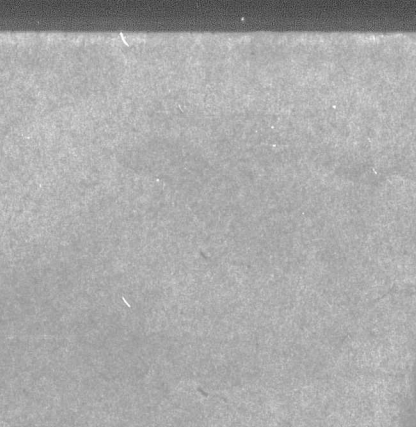

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A young woman of twenty-two, that I know very well, of a plain middle-class family over in town, had, it seems, sent her name for admission to the training-school for nurses. Father, in his friendly way, stopped at the house on his way home to talk with her about the matter, and found from a little sister, who was washing dishes, that the mother of the family was ill and being cared for by a neighbor. Presently, down tripped the candidate for nursing, well dressed, well shod, and with pink, polished finger nails.

Father, wondering why she did not care for her mother, asked his usual questions: "What leads you to wish to take up nursing? Are you interested in medicine, and fond of caring for the sick? For you should be, to enter such an exacting life." She seemed to misunderstand him altogether and take his inquiry for prying. She colored, bit her lip, then lost her head and blurted out: "Interested in the sick! Of course not. Who could be, for they are always so aggravating. I don't mean to stay so very long at it, but it's a good chance to go into some swell family, and maybe marry and get into society."

Poor father was fairly in a rage at the girl's idea of what he deems a sacred calling, and it was not until Richard had kissed him from the end of his nose up over his short thick gray hair, and down again to the tickle place in his neck, that he calmed down. Unless my instinct fails me, he will have his social experience considerably widened during the coming season, even if his trustful nature is not strengthened.

Father had made three calls, and we had eaten our luncheon by the wayside, unhooking the horses, and baiting them by a low bridge rail that sloped into the bushes, where they could eat and drink at leisure, before we reached Pine Ridge. Once there, he dropped me at the Bradford farm, while he drove westward, along the Ridge, to a consultation with the local doctor over a complicated broken leg that would not knit.

As I closed the neat white picket gate behind me, and walked slowly toward the porch, a blaze of yellow on the south side of the red brick house drew my attention. It was the Forsythia, the great bush of "yellow bells," of which Horace Bradford had spoken as blooming in advance of any in the neighborhood, and for a moment I felt as if I were walking into the pages of a storybook.

I wielded the heavy brass knocker on the hall-door, with diamond-paned glass top, and paused to look off to where the flower and fruit garden sloped south and west. Presently, as no one answered the knock, I peered through the glass, into an open square, that was evidently both hall and sitting-room. In one corner was a chimney place, in which a log burned lazily, opposite a broad, low window, its shelves filled with flower pots, near which, in a sharp-backed chair, an old lady sat sewing. She wore a simple black gown, with a small shawl thrown across her shoulders, and her hair, clear steel color and white, was held in a loose knot by an old-fashioned shell comb. In spite of the droop and lines of age (for Horace Bradford's mother must have been quite seventy), the nose had a fine, strong Roman curve, and the brow a thoughtful width.

What was she thinking of as she sat there alone, this bright April afternoon, shaping a garment, with a smile hovering about her lips? Her son's promotion and bright prospects, perhaps.

I looked across at the old mahogany chest of drawers behind her, to see if I could recognize any of the framed photographs that stood there. One, evidently copied from a daguerrotype, was of a curly-haired girl, about fourteen, probably the daughter who died years ago, and another, close at her elbow, was of a lanky boy of eight or ten, wearing a broad straw hat, and grasping a fishing pole, probably Horace, as a child, but there was nowhere to be seen the photograph of him in cap, gown, and hood that stood on Miss Lavinia's chimney shelf.

Then as Mrs. Bradford folded her hands over her work, and gazed through the plants and window, at some far-away thought, I felt like a detective, spying upon her, and hastily knocked again.

This time she heard at once, and coming quickly to the door, admitted me, with a cordial smile and a hearty grasp of the hand that reminded me of her son.

"You are Mrs. Evan, the Doctor's daughter. I know your father well, though I have never met you face to face since you were a little girl."

Then the conversation drifted easily along to Miss Lavinia, and my meeting with Horace, his professorship, the prospect of his being at home all summer, and to the different changes in the community, especially that wrought by the colony at the Bluffs, which were really the halfway mark between Oaklands and Pine Ridge.

Mrs. Bradford saw the purely commercial and cheerful side of the matter; as yet, few of the new places were well equipped with gardens,—it has opened a good market for the farmers on the Ridge, and they were no longer obliged to take their eggs, fruit, poultry, and butter into town.

In spite of a certain reticence, she was eager to know the names of all the newcomers; but when I mentioned Mrs. Latham, saying that she was the mother of Sylvia, one of her son's pupils, and described the beauty of their place, I thought that she gave a little start, and that I heard her speak the initials S. L. under her breath; but when I looked up, I could detect nothing but a slight quiver of the eyelids.

Then we went into the garden, arm in arm, for Mrs. Bradford's footing seemed insecure upon the cobbled walk, and she turned to me at once as naturally as if I were a neighbor's daughter. Together we grew enthusiastic over the tufts of white violets, early hyacinths, and narcissi, or equally so over the mere buds of things. For it is the rotary promise that is the inspiration of a garden; it is this that lures us on from year to year, and softens the sharp punctuation of birthdays.

Was there anything in the garden that I had not? She would be so pleased to exchange plants with me and had I any of the new cactus dahlias, and so on, until we reached the walk's end, and turned about under a veteran cherry tree that showered us with its almond-scented petals.

Then Mrs. Bradford relaxed completely, and pulling down a branch, buried her face in the blossoms, drawing long breaths.

"I've kept away from the garden all day," she said, "because I had some sewing to finish, so those unfortunate Hornblower children might begin the spring term at school to-morrow; and when I once smell the cherry flowers, my very bones ache to be outdoors, and I'm not good for a thing but to potter about the garden from now on, until the strawberries show red, and everything settles down for summer. I've always been the same, since I was a little girl, and used to watch the cherry blossoms up through the top sash of the schoolhouse windows, when they had screened the lower part to keep us from idling, and it's lasted all through my married life. The Squire and I always went on a May picnic by ourselves, until the year he died, though the neighbors all reckoned us feeble-minded."

The "Sweating of the Corn," I almost said aloud.

"I've reasoned with myself every spring all through the between years, until now I've made up my mind it's something that's meant to be, and I'm going to give in to it. Sit down here under the trees, my dear, and Esther Nichols will bring us some tea and fresh cider cake. Yes, I see you look surprised to have afternoon tea offered on Pine Ridge, but I got the habit from the English grandmother that reared me, and I've always counted it a better hospitality than the customary home-made cordials and syrups that, between ourselves, make one stomach-sick. Yes, there comes Esther now; she always knows my wants. She and her husband are distant cousins of the Bradfords, and my helpers indoors and out, for I am too old to manage farm hands, especially now that they are mostly Slavs, and it makes Horace feel happier to have kinsfolk here than if I trusted to transient service."

So we sipped the well-made breakfast tea beneath the cherry blossoms as I told her about my boys and Miss Lavinia's expected visit. When father called for me I left reluctantly, feeling

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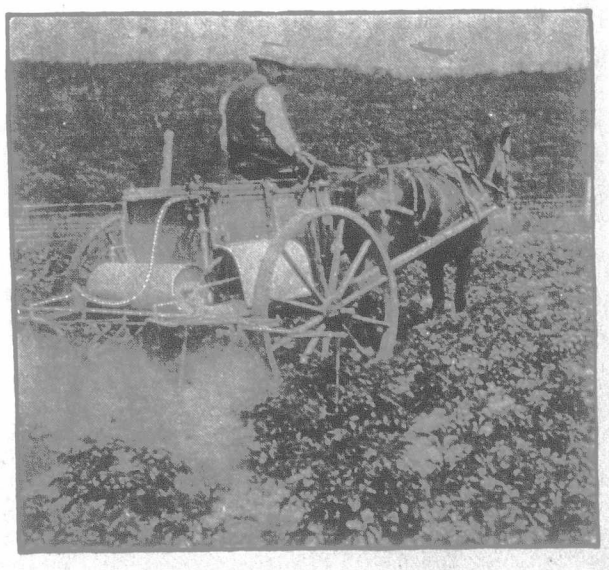

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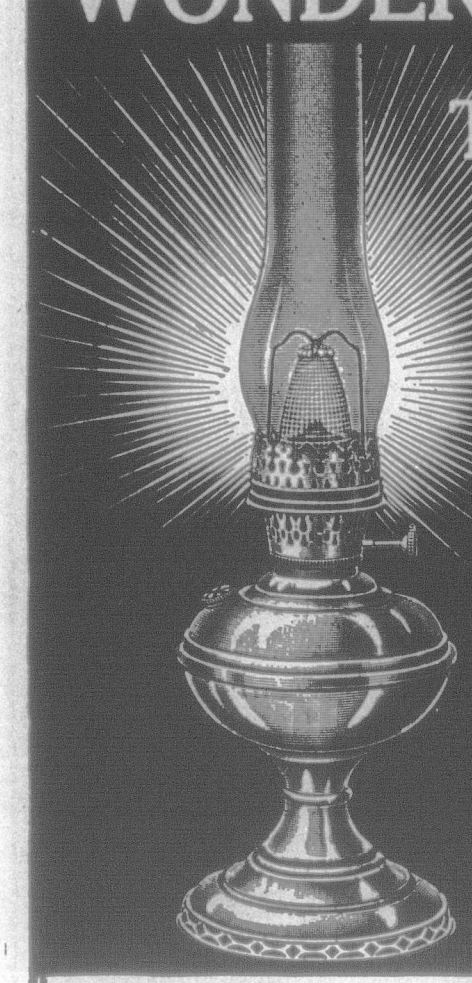

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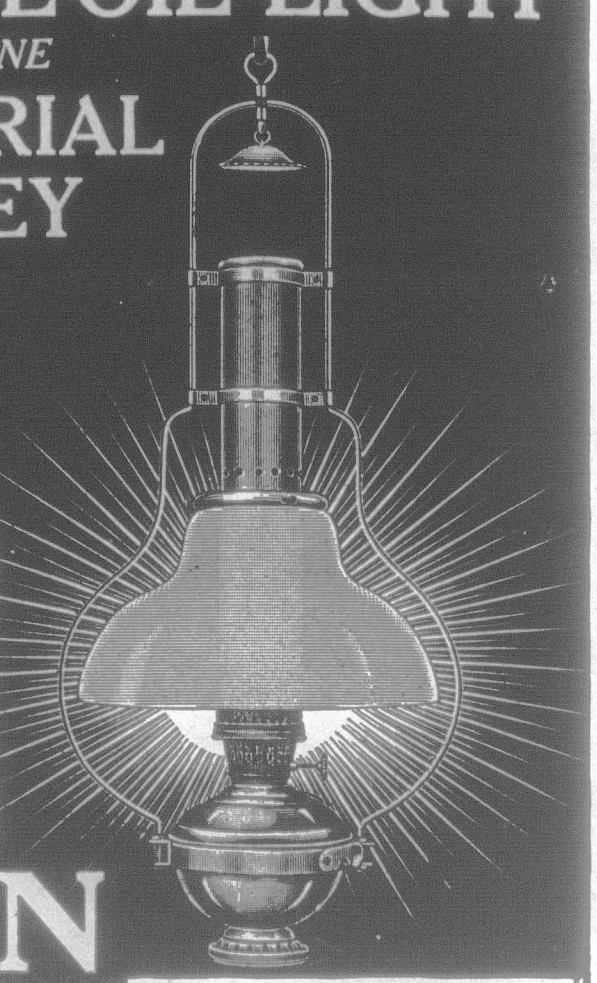

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The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.

Department 696 **Montreal, Que., and Winnipeg, Can.**

as if nobody needed be without a family, when one becomes necessary, for in addition to an aunt in Lavinia Dorman I had found a sort of spirit grandmother there in the remote and peaceful highlands,—a woman at once simple and restful, yet withal having no narrowness or crudity to cramp or jar.

It was nearly five o'clock when we turned into the highway west of the Bluffs. We had gone but a few rods when a great clanking of chains and jar of wheels sounded behind. As I stretched out to see what was coming, a horn sounded merrily.

"A coaching party," said father. "I will turn out of the road, for there is a treacherous pitch on the other side, and for me to let them topple into the ditch might be profitable, but hardly professional."

We had barely turned into low bushes when the stage came alongside. The horses dropped back to a walk, as they passed, for it was a good chance to view both equipage and occupants. To my surprise I saw that the coach was the Jenks-Smith's. I did not know they had returned from the trip abroad where they had been making their annual visit to repair the finances of their son-in-law.

Monty Bell was driving, with Mrs. Jenks-Smith at his side. The robust Lady of the Bluffs evidently having some difficulty in keeping her balance, was clutching the side bar desperately. She was dressed in bright-figured hues from top to toe, her filmy hat had lurched over one eye, and all together she looked like a Chinese lantern, or a balloon inflated for its rise but entangled in its moorings.

Jenks-Smith sat behind, with Mrs.

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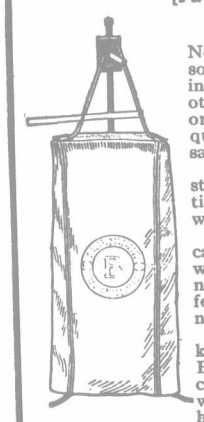

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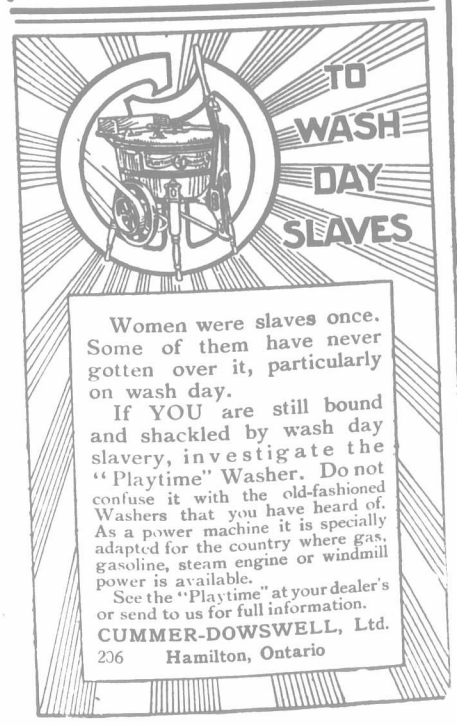

Women were slaves once. Some of them have never gotten over it, particularly on wash day.

If YOU are still bound and shackled by wash day slavery, investigate the "Playtime" Washer. Do not confuse it with the old-fashioned Washers that you have heard of. As a power machine it is specially adapted for the country where gas, gasoline, steam engine or windmill power is available.

See the "Playtime" at your dealer's or send to us for full information.

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206 Hamilton, Ontario

Latham and a very pretty young girl as seatmates, while behind them came a giggling bevy of young people and the grooms,—Sylvia being of course absent.

Mrs. Latham was clad in pale violet embroidered with iris in deeper tones, her wide hat was irreproachably poised, her veil draped gracefully, her white parasol, also embroidered with iris, held at as becoming an angle, and her corsage violets as fresh as if she was but starting out, while in fact the party must have driven up from New York since morning.

They did not even glance at the gray horses which had been drawn aside to give them right of way, much less acknowledge the courtesy, but clanked by in a cloud of misty April dust.

"What a contrast between his mother and hers," I said unconsciously, half aloud.

"Which? Whose? I did not quite catch the connection of that remark," said father, turning toward me with his quizzical expression, for a standing joke of both father and Evan was to thus trip me up when I uttered fragmentary sentences, as was frequently the case, taking it for granted, they said, that they either dreamed the connection or could read my thoughts.

"I meant what a great contrast there is between Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Latham," I explained, at once realizing that there was really no sense in the comparison outside of my own irrepressibly romantic imagination, even before father said:—

"And why, pray, should they not be different? Under the circumstances it would be very strange if they were not. And where does the his and her come in? Barbara, child, I think you are 'dreaming pussy willows,' as you used to say you did in springtime, when you were a very little girl."

* * * * * * * *

The boys were having their supper in the hall when I arrived home, for, warm as the days are, it grows cool toward night until we are past middle May.

The scraped knees were still knobby with bandages, but the lads were in good spirits, and seemed to have some secret with Martha that involved a deal of whispering and some chuckling. After the traces of bread and butter were all wiped away, they came hobbling up (for the poor knees were sadly stiff and lame), and wedged themselves, one on each side of me, in the window seat of the den, where I was watching for the smoke of Evan's train, my signal for going down the road. Ah, how I always miss the sight of the curling smoke and the little confidential walk in the dark winter days!

There was some mystery afoot, I could see, for Martha hovered about the fireplace, asking if a few sticks wouldn't temper the night air, to which I readily assented, yet still she did not go, and the boys kept the hands close against their blouse fronts.

Suddenly Ian threw his arms about my neck and bent my head close to his, saying, in his abrupt voice of command, "Barbara must not stay indoors tomorrow and be sad and mend the moles' stockings."

"Yes, Barbara must," I answered firmly, feeling, yet much dreading, the necessity of the coming collision.

"No, she can't," said Ian, trying to look stern, but breaking into little twinkling smiles at the mouth corners. "She cant, because the moles' stockings haven't any more got holes!" and he pulled something from his blouse and spread it in my lap, Richard doing likewise.

There were two stockings mended, fearfully and wonderfully, to be sure, and quite unwearable, but still legally mended.

"I don't understand," I said, while the boys, seeing my puzzled expression, clapped their hands and hopped painfully about as well as they were able.

Then Martha Corkle emerged from the background and explained: "The boys they felt most terrible in their minds, Mrs. Evan, soon after you'd went (their sore knees, I think, also keepin' them in sight of their doings), and they begged me, Mrs. Evan, wouldn't I mend the stockings, which I would most cheerfully, only takin' the same as not to be your idea, mum. So I says, says I, somebody havin' to be punished, your ma's goin' to do it to take the punishment herself, that is, in lest you do it your own selves instead. So, says I, I'll mend one stocking of each if you do the other, Mrs. Evan, and no disrespect intended.

"Richard did his one stitch, but I did mine four stitch: it ate up the hole quicker, and it's more different," quoth Ian, waving his stockings, into the knee of which he had managed to introduce a sort of kindergarten weaving pattern.

"But mine looks more like Martha's doesn't it, mother?" pleaded patient Richard, who, though the threads were drawn and gathered, had kept to the regular one up and one down throughout.

Then the signal of the smoke arose against the opal of the twilight sky, and we went out hand in hand, all three happy, to meet our breadwinner.

Late that night, when all the household slept, I added a little package to my treasurs in the attic desk,—two long stockings with queer darned knees,—and upon the paper band that bound them is written a date and "The Sweating of the Corn."

(To be continued.)

The Christ-Child.

When the little Christ-Child lay
In the time of snow,
In the manger, on the hay,
Long ago;
Don't you think the children came
With gentle wiles
To watch the little Stranger's face
And see His smiles?

Perhaps they gathered round his bed,
Creeping slow;
Laid little hands upon his head,
Saying low:
"How tiny, and how soft he is!
And O! how sweet!
He looks so wise! Do see his eyes,
His hands and feet!"

And when those feet have passed along
With footsteps slow,
The years both sad and bright so long,
So long ago!
The gentle Saviour standing there
Again we see:
The children clinging round him
At his knee.
And loving hands upon their heads
Are kindly laid.
And words he said that from our hearts
Shall never fade:
"Let all the children come to me,"
These were the words,
"Forbid them not—the kingdom's theirs
They are the Lord's."

—Mrs. H. W. Thurston, in New York Observer.

Peace on Earth.

So sweet and clear, so sweet and clear,
The Christmas bells ring far and near,
Proclaiming that the Lord is here,
Proclaiming that the Lord is here.

CHORUS.

"Peace, peace on earth, good will to men."
Repeat the joyful words again;
While angels join the rapturous strain,
And echo back the glad refrain.

Still in our hearts, as on that day,
And in that land so far away,
Let these words reign with mighty sway,
These words reign with mighty sway.

CHORUS—

Still in our hearts be born again,
Still in our hearts be born again,
The child, who lived and walked with men,
Our blessed Savior, God and King,
Our Savior, God and King.

We advise our readers to investigate the Baldwin House Dress advertised on page 2188. It makes a practical Christmas gift that will be appreciated by all women folks.

NOTHING LEFT.

Reporter—"I would like to get some details of yesterday's wedding."

Mrs. Parvenu—"I'm sorry, but everything is eaten up."

Old Dutch Cleanser

Many uses and full directions on Large Sifter-Can 10¢

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

A FEW female Scotch Collie puppies at $3 each. Roy Price, Box 35, Port Rowan, Ont.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY and pleasure for the thrifty housewife; sell your friends a Baldwin dress. Reliable agents wanted in every town to sell the Baldwin 4-in-1 House Dress. Not necessary to be an experienced canvasser, a quick seller on its merits. Many housewives buy several. Some agents make from $3.00 to $5.00 per day. Nothing to lose, start now. Many sold last year for Christmas gifts. See our advertisement on page 2188.

DAIRY-BUSINESS partner wanted on splendid section, near Regina, Sask. Must have capital or live stock. Owner, 146 Cottingham St., Toronto.

EXPERIENCED Stockman by year, married, capable of managing the farm, reference required. Apply: J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont.

FARM MANAGER wants situation; up-to-date, capable, energetic, a business man. Stock-raising a specialty. Would consider any promising enterprise. Salary or Commission. Address:—Box 25, Farmer's Advocate, London.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One of the best dairy farms in Oxford Co. The Williams' homestead on Ingersoll gravel road south. 200 acres, with large stone house, frame house, good barn buildings with cement stable for cows, new silo, water by good well at buildings; soil excellent, mostly rolling clay and sandy loam; 5 acres apple orchard; about 20 acres of beech and maple woodland, living water valuable gravel pit; fences wire and rail; cheese factory near farm, milk powder factory [Brownsville] 3 miles; school ½ mile, Culloden Village 1 mile. Inspection invited, for terms apply to James F. Williams, Ingersoll.

WANTED—2 young men to drive retail milk waggon, wages $300, references required. Thornhill Farm Dairy, North Bay.

WANTED by married man, situation as manager on a farm. Canadian; strictly temperate. A. B. Campbell, Cannington, Ont.

FOR SALE---ONE OF THE BEST

100 ACRE FARMS

in Wellington Co. Stone house 28x42 ft., with furnace, 'phone, etc. Bank barn 70x76 ft., besides other out buildings, abundance of water, land all cleared. Also 150 acres, near Forest, Lambton Co., 1 mile from evaporator daily mail delivery, 'phone, etc., on lake front, right in fruit belt, all kinds of fruit. Soil rich clay loam. Terms easy. For further particulars write to Wm. Barnet & Sons, R.R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

A FEW pairs of choice Pearl Guinea Fowl, also Barred Rock Cockerels. J. E. Malyon, Uxbridge, Ontario.

BUFF Turkeys for sale, can supply pairs not akin. Chas. A. Dunkin, R. F. D. I. Victoria, Ont.

FORTY-FIVE varieties fancy poultry. Handsome catalogue free. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Illonois.

EXTRA fine Toulouse geese for sale; $3 for ganders, $2 for geese. Philip Ferris, Arner, Ont.

LIGHT Brahma Cockerels. Beauties $2.00 to $5.00 each, must make room. Harry Wilson Box 798 Collingwood, Ontario.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks. A. Stevens, Lambeth, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys; also S.-C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. David Ashworth & Son, R. R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.

WANTED—Live, uninjured Black, Silver and Patch Foxes; describe and quote price first writing. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

Some Christmas Piano And Organ Snaps

At

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC COMPANY LIMITED

The spirit of Christmas, and the joy of giving, is uppermost in our minds during these days—why not a Piano? There are many people who are anxious to give their children the benefit of Music but feel they cannot afford it at this time. Every family should have an instrument in their homes both for the pleasure it gives, and for the educational part it plays in the life of the little boy or girl, to whom you are trying to give the best advantage. A glance at the following list will satisfy you that we are able to assist you in accomplishing your desires:-

One Nordheimer Piano, Mahogany case, modern in every way, in use about three years, was $500.00 for $275.00

One Bell Piano, Burl Walnut case, in perfect condition, ... $260.00

One Bell Piano, Cabinet Grand, Rosewood finish, good practice Piano, ... $218.00

One Steinway Square Piano, 7⅓ Octave, Rosewood case $100.00

One Emerson Square Piano, 7⅓ Octave, Ebonsed case, ... $90.00

One Heintzman Square Piano, 7⅓ Octave, Rosewood case $85.00

One Sherlock-Manning Organ, 7 Octave, Mah. Piano case, ... $90.00

One Doherty Organ, 6 Octave, Walnut Piano case, ... $85.00

One Karn Organ, Pipe Top, 6 Octave, Walnut case, ... $55.00

This is just a partial list of the numerous bargains we have to offer at this season of the year. We have Organs on sale from $5.00 upwards. Terms can be so arranged that you can make a generous gift without inconvenience to yourself.

We are also headquarters in London and vicinity for Musical Merchandise of every description. Write us for prices on Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, Clarionets, Cornets, Trombones, Basses, etc. A complete stock of strings and furnishings for every instrument.

227 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON
316 TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS
Frank E. Windsor, Manager

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.
155 King Street, East, Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Sir Geo. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., ex-Chancellor, Victoria College.
Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D., Secretary Board of Moral Reform, Toronto.
Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny, D.D., Bishop of Toronto.
Hon. Thomas Coffey, Senator, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ontario.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certain cure.

Consultation or correspondence invited.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CALIFORNIA FLORIDA
AND THE
SUNNY SOUTH

The Grand Trunk Railway is the most direct route from all points East through Canada via Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo.

ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

Round-trip tickets at low rates, giving choice of all the best routes, together with full particulars, may be obtained at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.

Ocean Steamship Tickets on Sale

President

A Xmas gift suggestion.
Presidents, the most popular brace, packed in a Handsome Xmas Box.

Suspenders

News of the Week

CANADIAN.

Parliament will open at Ottawa on January 15.

* * * *

The Stefansson expedition is reported safe in winter camp at Flaxman Island.

* * * *

The Epworth League, of Toronto, proposes to enter politics and make itself a "virile, vigorous, fighting force for the cause of civic righteousness."

* * * *

A New York firm of engineers who were instructed by the late C. M. Hays to prepare plans for a station at Toronto, are suing the G. T. R. for $1,000,000 for alleged breach of the contract to erect the building at a cost of $9,000,000. The G. T. R. claims that the cancelling of the contract was justified.

* * * *

The steamer Niagara sailed from New Zealand for Vancouver with a cargo of foodstuffs for Canadian consumption. The cargo included 274 cases of eggs.

* * * *

The barring of Hindus from British Columbia was condemned as illegal by Chief Justice Hunter.

* * * *

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, last week piloted an aeroplane over an air journey of forty miles.

* * * *

Mrs. Pankhurst, after another hunger strike, has been released from Exeter jail.

* * * *

The Dublin strike, after a long conference of employers and employees, remains still, at time of going to press, unsettled. The workers demand complete reinstatement of the strikers, a position attributed to "Larkinism."

* * * *

A Socialist Senator has been asked by President Poincare to form the new French Cabinet.

* * * *

Premier Asquith has announced some prospect of a compromise with Ulster. In the meantime, Sir Edward Carson declares, an army of 90,000 men is awaiting orders.

* * * *

A number of 5th century cave temples have been discovered in Manchuria by Langdon Warner, Associate Curator of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

* * * *

A strong committee of manufacturers, merchants, and others, has been formed in England with the object of seeing that Great Britain shall be represented at the great "Panama" Fair, to be held at San Francisco.

Christmastide.

By Willis Boyd Allen.

The blasts of winter are fierce and cold,
The snow lies deep over the hill and wold,
But a star shines bright through the deepening gloom—
Room for the Christ-Child, room!

Where man's distrust and his greed for gain
Have frozen the floods of tender rain,
Till never a flower of hope can bloom—
Room for the Christ-Child, room!

In homes that deepest griefs have borne,
'Mid silent forms of those that mourn,
In the shadows that gather around the tomb—
Room for the Christ-Child, room!

Room for the shepherds of Bethlehem,
Room for the angels who sang to them,
Room for the light, in the wintry gloom—
Room for the Christ-Child, room!

—Harper's Magazine.

The Toronto Branch of the Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., has moved to 19 Front Street East, where larger space is available, having 35,000 square feet in the heart of the wholesale district. A larger stock of J.-M. asbestos roofings, parkings, pipe coverings, building materials, electrical and railroad supplies, automobile and plumbing specialties, etc. See the advertisement in this issue.

THERE IS *Only One Best*

Here is the evidence—and a further yard and a half of it can be sent

480 Students Placed in 12 Months

$288,000 Their Earnings

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE

CHATHAM, ONTARIO

106 students placed in good positions in the last few months. $60,000 per annum their earnings. If you would like to see our list of 480 students placed in 12 months, write for it. Get your training from a school which will get you a position when ready. You handicap your future if you allow consideration to induce you to go elsewhere.

K. P. Cholly, Teacher, Greco-French Lyceum, Athens, Greece.
Edmund Frith, Steno., Port Huron Engine Works, Port Huron, Mich.
Irene Smith, bkpr., Detroit, Mich.
Frank Owen, bkpr., John Winter, Detroit, Mich.
Roy Ward, bkpr., Salt Co., Courtright, Ont.
Frank Coll, bkpr., Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.
R. Edmondson, bkpr., Gordon Ironsides, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Ellis Galbraith, bkpr., Dominion Express Co., Chatham, Ont.
S. Bishop, bkpr., Dominion Express Co., Windsor, Ont.
W. Chinnick, bkpr., Smith & Co., Regina, Sask.
Chas. Beckman, bkpr., Detroit, Mich.
C. Tichborne, bkpr., Ideal Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont.
F. Armitage, bkpr., Fleury Plow Co., Aurora, Ont.
H. McPherson, bkpr., J. Piggott & Sons, Chatham, Ont.
Josie Livingston, bkpr., C. & J. Hadley, Chatham, Ont.
Gladys Side, steno., Bank of Commerce, Chatham, Ont.
Edith Bullis, steno., Studebaker Co., Walkerville, Ont.
Evelyn Doyle, steno., Real Estate Firm, Detroit, Mich.
Gladys Tobey, steno., Studebaker Corp., Walkerville, Ont.
Ruby Lineham, bkpr., Comber, Ont.
Ada McNaughton, steno., Studebaker Corp., Walkerville, Ont.
Hazel Reynolds, steno. and bkpr., J. C. Wanless, Chatham, Ont.
Georgie Smith, steno., Detroit, Mich.
Bertha Fell, steno., Regina, Sask.
T. Grenier, bkpr., Detroit, Mich.
Alberta Kett, steno., and bkpr. Carr Rubber Co., Tilbury, Ont
J. K. Cornish, bkpr., Studebaker Corp., Walkerville, Ont.
J. P. Wilson, bkpr., Detroit, Mich.
Thelma Everett, steno., News, Chatham, Ont.
Clara Burgar, steno., Studebaker Corp., Walkerville, Ont.
W. G. Quick, bkpr., Co-operative Co., Leamington, Ont.
Florence Bell, steno., T. J. Baxter, Chatham, Ont.
Jean Hubbell, bkpr., Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville, Ont.
J. K. Mair, bkpr., Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.
D. Taylor, bkpr., Gray & Sons-Campbell, Chatham, Ont.
H. Foster, bkpr., P. M. R. R., Detroit. Mich.
M. F. Barber, Asst. Secretary Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Ont.
Bert Marsh, steno., Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.
Jane Lancaster, steno., A. E. Haines, Aylmer, Ont.
R. H. Wilson, Com. Teacher, Regina, Sask.
Chas. Warmington, Head Clerk, C. N. R., Port Arthur, Ont.
A. Lefrancois, bkpr. and steno., Erie Co-operative Co., Leamington, Ont
J. H. Duplan, bkpr., Morgan & Co., London, Ont.
Beatrice Proctor, steno., Detroit Journal, Detroit, Mich.
Lily McRitchie, steno., Manley Real Estate Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.
C. D. Fleming, Acct., Studebaker Corp., Detroit, Mich.
M. Robillard, Insurance Agt., Tecumseh, Ont.
Irene Smith, bkpr., Detroit Furniture Co., Detroit, Mich.
Lizzie Dillon, steno., Brigdens, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Lila Cundle, steno. and bkpr., Canada Flour Mills, Chatham, Ont.
A. D. Love, bkpr., Huron & Erie Savings Co., Regina, Sask.
Mae Bruette, steno., Tilbury Auto Co., Tilbury, Ont.
M. McEwan, steno. and bkpr., Nipissing Power Co., North Bay, Ont.
Elsie Hill, Asst. Shorthand Teacher, Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas.
Margaret Neilson (Temp.) steno., W. E. Seagraves, Windsor, Ont.
Leta Vince (Temp.) steno., Brass Works, Wallaceburg, Ont.
M. Clarkson, bkpr., Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, Detroit, Mich.
Lewis Challinor, Com. Teacher, Wallaceburg, Ont.
Leta Dent, steno., Bothwell, Ont.
E. W. Brady, steno. and bkpr., U. S. Express Co., Detroit, Mich.
Agnes Howie, steno., Detroit, Mich.
F. Coll, bkpr., C. & J. Hadley, Chatham, Ont.
Hugh McPherson, bkpr., Hadley Lumber Co., Chatham, Ont.
B. Marsh, bkpr., Dominion Sugar Co., Wallaceburg, Ont.
H. R. McKim, bkpr., Cadillac Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.
A. W. Lougheed, Asst. Secy., Y. M. C. A., Fort William, Ont.
A. Lefrancois, bkpr., and steno. Moffat Stove Co., Weston, Ont.
John Munger, bkpr., Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Preston, Ont.
Ernest Varcoe, bkpr., Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Ont.
Neville Roe, bkpr., Stone & Co., Chatham, Ont.
Will Martin, Dominion Express Co., Chatham, Ont.
Marie Masterson, steno., Little Land Co., Chatham, Ont.
Verna Shoemaker, steno., Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.
Theresa Powe, steno., American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Mary Deechan, steno., Detroit, Mich.
Margaret Blakeley, steno., Detroit, Mich.
Marie Grover, steno., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Jennie Matthews, bkpr., W. H. Benson, City Collector, Chatham, Ont.
Hugh DeClute, steno. and bkpr., Nicholson & Bain, Regina, Sask.
Margaret McNeill, steno., Burrows & Sons, Chatham, Ont.
Jos. Dixon, bkpr., Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.
Geo. Campbell, bkpr., Dominion Canners, Chatham, Ont.
Alex. McLachlan, bkpr. and steno., Hydro Electric Co., Chatham, Ont.
Lynn Hettrick, bkpr., Kincardine, Ont.
John McLachlan, bkpr., J. B. Stringer & Co., Chatham, Ont.
Bertha Larabee, steno., Detroit, Mich.
Geo. Macklem, bkpr., London, Ont.
Barney Schwantz, with Crowley & Milner, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Chinnick, cashier, H. G. Smith & Co., Regina, Sask.
Bertha Larabee, steno., Ellis Engine Works, Detroit, Mich.
C. C. Baker, Ledger Keeper, Bank of Nova Scotia, Belmont, Ont.
D. F. Ferguson, Prin. Success Bus. College, Winnipeg, Man.
Bruce Jeffrey, Prin. Dominion Bus. College, Winnipeg, Man.
Jean Laird, steno., Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.
W. A. Scott, township clerk, Bickford, Ont.
W. Kreiger, steno., Union Trust Co., Detroit, Mich.
Jean McLachlan, bkpr., C. B. C., Chatham, Ont.
Thos. Rankin, Supt. Agencies, Jackson Car Co., Toronto. Ont,
Eleanor Eastlake, steno., Toronto, Ont.
Fern Arnold, steno., Continental Paper Bag Co., Detroit, Mich.
Rhea Turtle, steno., St. Thomas, Ont.
Mabel Mahler, steno., Studebaker Corp., Detroit, Mich.
Phyllis Watson, steno., Detroit, Mich.
Jennie Englehart, steno., Detroit.
Wm. Ruttle, bkpr., Winnipeg, Man.
G. Tobey, steno., W. E. Seagraves Co., Windsor, Ont.

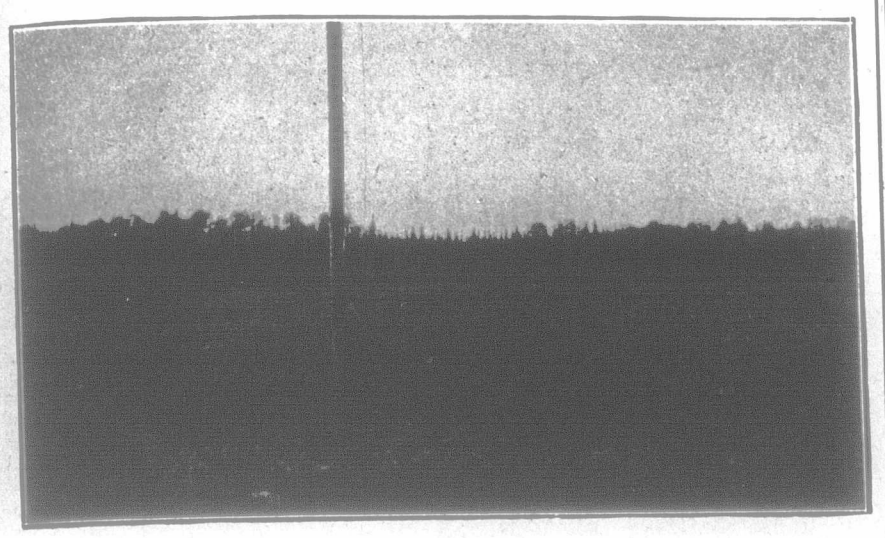
With such evidence as above to guide you, with your railway fare paid up to $8 in coming, with good board for girls at $3 to $3.25, and for boys at $3.50 per week, with a course of training so practical and interesting as to assure you success, with the assurance of a choice position when graduated, why should there be any further question as to where you should be trained?

Our handsome Catalogue E tells of our work at Chatham. Our more modest Catalogue F tells of our Home Courses. Write for the one you want, addressing,

D. McLACHLAN, Principal, Canada Business College, CHATHAM, ONT.

A North Land of Glorious Future.

By C. A. Galbraith, B. S. A.



Demonstration Farm, Monteith, Ont., 450 Miles North of Toronto.

"All the unsettled humors of the land
Have sold their fortunes at their native homes
Bearing their birthrights, proudly on their backs
To make a hazard of new fortunes here."

Thus, are new countries peopled; thus, our untold natural resources discovered and developed. Let him, who has tired of the dull routine of daily drudgery or sickened of the profitless pleasure of a life of ease, journey into a new country, uncontaminated and unspoiled by ancient custom and usage, where, midst the splendor of the forest primeval, he may breathe the oxygen of a new life and rejuvenated, feel the bold spirit of the true pioneer, whose memory is near and dear to the heart of every Canadian. The early pioneers of this country endured many hardships and sacrificed much that we might boast the grandest heritage a people ever possessed, and today, Northern Ontario awaits the enterprising descendants of those sturdy sires, to bless them with good health, good friends and a fair share of this world's goods in return for their services in opening up her inestimable wealth of lands, forests and mines.

This is an age of much unrest and rapid commercial adjustment. A spirit of discontent permeates the rank and file of every vocation, but be it said to the credit of the race, it is not a spirit of disintegration or retrogression, but rather, a creative spirit of development, upbuilding and extension of the glorious empire to which we belong. Better by far, that we should migrate from the stale and effete centers of the older civilization, than that we should submit with stolid indifference to the conditions obtained for us by the heroic efforts of our honored forefathers. Canada expects her worthy sons to make a little sacrifice, in order that she may become a mighty nation, and much remains to be done before her vast resources are even tapped, let alone manufactured into a finished product eminently befitting a "Made-in-Canada" label.

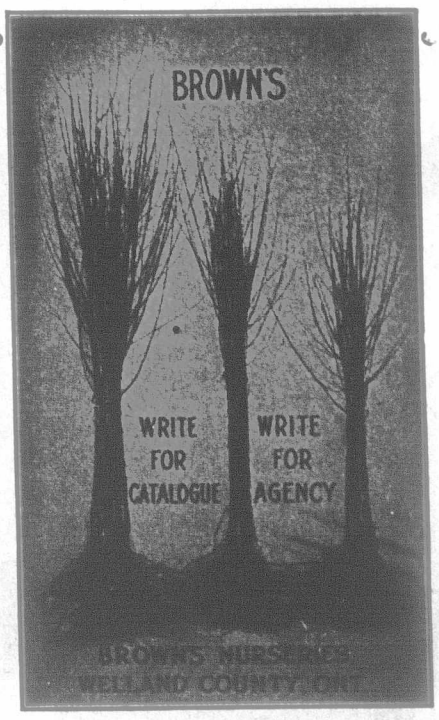
Let the reader take a little journey into the hinterland of the premier province of the Dominion. He may leave Toronto, the Queen City, in the evening and dream of the promised land that awaits him, for, when morning dawns, he will be far from the sleepy fire-side of his childhood days. From the car window at daybreak, the view may not be very inviting, but soon the towering rocks that speak of violent seismic upheavals and ruthless pleistocene havoc, will have passed, and the view will be that of Nature's sylvan solitudes; this, is the great clay belt; this, the home of the Northern Ontario pioneer.

The prospective settler may travel from Liskeard to Cochrane, a distance of 140 miles; he may travel 250 miles west or 150 miles east of Cochrane on the Transcontinental, and not pass out of the fertile agricultural area that patiently awaits the axe and plow of the pioneer. Densely wooded and abundantly watered, the gently undulating landscape stretches on every side, with here and there an outcrop of rock to relieve the monotony of the vast sylvan retreat; one's imagination is lost in contemplation of twenty million acres of as good agricultural soil as may be found in any part of the Dominion.

The soil of the clay belt is largely made up of glacial drift, and consequently, diverse in its composition but more or less uniform in distribution. There are a few small areas that are too sandy to be productive for agriculture and a small percentage of the land is too shallow, but these areas represent a very small fraction of the whole. The soil is a distinct "clay" because of its physical properties; chemically, it would seem to contain enough quartz to give it a loamy texture, but the whole mass has been ground so fine by glacial action, as to give it the cement-like properties of disintegrated feldspar; this quality might lead the casual observer to reject it as unsuitable for agriculture, but a closer investigation reveals the presence of large quantities of lime in the subsoil, which have but to be brought to the surface and excellent tilth and drainage may be obtained. Chemical analyses and fertilizer experiments reveal a high potash and phosphoric acid content. The nitrogen may be preserved by saving a portion of the "muck" or partially decayed organic matter in clearing, or by a more satisfactory practice of seeding immediately to clover. Clover grows luxuriantly, and the best "catch" is obtained on the land where every vestige of muck is removed by burning. The lime content of the soil may be regulated by deep or shallow tilling accordingly, as it is needed.

The most difficult problem to be met with at present, is that of drainage. Generally speaking, there is plenty of roll to the land to afford good surface drainage as soon as the forest is removed, but in the meantime, there are large areas of a muskeg nature. The soil is covered with from one to three feet of partially decayed organic matter, and the process of decay has been arrested by the formation of humic acid and the presence of surplus water. Many a misguided settler has made his little clearing in such a location and found to his sorrow, that he could neither drain it nor obtain a satisfactory "burn." This condition is rapidly disappearing, however, as larger areas are being located and cleared, and forest fires open up the denser portions of the woods and allow the sun and wind to hasten evaporation.

The "first crop" is an important consideration in Northern Ontario, a dense forest covers almost the entire area of arable land, and it is the harvesting of this "crop" which confronts the pioneer. The forest consists principally, of spruce with a small percentage of balsam, poplar, birch, tamarac and cedar. On the higher areas, poplar, birch and cedar predominate, while the poorer drained sections furnish large quantities of tamarac. The large tamarac are all dead, but well preserved and excellent for railway ties. Here and there may be found considerable areas of pine, while in the very sandy places and on the shallow



Roots and Branches

The true value of a tree is based upon its root system and limb growth. Trees grown at

Brown's Nursery
Ontario
Welland County

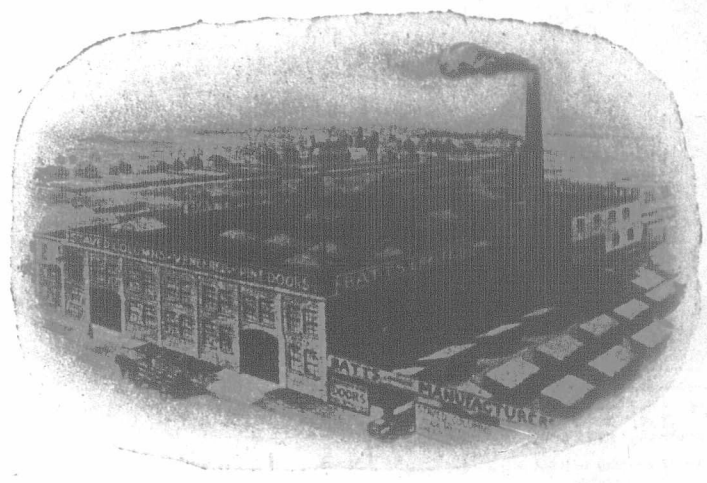
Are famous because of these two points.

If you have land suitable for fruit or ornamental trees, send in your list for prices.

Peach, Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees are our largest output

ALL WOODWORK FOR YOUR BUILDING

Send us your complete bill of materials.
Our Goods, our Prices and our Deliveries will please you.



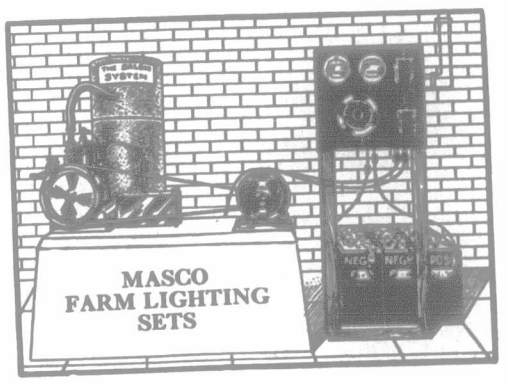
We are headquarters for Veneered and Pine Doors, Greenhouse Material, Stairs, Sash and Frames, Flooring, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Staved Columns, Newels, Balusters, Panelling, Pine and Hardwood Trim, Mouldings and Interior Fittings.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

BATTS LIMITED

368-400 PACIFIC AVE. :: :: :: :: WEST TORONTO, ONT.

Modern Farmers Use Electricity

NOT only so, but they produce it from their own electric plants. Recent improvements have so reduced the cost that it is possible to purchase and install a complete outfit—including all lamps and wiring at little expense



MASCO FARM LIGHTING SETS

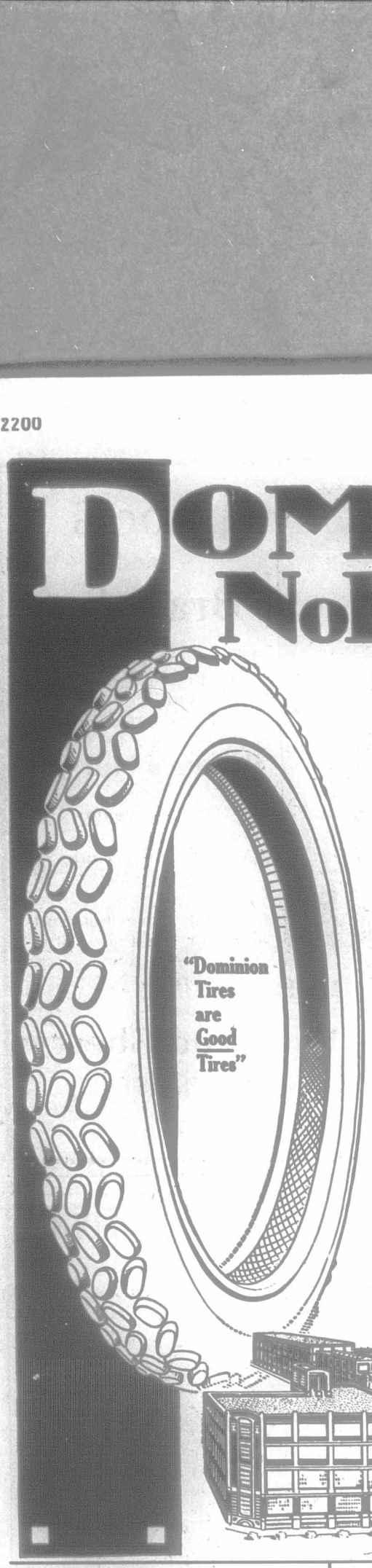
are built for this purpose. They are simple—dependable—and economical We supply all material to suit your conditions; and will install same if desired.

Write us for particulars and terms.

THE MASCO COMPANY, LIMITED

58-60 CHURCH STREET :: :: :: TORONTO, CANADA

DOMINION Nobby Tread



The World's Best Tire

is now "Made in Canada" in this New Million Dollar DOMINION Tire Factory

THE demand across the Line for the "Nobby Tread" Tire keeps four great American factories busy. Its superiority has been clearly demonstrated both there and here in Canada.

We have secured the Canadian rights to all the patented designs and exclusive processes which have made U.S. "Nobby Treads" the world's best. We have erected the big factory you see below, and equipped it with duplicates of all the special machines used in the four great factories of the U.S. Tire Company.

The product of this Factory, the DOMINION "Nobby Tread", is certainly the best tire that has ever been made on Canadian soil, and has no superior in any other country. There is nothing experimental about it—every feature has been thoroughly tried out.

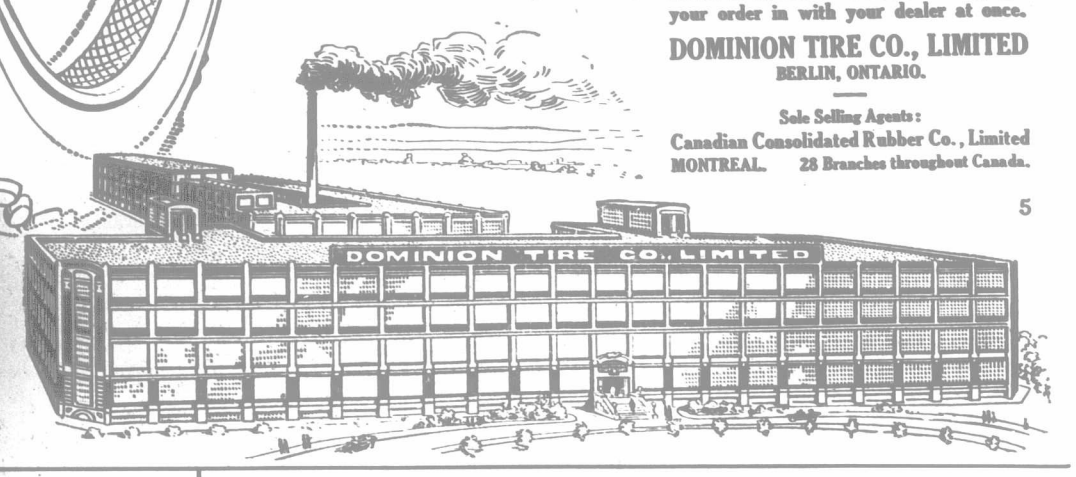
It has the same absolutely Non-skid "Nobby Tread" which was worked out in co-operation by the Morgan & Wright, Hartford, G. &. J. and Continental Tire people, and which has proved so satisfactory on country roads. It has the same uniform bull-dog strength in every part of the carcass, because we build it on the same machines, by the same exclusive processes.

So keen is the demand for DOMINION "Nobby Treads" that we have had to cut down some of the largest orders so as to be able to supply some, at least, to every dealer in Canada. To avoid delay, get your order in with your dealer at once.

DOMINION TIRE CO., LIMITED
BERLIN, ONTARIO.

Sole Selling Agents:
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited
MONTREAL. 28 Branches throughout Canada.

5



In Cold, Snow or Slush

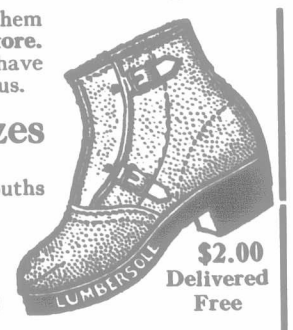
No matter—you will be warm, dry and comfortable, if you wear

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS
WOOD SOLED

Try for them At Your Store. If not there, have them write us.

All Sizes
For men, women, youths and girls.

Same Price



$2.00 Delivered Free

Cosily lined throughout with felt—great for winter wear. We have thousands of testimonials for Lumbersole Boots.

The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
263 Talbot Avenue, Winnipeg
or from our retail store
306 Notre Dame Ave.
(2 Minutes from Eaton's).

SNOW PLOWS

For Township Roads. For Side Walks.

Stone and Stump Pullers
Bob Sleighs

A. LEMIRE, PROP., WOTTON, QUE.

LITTER CARRIERS
STALLS & STANCHIONS HAY TOOLS ETC.
THE DILLON LINE

$18.00, freight prepaid, is the price of the Dillon Litter Carrier. Our Track, Hangers, Brackets, etc., at correspondingly low price. One size, one grade of material (the very best), and one price.

We do not employ middlemen but sell direct to the farmer. Order now. Prompt delivery.

We refer you to any bank in Oshawa as to our standing. Write us for further particulars.

R. Dillon & Son,

110 Mill Street, OSHAWA, ONT.

soil of the watershed, the "Jack" or Banksian pine flourishes.

There is much difference of opinion regarding the value of the timber of the clay belt, but the question finally resolves itself into one of competence and judgment on the part of the settler. There is no doubt in the mind of the successful pioneer, regarding the value of the timber, for he has solved the problem of removing and marketing his product. A large percentage of the spruce can be manufactured into lumber and the settler finds this convenient, as the charred trees of fire-swept sections are spoiled for pulp. The location of the pulp mill at Iroquois Falls and the possibility of another being built near Liskeard, improves the outlook of a profitable market for the pulpwood of the north country.

Location determines the value of land in a new country for, without transportation facilities, it may be valueless. The Government is doing much to solve the problem of roads for the settler, but it is almost impossible to keep pace with the rapid settlement of Crown Lands in Northern Ontario. Over 500 miles of colonization roads have been built in Timiskaming alone, during the past two years, in addition to the municipal work of the organized townships in the district.

It is not to the settlement of Crown Lands, however, that the writer wishes to direct the reader's attention, but to the possibilities of the partially improved lands that await development at the hands of competent agriculturists. Much of the land of a new country has been located by a nondescript class who cannot or will not develop it, and it seems a pity, that such excellent farm land should lie idle because of the inability of the present owners to improve it. Nearly all the present known clay belt is south of the 49th parallel, and this we know to be about 60 miles south of the latitude of Winnipeg. While the climate may not be all that could be desired at present, we know positively, that as the country is cleared and surface drainage established, the season will lengthen and become more constant. The soil is equal to the best that may be obtained in Old Ontario; there is an abundance of spring water at all times; there are no severe drouths, blizzards or hail storms; clover, alfalfa and timothy grow luxuriantly, and the season is suitable for the maturing of all coarse grains. 600 bushels of barley were harvested from ten acres in the vicinity of Liskeard this year, and ten-acre fields of oats have averaged as high as 82 bushels per acre.

The clay belt is particularly well adapted to the raising of live stock, and the time is not far distant, when it will be known as one of the finest centers of the live-stock industry in the Dominion. In the meantime, opportunity awaits the enterprising agriculturist with capital as well as the penniless immigrant; the former, to develop the partially improved lands and foster a lucrative industry and the latter, to occupy for a time, a more humble, but equally worthy sphere, as a successful pioneer in a land with a glorious future.

HIS SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

The Scottish ministers of long ago were hard hitters. In some Recollections just published, a story is told of an Ayrshire minister who encountered on the manse doorstep one of the town's ne'er-do-weels, obviously slightly tipsy.

"I wiss comin' to see ye, minister."

"Yes?"

"I wiss comin' to tell ye that I don't believe in God."

"I know you don't."

"Oh! ye've heard, hev ye! Weel, I dinna wunna. I'm kin' o' famous for it. In fac', I'm a toon's talk."

"The Bible told me."

"Get away. Whit dis the Bible say aboot me?"

"This: 'The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.'"

The other swayed and looked at him, half realizing the force of the thrust, but he returned to the charge.

"Noo, minister, ye're beggin' the question. Hoo d'ye ken I'm a fule?"

"Because the Bible told me—'Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.'"

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - 11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - 13,000,000
Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers invited.

Sale Notes Collected.

Savings Department at all Branches.

FREE BOOK ON FERTILIZERS

NO ADVERTISING IN IT, although our fertilizers follow all its requirements. If you are not already using or selling our goods, it might pay you to look them up. We make a fair business proposition for live agents. Ask our office nearest you to send you the book, addressing your request to

Manager FARMERS Department

in whatever office addressed.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.

Boston, Mass. Pensacola, Fla.
New York, N. Y. Savannah, Ga.
Philadelphia, Pa. Montgomery, Ala.
Baltimore, Md. Charleston, S. C.
Cleveland, Ohio. Columbia, S. C.
Cincinnati, O. Spartansburg, S. C.
Jacksonville, Fla. Wilmington, N. C.
Norfolk, Va.

Swift's Fertilizers

RED STEER BRAND

Crop Producers—Soil Builders.
A fair trial will prove

"It Pays to Use Them"

Live agents wanted everywhere.

Swift Canadian Co.
Limited
Toronto, Canada

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Markets.

Toronto.

Considering the season, there was a fair supply of all classes of live stock, which found ready sale. The quality of the bulk of the fat cattle was common and medium. There were a few good loads of steers, but not a choice, well-finished load on the market all week. Prices for the good cattle were fully 25 cents per cwt. higher.

Exporters.—A few choice lots, "not loads," of export steers, sold at $8.25; good, $7.75 to $8; export bulls, $6.50 to $7.25. All of these cattle were bought for local killing.

Butchers'.—Choice butchers' steers sold at $7.50 to $8; good steers, $7 to $7.50; medium, $6.25 to $6.75; common, $5.50 to $6; choice cows, $6 to $6.50; good cows, $5.50 to $5.75; medium cows, $4.50 to $5.25; common cows, $3.25 to $4.25; butcher bulls, $5.50 to $6.25; common bulls, $4.25 to $5.25.

Feeders and Stockers.—A good demand at steady prices for stockers and feeders. Choice, heavy steers, $6.40 to $6.80; a few selected lots at $7; medium steers, $6 to $6.25; stockers, $5.25 to $6; rough, Eastern stockers, $4.50 to $5.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Not enough to supply the demand. There were orders for milkers that came from Quebec, and as far west as British Columbia. Prices ranged from $50 to $130, but the bulk of sales were between $70 and $90.

Veal Calves.—The calf market was very firm. There was not enough to supply the demand. A carload of calves, during the week, passed through three dealers' hands, with a good commission to each. Choice veal calves, $9 to $10.50, and in a few instances $11; good, $8 to $9; medium calves, $7 to $8; common, $5 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—The sheep and lamb market was strong. Sheep, light ewes, $5 to $6; heavy ewes, $4 to $5; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $8.25 to $8.70, with rams culled out at 75 cents per head less.

Hogs.—Hogs were easier. The bulk of the hogs, fed and watered at the market, sold at $8.50; and $8.15 to $8.25 f. o. b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

Horses.—Trade very dull, scarcely anything being done at any of the sale stables. Drafters were quoted at $225 to $275; general-purpose horses, $125 to $175; expressers, $165 to $210; good drivers, $140 to $190.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 80c. to 82c., outside; 85c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, Fort William, 92½c.; No. 2 northern, 90½c.

Oats.—Ontario, new, white, 33½c. to 34½c., outside; 35½c. to 36½c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, 82c. to 55c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 79c., Midland; 84c., track Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 56c. to 58c.; for feed, 43c. to 46c., outside.

Flour.—Ontario, ninety-per-cent. patent winter-wheat flour, new, $3.60 to $3.70, bulk, seaboard; second patents, $5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', $4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, $14 to $15; No. 2, $13 to $14.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, $8 to $9 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, $22 to $23, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, $24 to $25; Ontario bran, $22 in bags; shorts, $24; middlings, $24.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c; lamb skins and pelts, 60c. to 90c. each; horse hides, No. 1, $3.50 to $4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, $8.50 to $9.25; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, $7 to $8; alsike, No. 3, per bushel, $5 to $5.50; timothy, No. 1, per bushel, $2.75 to $3.25; timothy, No. 2, per bushel, $2

(Continued on next page.)

35 REGISTERED HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS 35

descendants of such sires as Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, Sir Johanna Mercedes, Count Echo De Kol, etc., being our entire herd, two Registered Clydesdale Stallions aged 3 and 5, and one mare to be sold by auction

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th

at **Mormond Hill Farm** two miles north of Hoards (Belleville-Peterboro branch G.T.R.). Farm is sold. Prospective purchasers will be met at station. If cold and stormy day sale will be held under cover. Write for catalogue to

J. A. STEWART, Sr. Menie, Ont.

CITY CONVENIENCES IN YOUR HOME

inexpensively and easily obtained by installing the "Tweed" Sanitary Closet and the "Rowe" Sanitary Lavatory.

The "Tweed" Closet, for use indoors, replaces the old-time, draughty, unsightly and unhealthy out-house. Requires no plumbing or sewerage—only connection with stovepipe to chimney for ventilation.

Ideal for use anywhere. Try one for 30 days free.

The "Rowe" Lavatory insures running water at all times in your home. Takes up less room than the old-style washstand, and is a positive ornament in any room. Hotels should be equipped with the "Rowe" Sanitary Lavatory and the "Tweed" Sanitary Closet, where there is no water supply. Get our prices for hotel equipment.

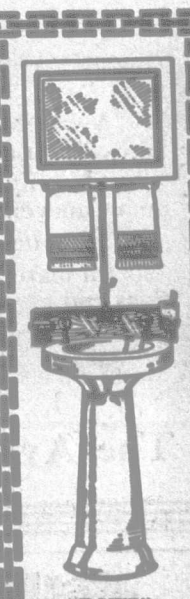
Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. It is running water without plumbing.

Our descriptive booklet free for the asking. Send for it to-day.

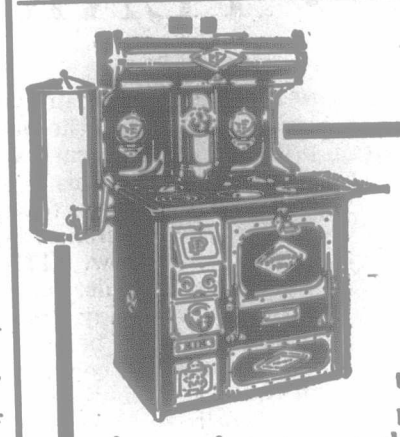
THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LIMITED

No. 25 JAMES STREET
TWEED, ONTARIO

"TWEED" SANITARY CLOSET


"ROWE" SANITARY LAVATORY

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.



At the Factory Price

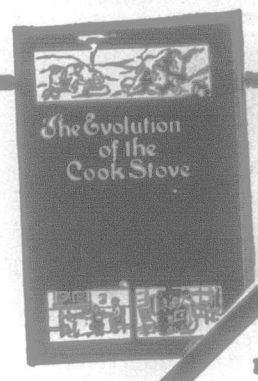
Buying at the factory will land this range at your station freight prepaid for $20.00 less than the next best stove on the market. You pocket the dealer's profit—about 30 per cent.—get a beautiful steel and malleable iron range built to last a lifetime. And what's more you save money every month on your fuel bill.

Every Range is unconditionally guaranteed.

Dominion Pride Range

Sold on easy terms if desired

53



It's as good as seeing the range to read the complete and clear description in our book. The book also contains a history of cooking worth reading. Let us send you a copy.

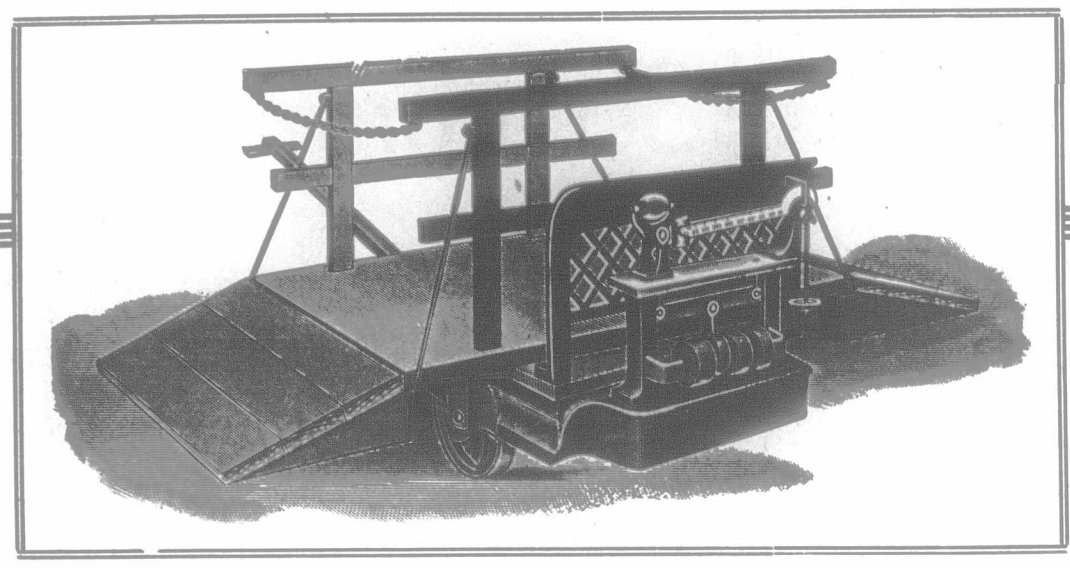
Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa

Please Send Book.

Name.....

Address.....



The Aylmer Three-Wheeled Wagon and Stock Scale

Aylmer Scale is the only 3-point bearing scale on the market.

The only scale that will weigh correctly on an uneven surface.

The wheels are large and encased.

All material and workmanship are first-class and guaranteed.

Capacity of this scale, 2,000 lbs.

Size of platform without rack, 24"x36".

Why should YOU not weigh your stock and grain and ascertain where you are making money, so as to enable you to increase your profits?

This scale will pay for itself in a short time.

Mail us $26 to-day, and we will deliver this scale, with Government certificate attached, to your nearest railway station, if in Ontario, or $35 with cattle rack.

Let us hear from you.

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

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Park Hill (Fort Rose way) Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post office of Park Hill, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch } C. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Ottawa, 21st November, 1913.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Strathroy (Napier) Rural Route No. 3, from the Postmaster General's pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Strathroy, Napier and Cairngorm, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch } G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent

Ottawa, November 14th, 1913.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Walker's (Glen Willow) Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Walker's, Glen Willow, Osman and Inadale, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Mail Service Branch, } G. C. Anderson Superintendent

Ottawa, 28th November, 1913

: : YEARS AGO : :

or perhaps not so many years ago either, the task of looking after all the milk and cream that was produced on the farm was left entirely to the charge of the women. This is still true in some districts but, we are thankful to say, these instances are rare. Picture the difference between the conditions as formerly and now. **THEN** the milk was carried down cellar in pails, put into pans where it was left until the next day, then skimmed by hand, the cream afterwards being left to "ripen" and when it was in the right condition, churned. This entailed an endless amount of work, but these conditions are now entirely changed in the days of milking machines, cream separators and butter factories. **NOW** all that has to be done is to have the cows milked, the cream separated, put into the cream can and shipped right to SILVERWOODS LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO. The men can do all this work, and are only too glad to be able to relieve the women to this extent. If you are not a shipper, drop us a card and we will gladly give you full information with regard to shipping, etc. WE furnish the cans and pay express charges, and no shipment is too small or too large for us to handle. We also remit for each shipment of cream as soon as it is received and tested.

WRITE US WITHOUT DELAY BECAUSE WE WANT YOUR CREAM.

SILVERWOODS LIMITED

LONDON :: ONTARIO

When Writing Advertisers Mention The Advocate.

to $2.50; red clover, per bushel,, $6.00 to $7.00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c.; store lots, 20c. to 25c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 40c.; cold-storage selects, 34c.; cold storage, 30c. to 31c.

Cheese.—Old, large, 15c.; twins, 15½c.; new, large, 14c.; twins, 14½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, $2.50 to $3.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, track, Toronto, 80c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, car lots, track, Toronto, 90c. per bag.

Poultry.—Turkeys, alive, 17c. to 18c.; geese, 10c. to 11c., ducks, 12c. to 14c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; hens, alive, 10c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, $2.25 per bushel; Canadians, hand-picked, $2.35; primes, $2.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

There was an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables. Apples were brought in by the wagonload. Prices were easier. Spies, $4 to $4.50 for good No. 1, and $3 to $3.50 for No. 2; Greenings and Baldwins, $3 to $3.50; Canadian onions, per bag of 75 lbs., $2; cabbages, $1.25 to $1.50 per case, turnips, 60c. per bag; beets, 75c. per bag; carrots, 80c. per bag; parsnips, 80c. to 90c. per bag; celery, 40c. to 65c. per dozen.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were :

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	32	606	638
Cattle	865	9,161	10,026
Hogs	111	9,750	9,861
Sheep	421	7,297	7,718
Calves	9	888	897
Horses	——	47	47

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were :

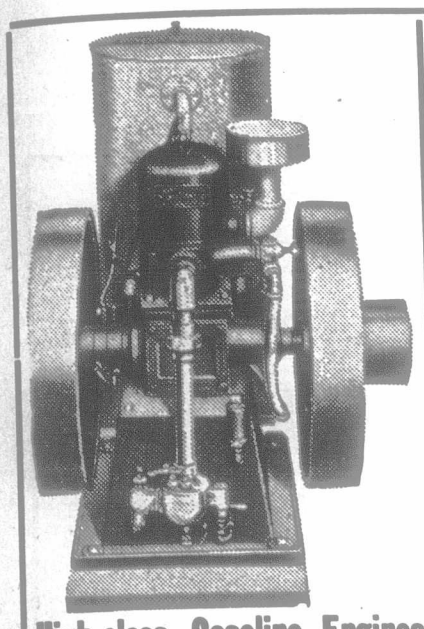
	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	60	501	561
Cattle	1,297	7,707	9,004
Hogs	401	9,956	10,357
Sheep	498	4,212	4,710
Calves	95	575	670
Horses	——	49	49

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week, show an increase of 77 carloads, 1,022 cattle, 3,008 sheep, and 227 calves, but a decrease of 496 hogs and 2 horses, compared with the same week of 1912.

Buffalo.

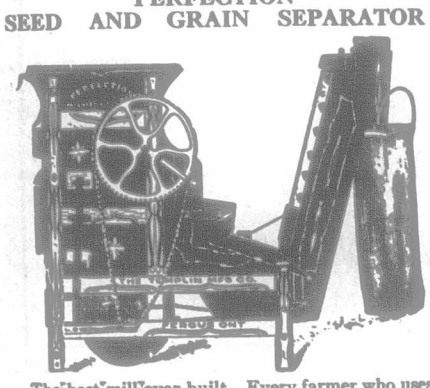
Cattle receipts fell off somewhat at Buffalo the past week, as a result of which a good, strong market was enjoyed, prices being advanced on Monday 10 to 15 cents, and the strength was maintained throughout the remaining days of the week. There were fewer Canadian offerings than usual, and these sold well, on Monday a load of strong weight, corn-fed steers, out of the Dominion, making $8.30, a price considered very strong. Weighty steers from the States sold up to $9 the past week, but they were of excellent quality, fine-boned and young cattle, and were thoroughly well finished. Handy steers of the best kinds were quoted from $8.25 to $8.50, it taking the prime kinds, however, to bring the latter price. As the winter progresses and Christmas draws near, steers are coming better finished. Towards the last days of the week here, some stocker and feeder stuff from out of Canada was very slow and uneven sale, some sellers maintaining that some of these commoner stock cattle were bringing very high prices since the duty had been taken off, and that it was a hard matter to make them pan out on the market. Some of the Canadian stockers and feeders of late have not compared favorably with the former runs of well-balanced-up, good-quality ones. Buyers stated Friday that they were paying $6.50 to $7 for feeders now, that before the duty was taken off they got for $6 to $6.50. Bulls are selling high, as well as the good-producing fresh cows and springers, the demand for which has not been met from week to week.

Receipts of Canadians the past week did not reach much above a hundred



High-class Gasoline Engines
FOR FARM USE
Strong, Reliable, and Easy to Operate.
Send for Circular.
McKeough & Trotter, Limited
CHATHAM, ONTARIO

PERFECTION
SEED AND GRAIN SEPARATOR



The best mill ever built. Every farmer who uses one says so. Will do work no old-style mill ever attempted, and do it right. Turns twice as easy as any other, as it has two balanced shoes. The curtained screens and galvanized deflectors, used only in the **Perfection**, make a perfect separation of wheat from oats. Cleans clover of all kinds, and pays for itself every season. Note fan at bottom, where it should be. Will clean flax also. The **Perfection** always excels when compared and tested with others. Winners at seed fairs use the **Perfection**, as do the Government Farms at Guelph and Harrow, Ont.; Farnham, Que.; Truro, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Further facts explained in our free circular "A." Write for it, or see nearest agent. There are no "Just as Goods."

THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., Fergus, Ontario

15.95 AND UPWARD
AMERICAN SEPARATOR

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

SEEDS
SURE GROWERS
GOVERNMENT TESTED

cars. Entire receipts figured 6,000 head, as against 5,950 a week ago, and 6,175 head a year ago. Handy heifers are wanted stronger than a week ago, and good, nice, tidy, butchering steers, are in good demand.

Hogs.—Big run of hogs at Buffalo the past week—58,600, as against 36,800 the previous week, and 41,600 a year ago. The first part of the week was the high time, packers weights selling at $8.15 on Monday, and since then the trade has been lower, winding up for the week the lowest of the season—$7.75 taking the bulk on Friday, with pigs and lights from $7.25 to $7.50. Roughs, $7 to $7.25, with stags at $6.50 to $7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Total for week 36,400; the previous week 24,800, and a year ago 38,200. The lamb trade was good all week on handys, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs., anything above this weight proving very slow sale, best desirable lambs selling from $8 to $8.25. Heavy lambs, 100 lbs. were not wanted. Sheep, active and firm, wethers showing a top quotation of $5.25, with general range on ewes from $4.50 to $4.75; cull sheep, $3.75 down.

Calves.—There was a good, active calf market the past week, receipts being cleaned up from day to day. General price for tops the first five days was $12; culls from $10 down, with grassers $4.50 to $5.50. Not over a hundred head of Canadas here this week, one deck containing some heavy, fat Canadians, selling at $6.25. Receipts were 1,925 head, as against 1,825 the previous week, and 1,425 head a year ago.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Choice steers were very scarce. Good sold at $7 per cwt.; lower grades sold down to $4.50, and butcher's cows $3.50 to $6.25. Choice bulls sold up to $7, but the bulk of the trading was between $4 to $6.50. Western lambs sold at $8 to $8.25, and Eastern at $7.50 to $7.75. Sheep brought $5 to $5.50. Calves were scarce, and prices ranged from $3 to $15 each. Hogs stronger, selects, $9.30 to $9.50, and straight lots, $9 to $9.25 weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft, $300 to $350; light draft, $225 to $300; saddle and carriage, $350 to $500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—A little easier, at $13 to $13.50 per cwt. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed; country-killed, $12.25 to $12.75.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs, 55c. to 60c.; selected, 38c.; No. 1 stock, 34c.; No. 2 stock, 26c.

Butter.—Choicest creamery, 28½c. to 29c.; seconds, 27½c. to 28c.

Cheese.—Finest Westerns, 13½c. to 13¾c.

Potatoes.—Per bag, car lots, 75c. to 90c.

Honey and Syrup.—White-clover comb, 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10½c. to 11½c. Maple syrup in tins, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; in wood, 7c. to 8c. Maple sugar, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Grain.—Oats, Canadian Western No. 2, 40½c. to 41c.; No. 3, 39½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 40c.; barley for feed, 48c. to 50c.; for malting, 65c. to 67c.; corn, American, No. 2 yellow, 83c. to 84c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Ontario winter-wheat patents, choice, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, $4.50 to $4.60.

Millfeed.—Bran per ton, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23; middlings, $25 to $26; mouille, $27 to $31.

Hay.—No. 2 per ton, car lots, $14 to $15.

Volume 31, of the American Holstein-Friesian Herdbook, has been issued from the press, and a copy, by courtesy of Secretary Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vermont, received at this office. This volume contains pedigree records of bulls to May 1st, 1913, numbering from 95236 to 111599, and of cows numbering from 178936 to 205896, a total of 43,315.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the auction sale of registered Ayrshire cattle, the property of F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont., the sale to be held at Ingersoll, December 30th. A number of choice females and some great bulls, including the herd-header, are to be sold.

A Better Rate
than bank interest may be obtained
if you leave your money with
The Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.
Incorporated 1864
4½%
per annum is paid for sums of $100 and over left in our Debenture department for a short term of years.

Interest is payable half-yearly and begins on the date your money reaches us.

Correspondence Invited

Main Office: 442 Richmond St., London, Canada

T. G. MEREDITH, K.C., President — HUME CRONYN, General Manager

Look for this Trade Mark

on every bag

Cost of Living Reduced

that is as far as your livestock is concerned, in fact you cannot only actually reduce the cost of feeding, but in addition, **increase** the butter fat in the milk from your cows—increase the growth and weight of your cattle, sheep and pigs—and get better work and efficiency out of your horses.

All this can be accomplished by simply feeding regularly GENUINE

MOLASSINE MEAL Made in England

Remember there are dozens of molasses meal preparations on the market, but only **one MOLASSINE MEAL** which is the original and **genuine.**

Scientifically prepared and protected by patents.

Put up in bags containing 100 lbs.
Get it at your dealers or write us direct.

MOLASSINE CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.B.

Our importation of **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS for 1913** are now in our stables, and comprise a lot, that for breeding, quality and size, are difficult to excel.

Barber Brothers : : Gatineau Pt. Que. (near Ottawa)

The Ideal Farm Power

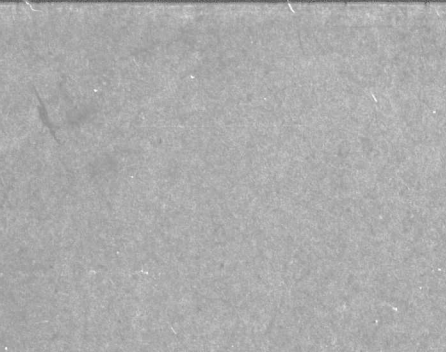
Massey-Harris Gasoline Engines are always ready in all kinds of weather, winter or summer, and they not only develop their full rated horse power, but they do it on the least possible consumption of gasoline—for every gallon of gasoline you use, the Engine gives all the power the gasoline is capable of developing.

Their high efficiency, coupled with their economy of operation and durability, combine to make Massey-Harris Engines, without exception, the most reliable and satisfactory on the market to-day.

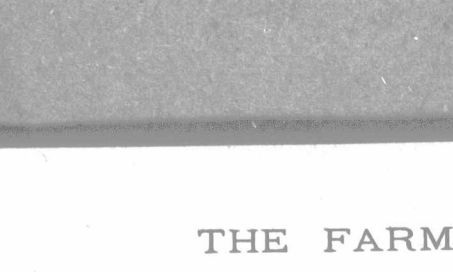
1½ to 20 horse-power.

Hopper Jacket or Closed Jacket.

Direct-Connected Pumps, Spray Outfits, Saw Outfits, Pump Jacks, Governor Pulleys, etc.



Stationary Engine



Engine on Skids

Portable Engine

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Ask Our Agent or Write Us for Free Copy

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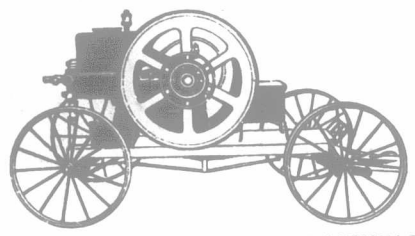
SAFETY--SERVICE--SATISFACTION



FOR EVERY POWER USER IF HE GETS A

GILSON

"GOES - LIKE - SIXTY"

ENGINE

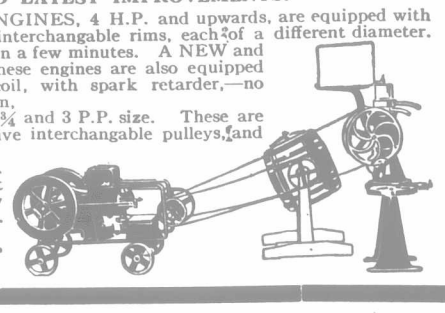
MORE VALUE. MORE POWER, MORE SERVICE, MORE SATISFACTION.

Does SERVICE SAFETY and SATISFACTION mean anything to you? Does money saved in repairs and expene bills, time, equipment, etc., mean anything to you? Get Gilson Facts and find out how the Gilson 60-speed and 100% Service Engines do the greatest variety of work—give the maximum satisfaction—are trouble proof and fool proof. Their scientific design makes them absolutely safe—they are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters; no insurance troubles.

NEW FEATURES AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

The new Gilson 100% SERVICE ENGINES, 4 H.P. and upwards, are equipped with our new friction clutch pulley with five interchangable rims, each of a different diameter. Change to the proper speed for every job in a few minutes. A NEW and EXCLUSIVE GILSON FEATURE. These engines are also equipped with a magneto, without batteries or coil, with spark retarder,—no cranking necessary. A child can start them.

We also makc 60-SPFED engines in 1¾ and 3 P.P. size. These are mounted on truck, with line shaft and five interchangable pulleys, and pump-jack. Drop us a card to-day, and we will send you full descriptive literature. We are making special prices to the first purchaser of one of these engines in every locality. Write NOW. Agents Wanted.



GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.

2209 York St., Guelph, Ont.

RAW FURS

Are you a trapper? Are you a dealer? For top quotations, square grading, prompt returns, ship to us. No commission. We pay express and mail charges.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS. MENTION THIS PAPER

References: Greenwich Bank. East River National Bank, New York

BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.

RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL

147 West Twenty-Fourth Street : : : New York

MAPLE LEAF CANADIAN LINSEED OIL CAKE BRAND

Feed "Maple Leaf" Brand Oil Meal Cake

Old Process, Absolutely Pure.

It is very high in Protein, varying between 30.63% and 36.75%, making it invaluable as a feed for dairy cows, young growing animals, etc., because protein is a large constituent in the make up of

MILK, FLESH and BONES

Most feeds grown on the farm are deficient in protein, but by the judicious addition of **"Maple Leaf" Oil Cake Meal** the farm ration is materially strengthened, making it rich in feeding value.

When ordering, specify **"Maple Leaf" Brand,** and avoid substitutes.

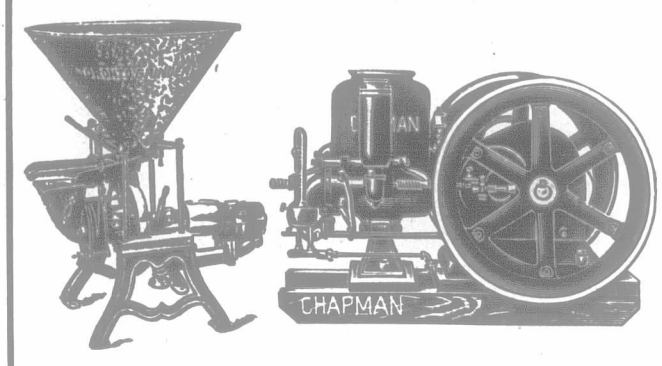
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

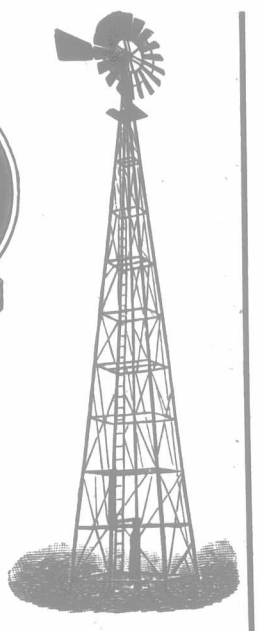
CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LIMITED

Mills at Toronto and Montreal

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company

LINES ARE SUPREME





We made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say, to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Scales, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

Grinders that Grind

You can grind more feed on less fuel with our Toronto grinder, than you can on any other grinder of equal size made. It is built low down, with a large hopper. The main shaft is supported with three bearings. The grinder plates are perfect; adjustment fixed.

Get particulars of this grinder, and others equally efficient of O.W.E.& P.Co's lines, by sending for our free catalogue. It is yours for the asking. Write to-day.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED,

Head Office - TORONTO

Branch Houses: MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY

WANTED — HIDES TO TAN

for robes, coats, etc., horse hides, cattle hides and furs Deer skins or buck, or with the hair on. No leather tanned.

B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS

For Sale, from 8 weeks to 7 months old, either sex; also a couple of Brood Sows, already bred, and some Pure Bred Poultry.

POWELL BROS., - **Elizabethville, Ont.**

Over the Peace River Trail.

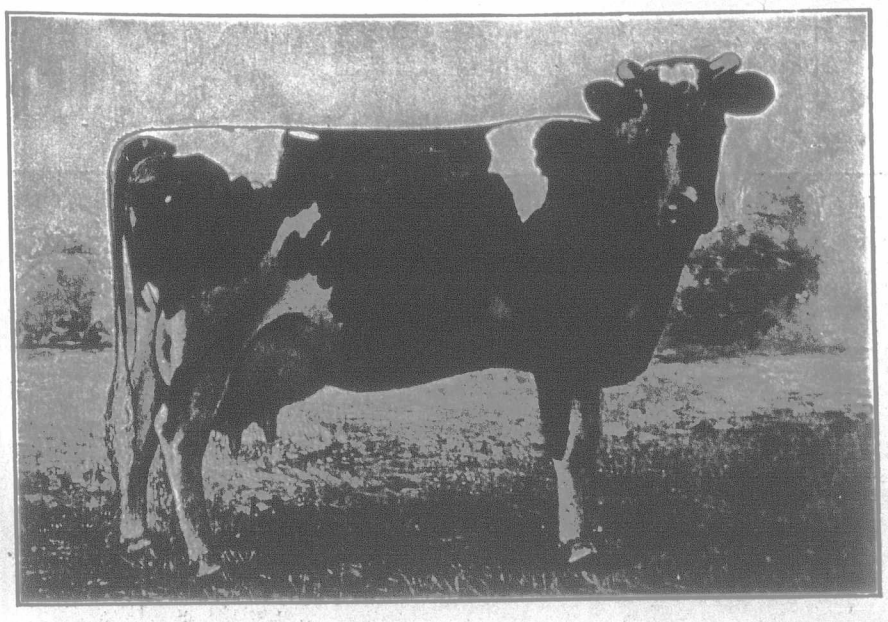
(Continued from page 2168.)

necessary expenses for three of us from Edmonton, including an eighteen-months child, who generally went free, were a hundred and eighty dollars, and would have been nearly a hundred more had we been obliged to hire passage all the way. But though monotonous and rugged, the trip was not killing. Health was good even while facing cold winds, sleeping on floors, and walking sometimes all day in wet feet. The germs of colds seemed scarce.

I think the baby was the best traveller of us all. Hours at a time she slept in her mother's arms, or crooned to herself in perfect content, seldom crying, and appearing never to enjoy herself better than when a wheel dropped to the hub, threatening to break the gear. Lack of good milk was sometimes a hardship, but nevertheless she stood the trip remarkably well, holding her own in weight. This, I believe, is the usual experience with children on the trail. They seem to thrive. It has been the making of some puny youngsters, while more than one delicate lady, almost subjects for the hospital, has reached Grande Prairie wonderfully improved in health. A certain degree of hardship seems to be a tonic, especially where disease germs do not lie everywhere in wait.

A great many thousand dollars have been expended upon the Grouard and Edson trails this year, but wet weather and heavy traffic have spoiled the result. Drainage is the great need, and drainage in some places is difficult to secure without extensive clearing of the land. Grading is urgently called for, and can be best secured by means of the King drag, frequent use of which would not only build a crown, but keep the surface comparatively smooth, fill deep holes, and facilitate the flow of water to the ditches. The drags should be light and short, and used often. Ten thousand dollars spent on judicious dragging, would produce both temporary and permanent results far beyond what could be accomplished by any other means. I hope the Alberta good roads officers will investigate the conspicuous benefits accruing from dragging in Manitoba, Ontario, and the United States. At present, over-much emphasis is placed upon corduroy, which, while necessary in some places for the time being, can never make a permanent road. Corduroy soon wears out and breaks through, and the last stage of it is very much worse than the first. The Dominion Post-office Department pays over thirty thousand dollars a year, it is said, for the semi-weekly transport of mails between Edson and Grande Prairie, and report says the contractors are sick of their job. For part of the distance the mails have been packed on the backs of horses. With all their efforts, it is impossible to insure regular delivery of papers, and not always of letters, which sometimes take a month instead of a fortnight to come from Eastern Canada. However, the service is much better than it used to be. When our friends first came out here, we might write them in the spring and expect a reply in the fall.

The thousands of hardy settlers who have ventured into the Peace River country in advance of the railway, know full well how they have got there. A plucky, enterprising, splendid lot of people they are, drawn from Oklahoma and Texas on the south, to Nova Scotia on the East, with a few direct from the Old Land and North Europe. They have earned their homes by adventure and privation, and it is encouraging to find that with scarcely an exception, they deem the prize worthy of the price. They have staked the first claims in a great new region, towards which railroads are hastening, and which will be extensively settled within a very few years. They will be the "oldest inhabitants," the "first settlers" of the next decade. The best chances of the New North will be theirs. Small fortunes will be made by the easiest and surest of all means, the occupation of land and business chances growing annually in value through the growth of communities. Theirs will be the privilege of shaping the destiny of this new land, watching it grow from nothing to a populous, prosperous Province, comprising a class of citizens unsurpassed on the civilized globe. They whose faith and fortitude have stood the test of the trail are winning the New North.



"GRISELDA"

Owned by

GEO. WINTER
Rockburn, Quebec

AND

Sold recently to R. R. Humphrey, Chateaugay, N. Y., for $3,000. Official yearly record, 22,880.7 lbs. milk, and gave birth to her calf seven weeks after test closed, weighing 92 lbs. Fed during entire test 6 lbs.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal daily.

"Palatability"

We have had the printer spread out that word as you see it here for the sake of emphasis. And it **needs to be emphasized** to lots of otherwise shrewd stockmen and farmers who fail to **recognize it as an essential element** of all **worth-while** feeds.

Animals are pretty much like humans in this respect. If they don't like the taste of their feed they won't thrive on it. They'll eat as little of it as they can help, and hence **lose** both condition and value.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal

is **the most palatable feed** on the market, not because we say so, but because it has **demonstrated** itself as such. We also **guarantee its ingredients.**

—84% pure cane molasses and 16% edible moss

Famous for its therapeutic qualities—

and **print** them on the tag attached to every bag. Now, you know that **that** combination cannot be beat for **patalability**—your animals **will like it** and **thrive** on it.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal increases the milk-flow of cows and keeps them in prime condition. It puts **spirit** and **go** into your horses. It is the **best** and **quickest** fattener of steers, sheep, lambs and hogs—**because all animals like it.**

The **consistent** use of **Caldwell's Molasses Meal** will **reduce** your forage bills by making other cereals more **palatable** and **digestible**—its use is a **big** economy. Sold by all good dealers—let us know if your dealer should be out of it.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.

MOLASSES MEAL, DAIRY MEAL, CREAM SUBSITUTE CALF MEAL, POULTRY MEALS

Important Auction Sale

of the well-known herd of

Registered Ayrshire Cattle

The property of F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ontario, to be held at

W. E. Butler's Training Barn,

Ingersoll, Tuesday, December 30th, 1913

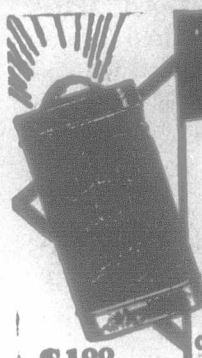
Commencing at 1 o'clock Sharp.

Included in this sale is the great Stock Bull "Ivanhoe of Tanglewyld," a son of the Champion Cow "Primrose of Tanglewyld," also Grandson and Granddaughters of "Jean Armour."

Moore & Dean, Auctioneers

Write for Catalogue.

F. H. Harris, Prop. :: :: Mt. Elgin, Ontario



"NINE LIVES"
Electric Flashlight
Only $1.00 by mail

—gives a bright, powerful light instantly,—just press the button. Compact, handy and safe. Four times as strong as any other and can be recharged for a trifle. Can't explode. The baby can handle it. Sold in a powder bag.

Mail your order to-day
— to —
CANADIAN CARBON CO. Ltd.
60 West King St. - Toronto

$1.00 prepaid

Wanted—Ten good grade

HOLSTEIN COWS

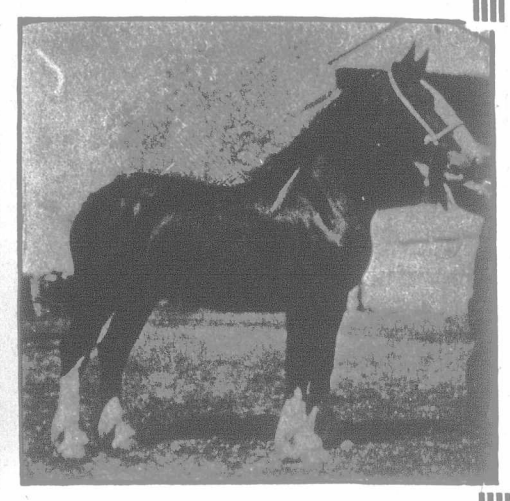
4 years up, fresh or about to freshen shortly. Must be good milkers and healthy, markings immaterial. State best price and all particulars to

Fred Lalonde, Box 699, North Bay, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Sprucedale Stock Farm

Our Gold Medal String of Hackneys at Toronto, 1913



ELLA FLEMING, Imp. (31605)
Champion Clydesdale female at London, 1913

HACKNEYS.—The illustration shows the type of Hackneys at Sprucedale. Guelph Performer, first and sweepstakes at London, 1912; Wenona's Jubilee, a 4-year-old, won second at London, Guelph and Toronto, 1912, and at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1913; Daisy Performer and Dainty's Maid won first and second at Toronto, 1913; Wenona's Maid, a 3-year-old, won third at Toronto.

CLYDESDALES.—Some of the best fillies of the breed are to be found in these stables, including prizewinners at Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa. Several very choice individuals have recently been added to the already strong lot.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—We have also for sale several high-class General Purpose Horses.

HOLSTEINS.—A large herd of heavy-producing Holsteins is maintained on this farm. Bulls and females for sale at all times.

YORKSHIRES.—Pigs of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

A. WATSON & SONS, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE

Insure Your Stock Against Loss by Death, Through Accident or Disease

Your Barns and House may never burn, but you have them insured against Fire.
Your stock are subject to Accident every day---You should therefore
have them insured against Accident and Disease.

IN-FOAL MARES INSURANCE

A Mare **may have foaled** many times successfully but she is always a cause of worry to the owner, through fear of **losing her by death.** Good Mares are worth many hundred dollars, not to mention service fee and care, and expenses incurred before foaling time.

Protect yourself against loss, by investing in one of our **IN-FOAL MARES INSURANCE POLICIES.** We issue 30 days, 6 months and 12 months Policies.

STALLION INSURANCE

Our Stallion Policies covering against loss by **death, through accident or disease,** are more liberal and afford more protection to owners than any issued by competing Companies. They cover the horse, no matter **where he might be** and not merely **in his own stable.**

TRANSIT INSURANCE

Horses and cattle shipped to the Western Provinces or elsewhere can be insured **under short term Policies** of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 days, to cover the Railroad transit and **a few days after arrival.** These Policies cover the owner against loss by **Accident** or **Disease,** and only cost a few dollars per carload.

All Kinds of Risks on All Kinds of Animals.

We issue a broader and more liberal policy than any other Company. Write us for particulars and name and address of nearest agent.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Head Office: 71A St. James St., Montreal, Que. **J. A. CAESAR, Room 110, 154 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.**

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

MAKE FALL AND WINTER DAIRYING MORE PROFITABLE

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval Machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms if desired as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg

BLANKETS At Wholesale Prices

ORDER WHILE THEY LAST

Heavy Grey Blankets, 60x80, 8 lbs. per pair, price	$3.00
Brown Army Blankets, 56x76, 6½ lbs. per pair, special price	$2.50
Grey or Brown Blankets, 74x56, weight, per pair 5½ lbs.	$2.00
Tartan Travelling Rugs, assorted patterns	$3.50
Extra Heavy Jute Horse Blankets, thick fleecy lining, light or dark stripes, shaped neck, wide stay-ons, length 72 or 78, price each	$3.00
Heavy Brown Waterproof Covers, to hame	$3.50
Heavy Brown Waterproof Covers, around breast	$3.75

An extra good cover.
All the above shipped same day as order received.

THE A. W. LYNES COMPANY
Army Contractors
Dept. R., 905 QUEEN STREET WEST TORONTO, ONT.

Cunard Line

CANADIAN SERVICE

Immigration Department

Special interest to Farmers' Clubs.

We secure "help" for farmers from the country districts of the British Isles.

Requisitions must be filled up.

Copies sent on application. Average time to get you "help," about six weeks.

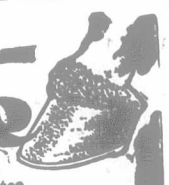
No fee charged.

Only regular fare on ocean and rail to pay.

Write for further particulars.

Cunard Steamship Co., Limited
114 King Street West
TORONTO

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

RUN IT YOURSELF

You can quickly learn to run steam engines by studying Young Engineer's Guide. Save the expense of hiring an engineer. Book recently revised to 254 pages. Illustrated. Endorsed by engine manufacturers and leading engineers everywhere. Price postpaid $1.00.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

FREE–Our large catalogue–"Engineers' Bargains"

Gossip.

The advertisement of Tower Farm Oxfords runs in this paper. Look it up. E. Barbour, of Erin, Ont., the proprietor of the farm, writes reporting good sales, and thanks "The Farmer's Advocate" for them. The Oxfords have done well, and are in good condition for winter. Choice ram and ewe lambs, and shearling rams, all from imported sire, and a few one- and two-shear ewes, bred to their imported Hobbs ram, a winner at the Royal, are also offered. Inquire about these.

See the advertisement of live stock at Sprucedale Farm, A. Watson & Sons, proprietors, St. Thomas, Ont. Anyone looking for Hackneys, Clydesdales, or General-purpose horses, Holstein cattle or Yorkshire hogs, cannot afford to overlook this offering. There is plenty of good stock to offer in any of these breeds at Sprucedale, including prizewinners at Toronto fall and winter exhibitions, the Western Fair, London; Guelph Winter Fair, and Ottawa fall and winter shows. Get in touch with this firm.

A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., whose advertisement runs in this paper, reports sales good, but he still has on hand Tamworths from two months to three years of age, the best he ever had, and he can fill any order, including big show boars, good enough to win in any company. A number of straight young Shorthorn bulls are offered, from heavy milking cows. A snap in females is also offered. A brood mare and a three-year-old filly will be sold well worth the money. Look up the advertisement in this issue, and get in touch with Mr. Colwill.

One of the attractive advertisements in this issue is that of John A. Boag & Son, breeders and importers of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Queensville, Ont. Read what they say about the horses now on hand. Those who have followed our Gossip columns, know the kind of breeding and the excellent individuals in this stud. Recently there has been added the great six-year-old, Baron Ian (14584), a Baron's Pride, out of Princess Beautiful, by the great Cedric. He was a great prizewinner in Scotland, including two championships at Aberdeen, and reserve at Glasgow. He has great bone and feet, and is one of the best stallions ever placed in this stud.

SOME GOOD PERCHERONS.

Robt. Hamilton & Son, importers of Percheron stallions and mares, report the demand for good breeding stock as strong. Their fall trade has been good, and inquiries are more numerous than usual for this season of the year. Their horses are all in good health and doing fine. Among recent sales was that of the grand, big four-year-old black Percheron stallion, Junior (3824), to Haas Bros., of St. George. This horse was second at Ottawa this fall shortly after arriving in this country, and will be well remembered by all who saw him by his grand quality of feet and legs. Junior weighed over 1,950 pounds, and was by no means fat. Haas Bros. are to be congratulated on securing such a horse for their district. This is the second horse that Messrs. Hamilton have sold them in two years. The big three-year-old, Kairouan (3819), has been sold to Lea & Murdoch, of Simcoe. This colt will be remembered as winning first in his class at Ottawa this year. He is one of the best-bred horses that ever crossed the water. He weighed well over a ton when delivered. W. E. McCready, of West Milton, Halton Co., bought the gray four-year-old stallion Jason (3818), weighing a ton, and with the finest feet and legs possible, and a grand mover. This makes the sixth horse sold to Mr. McCready, who now has three Percheron stallions from the Simcoe barns, and is one of the best advertisements that the firm of Hamilton & Son could have. He is a satisfied customer, like all others. They were never in a better position to supply the trade with strictly high-class Percherons, as they have some of the best individuals on hand that were ever imported, and they are priced to suit all prospective buyers, with terms arranged to suit. We would advise all intending buying a stallion to write or visit the Messrs. Hamilton, at Simcoe, Ont.

SHIP YOUR

RAW FURS

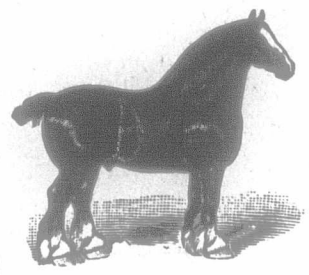
To the Largest, Most Reliable and Oldest House in Canada

We pay Express and Postage Charges. Prompt Returns.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., Toronto

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

IMP. CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE FILLIES AND STALLIONS



Owing to my being over stocked I will sell at good Bargain Prices a number of young breeding stock, all specially selected by me from the great Clydesdale Studs of A. and W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire, England. They are sired by such horses as Everlasting, Silver Cup, Allandale, etc., and the Shires by the Earl 3rd, Lymm Collin, Gaer Conqueror, Crosby Albert.

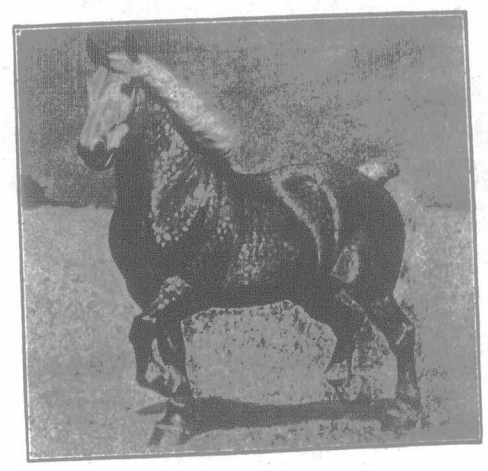
A more favourable opportunity may never be offered to get the right sort for very reasonable prices.

Send post card for Catalogue to

D. McEACHRAN

Ormsby Grange - Ormston, P. Que.

PERCHERONS



$1,400 buys this 5-year old Imported Dapple Grey

Prize Winners at London and Detroit

Stallions and Mares
Dapple Greys
Dark Greys
Black Grey

$1,000 to $1500 buys a good, young, sound serviceable horse here, fully guaranteed Mares $300 to $600 each.

Why Pay More?

Send for circular it will tell why I can sell cheaper than all the rest.

F. J. SULLIVAN : : Windsor, Ont.

CHAMPION PERCHERON STALLIONS

OUR horses are now all ready for sale, and they consist of the best lot that ever crossed the Atlantic. Prizewinners in France and Canada at all the leading shows. Sired by the best horses in the Perche. All of the big, drafty, heavy-boned type, with the best of feet and legs, weighing from 1,850 to 2,100; three and four years old; blacks and greys in color.

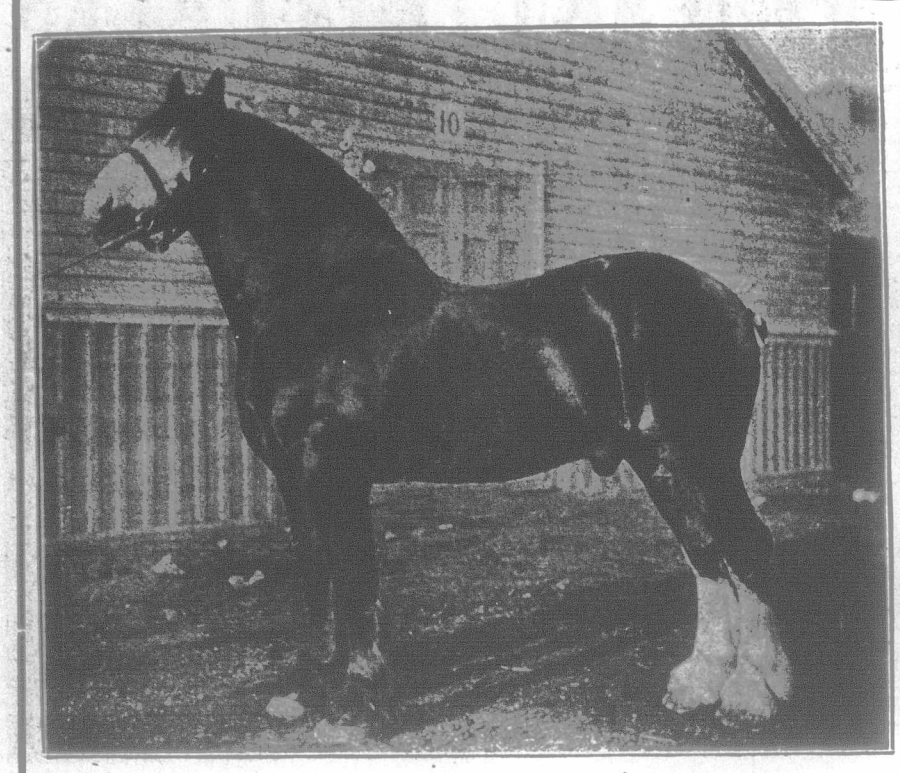
Our horses are all **guaranteed breeders,** and our **guarantee** the **most liberal** given.

Investigate our **insurance policy,** as it will **protect** you from **loss of any kind.**

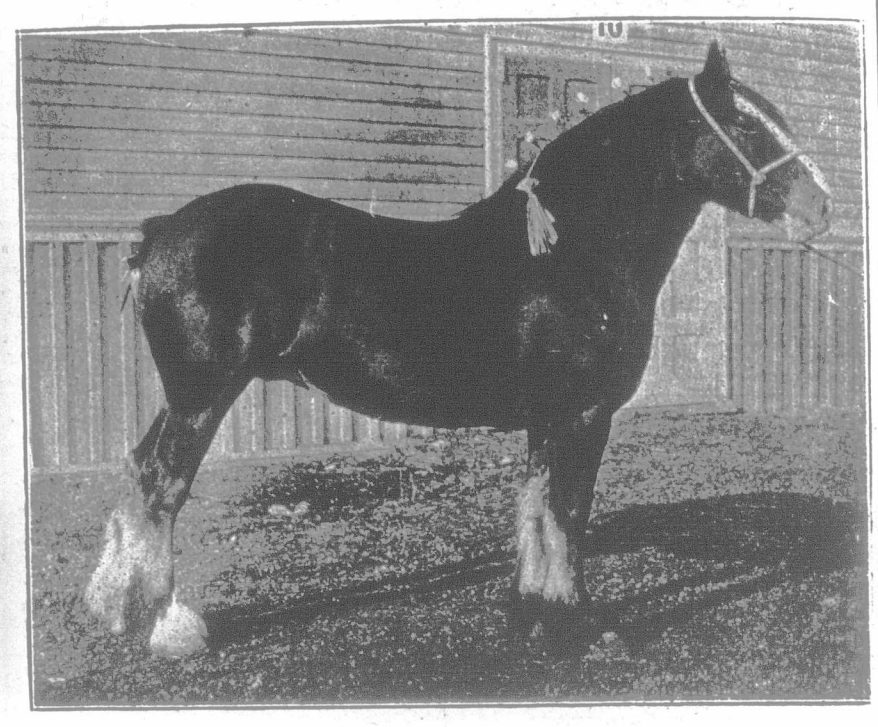
We have our stallions **priced to sell,** and assure all prospective buyers that we can save them money on an **imported** or **American-bred** stallion of quality, **size** and **breeding,** that is a **breeder,** and **protect** them from **loss.** Start a correspondence with us and learn more about these **big,** drafty stallions, or how we are willing to exchange horses with you. We invite inspection.

R. Hamilton & Son, *The Pioneer Stud,* **Simcoe, Ont.**

Canada's Leading Horse Importers



FYVIE BARON—1st Champion and Grand Champion Stallion.



CASTLE BELLE—1st Champion and Grand Champion Mare.

CAIRNBROGIE STOCK FARM

At the 1913 National Exhibition, Toronto, our awards were as follows:—

CLYDESDALES

Stallion 4 years old and over	1st
Stallion 3 years old and under 4	1st
Stallion 2 years old and under 3	1st and 2nd
Stallion 1 year old and under 2	1st
Mares 4 years old and over	2nd
Mares 3 years old and under 4	1st and 2nd
Mares 2 years old and under 3	1st and 3rd
Mares 1 year old and under 2	1st and 2nd
Stallion 3 years old and under 4, Canadian Bred	1st
Stallion 2 years old and under 3, Canadian Bred	1st
Champion Imported Stallion any age	1st
Champion Imported Mare any age	1st
Champion Canadian Stallion any age	1st

At the National Live Stock Show, Toronto, Nov. 1913:—

CLYDESDALES

Stallions 4 years old and over	1st and 2nd
Stallions 3 years old and under 4	1st and 3rd
Stallions 2 years old and under 3	1st, 2nd and 5th
Stallions 1 year old and under 2	1st
Mare 4 years old and over	1st
Mare 3 years old and under 4	4th
Mare 2 years old and under 3	1st
Stallion 2 years old and under 3, Canadian Bred	1st
Champion and Grand Champion Imported Clydesdale Stallion any age	1st
Champion and Grand Champion Imported Clydesdale Mare any age	1st

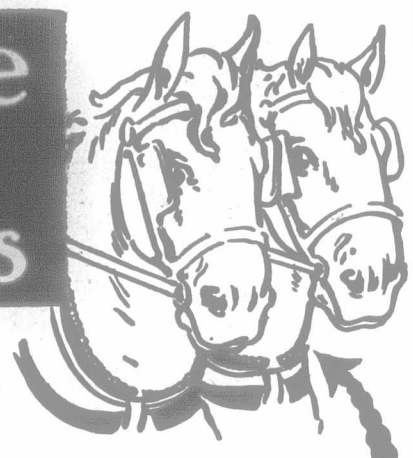
HACKNEY

Stallion 4 years old and over	1st
Reserve Champion	

Champion Stallions of Both Breeds Now in our Stables

GRAHAM BROS., CAIRNBROGIE, CLAREMONT, ONT. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE STATION: C.P.R.

No More Sore Shoulders



You want a sweat pad Mr. Farmer, that will not only give you superior wearing qualities, but one that will avoid for you all troubles caused by gall sores.

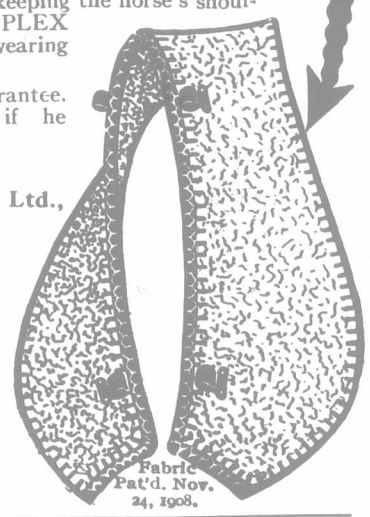
VENTIPLEX pads cure and prevent galls and sores by the very principle on which they are constructed, being made of a soft woollen fabric which is porous and absolutely non-poisonous (acting on perspiration as a blotter on ink) thus keeping the horse's shoulders dry and well at all times. VENTIPLEX pads can be cleansed when dirty and wearing qualities are unequalled.

Your absolute satisfaction is our guarantee. See "VENTIPLEX" at your dealers or if he can't supply you, write us.

Booklet free, address Dept. C.

Burlington - Windsor Blanket Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO. - ONT.

Ventiplex PADS

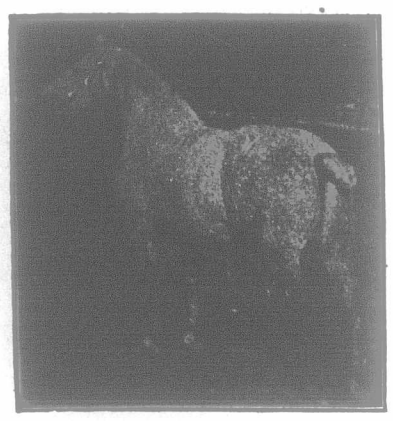


Imp. Clydesdale Mares and Fillies

Seven 4-year-olds and two 3-year-olds with an average weight of 1750 lbs. all of them safe in foal, well matched pairs, have been in Canada over a year and in fine condition. Choicely bred, a high-class quality lot.

L. J. C. BULL, BRAMPTON, ONT.

PERCHERONS
AND HOLSTEINS
AT BEAVER CREEK



For quick sale I will price very low the smooth, compact, quality, black, four-year-old Percheron Stallion, sire and dam imported, and one grey yearling stallion that will go over the ton when fully grown, one of the extra good colts. Also mortgage - raising Holsteins, young bulls and females.

BUFF
ORPINGTON
POULTRY

A. MITTLEFEHLDT, Elcho P.O., Smithville P.O., Ontario

Ship your LIVE STOCK to the old firm of

DUNNING & STEVENS, Inc.

Commission Merchants EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Room 1, Live Stock Exchange Building

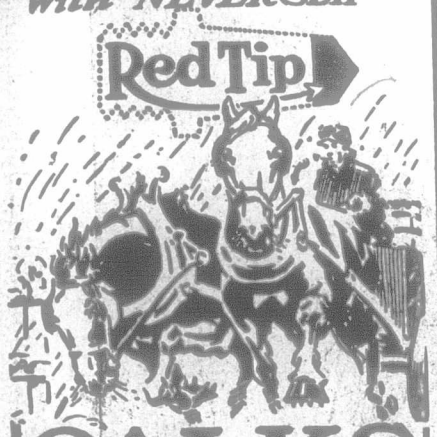
Established 1876
Paid-in Capital, $100.000

Write for market paper or pass books

Imp. CLYDESDALES & PERCHERONS, Imp.

Until my new importation arrives in December I can give better value in stallions above breeds than any man in Canada. Ton Horses, with flashy quality, royally bred. There are none better, come and see them. T. J. BERRY, Henshall, Ont.

A Sure Footing on Sleety, Icy, Hills with NEVERSLIP



CALKS

To get all the strength and power out of a horse, he must be able to plant his feet firmly and without fear.

Red Tip Calks

will hold a horse up on any street however slippery; they give him added strength, courage and self reliance.

They are so made that they wear sharper with use and can be renewed when necessary in a few minutes.

No horse owner can afford to be without them. Get

Red Tip Calks

today from your shoer.

SEND FOR BOOKLET K
TELLING ALL ABOUT THEM

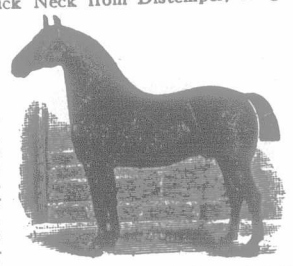
The Neverslip Manufacturing Company

U.S. Factory, New Brunswick, N.J.

Canadian Office and Factory:
559 Plus IX. Ave. - Montreal

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price $1.00.—Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists
171 King Street E., Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

GERALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter,
Nogent Le Rotrou, France,

Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgains, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years, experience; best references; Correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

"MODERN SILAGE METHODS"

Get this wonderful silage book at once. It contains 264 pages of just the money and time saving facts you want. Mailed to you for 10c. Ask also for Free "Ohio" Catalogue.

The Silver Mfg. Co. :: Salem, Ohio.

Gossip.

J. A. Stewart, Sr., Menie, Ont., is selling 35 registered Holstein cattle on December 30th, at Mormond Hill Farm, on the Belleville-Peterboro branch of the G. T. R., near Hoard's Station. Look up the advertisement, and plan to attend this sale.

ARNOLD'S BIG SELECTION.

Anyone looking for the best in Percheron, Clydesdale, and Shire stallions, mares and fillies, and Belgian Hackney and French Coach stallions, cannot well afford to miss the advertisement elsewhere in this issue of J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Quebec. These horses, just landed from a long sea voyage, won 15 firsts, 6 second, 4 third, 3 fourth, and 6 championship prizes at Sherbrooke and Ottawa this fall in keen competition. These horses are clean of limb, big, drafty fellows, or for those who favor the blocky, smooth kind, many of these are on hand. Inquire about these horses, and better still, see them before buying.

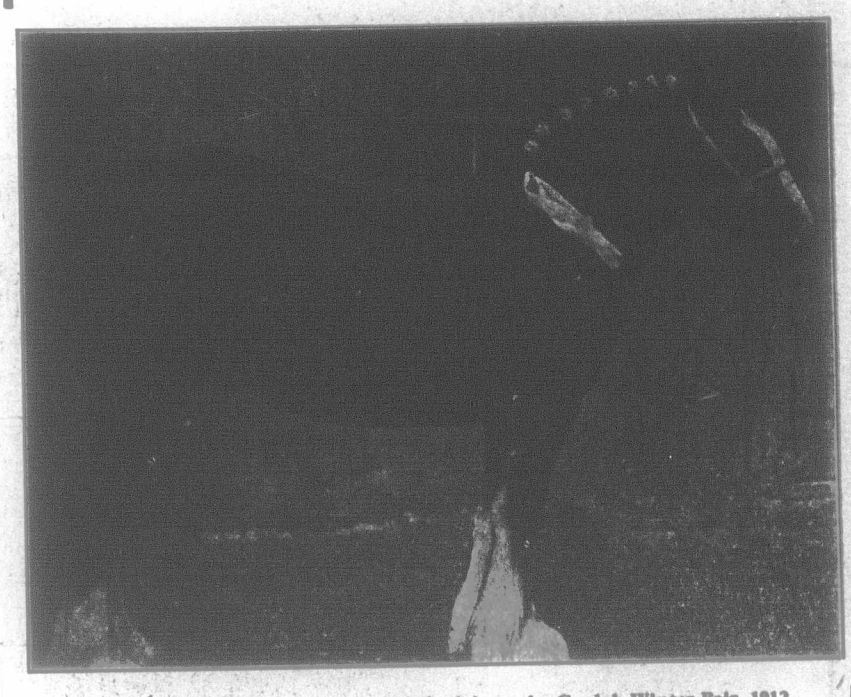
Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., reports business good. He is selling some good bulls every week, and has had reports from every one that has been sent out, nearly all of which were sold by letter. All bulls and heifers, too, have been satisfactory, and the most of the buyers say that the animals were better than they had been described. Mr. Miller intends to have it so, and every bull and heifer sold will more than satisfy the men who get them. He now has the champion aged bull, and the first-prize junior yearling bull of last September Toronto Show. There are many other good ones, some fit for service and some ready for next spring. They are going to be sold.

GOOD BUSINESS AT SIMCOE LODGE.

Prospective buyers of Percherons should consult the advertisement in this issue of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., who are offering some high-class horses. They report that business has been pretty good this fall, and inquiries are coming in now from a great many sources, and altogether the prospects are good for a brisk trade the coming season. They have made the following sales this fall: To Robt. Cheyne, of Brampton, Ont., goes the stylish, well-bred Percheron stallion, Lacis (imp.) (3857) (100146). This colt is a show horse of merit, winning second prize at both the Toronto Exhibition and the Western Fair in very strong company. Mr. Cheyne, as usual, has selected one of the best. To A. T. McDonell, of Keystone, Ill., U. S. A., they sent that great pair of Percheron mares, Icaque (imp.) (2954) (80930) and Kanaille (imp.) (2958) (92259). These are a pair of as good mares as ever crossed the border, combining size with extreme quality and wonderful action. Icaque was first in the yeld mare and Kanaille first in the three-year-old class, later winning the championship at the Toronto Exhibition. It says a great deal for the quality of the horses they handle when they are able to sell mares to go to the center of the Percheron horse industry in the United States. To that veteran horseman, W. J. Sheperdson, of Walters Falls, Grey Co., Ont., they sold the great Standard-bred stallion, King Nelson (34280). This is a horse that has a wonderful record as a sire of good road horses now so much in demand. King Nelson is a choicely-bred horse, being out of the world-famous Nelson. This horse will no doubt do a lot of good in his new home. T. H. Robinson, of Ealing, Middlesex Co., Ont., was fortunate in getting the filly, Liceuse (imp.) (2951) (99741). Liceuse is a great big, high-quality filly, that is a credit to her owner. She has been shown at all the big fairs, and was never lower than second place. To Robt. Strutt, of Pembroke, Ont., was shipped the Percheron stallion, Joural (imp.) (2137) (84820). Joural is an exceptionally well-bred horse, and is one of the few Etudiant colts in Canada. He is an exceptionally thick horse, with wonderful action, and was the best Percheron stallion, any age, at the Western Fair. He has already demonstrated his usefulness as a breeder, and not only Mr. Strutt, but the community to which he goes, are to be congratulated on his selection.

IMP. CLYDESDALES

STALLIONS AND FILLIES



RUBY GAY—Grand Champion Clydesdale at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1912

To the Clydesdale men of Canada, we wish to say that including our grand 1913 importation we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.

Electric Cars Every Hour

STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS

We Manufacture

Special Molasses Feeds for Horses and Cattle, Crescent Feed, Canuck Dairy Feed, Peerless Cattle and Hog Feed, Special Poultry Feeds.

ALSO CARRY IN STOCK

Cottonseed Meal and Oil Cake Meal.

We are steady buyers of
Grains, Hay and Straw.

Get our prices before buying your supplies.

The Chisholm Milling Co., Ltd.,

Foot of Jarvis Street, Toronto

Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys

When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que.

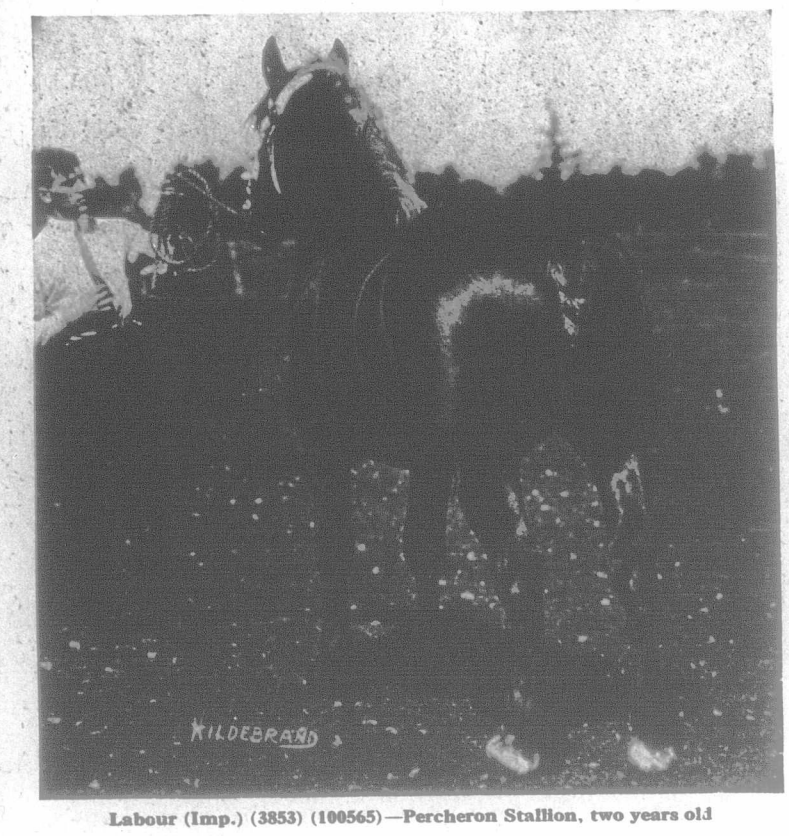
T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor
E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

BREEDING & QUALITY **CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS AND FILLIES**

My fall importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now in my stables; there never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest, and my price the lowest.

G. A. BRODIE, NEW MARKET, ONT. L.-D. Bell Phone.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AT SIMCOE LODGE



Labour (Imp.) (3853) (100565)—Percheron Stallion, two years old

Juvenilite (Imp.) (3856) (87364)—Percheron Stallion

Show Ring Record at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and the Western Fair, London.

Toronto—Aged Percheron Stallions, 1st and 4th; three-year-old Percheron Stallions, 2nd and 3rd; two-year-old, Percheron stallions 2nd and 3rd; one-year-old Percheron stallion, 1st; yeld Percheron mares 1st; three-year-old Percheron mare, 1st; two-year-old Percheron mares 2nd; one-year-old Percheron mares 2nd; best five Percherons 1st; best Percheron stallion, any age, gold medal; best Percheron mare, any age, gold medal; best Percheron stallion any age, special by the Canadian Percheron Society—trophy value $50; best Percheron Mare, any age, special by the Canadian Percheron Society—trophy value $50.

London—Percheron stallion, any age. 1st and 4th; three-year-old Percheron stallion, 3rd; two-year-old Percheron stallons, 1st and 2nd; three-year-old Percheron mare, 2nd; two-year-old Percheron mare, 2nd; one-year-old Percheron mare, 1st.

The second prize three-year-old stallion, first foal and second prize brood mare at this fair, were all horses previously sold by us.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. BELL 'PHONE

Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Wind-puff, Bowed Tendon, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Curb, Splint, Big Knee, Poll Evil, Fistula, etc.

Are Promptly and Permanently Reduced with

Absorbine

THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

It is mild and pleasant to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating, a true discutient and resolvent liniment—strengthening and invigorating to tired, lame muscles and tendons. Allays pain promptly and takes out soreness and inflammation. In addition it is an

Antiseptic and Germicide

containing no minerals or poisons, and therefore harmless to the most sensitive tissues. Effective in Poll Evil, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises, Cuts, Scratches or Speed Cracks. No danger of infection or proud flesh formations where **ABSORBINE** is used.

ABSORBINE Does Not Blister or Remove the Hair, and Horse Can Be Used

It is economical, as only a few drops are required at an application. A bottle of **ABSORBINE,** diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of effective liniment at a cost of 80 cents a gallon. This diluted liniment is also antiseptic and germicidal.

USE ABSORBINE to remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings, and Affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it. **Horse Book Free.**

Absorbine $2.00 a bottle, at dealers or sent direct, charges paid, upon receipt of price. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman Bldg., MONTREAL, P.Q.

PERCHERON

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies. Belgian, Hackney and French Coach Stallions

Although just landed they were successful in winning 15 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 fourths and 6 Championships at Sherbrooke and Ottawa Fairs this Fall, a show-ring record like this speaks for itself as to the quality of our horses.

We have both the low set blocky kind as well as the more rangy, stylish types, blacks and grays. They all have good round feet, best of sloping pasterns, flat bone, good joints, heavy muscling, flashy, straight, true action, many of the mares are in foal, matched pairs.

Prospective buyers will act in their own interests to inspect these horses before buying elsewhere, because their quality, prices and terms are the best obtainable in Canada.

Every stallion guaranteed a foal getter. Every mare a breeder.

Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa, C.P.R., C.N.R.; and three trains daily from each of these cities.

J. E. ARNOLD GRENVILLE QUE.

Imp. CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, Imp.

I sold more horses last year than any other Canadian importer, Why? because I had a bigger and better selection than any other man in the business and my prices and terms are the best obtainable. This year I have 80 head to choose from and their breeding, size, quality, character and action are at the top of all others, Clydesdales, and Percherons, stallions and fillies.

T. H. HASSARD - Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.

STALLION & FILLIES **CLYDESDALES** **PRIZE-WINNERS & CHAMPIONS**

For this season's trade we have Clyde Stallions and Fillies that were up to championship honors in Scotland, and the same honors in Canada. Breeding characters, quality and action unsurpassed. Visit our barns if you want the best.

ROBERT NESS & SON, - - HOWICK, QUE.

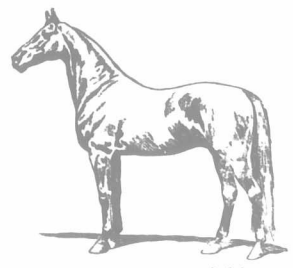
TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality, come and see me. I can show you the best lot of stallions you ever saw.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered)



BOOK FREE

Do not waste time talking to neighbors, lamenting hard luck and listening to a lot of contradictory advice that in the end does not amount to anything. Just go right at it and cure the horse as quickly as possible; get him in a condition to work and earn again.

It Is Economy From The Word Go To Get A Permanent Cure.

Florenceville, N. B., October 2, 1913.
Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont. I used one bottle of Save-The-Horse on a bone spavin a few years ago and completely cured it. If you guarantee to cure, etc., etc., let me hear from you at once. Yours truly, H. M. Estey.

Windner, N. S., October 17, 1913.
Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont. I am writing after a long time to thank you for curing my horse, Dan, of ringbone, with swelling of the tendon. He has not been lame for a year and is all right.
Yours truly, R. H. Canavan.

WE ORIGINATED the plan of treating horses Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. You risk nothing by writing; it will cost you nothing for advice and there will be no string to it.

OUR LATEST Save-The-Horse BOOK is our 18 years' Discoveries — Treating Every Kind — Ringbone — Thoropin — SPAVIN — and ALL—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease—Tells How to Test for Spavin; **how to locate and treat 58 forms of LAMENESS—Illustrated.**

But write and we will send our —BOOK— Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers—Only).

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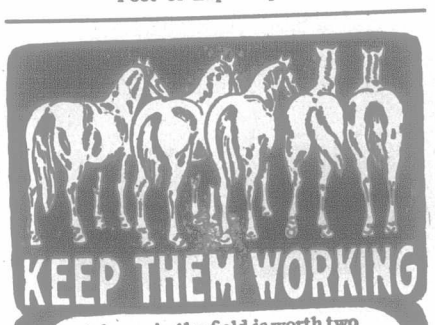
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we will send by Parcel Post or Express paid.



KEEP THEM WORKING

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

at any druggists at $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse" free. 54

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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If you want to buy **Percheron Horses** and **Mares**, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—**Two highly bred**

Hackney Stallions,

4 and 5 years old, also several foals and 2 year old fillies, fit for the show ring and brood mares of all ages. Apply:

J. R. Thompson, Box 235, Guelph

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls & Heifers, In both young bulls and heifers we can supply first, and second prize winners, nice thick good ones Mayflowers and Fair Ladys. **Geo. Davis & Sons**
R. R. No. 2, Erin, Alton Sta.

The Farmer's Year in Canada.

(Continued from page 2164.)

ONTARIO.

The crop season in Ontario has this year, as usual, shown wonderful differences, the Eastern and Northern districts being visited with rather cool and very dry months of June, July and August, while the Western and South-western parts had a fairly abundant rainfall and normal temperatures. The Ottawa Valley was probably the most unfortunate in its class of weather. Rainfall was only 15.31 inches in seven months, and of this only .82 in June; 2.30 in July, and 3.13 in August. The figures, however, poor as they look, show up much better than actual conditions, for what rain came in June, July and early August, came in very light showers, and so was really of no value. After a good rain in late August came frost, which ruined corn and potatoes. Pastures were improved, however, and cattle are going to stables in good condition. Mean temperature in Ottawa Valley was 58 degrees Fahrenheit, and average sunshine 8 hours a day, April 1 to October 31, inclusive.

Grain was very light in Ontario, East, but a good crop in the West. Straw was rather short in all parts. Clover meadows were badly winter injured in the East and North, but came through in excellent condition in the West. The corn crop was very light in the East, but fair to good in Western parts. Roots have been quite an average crop throughout the Province. Feed is rather scarce in the East, and quite a number of farmers, on this account, as well as on account of inducement of high prices in the United States, are selling more cattle than usual at this time of year. Feed was scarce for dairy cattle in summer, but good later, so that milk yields have been fair, and, with good prices, has meant a moderately profitable year.

The fruit crop in the East was an almost complete failure as to apples, with small fruits very light. Apples have been a short crop in all parts, and small fruits moderately plentiful, although strawberries were very short in the East. Peaches were plentiful, as were plums, pears, grapes, etc.

MANITOBA.

The crop season in Manitoba includes the months from April to October, inclusive. Seeding frequently starts early in April, and threshing usually extends right through October. The mean temperature for the period, April 1 to September 30, was 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature in October was only 34.40 Fahrenheit, but, as threshing can be done in cold weather just as readily as in warm, no injurious effects follow this low mean. The total precipitation in the Province was smaller than usual, for the growing season 9.67 inches, but was well distributed through the season, as: note, May 1.04 inches; June 2.34 inches; July 1.70 inches; August 3.56 inches, and September .68 inches. The average sunshine was 7.3 hours daily.

Seeding was done early, and crops came on well in early June, but suffered in early July for lack of moisture. August made up, in some measure, as the grain filled well and ripened up fairly early, giving a fair yield of an excellent grade. Threshing was practically completed in early October, and the great bulk of the grain has graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. The good farmer in this Province in 1913 had the satisfaction of seeing his good work well rewarded, while slipshod cultural methods, wherever practiced, gave very small returns. This was more particularly noticeable in the case of stubble land, well-plowed, well-handled stubble giving crops about equal to summer-fallow, while the crop on discded in stubble was usually nothing, or very little. The well-handled fallow, as contrasted with the poorly-handled, was also strikingly profitable. Well-tilled fields were invariably profitable in 1913, while the badly-tilled sort were just as uniformly handled at a loss. This applied to the coarse grains as well as to wheat. Forage crops were abundant, and the supply of coarse feed is probably greater than the need, in as much as the live-stock population is much smaller shan it should be. Corn is becoming more and

(Concluded on page 2213.)

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."

Get It. Relief. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

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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. Rosenburg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

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A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

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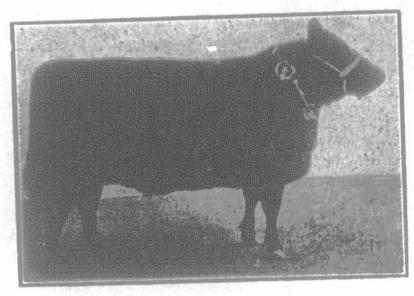
Cleveland, O. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALES --- Stallions and Fillies

WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured up to the standard of this lot, big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in the purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.

SMITH & RICHARDSON - Columbus P. O.
Brooklyn, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long Distance 'phone

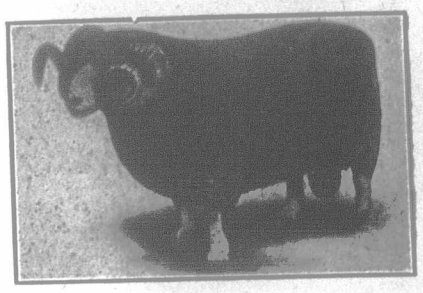


Forster Farm

OAKVILLE, ONT.

BREEDERS OF

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Dorset Horn Sheep



Aberdeen-Angus cattle lead the beef breeds of America. They excel for compact beef qualities and mature early. The bulls are most profitable for crossing with grade herds.

Dorset Horn sheep are rapidly increasing in popularity, and are famous for producing the Easter lambs, for which fancy prices are received.

A few rams and ewe lambs for sale.

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Canada's Champion Herefords When selecting a herd header or foundation stock come to the fountain herd; for years my herd have proven their title as the champion herd of Canada. I have always both sexes for sale

L. O. CLIFFORD, - - Oshawa, Ontario

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In the "Black Doddies" I can supply young bulls of serviceable age and females of any age, as choice as the breed producer, big, thick mellow cattle. In Suffolk Sheep I have anything you want in rams or ewes; they are the best all-round breed in the world.

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SHORTHORNS Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lorp =87184= Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th. 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding.

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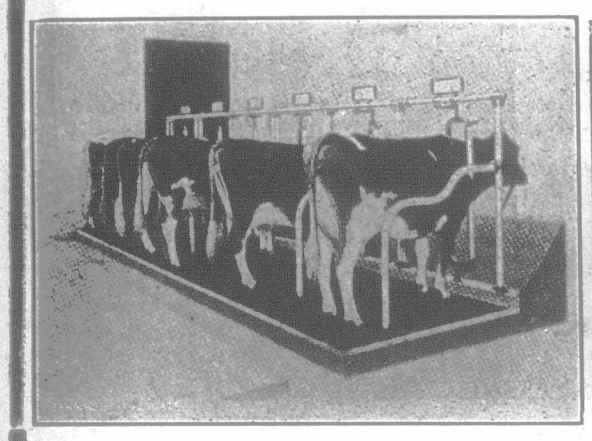
The Cow Stall Floor Problem

A good floor for cow stalls, calf and bull pens, horse stalls and piggeries is something that the dairymen and stock raisers of this country have been trying to find for years. Wood is fairly warm and easy on the feet but is not sanitary. It soon gets foul and rots out. Concrete is easy to keep clean but is decidedly injurious to stock that have to stand or lie on its cold, hard surface. To get something that will combine the good and eliminate the bad qualities of both wood and cement—that is the problem.

A satisfactory floor for the purposes mentioned must be thoroughly sanitary, warm to the touch, easy underfoot, noiseless, never slippery, wet or dry; and last, but not least, durable in service.



No "bunchy" joints here.

Experience has shown that Cork Paving Brick has solved the problem and are found to possess all the good features of both wood and cement with none of their disadvantages.

Experience has shown conclusively that:

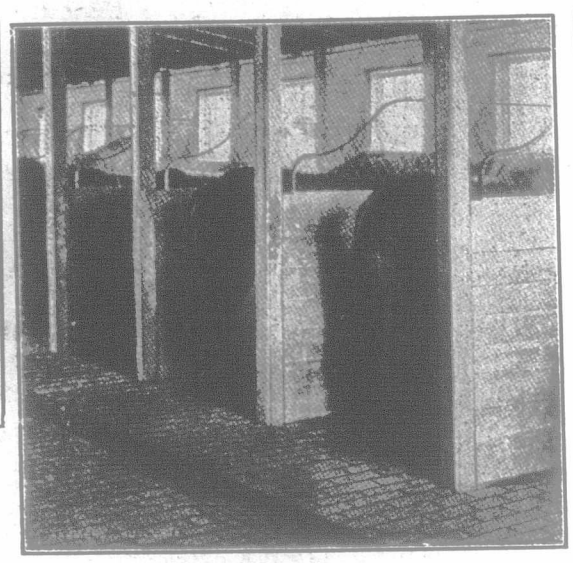
First—They are always warm to the touch, summer or winter.

Second—They are resilient because both cork and asphalt (which make Cork Paving Brick) are elastic substances. This removes the danger of hoof trouble and "bunchy" joints.

Third—They are never slippery, wet or dry.

Fourth—They are thoroughly sanitary.

Fifth—They are remarkably durable in service.

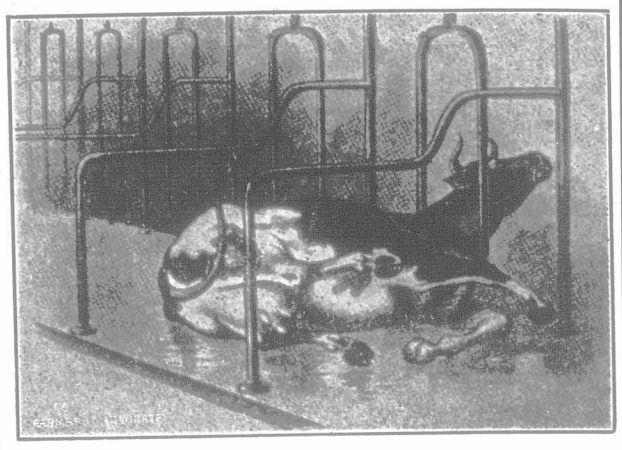


If Cork Brick wear under horses, aren't you safe in putting them under your cows?

You see, Cork Brick have no grain like wood and hence do not splinter and are not rigid and brittle like cement and therefore do not crumble.

Sixth—They are easy to lay in old or new barns.

Seventh—They are reasonable in cost, taking into account not merely first cost but the cost in the long run, and considering their many advantages.



No accidents like this on Cork Brick Floors

Some users of Cork Paving Brick in Canada are: Sir Henry Pellatt, Toronto, Ont.; Ottawa Dairy Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, Ont.; H. J. Allison, Chesterville, Ont.; D. B. Tracey, Cobourg, Ont.; Central Prison Farm, Guelph, Ont.; D. A. McIntosh, South Lancaster, Ont.; J. D. Larkin, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Geo. H. McFadyen, Sarnia, Ont.; J. F. Johnston, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Stoneycroft Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Vadreuil Dairy & Stock Farm Co., Vadreuil, Que.; Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Senator Owens, Montreal, Que.; Frank Darling & Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Cork Paving Brick make an excellent floor for horse stables

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THE KENT CO. LTD., CANADIAN EXPRESS BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.

Scratches and Stocking

—Are prevalent in cold weather irregular work and overfeed induces both. A system tonic and blood purifier, such as

Fleming's Tonic
Heave Remedy

will prevent these troubles and when developed, with Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil quickly cure them. Per. Box $1.00

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FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St. - Toronto

Shorthorns For Sale

2 yearling bulls of the right kind, 2 high-class herd headers, 12 months, one from imp. cow 4 bull calves, also young cows and heifers, some good milking strains

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters
Present offering: A number of good heifers and young cows, with calf at foot, from good milking families. A few ram lambs and a choice lot of shearling ewes, now bred to imp. ram.
W. A. Douglas, R.R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.
ANDREW GROFF, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

SHORTHORN Bulls & Heifers—choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires: Joy of Morning (imp.) =32070= and Benachie (imp.) =69954=. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.) =55038= (89909).
GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd which numbers about 40 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.
Duncan Brown & Sons, RR 2, Shedden

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls and heifers from good milking strains.
Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ontario

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested write for catalogue of their breeding.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO Bell 'Phone.
Burlington Junction, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS

—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably.

ELORA G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

For sale—Imported yearling show bull; 14 calves 8 to 14 months old; cows and heifers and show material all ages. Herd headed by 3 high-class imported bulls, all 3 were prizewinners at Toronto this year.

Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction. MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.

Shorthorns—I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want, I can suit you in quality and in price. Ask for Bull Catalogue.
ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS

We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.

L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief =60865= heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imp. sires and dams.
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SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

8 head from 10 to 18 months, bred from cows which are from Imported dams and sired by choicely bred bulls, prices are not high as I need the space for stabling cattle.
Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to Imported rams.
BLAIRGOWRIE FARM JOHN MILLER, Jr., ASHBURN, ONT.

Springhurst Shorthorns Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O. ONT.
Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Shorthorns

Fourteen good young bulls, from 6 to 12 months old, and a number of females. Would appreciate your enquiry for same.
H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ontario

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Choice Dairy Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. I am offering males and females of different ages, same breeding as won for me at Guelph, London and other fairs. The above stock are mostly the get of imported sires and dams Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Long distance 'phone in connection.
D. A. GRAHAM, R. R. No. 3, Wyoming, Ont.
Shipping Stn., - Wanstead, G. T. R.

OAKLAND 45 SHORTHORNS

25 breeding females of milking strain headed by Scotch Grey 72692, a first prize and sweepstake roan bull; and Red Baron 81845, a fine large dark red bull of excellent dairy strain. Both for sale. Also a pair of grand young bulls 10 and 14 months, of excellent milking strain, youngest if properly placed will head a herd.
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THE MANOR SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Young bulls, also heifers, got by, and cows in calf to one of tee good bulls of the breed. In Lincolns 5 yearling rams and 10 ram lambs by an imported ram. Inspection solicited. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.
KYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ontrrio

WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS

I have for sale a most attractive offering in young bulls and young females, pure Scotch, breeding unsurpassed, the low thick kind. Write me your wants. G. M. FORSYTH
North Claremont - Ont.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913
Shorthorns and Leicesters

I have a most excellent lot of young rams or sale, mostly sired by imported Connaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing G. T. Ry.
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Handsomely bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-raisers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a post card to

Steele, Briggs Seed Company,

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Cream Wanted

Highest markets — unlimited demand. Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows, and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We need your cream and your neighbors'. Write:

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Limited
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Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	$2.00
Light Cattle.	60c.	1.50
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No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbours to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ontario

Cows Wanted

Give best prices on fifty head milking Shorthorns and fifty head Holsteins, average age six years, tuberculin tested.

THE DUNROBIN FARMS,
Beaverton, :-: :-: Ontario.

Royalton Stock Farm Holsteins

Herd headed by Royalton Korndyke Major, (imp.) whose dam gave 111.1 lbs milk in one day, 3 months after freshening. We are offering a few young cows (2 years and up) bred to the above bull and due to freshen from now on. One young bull calf 5 months old from above bull. Also four young bulls fit for service, sired by Sir Abbekerk Paul De Kol (my former herd bull) and from R. O. P Cows.
E. C. GILBERT,
R. R. No. 7, St. Thomas, Ontario

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

Minster Farm offers bull fit for service from a sister of a 4-year-old Heifer with R.O.P. record of 14,753-lb. and 540-lbs. butter, and Lakeview Burke Fayne whose dam and sire's dam average 23,14-lbs. of butter 7 days. For extended pedigree write: **Richard Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont.**

The Maples Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves and bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit dams, with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS
R.R. No. 5 Ingersoll, Ont.

Holsteins, Young herd headers. Just now we are offering young herd headers up to 15 mos. of age, closely related to our Toronto Dairy Test Champion, and sired by the richly bred, Imperial Pauline De Kol.
R. W. Walker & Sons, Utica P. O Manchester Station.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 $1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. **DR. BELL, V S., Kingston, Ont**

more popular in this Province, and this year gave a good crop. Alfalfa, red clover, and cultivated grasses, are coming into use, and were all of them profitable this year. Potatoes and roots also did well. Small fruits did well. Apples are not grown extensively, but the writer visited several orchards in the Province in August and found them well laden with fruit. The orchard of Mr. Stephenson, near Morden, Man., was the most notable, and gave every promise of a crop of several hundred barrels of well-developed apples, as well as an abundance of crabs, cherries, and small fruits.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Temperatures and hours' sunshine in Saskatchewan ranged lower, and rainfall during the growing season higher, than for the average of several years. The mean temperature in that part of the Province south of Prince Albert was only 52.7 degrees Fahrenheit for the period April 1 to Sept. 30, while the rainfall was 11.19 inches on the average over this area during the same period. The southern part of that portion of the Province under discussion was blessed with much more rain than the more northerly areas. The sunshine averaged only 7.7 hours, as contrasted with 8.8, and even higher daily averages in past years. Crops came on rapidly after a rather cold May, headed out in July in most parts, and ripened in late August, giving a good crop yield of excellent grain. In this Province, as in Manitoba, good farming this year meant profitable farming. Even more markedly than in Manitoba did well-handled land stand up as compared with badly-managed areas. Striking examples of this were to be seen everywhere. Well-plowed stubble or summer-fallowed fields carried heavy crops, while "stubbled-in" land in many cases failed to return the seed even, yielding nothing but weeds. Forage crops of all kinds were excellent, and there is an abundance of feed. Threshing was done early, and the land is going into the winter in good condition for next year's seeding operations.

ALBERTA.

With an average rainfall of 10.92 inches during the growing season in that part of the Province including Edmonton and southward, with an average daily sunshine record of 10 hours, and with a mean temperature of 53 degrees Fahrenheit for the months April 1 to September 30, inclusive, good crops might be expected, and were certainly harvested. The season started off well, spring seeding beginning very early in April. Fall wheat came through in good condition, and all promised well till a few troubles loomed up in the form of eelworm, cutworm, and, in some parts, drouth. The season was, however, highly favorable, and a big crop has been harvested in excellent condition, as, for instance, Marquis wheat at one point going as high as 62.5 bushels per acre as a field crop, and oats and barley relatively as high. Yields of all kinds of grain and forage crops have been most excellent. Prices are fair. Live stock are in good condition, with prices ruling very high for beef, dairy cattle, and swine.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Precipitation, temperatures, and sunshine, in this Province, were about normal. In the period April 1 to September 30, inclusive, they were: Rainfall 32.23; mean temperature 55.8 degrees Fahrenheit, and 5.3 hours sunshine daily. This refers to the Fraser Valley, and is normal. Other parts of the Province also were normal in these respects. Forage crops were excellent. Grain crops also were good. Live stock are in excellent condition. The apple crop in the whole Province, while fairly good, was not extraordinary, and other fruits were rather short.

Some extra choice Percherons and Holsteins are advertised in this issue by A. Mittlefehldt, Elcho P. O., Smithville, Ont. He is pricing very reasonably a black four-year-old stallion, and a gray yearling stallion. The black is one of the high-quality, smooth kind, compact and massive. The yearling will make a ton horse when finished. The Holsteins are the heavy-producing kind, including bulls fit for herd-headers, and females suitable for choice foundation stock. Buff Orpington poultry is also offered.

Lakeview Holsteins

Being overstocked, Mr. Osler will offer at **Public Sale,** some time in **January, 1914,** at the **Lakeview Stock Farm,** near **Bronte,** some

40 Head of Purebred Holstein Cattle

There will be daughters of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and cows and heifers in calf to both the Lakeview stock bulls, Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. This is a chance to get granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, and to get them in calf to a son of Colantha Lad.

Look for further information in the Farmer's Advocate, and get your name in for a catalogue.

E. F. OSLER Bronte, Ontario

Remember the big dispersion sale of 90 High-Class Holsteins, in the Covered Rink, at Woodstock, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1913. The event of the year.

Leslie Farm Holsteins

Now some thirty odd strong, contains many that are up to the high standard two-year-olds, with official records running along 15 and 16 lbs., and a number of adults over 20 lbs. Several of the younger ones are daughters of that grandly-bred bull, Hillview Colantha Butter Baron, and are now bred to the present stock bull, Centreview Segis Statesman, whose 22 nearest ancestors have records that average 23.4 lbs., and is a great-grandson of the renowned King Segis, with 65 daughters and 16 sons in the A. R. O. From such breeding as this I am offering a few young bulls, from 13 months of age down. Let me know your wants.

Long-distance 'phone **W. E. THOMSON, R.R. No. Woodstock, Ont.**

KING SEGIS WALKER

The greatest transmitting family of the breed, holding the world's records for 3, 4 and 5 generations. I have for sale sons of this bull, from high-record daughters of Pont. Korndyke, making the greatest and most valuable combination it is possible to get in the whole Holstein breed. Photo and pedigree on application.

A. A. FAREWELL :: :: OSHAWA, ONTARIO

SUMMER HILL HERD OF

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-berd fellows with high official backing., that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 'Phone 2471

Riverside Holsteins

Herd head by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke whose near dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made We are offering several females bred to this bull also a few bull calves.

J. W. RICHARDSON,
R. R. NO. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers for sale: A son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of a cow with a record of over 31 pounds in 7 days. Calf is nearly ready for service. Have only a few sons of this great sire left, and, remember, these are the last. Look up the record of sons of Pontiac Korndyke, and see what they are producing.

E. H. DOLLAR HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

Evergreen Stock Farm High Class Registered Holsteins

Winners of 80% all first prize at the Canadian National Exhibition 1913. For Sale—a few choice females all ages and are booking orders for what bull calves will be dropped during December. I will also buy on commission anything in pure-bred or grade Holsteins, singly or car lots.
A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONT. R.R. 2
Bell 'phone

HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions.

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favourable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutton breeds of sheep without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

Farnham Oxfords & Hampshires

The Oldest Established Flock in America

We are making a special offering for 30 days of 30 fine yearling Oxford Down ewes. Being now bred to our imported Royal winning ram. Also 20 first-class Oxford Down ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ontario
Phone Guelph 240-2

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

We have the champion Oxford Flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 50 yearling ewes by imported rams.
Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

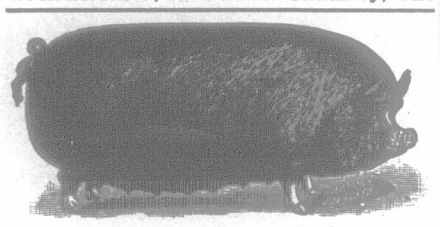
ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM COLLIES

A few young puppies now for sale both from imported and home bred stock. Place your order early for a good young Angus bull this year if you wish to secure first choice.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.
Near London.

Oxford Downs choice ram and ewe lambs from prize-winning stock $10, $12 each, also yearling rams and ewes at close prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. BRYANT, R.R. No. 3 Strathroy, Ont



Maple Leaf Berkshires

Sows bred and boars ready for service, and young ones of all ages, bred from imported stock of the large English breed, large bone, good hair, well marked and stand upon their toes. Guarantee Satisfaction. Can ship by G.T.R. or C.P.R., Woodstock.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE
R.R. No. 8, Woodstock, Ont.

POLAND - CHINA SWINE

For sale from the champions of Canada; also a few good Chester Whites, and choice young Shorthorns of either sex. Prices right.

GEO. GOULD, Edgar's Mills, Ont.
Essex Co.

Gramandyne Yorkshires & Tamworths **Gramandyne Stock Farm Co., 656 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario,** can supply Yorkshires and Tamworths, either sex, any age, bred from prize-winners, none better. Long-Distance 'Phone. 3874 Ottawa.

Morriston Shorthorns and Tamworths bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have two choice young bulls for sale 10 months old, out of large deep-milking cows and also some choice cows. Tamworths both sexes. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston, Ont.**

Tamworths—I have two choice lots of sows, 8 months old, that are bred to an extra good boar. Also a few boars large enough for service.
HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect. C. J. LANG,
Hampton, Ont., Durham Co.

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.
J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

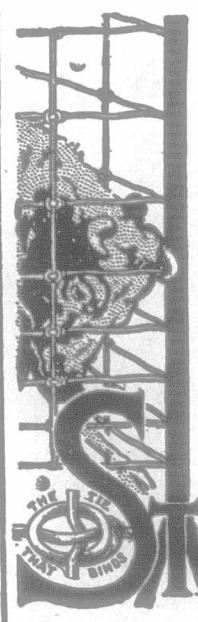
Duroc Jersey Swine—Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.
MacCampbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

FOR SALE Young Tamworth boar registered fit for service, choicely bred; a beauty.

B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont.

Tamworths—Boars, $15 to $30. Sows bred for spring farrow, $40 to $50 each; registered. Write for particulars.

JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ont.



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AND FINALLY YOU GET THE BEST QUALITY FENCE MADE IN CANADA.
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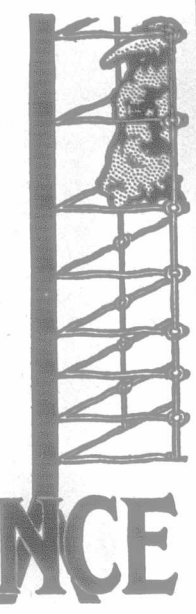
Dept. A **WOODSTOCK, ONT.**
Live agents wanted for Standard Fence, Posts and Gates. Write for special terms to-day.



STANDARD FENCE

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by the following: Barcheskie Cheerful Boy (Imp.) 28879 (7731); Hobsland Bonnie Boy (Imp.) 33275 (8776); Morton Mains Planet (Imp.) 33279 (8774); Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) 35753 (8865). Imported dams. Record of Performance dams.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor — **D. McARTHUR, Manager**
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal. — Philipsburg, Que.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.

JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN, P. O. — Summerstown Sta., Glengarry.

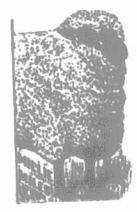
STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Stocks of all ages for sale, one 12 months old bull (Imp.) in dam will make a winner for someone; also bull calves from a week to two months old all from show cows and sired by White Hill King of Hearts, a son of the great bull Emy Mee, and a half-brother of Brae Rising Star, highest priced bull in Scotland; prices and terms easy.
D. M. WATT - ST. LOUIS STA., QUEBEC.

Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd. **B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.**

"TOWER FARM"

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



Present offering is a very choice lot of ewe lambs, ram lambs and shearlings, also one and two-year old ewes by our two imported rams, one of George Adams and Sons, Faringdon, Berks, England, No. 59101 and Hamptonian, No. 59100, bred by James T. Hobbs, Massey, Fairford, England. Our ewes are bred now to Hamptonian No. 62,-692, one of the 1st prize pen at the Royal Show, England, shown as a lamb.

E. BARBOUR LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE **ERIN, ONTARIO**

SPRING-VALLEY SHROPSHIRES are bred from the best procurable imp. stock for generations back. Can supply shearling rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs,, all got by imp. sires highest types of the breed.
Thos. Hall, R. R. No. 2, Bradford

Shropshires and Cotswolds In my 1913 importation of 60 head just arrived are show rams and ewes, field rams and ewes of both breeds. I also have 50 home-bred yearling rams and ewes, and a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs. Will be pleased to hear from you if interested in sheep, as "no business no harm" is my motto. **JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont., Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. Claremont Stn , C.P.R., 3 miles.**

Newcastle Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Present offerings: boars and sows all ages. Sows bred, boars ready for service chuck full of imported blood and show ring quality; I think the best I ever bred, also younger ones of both sexes. A few nice bulls 4 to 8 mos. old. Heifers carrying their first calves and others with calves at foot, of splendid milking strains. Two or three nice fillies and mares that are bred to imp. stallions, all registered, prices right.

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Holsteins In Yorkshires we can supply either sex from a few weeks old up to breeding age, sired by our champion boar Eldon Duke (32228), and out of prizewinning sows. Also richly-bred Holstein cattle of all ages. **WM. MANNING & SONS, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO, Grasshill Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

CHAMPION HAMPSHIRE SWINE

We have the Champion Herd of Canada. We import more Hogs every year than all others combined; at all times we can supply either sex of any age desired. Write us.
HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P.O., Newton G. T. R., Lindwood G. P. R.

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**
Long-distance 'phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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, Cainsville P. O. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!!

We want a man in every locality in Eastern Canada to sell our big line of Household Necessities, Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Stock Remedies, Poultry Supplies, etc., — direct to farmers. Every one a household necessity, sold on Rawleighs' Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied Plan.

YOU CAN MAKE

PER MONTH $100 TO $200 CLEAR PROFIT

over and above all expenses. If you can furnish team, write at once for our matchless offer.

NO DUTY TO PAY. Good freight service. Practically no competition. We are the only Company who owns and operates its own factory in Canada. Hundreds of our salesmen are making big money here in the West. Now is the time to secure good Eastern territory.

EVERY RAWLEIGH SALESMAN is backed by the service of one of the oldest Buying, Manufacturing and Distributing Organizations in North America. Established 19 years. Capital and Surplus over $2,000,000. References: Duns, Bradstreets, or any bank in Winnipeg. Write today for full particulars:

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Under Contract with the Government of Dominion of Canada.

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ST. JOHN, N.B., & HALIFAX, N.S.
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Excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

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CARAQUET..... W. E. Smith, R.N.R.	Dec. 7	" 19
CHALEUR.....	" 21	Jan. 2
CHIGNECTO.....	Jan. 4	" 16

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We teach you at home in spare time and fit you fully for an office position. The demand for good stenographers exceeds the supply. Write for information.

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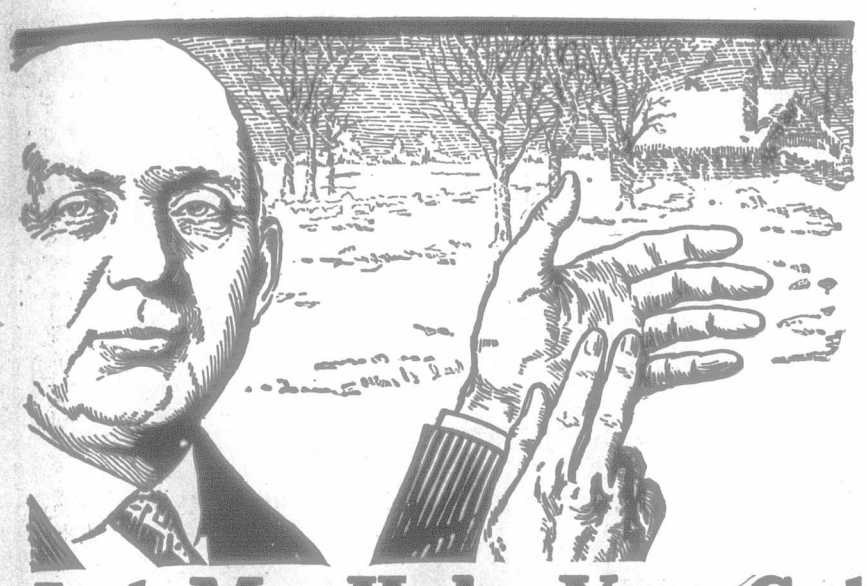

Let Me Help You Get Winter Eggs

GILBERT HESS, Dr. of Medicine, Dr. of Veterinary Science.

I make my biggest egg profits in the winter months, because I see to it that my own hens lay regularly then. You can make your hens lay in winter the same as mine do.

Under ordinary winter conditions hens lay poorly, because they are cooped up, deprived of green stuff and cannot get exercise. The egg organs consequently become sluggish and inactive and the hen puts on fat instead of converting her ration into eggs. Hens must have a tonic during winter to tone them up, invigorate the dormant egg organs and keep them healthy.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Your cows, horses and hogs are pretty apt to get out of fix during winter, because grain, hay and fodder do not contain the natural laxatives and tonics so abundantly supplied in grass. Lack of exercise is another thing that retards good health.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains tonics that improve the appetite and tone up the digestion, laxatives for regulating the bowels, and vermifuges that will positively expel worms. I guarantee it. 25-lb. pail $2.25; 100-lb. sack $7.00; smaller packages in proportion (duty paid).

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks or if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 35c, 3 lbs. 85c (duty paid). I guarantee it.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is just such a tonic. It makes hens lay. It contains ingredients for toning up the whole digestive system and enriching the blood. The U. S. Dispensatory and all noted veterinarians certify each ingredient to do what I claim for it. Pan-a-ce-a is a scientific preparation—back of it is my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, veterinary scientist and successful poultry raiser. But I don't want you to try my Pan-a-ce-a on anybody's claim or say so, but on a

Money-Back Guarantee

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your hens lay during winter, that I have authorized your dealer to supply you with enough to feed your whole flock, and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Pan-a-ce-a is never sold by peddlers, only by reliable dealers whom you know. 1¼ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 25-lb. pail $3.50 (duty paid). Send for my new poultry book—it's a stunner and it's free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Send 2c stamp for my brand-new 32-page poultry book—it's a stunner.

POULTRY

To get best results, ship your dressed poultry to us by December 20th and 22nd. Don't leave till last minute. The early market is the best.

Butter, eggs, apples, potatoes, beets, carrots, onions, etc., handled in large or small quantities.

We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

MERCHANTS' PRODUCE CO., 57 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1899 Long-distance 'phone 1478

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Sixty Thousand trappers send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada. Write to-day

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A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" fur quotations, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking.

Address JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED Mail Dept. 406 111 Front St. East, TORONTO

Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the auction sale of a splendid farm in Vaughan Township, York Co., Ont. This property is 1½ miles west of Thornhill. Farm stock and implements, will be sold the same day. Sale Thursday, December 18th. See the advertisement.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society are publishing the third volume of their studbook this year. All animals recorded will be published in this volume that have not been already recorded in volumes No. 1 and No. 2. To make the book as complete as possible, it is desirable to have owners register every animal eligible; also to transfer all animals not already transferred, to their present owners.

J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., reports these sales: David Cooke, Amulree, Ont., secured an excellent bull calf. Anson McCabe, Tottenham, Ont., got something high-class, sired by Gainford Marquis. This bull is good enough to head any herd. Messrs. Cooke and McCabe have been buying their herd-headers here for the past ten years. John Watt & Son also bought a son of Gainford Marquis to head their excellent herd This fellow belongs to the Kilblean Beauty family, and is a handsome dark roan. C. L. McClellan, Lowden, Iowa, to follow after the great Jilt Victor, which he purchased here a few years ago, selected the outstanding show-bull calf Gainford Champion, a white son of the famous Gainford Marquis. M. McPhaden, Cresswell, Ont., purchased a red heifer calf, Golden Glow. She is also sired by Gainford Marquis. This heifer promises to develop into something exceptionally good.

HOLSTEINS AT UTICA.

The splendid individual and producing herd of Holsteins owned by R. W. Walker & Sons, of Utica, Ont., have lately proven their producing ability by winning the championship in the dairy test at the National Show, over a host of competitors of all the dairy breeds. It was Madam B. 3rd Alma 2nd that accomplished the trick, and there are several others in the herd just as good as she is, with milk production on ordinary feed and care, and twice a day milking up to 84 lbs. a day. One of them, in February last, gave 2,145 lbs. milk; another, at eleven years of age, in seven-day test, made 18.18 lbs. This is only indicative, and not at all the limit of the producing ability of the herd. Many bred in this herd have made very honorable records in other hands. The young bulls offered for sale from three to fifteen months of age, out of these splendid cows, are the get of the richly-bred and officially-backed bull, Imperial Pauline De Kol, a great-grandson of the famous Tidy Abbekerk, record 27.29, and dam of Tidy Pauline De Kol 28.44, and Tidy Abbekerk De Kol, record 28.43. Write Mr. Walker for particulars and prices.

EXPERIENCED.

During an Episcopal convention in Boston, one of the bishops had an experience he will long remember. He was a portly man, weighing over three hundred pounds. One afternoon while walking through Boston Common, he sat down on one of the benches to rest. When he attempted to get up, he failed in the effort. He tried again and failed. About this time a little girl, poorly clad, came along, and was attracted by the struggles of the bishop. Stepping up to him, she exclaimed:

"Don't you want me to give you a lift?"

The bishop gazed at her in amazement, and exclaimed:

"Why, you can't help me. You are too little."

"No, I am not," she replied. "I have helped my pa get up many times when he was drunker than you are."

A NEW ETYMOLOGY.

Sunday-school Teacher—"What do we mean by the quick and the dead?"

Small Boy—"Them as gets out of the way of motor-cars is quick, and them as don't is dead."

PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

PEERLESS BONE CUTTERS

Automatic positive feed;
— practical in design
— strongly built;
— best on the market.

PY-CO POULTRY SUPPLIES

Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc.

LEE MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
PEMBROKE ONT.

The Call of the North

DO YOU know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its **millions of fertile acres,** offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainoble free, and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization
Parliament Bldgs.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Niagara District Fruit Farms

WE have the largest list of fruit farms in the Niagara District—"The Garden of Canada"—to be found anywhere. Farms range in acreage from one acre to two hundred acres, and in price from $500 to $100,000. Write and tell us about what your requirements are. We can offer you exactly what you have been looking for. Our new farm catalogue, containing descriptions of nearly 300 farms, will be gladly sent upon request.

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Real Estate Insurance
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Our specialty is **CANADIAN RAW FURS.** Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Hold shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

HALLMAN FUR CO., Toronto Ontario

N. Hallman, Manager, 4 years with John Hallam; E. J. Hagen, Treas., 11 years with John Hallam; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 6 years with John Hallam; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallam.

Get a fifteen-year roof

When you lay a new roof on your residence, barn, chicken or hog house, you want every assurance that it will last a reasonable length of time

You get an artistic and durable roof—one that needs no repairing, one that is weatherproof, that is practically fire-proof, and guaranted for fifteen years, if you select

RED RING

Certain-teed Roofing

(Quality *Cert*-ified—Durability Guaran-*teed*)

Use RED RING *Certain-teed* Roofing on the sides as well as roof, and have a building that is free from dampness and frost. You do not have to wade through a maze of complicated directions to lay RED RING *Certain-teed* Roofing—hammer and nails are only necessary.

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Toronto, Canada

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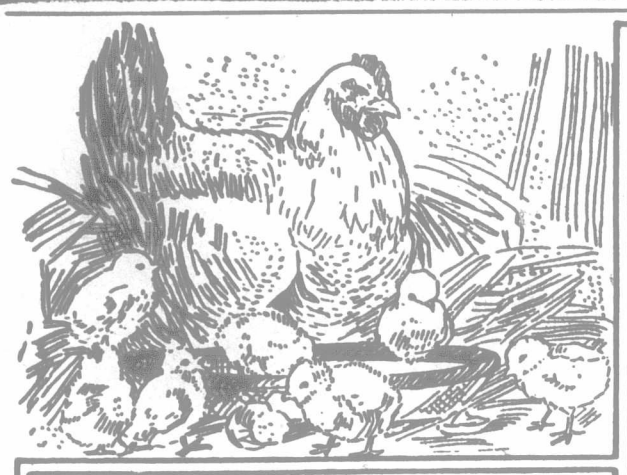
Toronto, Canada



Pratts **Poultry Remedies**

Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c to $9
Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c to $5.75
Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 35cqt. $1 00 gal.
Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c-50c.
Pratts Roup Cure, 25c-50c
Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c-50c
Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, $1.50 gal.
Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c-50c
Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c
Pratts Gape Remedy, 25c-50c
Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25c-50c
Pratts Condition Tablets, 25c-50c
Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25c-50c
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Pratts **Baby Chick Food**

is a combination of simple nutritive elements in just the right proportions to *properly feed* baby chicks. It is a lot cheaper to SAVE the chicks you have than to hatch out more and lose them too. Improper feeding means weak, puny, stunted chicks or NO chicks. Pratts Baby Chick Food will save the youngsters and hasten their graduation into the producing class. "Your Money Back if it Fails."
25c., 50c. and $1.00 at your dealer's.

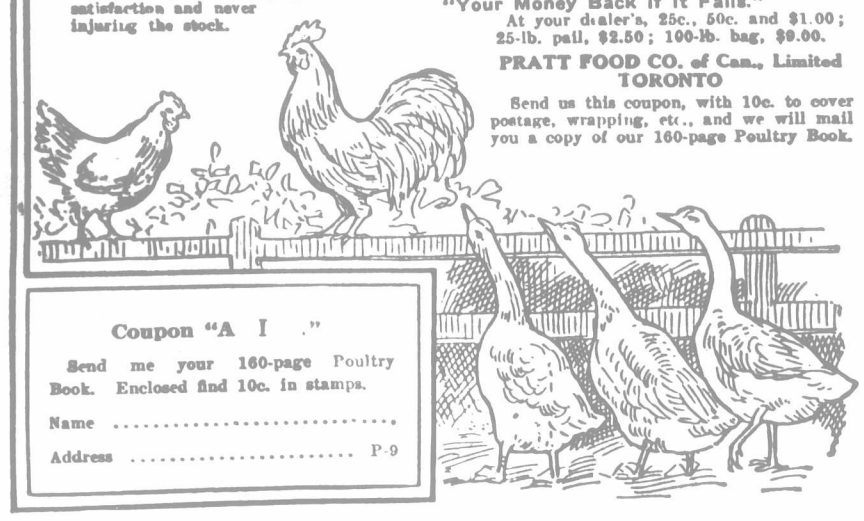
Pratts Poultry Regulator

ensures fertile eggs and more of them. If a hen doesn't want to lay, she simply has to when she gets a little *Pratts Poultry Regulator* in her system, and it costs YOU but one cent a month per bird.

For 42 years this preparation has stood the test of continuous use, giving universal satisfaction and never injuring the stock. "Your Money Back if it Fails."
At your dealer's, 25c., 50c. and $1.00; 25-lb. pail, $2.50; 100-lb. bag, $9.00.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Can., Limited
TORONTO

Send us this coupon, with 10c. to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of our 160-page Poultry Book.



Coupon "A I ."

Send me your 160-page Poultry Book. Enclosed find 10c. in stamps.

Name .....

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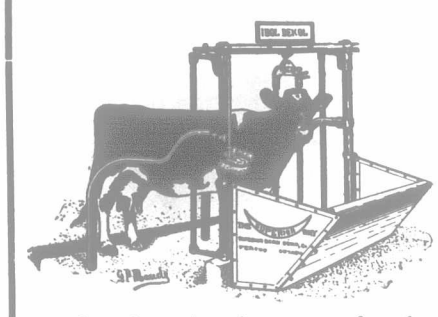
STABLE YOUR CATTLE THE

SUPERIOR WAY



If you intend to build or remodel your barn this coming year, NOW IS THE TIME TO GET POSTED on the most modern stabling for stock, a **stable** that will save its **cost** in six months, a **stable** that will **cut** your **chore work squarely in two** and make what is now a **drudgery** a **pleasure.** A **stable** that is **sanitary, fire-proof, convenient, comfortable** for stock, will **last** for generations, will prevent **big knees, abortion** and **disease. Learn** about the seventeen special patent features in **Superior** equipment, found in no other make.

WE LEAD --- LEARN WHY

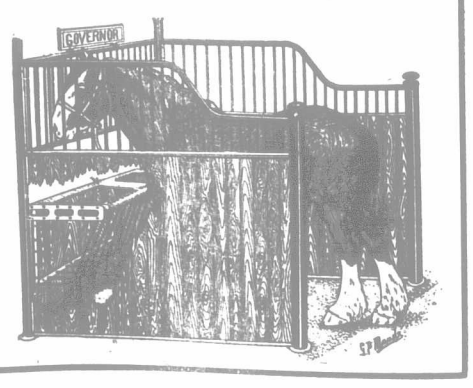
When at the Guelph Winter Fair, make it a point to see SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT in actual use at the New Dairy Barns at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Get my big free book now. *Fill in the coupon below.*

Geo. P. Maude, Manager
Superior Barn Equipment Co.
Fergus, Ont.

Dear Sir:- Please send me your big free book on Superior sanitary steel stable equipment.

Are you building or remodelling .....
When .....
Number of Horses Stabled .....
Number of Cows .....
Number of Box Stalls .....
Number of Calf Pens .....
Name .....
P. O. .....
Province .....



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 writen.

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.

Veterinary.

Rheumatism.

In August my cow walked stiffly with hind legs. She got no worse until brought to the stable in the fall. She is now very stiff until she has walked for some time. When first let out she knuckles on hind fetlock joints, and when she bends her legs a cracking can be heard. V. M.

Ans.—This evidently is rheumatism, and it is very hard to treat successfully. Give her 2 drams of salicylic acid three times daily, and rub the joints of the hind legs well three times daily with hot, camphorated oil. V.

Worms.

Horse has been troubled with worms for nearly two years. He has a ravenous appetite, and is thin and hidebound. W. S.

Ans.—Get 8 ounces each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, and tartar emetic. Mix and make into 24 powders. Give him a powder every night and morning, and after he has taken the last one, give nothing to eat for 8 to 10 hours,and then give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and give nothing to eat but bran until purgation commences. V.

Miscellaneous.

Line Fence Dispute.

About twenty years ago a line fence was run between D's and C's land, from proper corner post to a point before the other proper corner post was obtained. When it was located fence was built right, from it to another point, which does not coincide with the first point mentioned. This spring D obtained permission from C to build his portion of the fence from first post straight with the other fence, and did so. While at work building his fence, C came and forbade D to touch a rail of it. D, however, finished his work. Now C is proceeding to compel D to put the fence to its former position, claiming the land by possession.

1. Can he claim the land?
2. Can he compel fence to be moved?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. Probably not; but if C is actually taking legal proceedings against D, the latter ought to hand any papers served on him to a solicitor, and consult him personally.

Trade Topic.

Acetylene is the next feasible step in light education, following that which has developed from tallow dips to coal-oil lamps. Acetylene is made from calcium carbide, which, by absorbing moisture, gives off the colorless gas which burns with a very bright flame and without odor. It has seventeen times the illuminating power of coal gas. Modern generators are said to be perfect. The Board of Fire Underwriters have tested them, and have listed machines which they deem safe. Most generators are installed in basements. Modern equipment is such that any burner in house or barn may be lighted by pressing a button or pulling a chain.

VACUUM THEOLOGY.

A colored Baptist was exhorting. "Now, breddren and sistern, come up to de altar an hab yo' sins washed away."

All came but one man.

"Why, Brudder Jones, don' yo' want yo' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away."

"Yo' has! Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Ober at de Methodist Church."

"Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."

THERE ARE OTHER BRANDS

Of Oil Cake Meal, but the purest and best is the

LIVINGSTON BRAND

Consider how you can obtain the best results.

LIVINGSTON BRAND

OIL CAKE MEAL

actually increases the richness of the cream---and also increases the amount of butter you get from the milk.

Test Your Cows Before and After Feeding

Best of feed for young cattle, for sheep, for hogs, and for keeping horses in good condition.

We also sell Linseed Meal and Flax Seed.

Oil Cake in Fine Ground, Coarse Ground, or Pea Size grindings.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited

Baden, Ont. Montreal, Que.

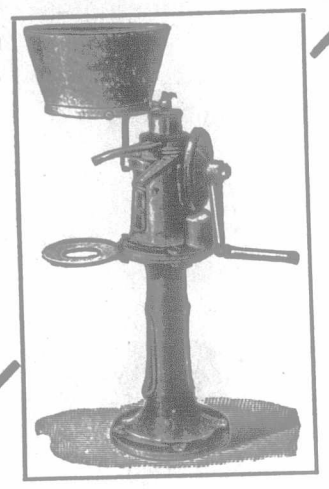
Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal

is **the next best** thing to **whole** milk for vealing up calves or raising them to replenish your dairy herd. **Actual analysis shows** that it contains **the same nutriment** as **whole** milk and as such it is **guaranteed** to the Government. Its analysis is **printed** on a tag attached to every bag we sell—look for it!

So—you may **keep on selling** your whole milk for the best price you can get and at the same time **eliminate the tremendous waste** the slaughter of young calves involves—by feeding our **Cream-Substitute.**

N.B. It performs the work of milk and at a fraction of the cost.
Write to us for **full** particulars if your Feedman hasn't got it.

The Caldwell Feed Co. Limited :: **Dundas, Ontario**



The "Premier" gives results. Prove this by trying one free of cost.

The Keen Farmer Judges by Results

The Premier increases quantity and improves quality of **butter.** You are losing money if you are doing without a cream separator. Before purchasing examine the Premier carefully. Made in the largest and best equipped separator works in the British Empire.

Are you using an old separator? Bear in mind if it is not doing good work you are losing just as much butter as you would by skimming with the pans in the old fashioned way. Our agent will make you a liberal allowance for your old machine.

DON'T WASTE MONEY ON A POOR SEPARATOR.

It is to your interest to learn about the "PREMIER." *Write us.*

The Premier Cream Separator Company

Toronto, Ont. **St. John, N. B.**

Make Your Stock and Poultry Pay Better with Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

At a cost of less than a cent a day per head of stock, it will increase their value 25 per cent. Permanently cures Colic, Debility, Worms, Bots and Skin Diseases. Tones up run-down animals so that they quickly gain weight and vigor. Increases the yield of milch cows three to five pounds a day, besides enriching the quality of the milk.

ROYAL PURPLE is not a food. It is a conditioner—the best ever so'd. If there was any better we would be making it. It enables your stock to eat the natural food they should eat and get the most benefit from it. Here is the advice of all thorough veterinary doctors—"Feed your stock on food of your own growing"—not pamper them with soft predigested mush so that after a time they cannot digest good, wholesome feed. Feed the good food grown on your own farm—hay, oats, bran, chop, etc. You know what these things cost you and what they will do.

ROYAL PURPLE is an aid to these natural foods and if you use it as directed, we can guarantee better results than if you feed any of the concoctions offered on the market as "prepared foods."

Try It On a Poor-Conditioned Animal

If there is a run-down, poorly nourished beast on your farm, see what **ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC** will do for it. A 50-cent package lasts a cow or horse 70 days. The cost is so trifling that no farmer in Canada has any excuse for having out-of-health stock around his place. Try it on the poorest-conditioned animal you have and we know you'll be surprised at the result of a short treatment. Cattle and hogs fatten up a month earlier than without it, which means you save a month's feed and a month's labor. You can bring six pigs to the pink of condition at the cost of $1.50. Steers treated in the same way cost no more than $1.00 each to put in prime state for market. **ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC** fattens and keeps well horses, mares, colts, cows, calves, steers, hogs. Sold in packages, 50c, and air-tight tins, $1.50.

Try ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC on Your Hens

Do you know that **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** makes hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and keeps them free from disease? It does, and helps them over the moult, fattens and keeps them in vigorous health. A 50c package lasts 25 hens over 70 days. Shouldn't you try it? We have hundreds of recommendations from all parts of the country. If **ROYAL PURPLE** does not give you better results than anything you ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. No matter what your opinion of other preparations, we want you to give **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** a chance to show what it can do for your poultry—and a 50c package will show you some fine results. Sold in 25c and 50c packages and $1.50 air-tight tins.

WE ALSO SELL

Royal Purple Cough Specific for cough and distemper. (Will cure any ordinary cough in four days). 50c, by mail 60c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment for lameness, rheumatism, sprained tendons, etc. 50c, by mail 60c.

Royal Purple Worm Specific for animals; removes the worms, also their larvae. 25c, by mail 30c.

Royal Purple Disinfectant, in 25c, 50c and $1.00 tins.

Royal Purple Lice Killer for poultry and animals. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure for scratches, harness scalds, open sores, etc. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.

Royal Purple Roup Specific for roup, pip, diphtheria, typhoid fever, canker, white diarrhoea, swelled head, etc., in poultry. 25c, by mail 30c.

Free TO STOCK AND POULTRY RAISERS

We will mail for the asking our new revised 80-page book on common ailments of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed light and heavy horses, colts, mares, cows, calves, steers, hogs; also how to feed and keep poultry so that they lay winter and summer. Cover lithographed in six colors, showing farm utility birds in their natural colors. This is a book that should be in every farmer's possession. IT'S FREE. Write for your copy today.

31

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

Big Ben

Hitch Your Sleeping Schedule to Big Ben

Big Ben will wake you early enough for profitable before-breakfast action. His gentle get-up *call* starts the day with a *flying start* on thousands of farms.

For your accommodation he rings TWO WAYS. He'll get you up by degrees or in a hurry. Set him either way you wish—to give one long five-minute ring, or ten short rings at one-half-minute intervals, until you're wide awake.

He stands 7 inches tall; is triple-nickel plated over a tested implement steel coat, the handsomest and truest thoroughbred in the clock world. He has big, bold numerals and hands that show the time plainly at a glance, large keys that anyone can wind easily, and such a pleasant tone that you are glad to get up when he calls.

Big Ben makes early rising easy. He's the leader of the early morning brigade. His cheerful "good morning" ring calls millions of live wires to action. Thousands of successful farms are run on a Big Ben schedule. He starts you off right in the morning and keeps you right all day. From "Sun up" to "Lights out" he regulates your day. He'll work for 36 hours at a stretch and overtime, if necessary. The only pay he asks is one drop of oil a year.

He is sturdy and strong—built to last a lifetime. Yet under his dust-proof steel coat is the most delicate "works." That's why his on-the-dot accuracy has won him fame.

Big Ben's wonderful sales are due to his having "made good." His biggest hit has been with folks with the "make good" habit. He stands for success—that's why you'll like him for a friend.

When 3 million families find Big Ben a good clock to buy and 20,000 dealers *prove* he's a good clock to sell, it's evidence that he is worth $3.00 of *your* money. Suppose you trade $3.00 for him today.

A community of clockmakers stands back of him. Their imprint, *Made in La Salle, Illinois, by Westclox*, is the best alarm-clock insurance you can buy.

BRANTFORD BINDER TWINE

Never Bunches, Never Breaks.

Write For Our Agency Proposition.

Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ontario

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

WE Supply cans and pay all express charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin.
Send a statement of each shipment.
Pay every two weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

THE BERLIN CREAMERY COMPANY

BERLIN, CANADA

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Magnetic Needle.

Tell me, through your valuable paper, how to make an electric needle for locating gold or silver. W. B.

Ans.—Instruments for locating metals are composed of a coil of wire, above which is supported a long, sensitive, magnetic needle, but the instrument is altogether too delicate for an amateur to make one. W. H. D.

Pumps Removed from Well.

Please tell me whether a double-action force pump like those used on portable tanks would do to draw water from well to stable, a distance of about sixty-five or seventy feet, pump set in stable and run by power? W. S.

Ans.—Any ordinary pump or force-pump would be suitable, provided the sucker is not more than 25 feet above the surface of the water in the well. W. H. D.

Municipal Councillors.

A short time ago three of our councillors got mixed up, along with some others, in a police court case. They were convicted of making forcible entry and destroying property, and were let off on suspended sentence.

1. Are these men eligible for re-election?
2. If not, how long will this conviction stand against them?
3. Are the acts of the council lawful since their conviction, provided there has been no complaint laid against their acting as councillors? S. T.

Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. We do not see that they are ineligible.

3. We think so, unless unlawful for some reason other than the one suggested.

Stomach Staggers.

Have a young horse six years old last spring. He took spells, while driving, of stumbling, then seemed to get stiff, and fall, but would spring right to his feet again, and sometimes fall down again. He had a queer look out of his eyes. After one of these spells he seemed to be all right for a few days. After turning him out on grass he never bothered since. In the stable, on dry feed again, he has had one slight spell, but did not fall, but nearly so.

1. What is the cause?
2. Is there any cure? If so, what would you give him?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Your horse has all the symptoms of stomach staggers, caused by food to which he is not accustomed. The trouble in the stomach is transmitted to the brain through the nervous system, and results in stumbling.

2. Purge with 6 to 8 drams of aloes and 2 drams of ginger, and feed bran until purgation ceases. Following this, feed sparingly with hard grains until the horse becomes accustomed to it. Some bran with the grain will be good, and a mixed hay preferable to straight timothy. Avoid all sudden changes of food.

Tax Exemptions.

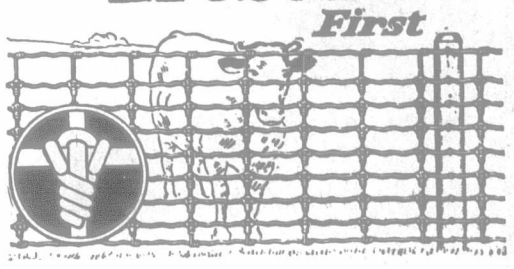
1. I hold a mortgage for $1,500 on a farm, bringing me five-per-cent. interest, or $75 per annum. I owe mortgages amounting to $3,000, and am paying six-per-cent. interest on them, or $180 per annum. The Assessor assessed me for $75 income. I protested at Court of Revision and stated my indebtedness. Now I have my tax bill, and the $75 is added to my other assessment, and I am charged taxes on the whole thing. Must I pay taxes for that $75?
2. Please state briefly the law re assessment of incomes, as farmers are much interested, and municipal councils and assessors do not seem to agree concerning it. W. F.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. The general rule is that all income is liable to taxation. Then there are certain exemptions. Amongst these are: The income of a farmer derived from his farm; and the income of any person derived from any investment, or from money on deposit in any bank, or other financial institution, or loaned upon mortgages, promissory notes or other securities, if such income does not exceed $400, and the income of such person from all sources does not exceed $400.

Frost Fence First



This substantial and service-giving fence has worked itself to the top, because it can, and will, prove to you all the claims that are made for it.

The Frost policy of selling through dealers is just as direct as when you buy from other companies by mail, because Frost Fence wire is made in our own mills, whereas the mail-order concerns import their wire. These fence-sellers are the middlemen between you and the wire-makers, exactly as our dealers are.

When you buy Frost Fence through a Frost dealer, you get a fence you have had a chance to see before buying, and you know what you are getting. Why then send your money and buy a "pig in a poke," as it were, and possibly wait four or five weeks for your fence, which is delayed on the railway? Then, again, what happens if you're not satisfied? You take your fence and use it, because nine out of ten won't let their neighbors know that their "bargain" was a bad one.

You get **service** from Frost Fence, just as you get service from the Frost dealer and the Frost Company. You get what you expect for your money, and moreover, you don't part with your money until you do get what you expect. Isn't it worth the few cents per rod difference? Why not have that feeling of safety and satisfaction that comes of dealing with a responsible company, who have to consider your interests in every transaction for the sake of future business. When you are offered fence at a ridiculously low price, be sure you will get correspondingly low quality. This is always what happens when you "GRAB THE OPPORTUNITY," so persistently dangled before your eyes by mail-order fence sellers.

The careful farmer, however, will think a little before he buys, and it's the **service** he'll get from Frost Fence that will weigh more than "cheapness."

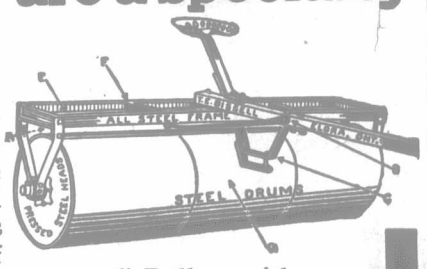
It is not necessary to become confused by this "Direct-to-User" cry or cheap prices, regardless of quality, because there are Frost dealers everywhere who take pride in handling Frost Fence at prices more reasonable than any other prices you can get, especially when you consider the quality and consequently the satisfaction you are going to get in the long service Frost Fence gives.

Are the few cents per rod you save at the beginning worth the years of service you lose at the end?

If you do not know a Frost dealer near you, write us for catalogue.

Frost Wire Fence Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

"Bissell" rollers are a specialty



The "Bissell" Rollers are built by men who have made a life study of this work, and are SPECIALISTS IN THE BUSINESS. Search as you may, there are no such perfect Land Rollers on the Continent as the "Bissell." Make a note of these points and compare the "Bissell" Rollers with any other Land Roller in America. If the "Bissell" does not convince you that it is the best Roller, then don't buy, but you ought to know the facts, and it will do any person good to make the comparison. No need to send special travellers to sell "Bissell" Rollers. Practical farmers see the difference and prefer the "Bissell."

The 18 cold rolled anti-friction Bearings ½ inch thick with lathe cut ends, held in the one piece Malleable Iron Cage, is a single point placing the "Bissell" Roller away ahead.

Look for the name "Bissell" on every Roller. No other is genuine. Ask Dept. W for free catalogue. 61

T. E. BISSELL CO., ELORA, ONT.

Aylmer Superior Level Force Pump.

For Hand and Windmill use. Has Six Eight, and Ten-inch Stroke. Adjustable Base.

Fig. 36.

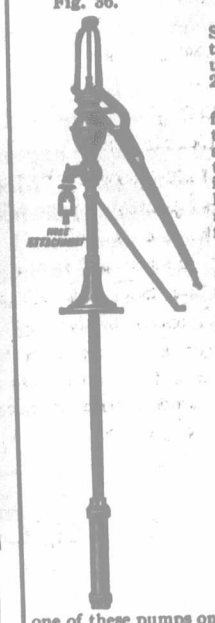


Fig. 36 represents Our Superior Lever Pump, fitted for hand and windmill use. Made in 1¼ and 2-inch.

This style of lever and fulcrum has several advantages over the ordinary style; having longer stroke, the power is greater, making it work easier. The handle being wood, they are not so liable to break in frosty weather.

The base is adjustable, admitting of top being raised or lowered to any position desired.

The handle is drilled for three lengths of stroke. Six, eight, and ten-inch stroke.

This is readily converted into a Windmill Pump by the addition of a flat bar, which screws into the cross-head on top.

Cylinders capped inside require to be two inches longer to obtain same stroke.

This pump is adapted for all depths of wells; furnished with Iron, Brass Body or Brass Lined Cylinder. You'll never regret placing one of these pumps on your farm. Write us to-day for prices and illustrated catalogue free.

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co.
Aylmer, - Ontario

Excelsior Life
Insurance Company

Head Office: TORONTO

ASSETS - - $ 3,500,000.00
INSURANCE IN FORCE $18,500,000.00

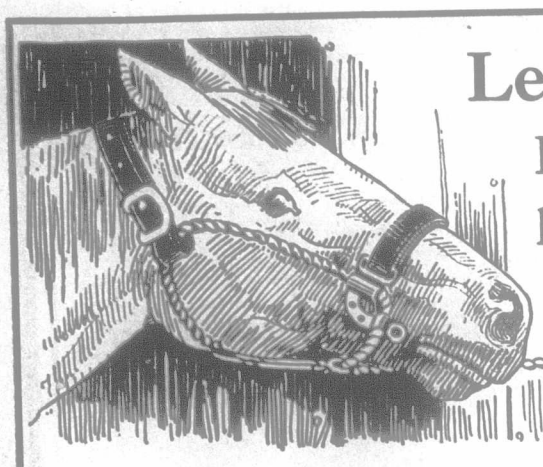
To liquidate that mortgage—to provide for old age—apply to-day for an Endowment Policy.

EXCELSIOR CONTRACTS ARE UP-TO-DATE. DESIRABLE VACANCIES FOR AGENTS.

Logs Wanted

Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm and Basswood
Inspection at point of shipment; terms cash.

THE BRADLEY COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ontario.



Let Him Pull

He has met his MASTER

The "Giant" Halter

is "puller-proof." The harder he pulls the tighter it holds. No weak spots—no uneven strain on the rope. The shank goes right into and forms a part of the halter itself, distributing the strain and throwing the bulk of it on the horse's head and neck.

Made of ½-in. Pure Manilla Rope and best quality harness leather, doubled and stitched, the "Giant" is one of the big leaders of the "Griffith" line.

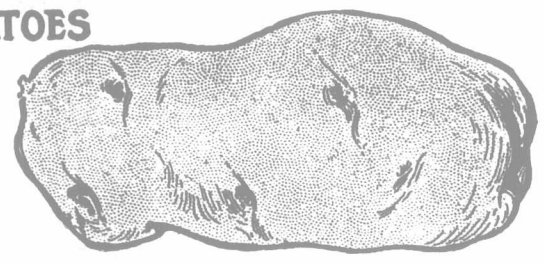
If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and address, and we will ship you one, prepaid, for $1.00.

For delivery west of Fort William, add 25c.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON

Department A **Stratford, Ont.**

MONEY IN POTATOES



$128.00 an acre Clear

Yes Sir! We can show you how to make it in potatoes, over and above the cost of seed, fertilizer, labor, marketing **and your own time.**

With the market price $1.00 a bag—and better, it's worth while going in strong for potatoes and getting every last bushel the ground will yield.

We can show you how to grow 240 bushels to the acre: how to get a double crop from the same outlay of labor and seed.

A lot of potato-growing experience is boiled down and plainly told in "Money in Potatoes." We have culled out the frills that a practical farmer has no time to read. The book is complete, but brief and to the point. See the list of subjects it covers. From this book you can see how other men have got the best results. You can grow and handle bumper crops of potatoes and take the long price.

Clip the Big Crop Coupon to-day.

List of Subjects Covered by this Book.

Best Soil for Potatoes; Potatoes Help the Land; Preparing Soil; Fertilizing; Time to Plant; Selecting Seed, Cutting Seed; Depth to Plant; distance between hills; crop cultivation; Fighting bugs & blight; Spraying mixture; Harvesting; Storing.

Secure your free copy to-day.

15

BIG CROP COUPON

I am using the following machines for potato raising:

.....

.....

.....

.....

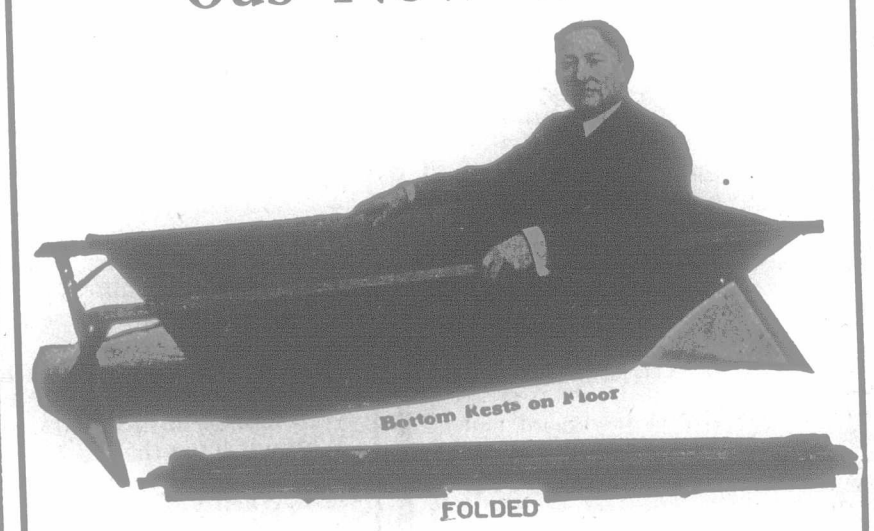
The Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited
Galt, Ontario

As a Potato Grower I would like a free copy of your book, "Money in Potatoes." L

Name.....

Address.....

"The Man In The Tub" Wishes All The Readers Of "The Advocate" A Merry Christmas, And A Bright And Prosperous New Year



Are you one of the thousands that we have made happy and comfortable by installing in your home one of our

Folding Bath Tubs

Affording you all the advantages of the stationary enamel bath, which costs in the neighborhood of $250 to install?

For those not already familiar with our **Folding Bath Tub,** we wish to state that it is the same size as the standard enamel bath, namely, 5 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, 18 inches deep (inside measurements). It weighs but 15 lbs., permitting it to be carried with ease from one room to the other, and when finished with it to fold up and place out of the way, where it occupies practically no space in the home, and overcomes any objection there may be to giving up one room in the house that is available only for bathing purposes. One minute empties the tub, three minutes will roll it up, and inside of five minutes all trace of what was for the time a bath room is removed.

Only the very best material and workmanship go into these tubs, making it possible for us to guarantee each and every one of them for **five years.**

We have made thousands of Canadian homes happy with our invention, and want your strictest investigation, knowing that the better acquainted you become with our Bath Tub the more likely are we to gain another friend and advocate for it.

Any room in the house, from the cellar to the garret, can be your bath room for the time required, then fold the tub up, and set away in the corner or any convenient place completely out of the way.

To those already enjoying the comforts of one of our Baths, and who may be wondering what they are going to give that particular friend for Christmas, will merely need this reminder to solve the problem, and know that by sending us $7.50 we will deliver to that friend Express Prepaid, a gift that is practical and useful every day throughout the year.

Send us your order to-day and do not delay till the last minute as we do not desire any disappointments to our patrons for Christmas, and there is at the present time every indication of heavy shipments of our tubs for the Holiday Season. If you desire any further information regarding our Bath Tubs a Folder explaining all the details will be mailed you on request.

CAN YOU THINK OF A BIGGER GIFT FOR SUCH A SMALL EXPENDITURE?

You could not desire anything more in a $100.00 Bath Tub than we are offering to you for $7.50.

A few more good Agents wanted. Address:-

THE FOLDING BATH TUB CO. LIMITED
GANANOQUE, ONTARIO

Gossip.

Prize Percherons are attractive purchases. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the great horses offered by F. J. Sullivan, Windsor, Ont. He states prices. See what they are, and write him for particulars regarding the horse you select.

Many farms would be benefited by the addition to their live stock of a few pedigreed Holsteins. E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont., is overstocked with good things. He is advertising a public sale at his Lakeview Stock Farm, near Bronte, where forty head of the choicest - breeding, heavy-producing cows and heifers will be offered. Do not fail to see the advertisement.

Readers who are looking for something real choice in Clydesdales and Shires should keep in touch with D. McEachran, Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, Que., whose advertisement runs in this paper. This is a big issue, but do not fail to see what he has to offer in good horses at this time. Find the advertisement, and write Dr. McEachran for full particulars.

RICH HOLSTEIN BREEDING.

In the following review of the breeding of the Holstein herd of Dr. A. A. & C. F. Farewell, of Oshawa, Ont., it will be seen that the blood that has produced one world's champion after another, with records that would indicate that the day of the 50-lb. cow is not so very far away, and that the produce of those cows are on the market for Canadian breeders to purchase. Just why Canadian breeders go over to the States and pay thousands of dollars for a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, King Segis, or Hengerveld De Kol, when they can get one at home equally as well bred for less money, is one of the unsolvable problems. Here are a few of the breeding cows: Fairview Queen Korndyke, by Pontiac Korndyke, record 26.05, and her dam's record 31.01, and butter-fat 4.61 per cent. There is also a daughter of hers, in-bred, being also by Pontiac Korndyke, two-year-old record 14.26 lbs. Still another daughter is by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Pietertje Matilda Korndyke, three-year-old record 20.30, is also a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Segis Burke Beets is the dam of King Segis, and her dam with a two-year-old record of 20.22, is got by Paul Beets De Kol. Leila Inka De Kol 2nd's Lady, two-year-old record 15.27, is a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol, and her dam's two-year-old record is 24.62. Fairview Pontiac Pet, one year ten months record 15.45 lbs., is got by Ragapple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, and her dam, Pontiac Ragapple, 31.62 lbs., sold for $8,000, and is a daughter of Pontiac Pet, 37.67 lbs. She is also a grandam of Hengerveld De Kol. A half - sister, by same sire, is Fairview Ragapple Imperial, whose grandam, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, is the dam of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, whose record of 37.21 lbs. was the world's record when made. Urmagelschie Segis is a grandam of King Segis on sire's side, and her dam, Urmagelshie 2nd, a record of 31.24 lbs., and butter-fat test 6.04 per cent, is by Sir Clyde, the richest-blooded bull of the breed in butter - fat tests. On such breeding as this is being used the Walker-bred bull, King Segis Walker, a son of King Walker, whose fame as a sire of producers is among the first of the breed. His dam, with a record of 30.01; his grandam, Beauty Pietertje, record 30.51, was the first 30-lb. cow to produce a 30-lb. daughter, and his great-grandam was the famous cow, Prilly, which, at thirteen years of age, made a record of 25.20 lbs., and a butter-fat test of 4.4 per cent. The dam of King Segis Walker was Segis Tehee Beets, record 31.24 lbs., butter-fat test 4.81 per cent., by King Segis, grandam record 26.62, great-grandam record 27.65 lbs. Assisting in service is Sir Colantha Gladi Ragapple Korndyke, whose pedigree shows such illustrious sires as Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld De Kol, Colantha Johanna Lad, and such world-famous dams as Pontiac Ragapple, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, Colantha 4th's Johanna, Pontiac Gladi, etc. The greatest blood of the breed is here in plenty, and the young bulls for sale are a gilt-edged proposition.

THE CHOICE OF OVER 100 MAKES

THERE are over 100 different makes of gasoline engines offered for sale in Canada. With such a wide choice it is no wonder that farmers feel confused—find it hard to make a decision. But if you knew what we know your decision would not be so very difficult to make.

What Comparisons Showed

We made it our business to examine different engines part by part—to make careful comparisons—to establish a record of values. We wanted to know for our own information just what kind of competition we had to meet.

We found there were five makes that excelled all others in quality of materials, accuracy of construction and efficiency in operation.

Of these five makes there are three which are exceptional values. The other two makes are foreign engines, which, with the duty added, hardly offer enough for the money.

The Barrie Engine is one of the three that leads the field in value-giving. You will have guessed that before this.

We knew before making the comparisons that the Barrie Engine was close to the fore. But we wanted to know if there were anything better among rivals. We are satisfied now that there isn't.

We think the Barrie Engine is a little ahead of the other two leaders in value-giving. But, of course, we may be prejudiced—That's natural. You doubtless think a certain horse or cow of yours is better than any belonging to your neighbor-rivals.

But we do know that we have spent years of unceasing effort to bring the Barrie Engine to its present highly efficient state. And we have invested many thousands of dollars in equipping a plant with the most modern and labor-saving machinery. Competitors admit that this plant is one of the finest-equipped gasoline engine factories to be found anywhere.

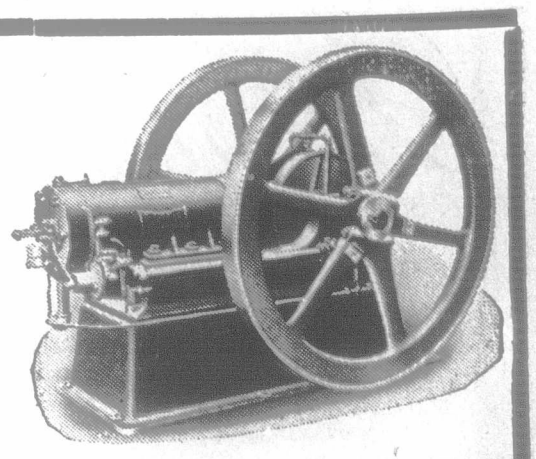
With such a splendid equipment, such superior facilities, we are enabled to build a better engine, a more efficient, durable and refined engine, and at no greater cost of construction, than it would cost us to build an ordinary engine with ordinary equipment. You pay no more for the Barrie than for an ordinary engine.

If you want one of the three best engine values offered in Canada at the present time—and THE ONE we believe is the champion of them all—get a Barrie Engine. You will certainly be proud of your investment.

The Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co. LIMITED,

BARRIE, :: :: ONT., CANADA

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat; Canada Machinery Agency, Montreal; The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, and Regina; Chas. Paquet Co., Quebec; J. E. Sherriff, Caledonia, N. S.



THE BARRIE

Gasoline, Kerosene, and Distillate Engines

3 to 50 h.p. Tank or Hopper Cooled

An ideal engine for the farm. Staunchly built. Simplicity of construction is really remarkable. The small number of moving parts make it easy to understand and lessen its chances of getting out of order.

Has all the good and valuable features of our larger engines, including electric igniter, with self-cleaning points, and a governor which enables you to regulate the speed without shutting down.

Our patent Mixer thoroughly vaporizes the gasoline and kerosene with air before it is taken into the cylinder, thereby giving the engine a high thermal efficiency and the maximum of power on a minimum consumption of fuel.

The perfectly balanced Solid Steel Crank Shaft assures a steady, smooth-running engine.

The circuit breaker equipment prolongs the life of contact points and batteries 400 per cent. A pump on engine draws the oil from reservoir, surplus returning to tank.

Will start easily in the coldest Canadian weather. Fully guaranteed.

Catalog containing further information is free. Send us your name and address

Important Auction Sale of

SPLENDID FARM

Near Toronto, also Chattels

The farm of **DAVID SMELLIE**, late of the **Township of Vaughan, County of York**, being Lot 8 in the 2nd Concession of Vaughan, and containing 200 acres, more or less, will be offered for sale by auction on the property at 2.30 p.m. on

Thursday, December 18, '13

About 175 acres are cleared, and the balance is timbered with good hard wood, good soil, in excellent state of cultivation; large brick house, two large barns and driving house and other buildings, all in good repair; two orchards, sewer, wells, three cisterns, good fences and under drains. The property is about a mile and a half west of Thornhill Village, which is on Yonge street, about five miles north of the limits of the City of Toronto. This is one of the best farms in Ontario, having won both gold and silver medals in Provincial competitions. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

On the same day and at the same place all the deceased's household furniture, farm stock, implements and other goods and chattels will be offered for sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, or will be furnished by the auctioneer,

J. H. PRENTICE, 239 Balliol St., Toronto (North 2292)

Or by

PROUDFOOT, DUNCAN & GRANT, Solicitors for the Vendor
12 Richmond St. East, Toronto (Main 2518).

Dated this 29th day of November, 1913.

Don't cut the timber for your new barn before investigating The Steel Truss Barn. a card to The metal Shingle or Siding Co. Ltd Preston Ont will bring full information. Send today

CHURCH BELLS
CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1856

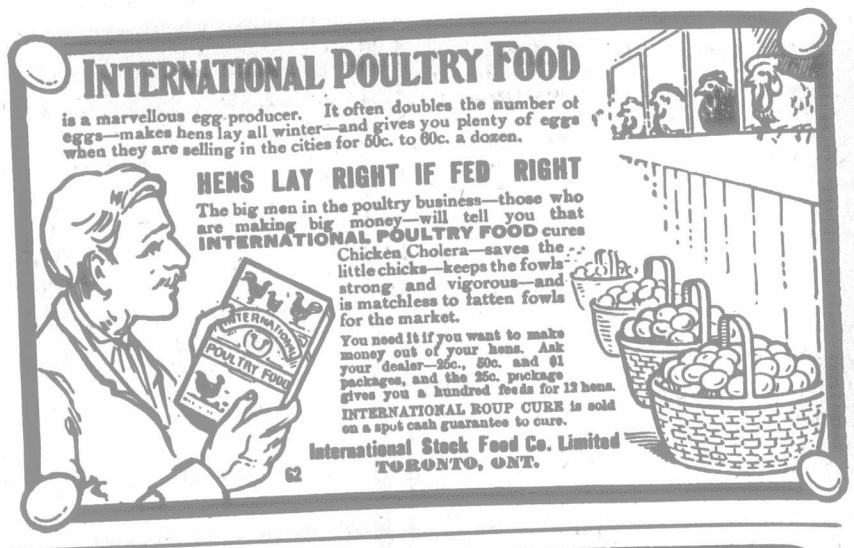
Merry Christmas

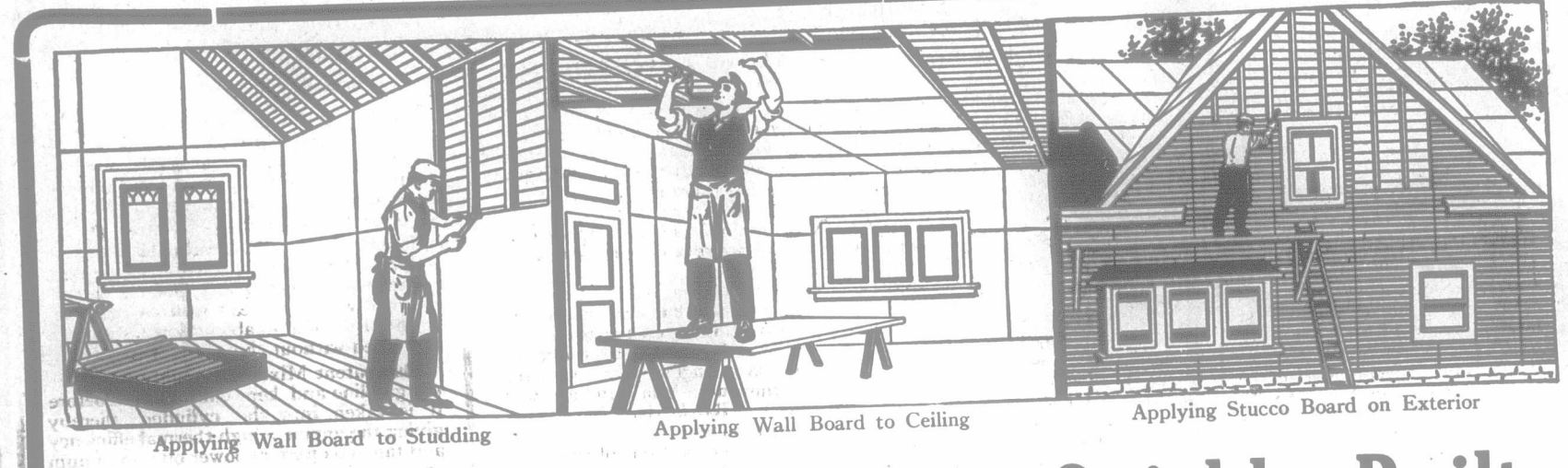
will become a positive reality for many successive years in the home in which Practical Education is so much valued that arrangements are made to send a member each year to one of

SHAW'S BUSINESS SCHOOLS, TORONTO

where the Winter Term opens right after the New Year opens. We have 16 students now with us who are the third and fourth members of their respective families. That is proof of satisfaction. Send for our catalogue and plan right for the young people.

Address: W. H. SHAW, President, 397 Yonge St., Toronto





For A Better House--More Quickly Built--At Lower Cost--Use

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD — BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

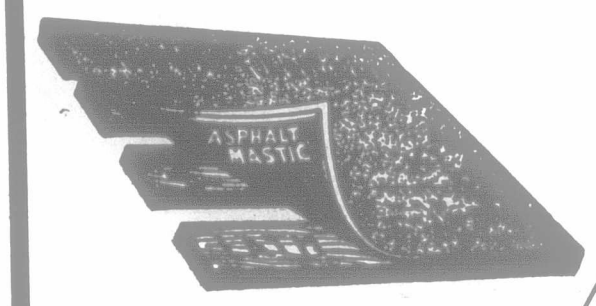
Bishopric Wall Board makes warm, dry, cosy, attractive interiors with a minimum of labor and expense. Can be applied by anyone who can use a saw and hammer. Will never crack or fall.

With it you can go right ahead and finish up your house, or make any alterations you wish during the slack season, for temperature makes no difference in applying Bishopric Wall Board. It comes to you in sheets 4 feet square, ready to nail to the studding or ceiling joists. You needn't protect it from frost nor wait for it to dry out.

Bishopric is the only Wall Board reinforced with Lath. These make it stiffer and prevent warping or buckling—the tough, waterproof Asphalt-Mastic makes it dryer and warmer.

A light, lasting and very inexpensive roof can be made by laying Bishopric Wall Board or Stucco Board right on the rafters and covering it with Ready Roofing.

Write for samples of both Wall Board and Stucco Board, using the coupon.



Sample of Bishopric Wall Board. Note the layer of Asphalt-Mastic.

Bishopric Stucco Board makes plaster walls and ceilings warm, dry and permanent.

From the illustration below, you can see exactly how Bishopric Stucco Board is made up. The bevelled lath are imbedded, under heavy pressure, in sheets of hot Asphalt-Mastic, faced with fibre-board.

Bishopric Stucco Board is nailed to studding or joists, lath side out, then covered with a thin coat of plaster for interior work, or with Stucco for exteriors. The spaces between the laths form such perfect keys that the plaster can never work loose or fall. As it does not push through, there is a great saving in the amount required. But even more important is the fact that the layer of Asphalt-Mastic makes the wall warmer and dryer than ordinary lath-and-plaster, and impervious to rats or mice.

Bishopric Stucco Board is also used on exteriors under Brick, Shingles or Clapboards, taking the place of lumber and building paper, and saving time and expense.

BISHOPRIC
Wall Board Co.
Limited
OTTAWA, - Ont.

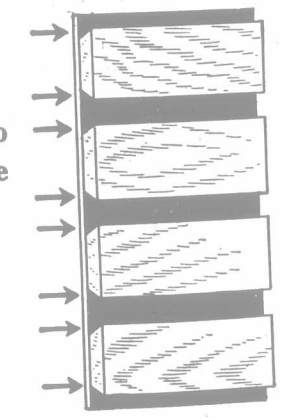
Please send me your Illustrated Booklet and Samples of Bishopric Wall Board and Stucco Board.

Cross off if not desired — I enclose 6c. to cover cost of mailing me Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home. "L"

Name .....

Address .....

14



Sample of Bishopric Stucco Board. Note the keys between the bevelled lath.

Gossip.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES AT ELMHURST.

There are few herds of Shorthorns that have as good a breeding lot of cows as the Elmhurst herd of H. M. Vanderlip, of Cainsville, near Brantford, Ont. The remarkable uniformity of the animal produce of the herd is most marked, every one a solid red and splendidly fleshed. All the younger ones up to three years of age, are the get of that grand breeding bull, Chancellor's Model, the Marchioness-bred son of the famous Bapton Chancellor (imp.), and out of Imp. Marchioness 4th. This bull bred remarkably well with the Lustre- and Estelle-bred cows, and never better than the last year. Among the young bulls for the coming season's trade are three, all solid reds. One of them, six months old, is out of Imp. Eliza, a Cruickshank Lustre, by Archer, by Scottish Archer, and sired by Chancellor's Model. Another, five months old, also solid red, by same sire, is out of Princess Eliza, who, as a two-year-old, gave 40 lbs. milk a day, she being a daughter of Imp. Eliza. These are a pair of even-fleshed, level young bulls. Another solid red, and one of the best in type and flesh we have seen this year, is by the same sire, and out of a granddaughter of Imp. Eliza. This is a high-class show calf. In heifers, there are a number one and two years of age that show beautiful fleshing, thick and even, out of dams good for 10,000 lbs. of milk in the year. A most desirable lot for breeding purposes. At the head of the herd is the grandly-bred and deep-fleshed bull, Imp. Royal Warrant, a son of the greatest breeding bull in the old land to-day, Newton Chrystal, whose get are selling for the highest average paid in many years, dam a Cruickshank Rosebud, by Victor Royal. He is a roan, very low down, and very deep of rib; a great bull, and richly bred. This year brought a big importation of Berkshires to strengthen the already strong herd and infuse new blood. To replace the great stock boar, Imp. Duke of Somerset, that for several years has bred so successfully with the herd, is the new comer, Imp. Suddon Torredor, a hog of extra length and depth, and nice quality. Safely in pig to him are five March sows, every one a show sow of a high order. These are for sale. The great breeding sow, Imp. Highclere 69th, that has produced so much show stuff, is safely in pig to him, and already several of her expected litter are booked ahead. Among the newly-imported sows is May Augusta 7th, of the noted Augusta strain. Out of her are three sows and two boars, five months, imported in dam. This is a remarkably well-bred sow, and ideal in type and quality. Another is Hollywood Empress (imp.), a smooth, quality sow. Of her litter, by the present stock boar, there are four left, seven weeks old, one boar and three sows. Another choice one is Hollywood Queen (imp.). She has a litter six weeks old, by the present stock boar. Another of the great breeding sows is Highclere 7th, a daughter of Highclere 69th (imp.). She has a nice, uniform litter, by Imp. Duke of Somerset. For new blood in Berkshires, write Mr. Vanderlip to R. R. No. 1, Cainsville, Ont.

WHY ?

For a whole solid hour the captain had been lecturing his men on "The Duties of a Soldier," and he thought that now the time had come for him to test the results of his discourse....

Casting his eye around the room he fixed on Private Murphy as his first victim.

"Private Murphy," he asked, "why should a soldier be ready to die for his country ?"

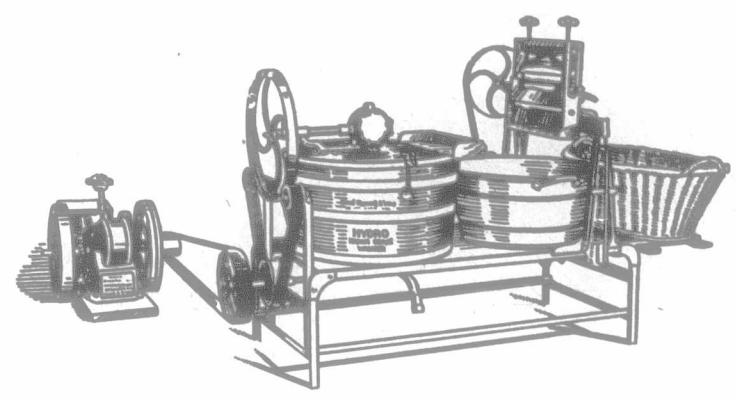
The Irishman scratched his head for a while; then an ingratiating and enlightening smile flitted across his face. "Sure, captain," he said pleasant,y, "you're quite right. Why should be ?"

—Boston Transcript.

Paying for It.—S. Kidder—"Is that Hantley's automobile ?

Peter Rol—"He calls it his. First he put a mortgage on his house to buy the car; then he put a mortgage on the car to pay for repairs; and now he is figuring how to raise money to purchase gasoline."—Judge.

Let the Gas Engine help your wife to do her washing



HAS it occurred to you that your other business partner—your good wife—is still using the out-of-date, back-aching methods of years ago—wearing herself out with the drudgery of the old-fashioned washday? If you have a gas engine on your farm you need a

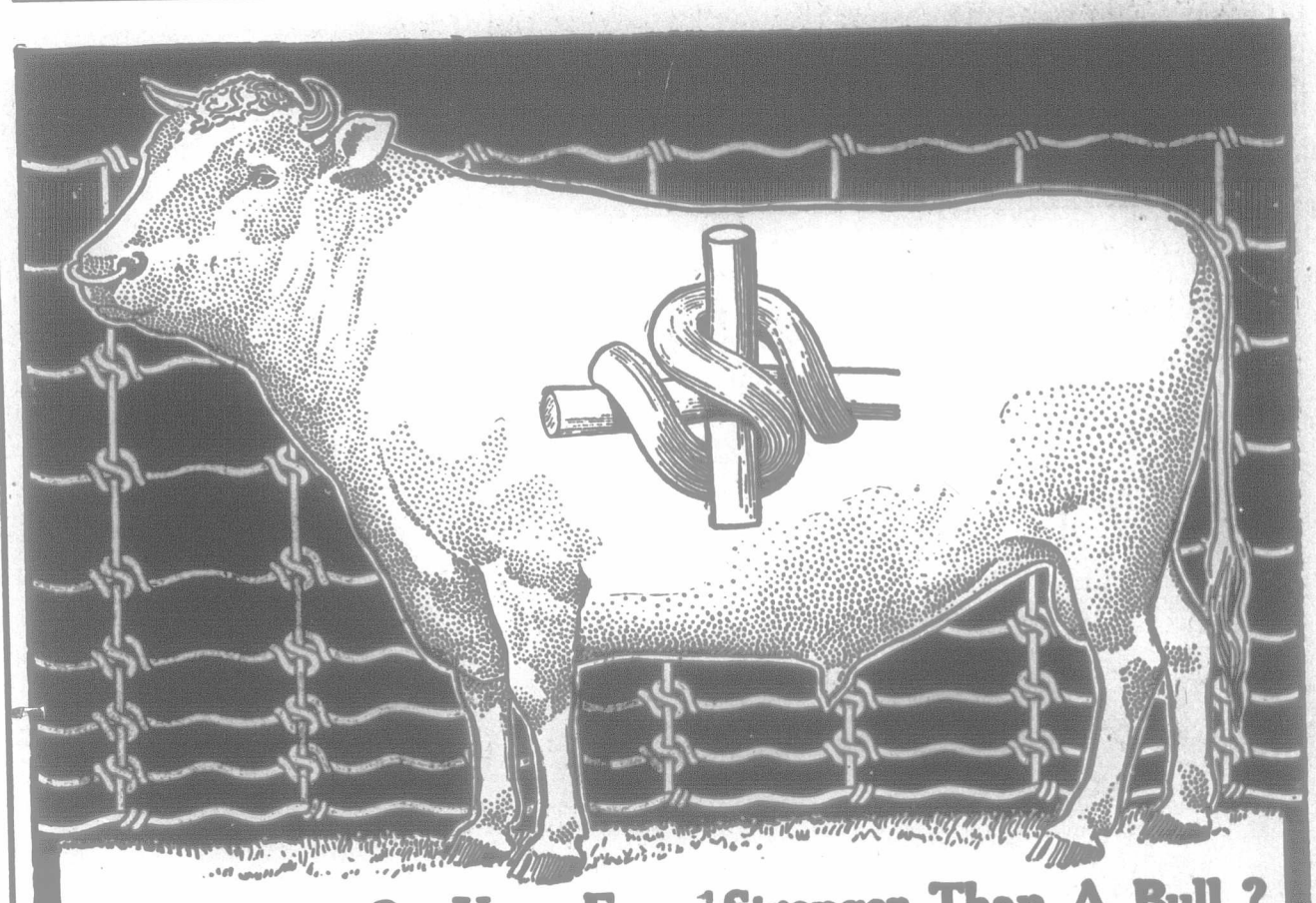
Maxwell "HYDRO" BENCH WASHER

That little 1¾ H.P. gas engine that works your churn and cream separator and operates your Pump Jack, Root Pulper and other small implements, will do the clothes washing and wringing for your wife—and do it quickly and satisfactorily. This Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer works equally well by gas power or by electricity, and can be driven by a one-sixth H.P. motor. We make it in one, two and three tub machines, and the mechanism is as perfect as science can invent.

One of these machines would be a genuine boon to your wife when washday comes round. Make her a present of one—and let your gas or electric power help her to do her part of the work and lighten the burden of washday!

Write to-day for further particulars of this Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, DEPT. A ST. MARY'S, ONT. 11



Is Anything On Your Farm Stronger Than A Bull ?

YES! If your fences are "IDEAL" Woven Wire, made of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL wire, heavily galvanized and with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with the Ideal Lock—that CANNOT SLIP. Bull-strong; hog-tight; horse high—a REAL fence.

NO! If you have wire fences of the ordinary kind—fairly good for a few years, but with no reserve strength to stand hard usage—because poorer wire makes them, and stretching them taut takes the utmost of their little strength to start with.

All Large Guage Number 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire

From top to bottom Ideal Fence is all the same—large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and therefore rust-proof. Note lock and its uniform smooth curve—no sharp turns to weaken the strength of the lock and yet a most positive grip—in FIVE different places. This is the fence that has ample springiness, immense strength, and the ONE LOCK THAT'S GOOD. Drop us a card and get our catalog telling all about the many styles and merits of IDEAL FENCE. Sample lock comes with it. Write us today.

9

McGREGOR BANWELL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

First prize sheaf of Regenerated Banner Oats.
Grown from seed supplied by us.

To be in touch with the latest and the best, every farm in Ontario and Quebec should have a copy of our new 1914 Catalogue—Seed Grain, Roots, Forage, Vegetable, Flower—also a full list of Poultry Supplies—you can have it by simply asking for it —*Do it now.*

SEEDS GEO. KEITH & SONS SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866 **SEEDS**

124 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario

The London Mutual

Fire Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1859

Head Office : :-: 31 Scott Street, TORONTO

F. D. WILLIAMS, Managing-Director

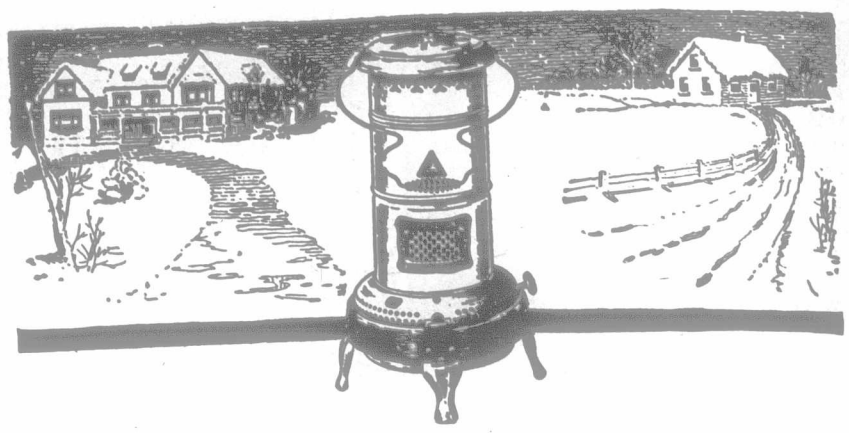
Assets - - - - - -	$1,012,673 58
Surplus - - - - -	644,338 77
Security for Policyholders - -	1,031,161 17

Canada's oldest and strongest non-board company. We issue the most attractive farm policy in Canada. Write us for particulars.

RAW FURS

If there are any Trappers or Collectors of Raw Furs that do not know us by this time, it is time now to get acquainted with us. Let us send you our price list, or better yet, make us a trial shipment and let us show you what we can do. **Write for Price List and Tags Free.**

TORONTO 1815 **C. H. ROGERS DIRECT IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER** Dept. R. Walkerton, Ont. WALKERTON 1895



IN THE big, roomy house or in the small cottage there is always some cold corner where extra heat is needed.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Solid Comfort in Cold Weather

gives you heat, where and when you want it. The new model Perfection Heater, just on the market, has improvements that make it the best heater ever made. No smoke — automatic-locking flame-spreader. No smell. Flat font insures steady heat. Indicator in sight. Burns nine hours on a gallon of oil. Finished with blue enamel or plain steel drums; nickel-plated. Stock at all chief points.

For best results use Royalite Oil

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax — Montreal, Quebec, St. John — Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina — Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon

Takes Heavy Lifts Out of Butchering

One man can easily swing up a 500-pound butchered hog, without straining his back, if he uses a

TRADE HALL MARK **Safety Hoist**

Enables one man to change wagon boxes, lift gas engines and handle heavy loads easily. It elevates, lowers, locks and unlocks with one rope only. Holds load at any point. Heavier the load—tighter the grip.

No. 3 (illustrated)—Capacity one ton, 952 One of a dozen sizes, 400 pounds to 4 tons.

See your hardware dealer or **write today for FREE BOOK.**

HALL MFG. COMPANY

952 **Cedar Street, Monticello, Iowa**

ONLY A MOMENT'S WORK

Required to change "Tolton's No. 1 Double Root Cutter" from a pulper to a slicer.

"Tolton's No. 1" is the only Double Root Cutter manufactured, and the best of its kind made.

There are many advantages for the farmer using "Tolton's No. 1" Double Root Cutter. Fitted with Steel Shafting, Roller Bearings and the latest improvements, and made by skilled workmen.

Send a postcard for prices and circular. Write to-day.

Tolton Brothers, Limited

Dept. A, GUELPH, ONT.

CENTRAL NURSERIES, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Have a fine assortment of **Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals, etc.**, for **Spring** planting.

For satisfaction, plant **Everbearing St. Regis and Himalaya Berries.**

Our prices are right and so are the trees. Send for priced catalogue if you have none, also your want list for special prices on apple trees. We can please you.

CUSTOMERS TALK BACK

Locust Hill, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1913 "Trees opened up O.K. a credit to any nursery, a larger order follows."

Look over our Price List. No Agents.

A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont.

Gossip.

Remember that the chance of a lifetime to get a foundation for a high-class herd of the great Holstein milk machines will be at your disposal in the city of Woodstock, on Wednesday, December 17th. There never has been a better offering of this great and popular breed put up by auction in this country, and owing to the great stimulus the dairy interests have received of late, it will probably be a long time before so great an opportunity will again be offered. It would be good policy to arrange to attend the sale.

FORSTER DORSET SHEEP.

Already some twenty-five Dorset Horned lambs have arrived at the Forster Farm, Oakville, Ont., this year, and some of these will be on sale at Christmas-time, when the wealthy city man can have some "spring lamb" to mix with his poultry diet. Only the Dorset sheep make it possible to have this luxury. The Oakville flock has grown rapidly in numbers and quality, and there was a most healthful demand for rams and ewes this last fall. They have been shipped to all parts of Ontario, and letters tell of great satisfaction. This farm still has some rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs to offer.

SOME CLASSY CLYDESDALES.

Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., have lately landed another importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies. This is the second importation made by the Messrs. Ness this year, and the regular semi-annual importation that has been made by them for over half a century, a record unequalled by any other firm in this country. This number of years spent in any line of business must inevitably leave a reputation either for the good or the evil of the firm interested, and it is a pleasure in this case to say that for the Messrs. Ness, with the writer's many years of intimate knowledge and association with the horse interests of this country, not even a hint have we ever heard of anything even approaching misrepresentation. Again it is an established fact universally acknowledged and proven by the annual success of their entries at the leading shows, that the quality and breed type of their selections are among the best that leave the ports of Scotland. This year is no exception to the rule, and in their Howick stables is a big selection of high-class representatives of the breed, both in stallions and fillies. Although not for sale, but as an evidence of the standard maintained throughout all their selections, is the renowned and invincible champion, Sir Spencer, the flashy-moving and high-quality son of the great Sir Hugo. Sir Spencer has a brilliant show career in the Old Country and in Canada, and stands out in bold relief as one of the great horses imported to Canada. For sale, are such well-bred and classy-quality horses as the black three-year-old, Baron Stanley 24980, by the world-famous Baron's Pride. He is a horse with big size and exceptional quality. He was first at the Montreal Spring Show, and second at Sherbrooke. Another big, flashy three-year-old is the bay, Bladnoch 14981, by the great Everlasting. This is one of the great three-year-olds of the year. He was first at Sherbrooke, and second at Montreal and Ottawa. Prominent among the two-year-olds is the bay, Bombie Pride 15144, by the Invernie and Kilmarnock champion, Mendel, dam by Baron's Pride. He is a remarkably smooth colt, of grand quality. He was first at Kirkcudbright, Scotland; first at Sherbrooke, and third at Ottawa. Another very smooth, quality two-year-old, is the bay, Clipper Count 15145, by the popular breeding horse, Dunure Burns, dam by the noted Highland and Glasgow prize horse, Royal Blend. This colt was first and champion at the Black Isle Show, Scotland; third at Sherbrooke, and second at Ottawa. Those mentioned but indicate the high-class character and breeding of the entire lot. In mares and fillies the same high standard is maintained, many of them being winners in Scotland, and many of them winners at Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Ottawa, including championship.

Cockshutt Seed Drills Bring Greatest Results

WHETHER your farm be large or small, you can find your size of drill in the Cockshutt Line, and from it will derive maximum service and results. We make that statement advisedly, because it has proven itself in thousands of localities—on the biggest farms, where they hitch three or four behind an engine, as well as on the grain field of the 100-acre farmer. There is a size and style here to properly work your land.

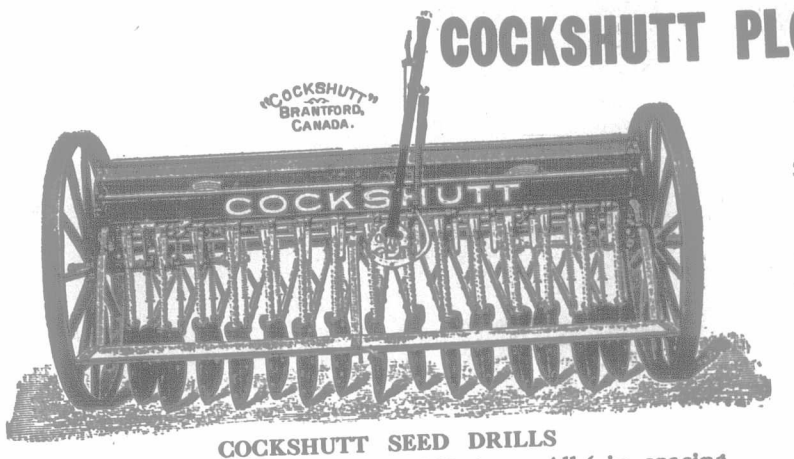
Weight and draft are the two features most often referred to when discussing the purchase of a drill. The Cockshutt has sufficient weight in its frame to insure proper depth in hard ground, and so accurately fitted and smooth running a mechanism that it has earned for itself the title of

"The Light-Draft Cockshutt"

This is due to a large extent to the design and finish we put on the disc bearings. Every disc receives the attention of an expert workman, who sees that it runs smoothly before it leaves the factory. Friction in these bearings is the cause of the heavy draft of other drills on the market.

Cockshutt drills have a positive force feed delivery of grain from the hopper to the furrow—no skips or misses—and all is controlled by plainly-marked, easily-adjusted index plates. Set a Cockshutt to sow so many bushels per acre, and you can rest satisfied that that is what you are doing.

Let us send you a copy of a new booklet on these machines. You're interested in modern farm machines, whether you need them now or not. One will be mailed promptly upon request.



COCKSHUTT SEED DRILLS
Built in 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 22 sizes. All 6-in. spacing.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Limited
Brantford, Canada

Sold in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces by
THE
Frost & Wood Co.
LIMITED
Smith's Falls,
Montreal,
St. John

Especially Designed for Farm Use

Most farmers are far too busy to have to study mechanics—that's why we made the Perkins Gasoline Engine. We made it simple—only twelve working parts—you know what that means to you. The Perkins is built for work—built to work with economy of fuel—built to work long and satisfactorily—built to last; it is strong, put together solidly—you'd need a sledge hammer to put it out of commission—it is trouble-proof—thoroughly tested in hard places, on hard work—that's what the farmer wants,—something simple, solid, easy to operate—no cranking, economy of fuel, effective jump spark ignition—a farm engine for the farmer—the Perkins. Every Perkins is guaranteed.

Let us tell you more about Perkins' Engines. Write for descriptive booklet and learn about the best value ever offered to the gasoline engine buyer. Send us a card to-day.

PERKINS WINDMILL AND ENGINE COMPANY
90 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

H. FRALEIGH,
FOREST, ONTARIO
Grower and Manufacturer of
Linseed Meal
AND
Flax Seed

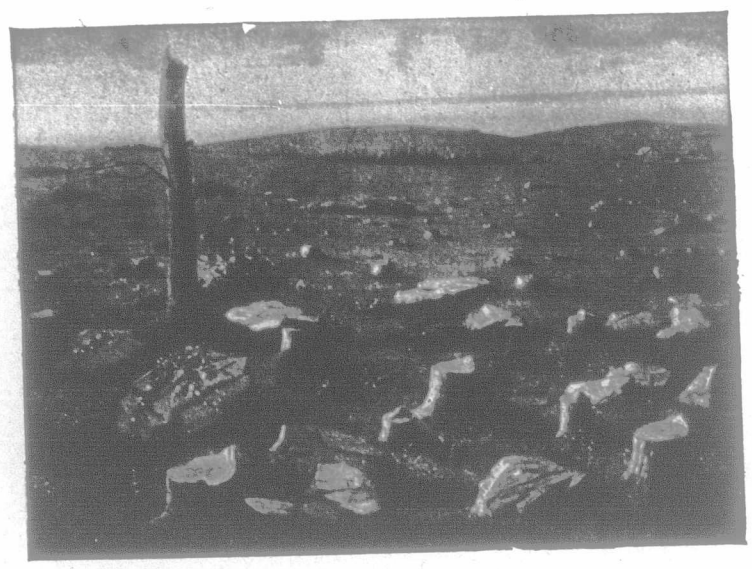
Dealer in **OIL CAKE MEAL** (made by the old process), and **COTTON SEED MEAL.**

Write for prices quantity desired. Mention the Advocate when writing.

CONCENTRATES Linseed Oil-cake Meal
Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed, Corn Meal, "Good Luck" Calf Meal, Dairy Testing Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Carloads or small lots. Prices, F.O.B. *We handle the quantity and can quote inducing prices.* Write for prices on quantity you want.
CRAMPSEY & KELLY,
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ontario

Look at These Pictures

WHAT A TRANSFORMATION!



How came this change? Is it the result of years of toil and expensive labor? Stump-pulling is such hard work—the hardest work—this cannot be the result of burning out, because burning out stumps destroys the fertile elements of the soil and this picture shows such a bountiful yield. What other method could bring about such beneficial results ?

Friend: This transformation came about by the intelligent use of a powerful force harnessed for use. Many farmers have been using this force for clearing land of stumps, boulders and trees, digging ditches, post-holes, wells and reservoirs and for draining swamps.

C.X.L. Stumping Explosives

Is the name of this powerful energy, which can be handled by responsible persons as safely as gasoline, coal oil or matches, and is actually safer to handle than gunpowder.

It has been a great benefit to many farmers—it will be profitable for you—our booklet tells all about it. We want you to read this booklet. Send for it. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

Montreal, P. Q. Victoria, B. C.

If you find 12 gauge guns and loads too heavy and a bit slow in an all-day hunt, just get this splendid new

Marlin

16-Ga. Hammerless Repeating Shotgun— $24.50

For snipe, quail, partridge, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits, etc., it has the penetration and power of the 12-gauge without the weight.

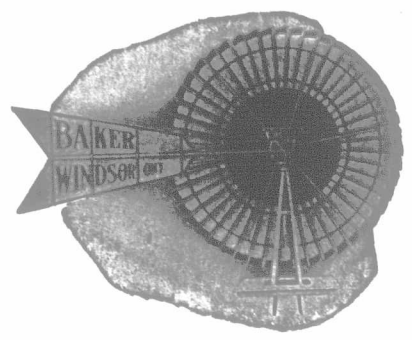
It's a light, quick gun of beautiful proportions, superbly balanced, with every up-to-date feature: **Hammerless; Solid Steel Breech,** inside as well as out; **Solid Top; Side Ejection; Matted Barrel; 6 Quick Shots; Press-Button Cartridge Release; Automatic Hang-Fire Safety Device; Double Extractors; Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety.** It's just the gun you want!

Send 3c postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.

Marlin 12-gauge hammerless repeater, $22.60

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
113 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

"BAKER" WIND ENGINES



have been built for 30 years, and they have special features for their particular work that make them the simplest, most reliable and practical for pumping.

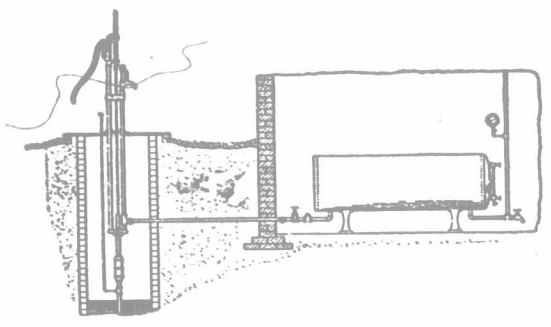
"BAKER" Back Geared Engines are so constructed that the *gears cannot wear out of mesh.* Most other makes have the small gear or pinion above the large one. That will eventually wear apart and strip the gears.

"BAKER" wheels are carried *close* to the tower, being built on a hub revolved on a long steel spindle, and as a result there is *less friction,* and the wheel will *never sag* toward the tower, while on other mills with wheel "keyed to shaft revolved in babbit boxes" will cause excessive friction, and the outer babbit boxing will become worn, causing the wheel to *sag toward the tower* and become wrecked.

"BAKER" wheels have large numbers of small sails, *without rivets.* The small sails develop the full power of the wind, add strength to the structure, and cause the wheel to turn with steady motion.

HELLER-ALLER Towers have many points of superiority over windmill towers in general. All our towers have heavy flat braces instead of wire or rods as used on cheaper makes. No danger of our braces breaking in cold weather from over-tension.

Heller-Aller Pneumatic Water Supply System

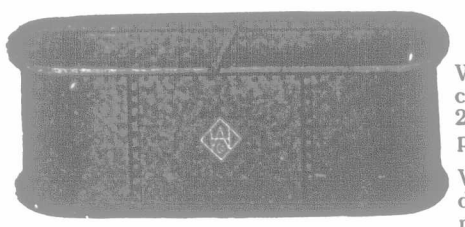


solves the problem and makes it possible to have running water anywhere in the house, stable or yard, for all domestic purposes, and for fire protection. The cost is so low that almost every country resident can afford to install it. Operated by windmill, electric motor, gasoline engine or by hand power. Write for information.

Heller-Aller Pumps

for every purpose, **Regulators, Pressure House Tanks, Pine, Cypress** and

GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS



We would be pleased to mail a copy of windmill catalogue No. 20 to those interested in the purchase of pumping outfit.

We invite correspondence from dealers in territory where we are not represented.

The Heller-Aller Company

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Your Copy is Ready

of the New Catalog of

Carters

English Tested

Seeds

Illustrating and describing all the best varieties grown and tested at the famous trial grounds of James Carter & Company of Raynes Park, London, England.

A beautiful and instructive book, giving many useful hints on cultivation. A revelation of new and improved varieties of flowers and vegetables.

A Complimentary Copy is reserved for you. Write for it.

Carter's Tested Seeds, Inc.

133 D. King Street,

Toronto, Canada

"The Seeds with a Pedigree"

Gossip.

GLENGORE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The Glengore herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, owned by Geo. Davis & Sons, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont., are still to the front with their annual improvement in the quality of the young things got by the splendidly-bred Mayflower bull, Cochrane of Tweedhill. This bull, in the matter of his get, is certainly improving with age, and the several young bulls offered in the advertisement in another column, are the best in type and fleshing qualities ever bred in the herd. Out of big, nice-fleshed Mayflower and Fair Lady dams, they are the sort that make the herd-headers, and at several fall shows, in big classes, they were always first and second, besides first on group of three the get of one bull; also in heifers, from 5 to 11 months of age, are winners of the red tickets. Write the Messrs. Davis for prices.

MAPLE GRANGE SHORTHORNS.

The old established Maple Grange herd of Shorthorns, owned by R. J. Doyle, of Owen Sound, Ont., was never stronger numerically or in modern type and quality, than now. Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, the former representing the Nonpareils, Clarets and Myrtles, the latter the noted milking Zoes or Zees, and others descended from Red Rose. Of the Zoe tribe, a particularly heavy and persistent milker is Clara of Rosevale, a daughter of Imp. Cronje 2nd. Two most promising of her daughters are by Imp. Royal Bruce. The herd, practically as a whole, are top sired by the following sires that have been in use in the herd: Baron's Heir (imp.), succeeding him was Golden Abel (imp.), then came the Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), and now at the herd's head is Mount Royal (imp.), by the noted show bull, Royal Fame, dam Marigold, by Zoedone. The mellow, good-doing qualities, and thick, mossy coats, so universal throughout the herd, are just what might be expected from such a brilliant array of sires. Besides females of any age, for sale, there are several young bulls from six to fourteen months of age, all of them sired by Royal Bruce (imp.), and out of Claret, Myrtle and Red Rose dams. Write Mr. Doyle your wants.

OUR BACK COVER.

It is generally conceded that the educational work of the German Potash Syndicate, Toronto, has been largely instrumental in bringing about a better understanding of the fertilizer question in Canada. A special feature of the work is demonstrating, by co-operative field experiments, the beneficial effects of judicious fertilizing. The illustrations on our back cover show the striking result of an experiment on mangels, conducted by John A. Riggs, of Merton, Ont. The experiment consisted of a three-plot test. All three plots received an equal application of manure, at the rate of ten tons per acre.

Plot 1 was the check plot, and received no fertilizer.

Plot 2 was fertilized with 120 lbs. nitrate of soda, 400 lbs. acid phosphate, and 140 lbs. muriate of potash per acre.

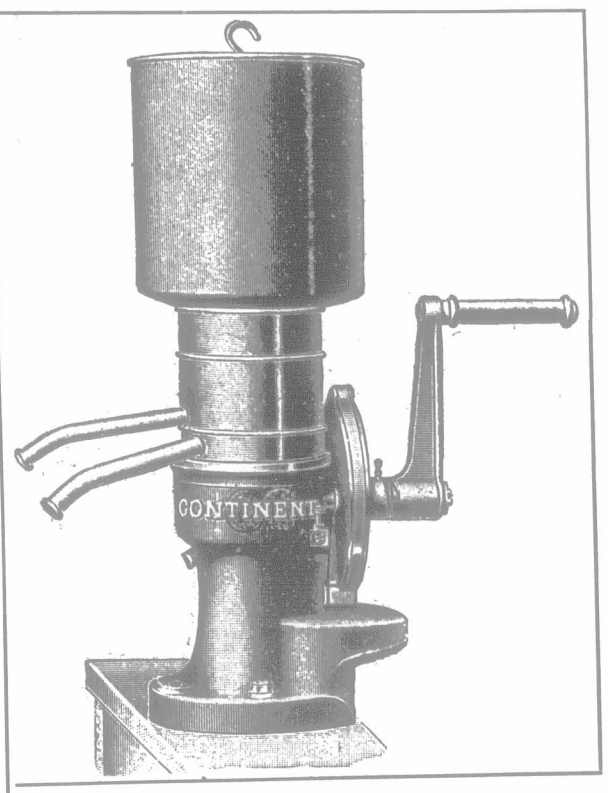
Plot 3 received the same amount of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, but no potash.

The yields were as follows: Plot 1, 637 bushels; plot 2, 1,052 bushels, and plot 3, 735 bushels per acre. Thus, plot 2, which received the complete fertilizer, gave an increase of 415 bushels per acre, while plot 3, without potash, yielded only 97 bushels more than the unfertilized plot. In a letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," describing his experiment, Mr. Riggs intimated that the mangels were sown rather late in the season; otherwise the yields might have been larger. Nevertheless, Mr. Riggs was successful in carrying off first prize at Oakville Fair for mangels from the "Complete Fertilizer" plot. Another experiment conducted by Mr. Riggs this year, gave even more striking results.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" may obtain, free on request, valuable illustrated pamphlets on the subject of fertilizers from the German Potash Syndicate, Temple Building, Toronto.

THE "CONTINENTAL" CREAM SEPARATOR

IS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT



You may be sure that a cheap Cream Separator is inferior and in the end, a dear investment. A good Cream Separator will save its cost in a very short time.

Buy the Separator that has the most exclusive advantages.

A strong feature of the **"Continental"** is its

Absolutely Self-Balancing Bowl

We want to tell you about all its advantages and give you full particulars of this **Wonderful Money-Maker,** so drop us a postal card to-day.

MARBURG BROTHERS

Empire Building, 64 Wellington Street West,

TORONTO :: ONTARIO

Energetic Agents Wanted in all Parts of the Dominion.

Wilson's Stock and Sheep Scale

With Heavy Wheels, Drop Lever and Brass Sliding Poise

No. 294.—Capacity, 2,000 lbs.; platform, 30x72 inches, with cattle rack (inclines not included), $35.00. Inspected by Government.

If cash is sent with order, Wilson pays the freight to any Ontario railway station.

This is a popular scale on the farm—horses, cattle and sheep can be weighed correctly to a pound. Rack can be taken off and scale can be used for weighing grain.

Write to-day is the better way.

One of our 100 styles.

C. WILSON & SON, 39 Esplanade St. E., Toronto, Canada

Established 62 Years

DON'T PAY FREIGHT ON WATER

Use NIAGARA BRAND SOLUBLE SULPHUR

The most talked of SPRAY in America

The SPRAY in powder form with all the following advantages: No leakage or loss—only one-sixth the freight—Keeps indefinitely. Does not freeze—sticks like paint—100 lb. can makes more spray than 600-lb. barrel. Packed in tight cans of 100-lb., 50's, 25's, 10's and smaller. Dissolves immediately in water. Does all the work of Lime-Sulphur Solution and does it quicker and better. A perfect insecticide for scales. A perfect fungicide for apple scab and fungous diseases. Cheaper and more efficient than any other spray. Soluble Sulphur has been used by thousands of fruit growers this past season with wonderful results. It is endorsed by the leading fruit growers in Canada and the United States and by Experimental Stations in Ontario and all over America.

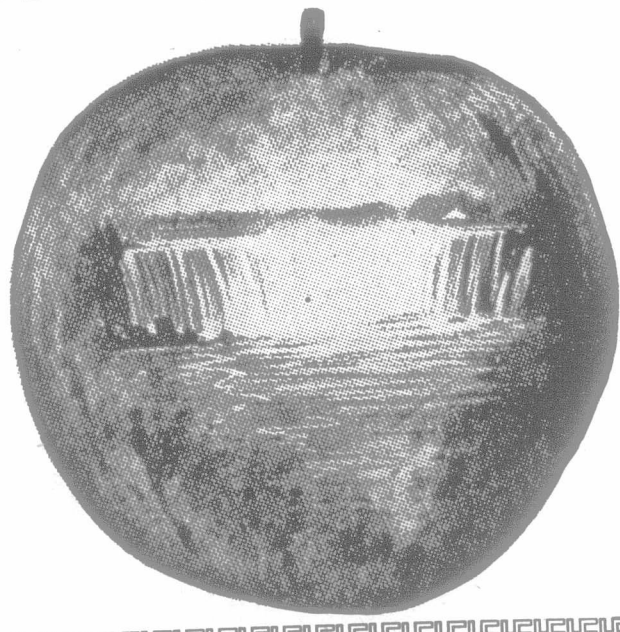
SOLUBLE SULPHUR is a patented product. It can only be procured from us. Hundreds of growers were disappointed last season at not being able to secure it. Our supply is limited—Order at once so as to be sure of being supplied. Write for further particulars if you have never used this spray.

LIME SULPHUR—We will still supply the famous **Niagara Brand.**

ARSENATE OF LEAD—The highest grade only—The kind that gives results.

SPRAY PUMPS—Bean and Niagara—Hand and Power—Noted for **power—capacity—high pressure—low cost of maintenance—efficiency**—Send for catalogues

Let us quote you on your requirements in spraying supplies.



NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LIMITED

BURLINGTON - - ONTARIO

THE "New-Way" Air Cooled Engine

Can be depended upon at all times

No danger of cracked cylinders or bursted pipes. The only engine for zero weather.

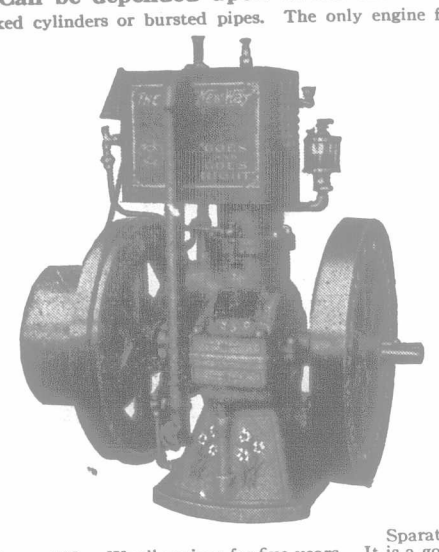
No chance for any trouble with water.

—

It is absolutely guaranteed.

—

No Freeze ups.



It is a heavy duty engine built for continuous service

—

Long runs do not affect it.

Sparata, Ont., 8-7-13.

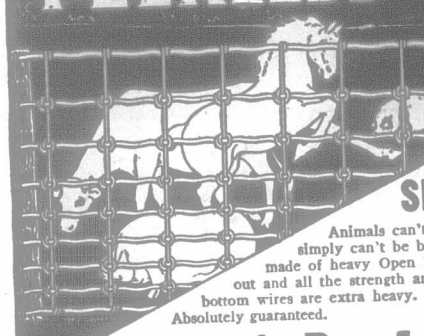
I have used one of your "New-Way" engines for five years. It is a good engine and cannot be beat. We have never spent a cent for repairs, that was the fault of the engine. There never was a time when we could not start it. We can back you up in anything you say about the "New-Way" engine because you have the goods. W. B. & T. H. Roberts.

Get our complete catalogue DC 12 at once.

THE "New-Way" MOTOR COMPANY

OF CANADA, LIMITED, WELLAND, ONTARIO

PEERLESS-PERFECTION



THE FENCE THAT'S STRONG--YET SPRINGY AS A BED SPRING!

Animals can't break through it no matter how hard their attacks. It simply can't be broken. Just springs back in shape like a bed spring. It's made of heavy Open Hearth steel galvanized wire with all the impurities taken out and all the strength and toughness left in. Will not corrode or rust. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. Will not sag. Requires less posts than ordinary fence. Absolutely guaranteed.

Here's Proof of Our Statements

Read These Letters

Gentlemen:—I have handled your fence for four years and find it a good, strong, durable fence, and that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gully and the water is as high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I had a team of heavy horses that ran into your fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it. I remain,

Yours truly,
DAVID CUMMINGS
Bowesville, Ont.

Gentlemen:—About four years ago a fence was put up of your make on one side of a road and I may say today it is just as good as ever it was. Now on the other side of the road is a fence put up at the same time, but not yours; it looked nice at the first, but today you would not know that fence or think it the same. It is both breaking down and rusted. This is just to show that your fence is the best and will wear and I think credit should be placed where it is due.

Yours truly,
W. MADDER
Madford, Man.

These are but a few of the strong testimonial letters we have received from our thousands of satisfied customers. Maybe we have some from your vicinity. Ask us for them. We also make poultry fence, farm gates and ornamental gates. Remember our products are all absolutely guaranteed.

Send for catalog today. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

"The Ideal Fertilizer For Clay Soils"

Immediately after the holidays you will be thinking about Fertilizers for the coming season. You have seen our advertisement and perhaps have been wondering whether you should not give these goods a trial. If you have any worn out pastures, top dress them with Sydney Basic Slag, or if you are seeding down you can apply no better fertilizer. Ask any Old Countryman what Basic Slag has done for the farmers at home. One of the Directors of the Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited, will be in Ontario during January and February and will be glad to meet with intending buyers. Agents wanted in Districts where not already represented.

Write to

THE CROSS FERTILIZER COMPANY, LIMITED

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Horace Greeley's Electric Power Prophecy.

Horace Greely, one of the most unique figures in the history of American journalism, over forty years ago published a book called "What I Know of Farming." He had made the New York Tribune a power in the land, achieving a distinction corresponding to that of George Brown in Canada. Throughout the land the old men would gather at the post-office corners waiting eagerly for the arrival of the weekly mail, all intent to hear what "The Tri-bune" had to say on the great issues of the day. Naturally, Greely's book on farming enjoyed for years a remarkable vogue, and it is a revelation on looking through its yellowing pages to see how far the great editor has been able to peer into the future and foreshadow things only coming to pass in the first decade of the twentieth century. The dedication of the book was characteristic and prophetic :—

To
THE MAN OF OUR AGE,
who shall make the first plow propelled
by STEAM,
or other mechanical power, whereby not less than
TEN ACRES PER DAY
shall be thoroughly pulverized to a
DEPTH OF TWO FEET,
at a cost of not more than two dollars per acre, this work is admiringly dedicated by
THE AUTHOR.

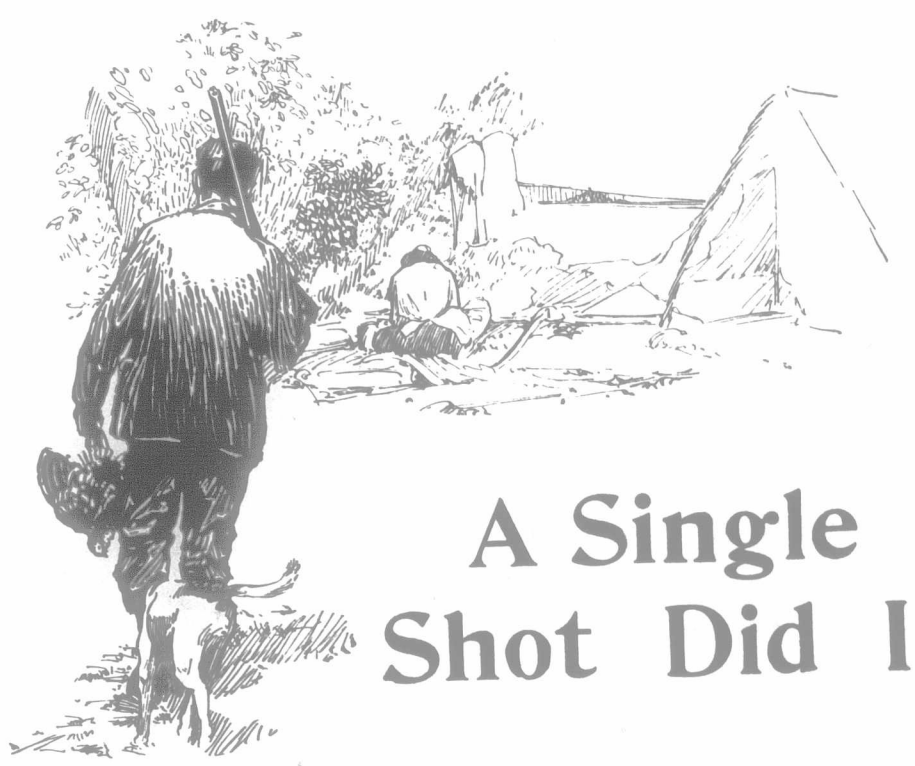
Mr. Greely, then closing his 60th year, claimed to have little expert knowledge of farming, except what he had learned as a boy on the farm, and later on his own farm, but he was a wonderfully acute and astute observer, as this book discloses on nearly every page. Many present-day achievements in farming on this continent are little more than realizations of what he urged. He pleaded for intelligence and self-respect, and the training of a generation to observe and replete the line for higher aims than those of present sensual gratification, and to feel that no achievement is beyond the reach of wisely-combined and ably-directed efforts. In a wonderful chapter on "Undeveloped Sources of Power," he actually foreshadows the development of electric power at Niagara, to be utilized at long distances on the farms, and impelling machinery at half the cost of steam. He had unbounded faith that wind, water, and electricity, would be so utilized as to lighten immensely the farmer's labor, and quadruple its efficiency.

Ancient Apple Marketing Troubles.

The difficulty of getting apples to market economically, and distributed to consumers witnout waste, is not new. It worried the old American editor, Horace Greely, over forty years ago. In one season he estimated that millions of bushels went to waste, many of them rotting under the trees, or were turned into cider that did not sell for what it cost. Speaking of his own crop, he says: "Living immediately on a railroad that runs into this great city (New York), wherefrom my place is thirty-five miles distant, I should be able to do better with apples than most growers; and yet I judge that half my apples were no use to me. Many of them sold in the city for $1 per barrel, including the cask, which cost me 40 cents; and when you have added the cost of transportation, you can guess that I had no surplus after paying men $1.50 per day for picking and barrelling them."

Enclosed, please find money-order for $1.50, being renewal of my subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." We like the paper very much, and wish you every success. W. A. WALLACE.

Carleton Co., Ont.



A Single Shot Did It

EVERY shot tells when the velocity is uniform, the pattern perfect and the penetration deep. The fewest shells are shot and the biggest bags brought back by those experienced hunters who use

Dominion Ammunition
Metallics and shot shells

There are more shot shells bearing the **Dominion Brand** used in Canada than all other makes combined. The chief reason is "Dependability."

The care and precision in the loading of each Dominion shell, the rigid inspection and thorough testing in every detail, is your assurance of perfection. You can have a new box of shells for every miss-fire.

Dominion shells are made for every popular gun. Loaded with Dupont, Empire & Ballistite Smokeless, or Snap-Shot Black Powder: chilled shot; the very best wool-felt wadding, accurately set; a firm crimp, and uniform, sensitive and sure-fire primers are found in all Regal, Imperial, Sovereign and Crown shells. Your dealer has a stock of each.

MANUFACTURED BY

Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited
Montreal, Canada

HUNTERS! TRADERS! TRAPPERS!
ATTENTION! YOUR RAW FURS

Must be bought by us this year. We must have them to fill our large European orders. If you ship to others we must buy your furs from them. We must pay them a profit on your furs. By shipping direct to us you will get this extra profit yourself This means far more money for you. We guarantee to satisfy you. We pay all express charges. Write at once for our price list and general fur information.

M. SLOMAN CO. LIMITED
Dept. L 23-25 Jarvis St. TORONTO, ONTARIO
LARGEST AND MOST RESPONSIBLE DEALERS IN CANADA

The oldest salt on the market to-day is
RICE'S
If **reputation and long life** is worth anything you have it in
RICE'S PURE SALT
Nyrth American Chemical Co., Ltd., Clinton

Milk Wanted
For milk route in Windsor.
WALTER N. KNIGHT
28 Aylmer Ave. Windsor, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

GALT ART METAL Co LIMITED

Interested in Roofing?

THEN write to-day for literature and valuable information on the Roofing Question. We're prepared to prove our claim that **Galt Steel Shingles** make the best and most satisfactory roofing you can buy. They are handsome, durable, water-tight, wind-proof and fire-proof. You do not need to employ any help to lay **Galt Steel Shingles.** Any man who can handle a hammer can lay them with one-half the cost of laying wood shingles and one-sixth the cost of laying slats.

Write NOW. Don't put it off and forget. Simply write the word "Roofing" on a postcard, together with your name and address.

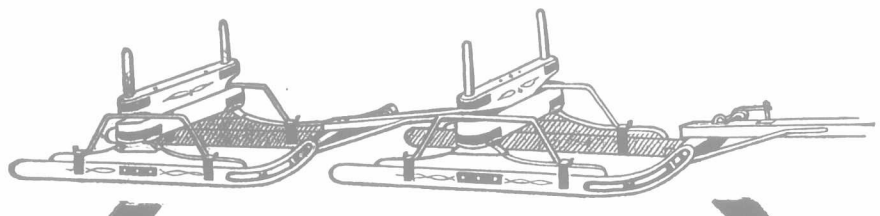
THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited
150 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario.
Cor. Richard and Pine Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

The Guaranteed Line

One good Sleigh is better than two poor ones

Cheap material and workmanship never did a man any good yet—it won't stand the test.

Empire Sleighs have stood the test; material and workmanship are first class; every Sleigh that leaves the factory is guaranteed.



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"T. A." EMPIRE SLEIGHS are built right:—

SHOES—Spring Steel or Cast Iron, extra long, grooved at heel (no slewing), turned up at rear (easy to back up).

RUNNERS—Seasoned white oak, reinforced with heavy steel nose irons and cheek plates. They oscillate and adapt themselves to uneven ground.

BENCHES AND BOLSTERS—Seasoned birch and maple with heavy steel wearing plate.

Get further information about "The Sleigh that is built to last" from

Tudhope-Anderson Co. Limited
ORILLIA • ONTARIO

The Guaranteed Line

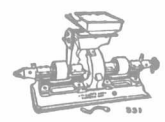
M. MOODY & SONS CO., TERREBONNE, QUE.
Selling Agents for Province of Quebec.

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, CUSTOM MILL.

Plates most **economical** of power, and unsurpassed in **durability.**



ZURICH, ONTARIO

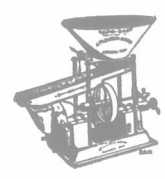
The "LITTLE WONDER" GRINDER is a DANDY. I started it for my customer, and after we had run an hour he asked me if I had a cheque book with me. He told me to write out a cheque, as he was MORE THAN SATISFIED.

Sd. LOUIS PRANG.

BROUGHAM, ONTARIO

I am WELL SATISFIED with the work done by your No. 2—10 in. "RAPID-EASY" GRINDER. I find this machine will grind AS FINE AS ANY GRIST MILL, and is handled nicely by my 8 H.P. gasoline engine.

Sd. FRED. BUNKER



WILLOW CREEK

The No. 7 "RAPID-EASY" GRINDER has given me EVERY SATISFACTION. I have been running Grinders for 20 YEARS and must say I never knew BEFORE there could be SUCH A DIFFERENCE in machines. With 20 H.P. engine, without trouble, am grinding TWENTY BAGS per hour—but could do much more than this.

Sd. JOHN N. BEGG

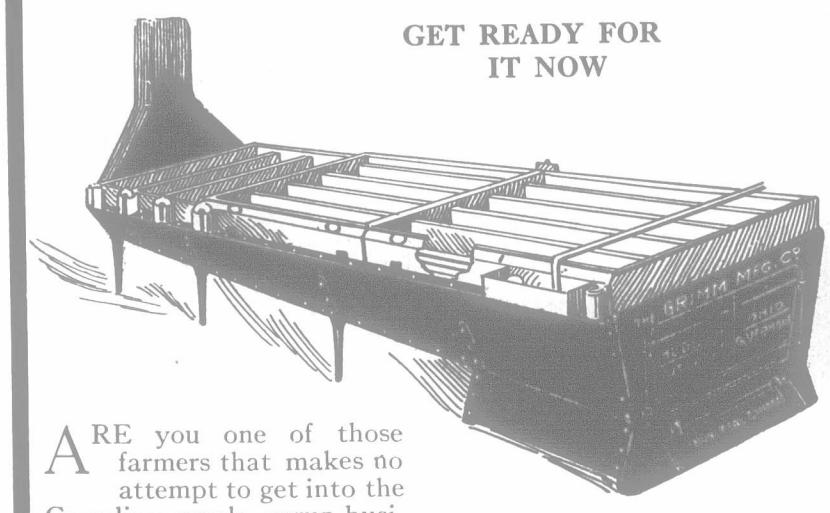
J. FLEURY'S SONS
AURORA :: :: ONTARIO

Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris

Sales Agents: The John Deere Plow Co., of Welland, Limited
77 Jarvis Street :: Toronto
Western Agents: The John Deere Plow Company, Limited
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge

THE FIRST CROP OF THE SEASON

GET READY FOR IT NOW



ARE you one of those farmers that makes no attempt to get into the Canadian maple syrup business with a first-class crop at your doors ready for gathering? You go to a lot of trouble to get your wheat crop ready for the market, including purchasing the best seed wheat you can afford, preparing the soil, laying out money on the best machinery you are able to get in the way of reapers and binders. You have earned what's coming in the way of profits. Now, compare what you can do with a

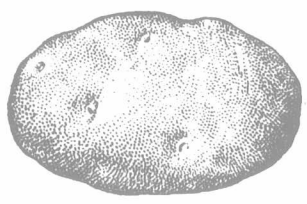
"CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR

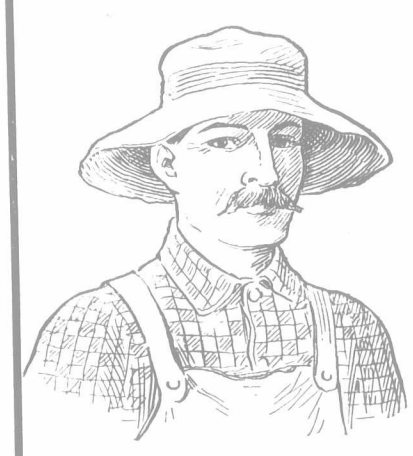
and a maple grove. The sap is there, ready to gather and be turned into money with a **"Champion" Evaporator.** You can't beat the syrup made with a **"Champion,"** and you get a good fat price for it. For full particulars, write to

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED
58 Wellington St. MONTREAL, CANADA

Progressive Jones Says:

"It Pays Big to Fertilize the HARAB Way"





THIS year I have seen scores upon scores of proofs that it pays big to fertilize the Harab way. I've seen worn out soils made to yield bumper crops and make pocket books bulge with profits. I've read oceans of letters from my farmer friends giving evidences of their success with Harab Fertilizers. What better proofs could you want, friends, than the proofs of what the Harab way has done for others.

I think you will agree with me that the Harab way is the sensible method of fertilizing. You see, there are twenty-five different

Harab FERTILIZERS

prepared from tested, absolutely reliable formulæ. Among these twenty-five different fertilizers is to be found exactly what is needed for your particular locality, and for the crop you wish to raise. Harab experts give each inquiry individual attention and advice as to what fertilizer is required, based on actual tests and reports from your own district.

Harab Fertilizers are being used all over Canada and are producing big results. I know the results you will get will be equally as good as the successes some of my farmer friends tell about on this page.

Harab Fertilizers are mechanically mixed in exact proportions and are of the highest quality in every way. I've seen them made and I ought to know. They are manufactured from blood, bones, tankage, etc., from the big Harris slaughter houses. In addition, they have Potash, and just enough quick-acting Nitrates and Superphosphates to produce well-balanced Fertilizers which feed the plant as required, and develop it to early maturity in a natural way. Their beneficial effect upon the soil can be felt for years after the application is made.

But, friend, what you want right now, is the Harab Fertilizer booklet. It gives complete information about fertilizing the Harab way. The Harris people have promised me to mail a copy promptly to every friend of mine who writes for a copy, and to give personal advice to each enquirer. Just you drop a post card to them right away.

Yours for bumper crops
Progressive Jones

Read What My Farmer Friends Say

Nanticoke, Ont., Oct., 18, 1913.
The Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—Last spring we tried your Farmer's Special Fertilizer on eight acres of oats, and were very well satisfied with the results. It raised the average yield ten bushels per acre over any former crop that we had raised on that field for the last eight years, and we take great pleasure in recommending it for run-down land.
(Signed) FRANK FLEMING.

Doubled the Corn Yield

Canard River, Ont., Sept. 8, 1913.
The Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—I have used your fertilizers of all kinds ordered, and they have proven satisfactory in every case, especially on the sweet corn, of which the yield was about double that on which there were no fertilizers. I think next season I will use double of what I used last season.
(Signed) DOLPHIS VIGNEUX.

Largest Celery Farm in Canada

Thedford, Ont., Sept. 3, 1913.
The Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—Having used fertilizer on celery for the past seventeen years, we wish to state that the brand we received from you last year and this spring has given us the best results of any fertilizer we have ever used. We would suggest that any gardener, who has not been fortunate enough to try your goods, should do so at first opportunity, and get the best. Wishing you every success, and you can feel assured that we will be back for more fertilizer next spring, we remain,
(Signed) THEDFORD CELERY CO.

Cheaper Than Horse Manure

Walkerton, Ont., Aug. 25, 1913.
The Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—Your Mr. Grose called here and looked over our strawberry field, which is beginning to show the results of your fertilizer.
We have been experimenting with an acre of berries fertilized with 500 lbs. Harab to the acre; cost, $8.50. Also an acre alongside of it with 20 loads of horse manure, at a cost of $2.00 per load delivered, $40.00. The plants where the Harab was used are larger and more healthy than where the manure was used, convincing us that it is much cheaper, allowing for a crop of rape or any green crop to supply the humus, which is all the fertilizer does not supply; to say nothing of saving of labor in hoeing the crop and keeping it clean, as we find the acre with manure requires more work on account of the weed seeds, which you always get in manure.
(Signed) J. E. McGREGOR.

The Only Good Corn Crop

Port Hope, Aug. 23, 1913.
The Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—In answer to yours of the 15th instant, I am sending you by express a sample of oats grown by us this year. The soil is a gravelly loam considered one of the poorest fields in the neighborhood.
Last year's crop was silo corn, fertilized with your fertilizer at a cost of about $3.00 per acre in the drill. It was the only good corn crop in this part last year. We sowed it this spring with oats. We entered them for the county prize in field crops. There were 15 entries from all the best farms within twenty miles. They got third place out of seven prizes, being only five points behind number one, and three behind number two. We fertilized the oats at a cost of $4.50 per acre, and am sure we added 30 or 40 per cent. to the crops. We are prepared to furnish seed up to about 200 bushels, at one dollar per bushel, bags free. Hope to be able to see you at the fair. (Signed)
R. L. HOLDSWORTH & SONS.

The Harris Abattoir Co., Limited

Fertilizer Department — Strachan Ave., TORONTO, CANADA

POTASH

AN INDISPENSABLE PLANT FOOD

Experiment on Mangels, conducted by Jno. A. Riggs, Merton, Ont.

The above plot received a dressing of barnyard manure at the rate of 10 tons per acre, but no fertilizer was applied. Yield per acre: 637 Bushels.

This plot, in addition to a light dressing of manure, received the following fertilizer: 120 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 400 lbs. Acid Phosphate and 140 lbs. Muriate of Potash per acre. Yield per acre: 1052 bushels.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE

MANAGER: B. LESLIE EMSLIE, C.D.A., (GLAS) R.A.S.I., F.C.S.

1102-5-6 TEMPLE BUILDING TORONTO ONTARIO