

DECEMBER 2, 1915

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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Confederation 1867

& HOME MAGAZINE

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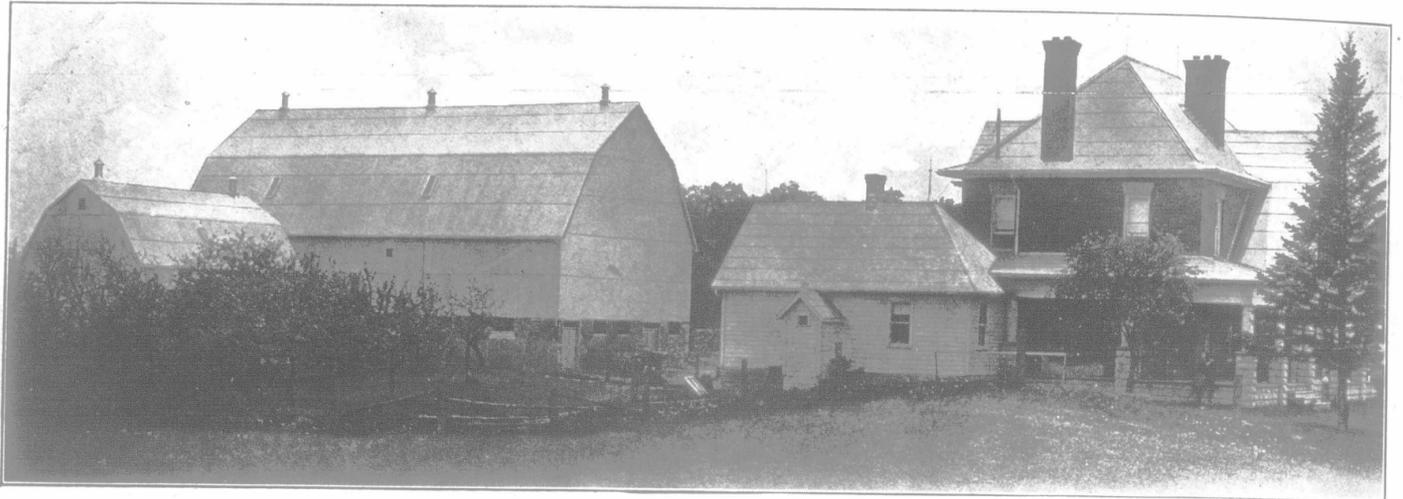
BUSINESSES

For information, on "How to

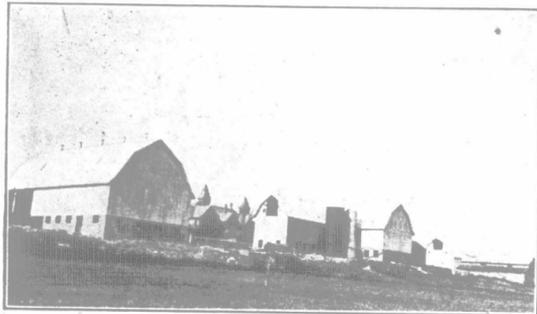
Use the Company," etc., etc.

After the Fires--Came these

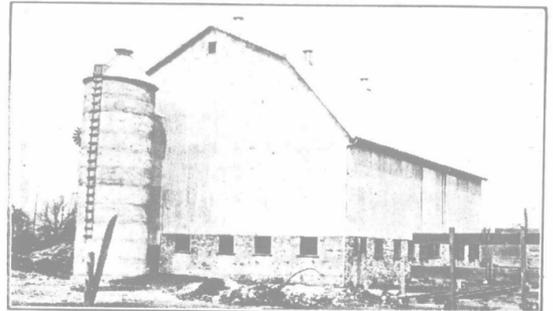
Steel Truss Barns designed and supplied by The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont.



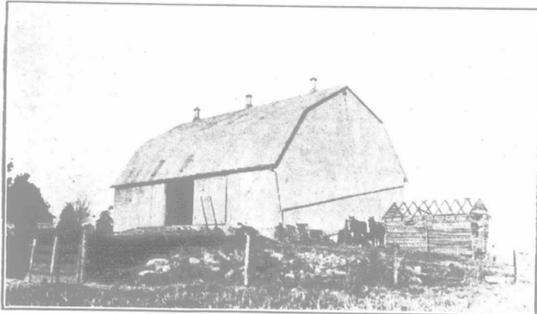
One can imagine how justly proud Thos. Curtis of Verulam is of the fine Steel Truss Barns shown above. He wanted the best barn that money could buy and he wanted it laid out in the best way, to give him the most space and the greatest conveniences. We showed him, with our years of experience, that we could give him the best plans and the right service. If you want to know what he thinks of our company and our service, write him or write us and we'll show you, as we showed him.



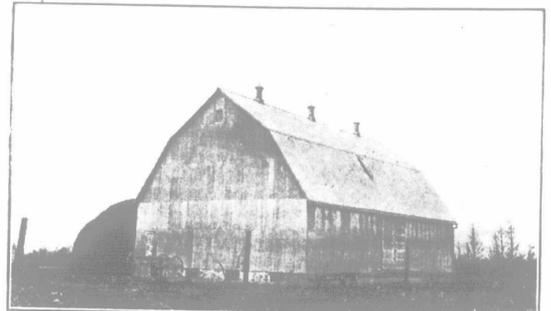
Glance at the above picture and you will get the story of the Mount Elgin Institute at Muncey. All the old barns burned a year ago. We showed them that we could put them up barns with the right ventilation, the right lighting, stables laid out properly and the best super-structure that money could buy. Will you let us show what we can do for you?



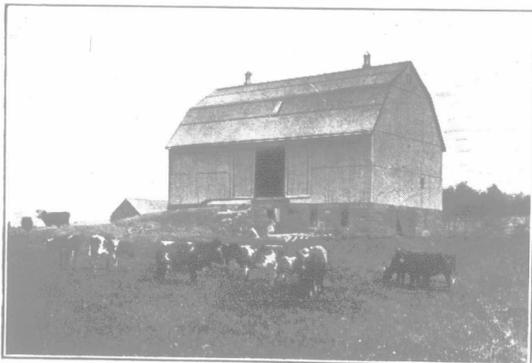
Two weeks after John Slee's old barn burned he was hauling his grain into the Steel Truss Barn shown above. He came and investigated and found that we could give him a service he could get no other place in Canada. He tells us in a long letter what he thinks of our barn—do you want a copy? Just ask for it.



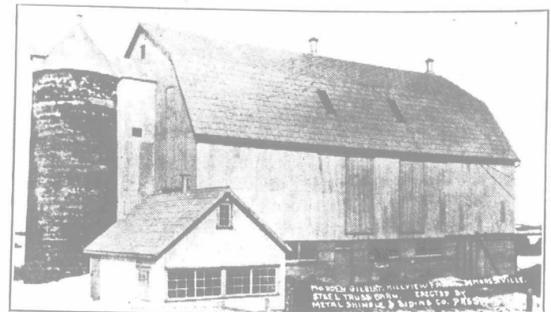
Mrs. Jessie Carpenter, of St. Thomas, wanted a barn to PROTECT HER CROPS AND STOCK. We showed her the proper way to lay out her stables and gave her plans and specifications, so that she knew beforehand just what she was going to get. Her Steel Truss Barn, she says, is one of the finest barns in the country. Let us send you our barn books.



When the storms are raging outside, Mr. Hathaway, of St. Thomas, can sit in his home and be content that his stock and crops are safe in his Steel Truss Barn. We showed him that we could put up a barn which would suit him from foundation to ridge. If you want to know how he feels about it—just write to him. Hundreds of others will tell you of Steel Truss Barns—send for names.



J. A. Cook, of Glanford, comes from Missouri. He had to be shown. We showed him that we had six different ways for him to pay out his stables, that we could give him plans for any idea he wanted to incorporate—that in Steel Truss Barns we had the best that money could buy. The result is above. Send for our books and let us show you what we can do for YOU.



When you look at the above picture you can see that Morden Gilbert is well pleased with his Steel Truss Barn. He says that he is satisfied in every way. With our many years of barn building experience we give him a real service and he is a booster for us. We want to serve you and make you a pleased customer. Will you give us the chance? Just send for the books.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited

Send your barn book and also tell me about Safe Lock Shingles and Acorn Corrugated Iron.

Name

Address

Feel free to write for any information about barns.

DECEMBER
A
Crean
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A Christmas Gift For You



Here is a special Christmas Gift offer to our farmer friends, and only good for the month of December.

With every 98-lb. bag of flour ordered between now and the end of the month, we will give an interesting novel or a cook book free. On and after January 1st, 1916, only one book will be given with every four bags.

These books are neatly bound, clearly printed and are by famous authors. You would like several of them we are sure.

Many of you who are reading this announcement have used our products before, and know how good

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS

	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Flour (for bread).....	\$3.30
Toronto's Pride (for bread).....	3.10
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes).....	3.00
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry).....	3.00

CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag).....	.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag).....	2.70
Bob-o'-Link Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag).....	2.20

FEEDS

	Per 100-lb. bag.
"Bullrush" Bran.....	1.25
"Bullrush" Middlings.....	1.30
Extra White Middlings.....	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour.....	1.75
Whole Manitoba Oats.....	1.80
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats.....	1.85
"Sunset" Crushed Oats.....	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley.....	1.85
Barley Meal.....	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley).....	1.80
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine).....	2.25
Chopped Oats.....	1.85
Feed Wheat.....	1.65
Whole Corn.....	1.70
Cracked Corn.....	1.75
Feed Corn Meal.....	1.70

Prices on Ton Lots.—We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reductions from above prices would be on carload orders.

Terms Cash with order.—Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipment up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any section in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and in New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

and our other flours are. To those who have not used them, we say, "Try them at our risk." We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Read the price-list on the left, make out your order, and select the book or books you want from the list below.

ONE BOOK FREE WITH EVERY 98-lb. BAG OF FLOUR.

LIST OF BOOKS

Ye Olde Miller's Household Book.—Over 1000 tested recipes. Instruction how to carve meat and game. Large medical Section. A very valuable book. Would retail at \$1.00. Enclose 10 cents to pay for postage and packing of this book. No postage asked for on other books.

Black Beauty.—A world famous story of a beautiful horse. Has been translated into dozens of languages.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.—A characteristic story of country life which has achieved great popularity.

Little Women.—The story of a family of everyday girls, so interesting that you'll want to re-read it the minute you finish it.

Innocents Abroad.—One of the best stories of the famous Mark Twain.

The Lilac Sunbonnet.—A splendid story by S. R. Crockett, the famous English author.

Quo Vadis.—A stirring historical romance of Rome in the time of the Caesars, by the famous Polish novelist Sienkiewicz.

Lorna Doone.—R. D. Blackmore's famous classic. A story that will live forever.

Three Musketeers.—A thrilling adventure by Alexander Dumas.

The Mighty Atom.—A novel written with a view to improve methods of education.

Mr. Potter of Texas.—A. C. Gunter's stirring book of adventure, with a plot set in Egypt.

Beautiful Joe.—A real story of a real dog that has made its Canadian author world famous.

A Welsh Singer.—Three hundred and sixty thousand copies have been sold.

Adam Bede.—George Eliot has written nothing more moving or true to life than this masterpiece.

Helen's Babies.—A most refreshing and amusing book.

Tom Brown's School Days.—A story of public school life in England.

David Harem.—An amusing character novel that has been one of the World's best sellers.

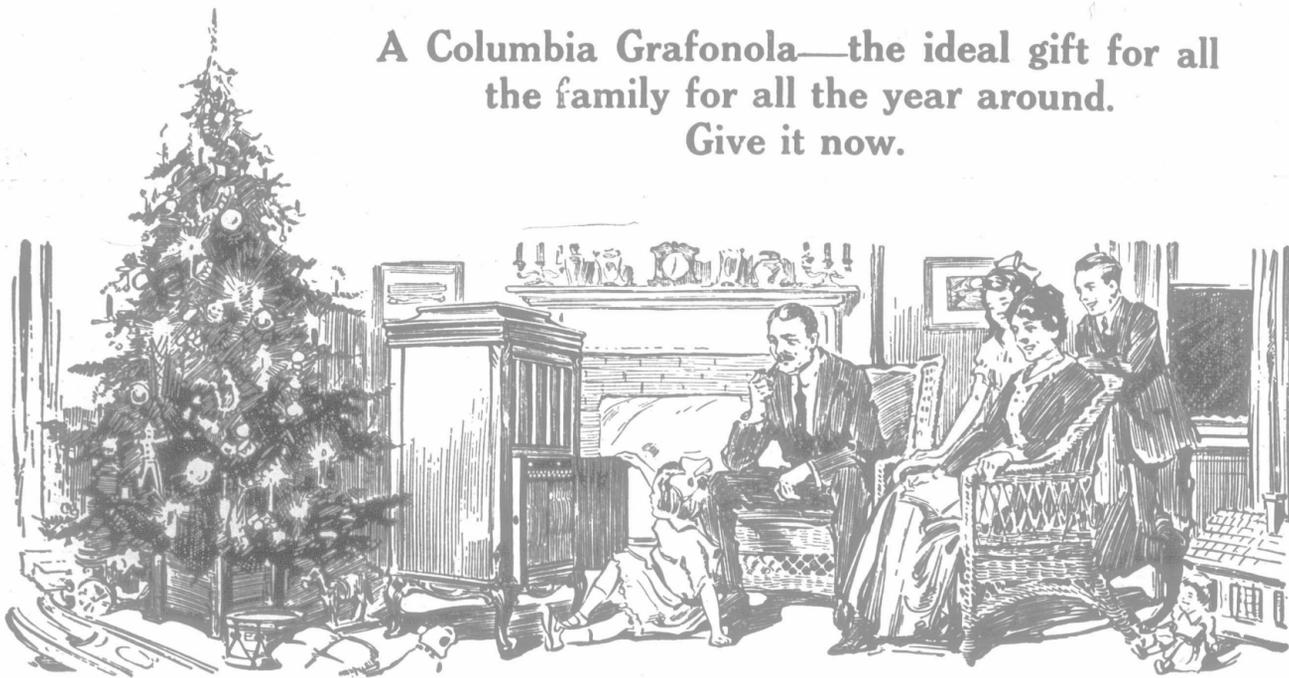
The Scarlet Pimpernel.—A tale of romance and adventure that has thrilled thousands.

The Mill on the Floss.—A typical story of human nature by George Eliot.

Jess.—One of Rider Haggard's most popular mystery stories.

The Story of an African Farm.—A most interesting story of the Boers and Englishmen in Africa fifty years ago.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario



A Columbia Grafonola—the ideal gift for all the family for all the year around. Give it now.

NO matter how much or how little money you are going to spend for Christmas, some should go for music to make your Christmas cheerier. The giving of a Columbia Grafonola is a simple matter, the prices are moderate, \$20.00 and up, and easy terms of payment are readily arranged.

The Columbia dealers mentioned below will suggest attractive and appropriate Grafonola and Record combination gifts to match the sum you want to pay. You should see them early, however, as the demand for Columbia goods is unusually great.

To your friends who already own talking

machines, no gift could be more acceptable or more joyfully received than Columbia Double-Disc Records.

The cost is moderate—85c. up—and they can be played on any disc machine.

Columbia dealers will gladly assist you in selecting an ideal set of records for the amount you want to pay. You have a wonderful choice of the latest Christmas descriptive selections and hymns; the latest dance music; newest humor; splendid band music; instrumental novelties and Grand Opera Records. All have the inimitable tone quality that has made Columbia famous.

See your Columbia dealer. He gladly plays Columbia Records for you free of charge. If there is no dealer in your neighborhood, write us for catalogue and newest Columbia Record List, and the name of your nearest Columbia dealer.



Columbia



Headquarters In Western Ontario For Columbia Machines and Records

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA AGENCY 426 Richmond Street, LONDON, CANADA.

All the Records and different Instruments in stock. Prices—\$20.00 and up.

(EASY TERMS IF REQUIRED)

CALL AND SEE US, OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Crate - Fattened Poultry

We are open for shipments of Crate-fattened poultry of all kinds. Highest market price paid, according to quality. Prompt returns. Write us for a quotation.

Henry Catchhouse & Son
148 Dundas Street West
MONTREAL

We pay highest Prices For **FREE**

RAW FURS

And Remit Promptly

John Hallam
Limited

More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada.

Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada, due to us today and deal with a Reliable House.

Guns We sell Guns, Rifles, Traps, Animal Bait, Shotguns, Flashlights, Headlights, Fishing Nets, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Supplies at lowest prices. CATALOGUE FREE.

Hallam's Three Books "Trapper's Guide" English or French 96 pages, illustrated, tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for trappers; also "Trapper's and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog" "Raw Fur Price List" and latest "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and fur garments. All these books fully illustrated and sent FREE ON REQUEST.

313 Hallam Building **TORONTO**

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD West Toronto

THOUSANDS

of farms and city properties for sale or exchange. Send to us for our catalogues—Free.

A number of Western farms to exchange for Ontario property. Tell us your wants.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited
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Richmond Street,
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20.00 and up.
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THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD
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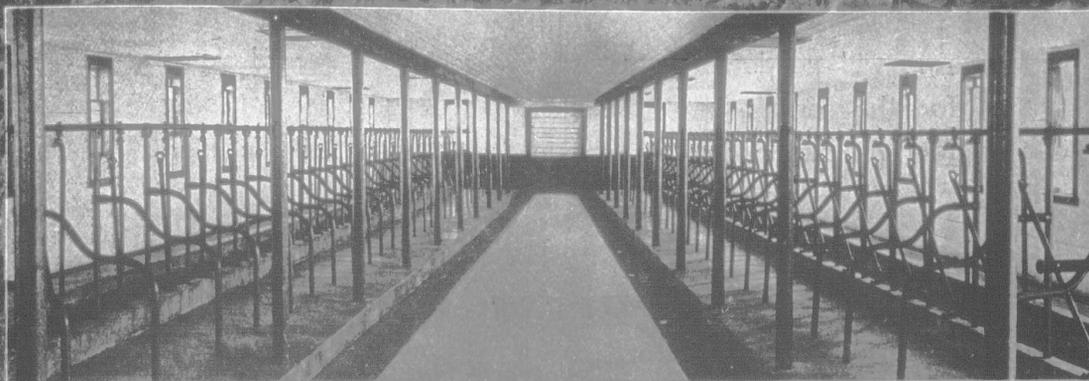
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farms and city properties for sale or exchange
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ario property. Tell us your wants.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Limited

Dundas St. London, Ont.



Have GALVANIZED Steel Stalls And Pay No More For Them

When you remodel your stable or build a new barn, put in galvanized steel stalls.

Most makes of steel stalls are painted with Aluminum or Black Japan, but this is not sufficient protection against rust. Galvanizing alone will stand. We have found that out after years of experiment. It is the only perfect finish.

What It Means to You

It costs us 90c. per cow stall to galvanize BT Equipment. It amounts to \$10, \$15 and \$20 or more for a stable job, but we charge you nothing for it. We just slice a big part off our profit and hand it to you. Your equipment is worth that much more in increased durability, better appearance and in the added satisfaction it gives. How can we do it? By selling more steel stalls. Farmers and dairymen all want stalls that are galvanized, so they buy from us. Every stall job we sell is a standing advertisement for BT Stalls and helps to sell others. Since starting to sell galvanized stalls without extra charge our sales have increased by leaps and bounds.

Galvanizing Lasts Forever

Paint scales off, but the galvanizing on BT Steel Stalls never does, you can't scale it off even with a hammer and chisel. The galvanizing is made a part of the steel itself. That's because BT Steel Stalls are galvanized by the electric process—which unites the galvanizing material electrically and chemically with the steel.



Not only is the steel tubing of the stalls galvanized, but every nut and bolt, every casting and clamp as well. There is not a single spot for the rust to attack.

Insist on having galvanized steel stalls. Don't let any agent persuade you to buy something else. Steel cow stalls are constantly splashed with stable acids and manure. Wet bedding is heaped up against the post and partitions. Unless galvanized the rust will ruin them.

Our Own Galvanizing Plants

There are two plants in our factory for galvanizing BT Steel Stalls. No other firm manufacturing stable equipment has its own plant. If you insist on it they may offer to supply stalls made from galvanized pipe, but will want more for them, and even then the clamps and bolts will not be galvanized.

No other firm but Beatty Bros. advertises that it will supply galvanized stalls at the same price as painted stalls.

Better Value in the BT

The galvanizing is only one of several remarkable features of advantage to be found only on BT Steel Stalls.

Each of these is important to you, for it represents a far bigger value for the money you spend in fitting up your stable than can be obtained by putting in any other stalls, whether wood or steel. The BT Stalls for Best. Beatty Bros. are the leaders in the stall business in Canada.

More BT Stalls are sold than all other styles combined. The experience of thousands of farmers have proven them to be good. You are not being experimented upon when you instal them.

Get the Free Books

Send for our Free Stall Book, No. 21, and read about all these advantages. Let us tell you about the BT aligning device, sure stop post, high level curb, cement clevice, stanchion rest and other features. Let us give you a price on BT Galvanized Equipment. Find out what it will cost to put in cement floors and steel stalls before you build or remodel your barn.

If you will answer the questions in the coupon we will send you a copy of our valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn," free.

Beatty Bros., Limited, 1711 Hill Street, Fergus, Ontario

Free Book on Barn Building

Free Stall Book No. 21



Shows how to lay floors, walls, how to frame, best methods of ventilation. Worth many dollars, but sent free for the coupon.

"Insist on having Galvanized Steel Stalls"

Coupon for Free Books

Beatty Bros., Limited, 1711 Hill St., Fergus, Ont. I want to know all the facts about BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, about Steel Pens, Stanchions and other fittings. Also, I want to know about your Free Barn Service. So send me your illustrated stall book No. 21, and the valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn." Are you thinking of building or remodeling? Will you need stalls (), stanchions (), hay rack (), litter carrier () When will you start? Your Name P.O. Prov.

Tells about BT Galvanized stalls, stanchions, pens. Contains over 200 views of good barns interior and exterior.



A Record Year

1915 will go down in history as one of the record years for the farmers and the dairymen of Canada, not only for the excellent prices obtained, but also for the high quality of the dairy products.

"FINEST BUTTER AND CHEESE WE'VE SEEN IN YEARS"

is what the experts said about the exhibitions this year.
And most of the prize winners used

WINDSOR

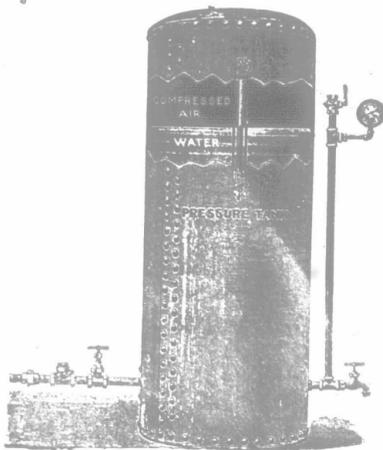
DAIRY
SALT

CHEESE
SALT

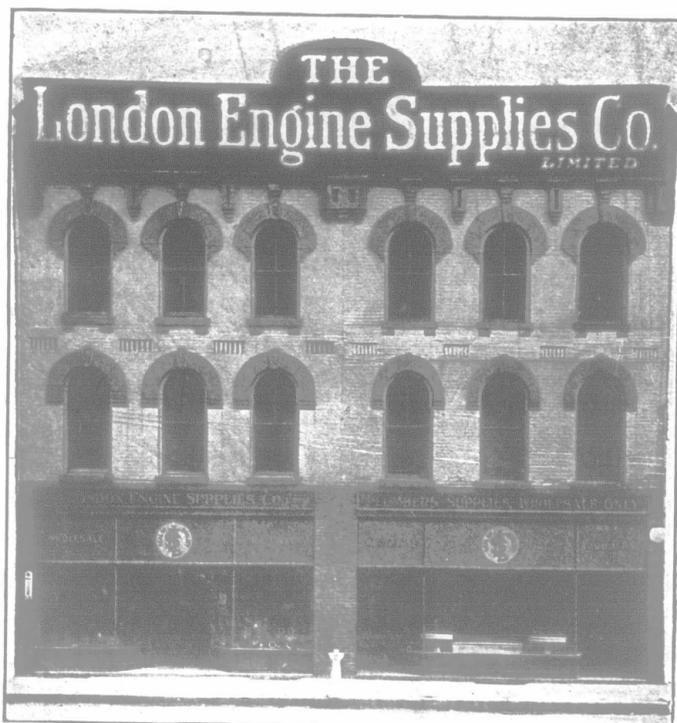
The Canadian Salt
Co., Limited, Windsor

SOME CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

NICKEL-PLATED MIRRORS
WHITE ENAMEL MIRRORS
OPAL GLASS SHELVES
CRYSTAL GLASS SHELVES
MEDICINE CABINETS
OPAL GLASS TOWEL BARS
CRYSTAL GLASS TOWEL BARS
NICKEL-PLATED TOWEL BARS
BATH SEATS
BATH SHOWER SPRAYS
BATH SOAP HOLDERS
NICKEL-PLATED SOAP DISHES
TOOTH-BRUSH HOLDERS
TUMBLER HOLDERS
RAZOR HOOKS

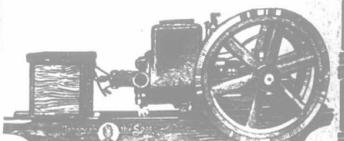


L. E. S. Water Works System, is the most modern method to give you the comforts of a Bath-room and the convenience of an Ideal Kitchen, in your home.



ROBE HOOKS
TUMBLER AND TOOTH-BRUSH HOLDERS
SINK SOAP DISHES
COAT HOOKS
TUMBLER AND SOAP DISH HOLDERS

We have a complete line of these Fixtures, call and inspect for yourselves or write for illustrated circular.



London Engine Supplies Company Limited, 83-85 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONTARIO


 SARNIA
M.P.CO.

Sarnia Metal Products


 SARNIA
M.P.CO.

Honest Value Always Wins

THE growth of our business in the year 1915 has been phenomenal. We have supplied thousands of Canadian farmers with Sarnia Better Building Materials, and the purchaser has had the satisfaction of finding out for himself that we are justified in every claim we have made for the ability of the products we sold him. Thousands of other Canadian farmers who wished to purchase our lines were disappointed through our inability to fill their orders. We were compelled to refuse orders for our products for a number of months this season, due to the fact that we had more business on our books than we could procure raw material to manufacture the finished products from.

Our 1916 Business

We feel assured with the additional facilities and the enlargement of our plant, that we will be able to take care of the large increase in business, and if you contemplate the purchase of any of the lines itemized below, we would suggest that you communicate with us at once, that we may quote you our lowest possible price and have your order entered early in the season.

List of Products We Manufacture

Corrugated Iron, Plain Galvanized Iron, Metal Sidings, Metal Ceilings, Conductor Pipe, Elbows, Eave Trough, Ventilators, Skylights, Hog Troughs, etc.

Quality of Materials Entering Sarnia Metal Products

We guarantee the material entering into Sarnia Metal Products to be equal, if not superior, to those used by any other manufacturer in the Dominion of Canada in the manufacture of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

Will You Build a Barn in 1916?

If you contemplate the erection of a new barn during next year we would suggest that you communicate at once with our barn building department, sending us rough specifications of the size of the barn you require, and we will send you estimate showing the exact cost of your barn erected complete on your farm, including all Sheet Metal Building Materials, Wood Materials, etc.

Address all communications to Head Office :

The Sarnia Metal Products Co., Limited
SARNIA, ONTARIO

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The Canadian Salt
Co., Limited, Windsor

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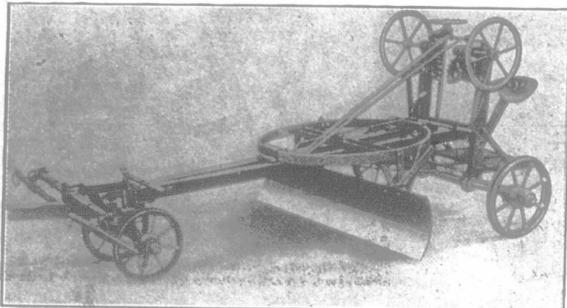
HOOKS
BLER AND TOOTH-
HOLDERS
SOAP DISHES
HOOKS
BLER AND SOAP DISH
ERS

have a complete line of
Fixtures, call and inspect
ourselves or write for
ated circular.



Dundas Street,
DON, ONTARIO

The Boston Grader—A 2- or 4-horse machine that will do work that you have been doing with a heavy grader. This Grader will save money and labor. Weight, 1,000 lbs.



(Canadian Patent—132,137)

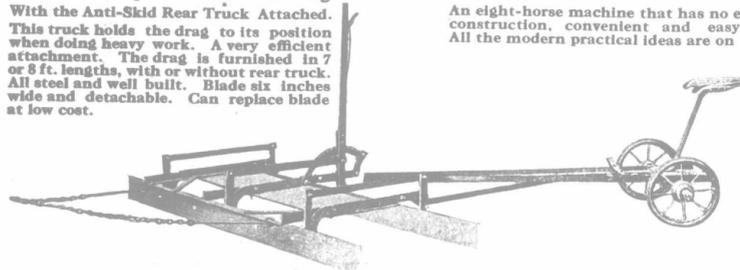
A general-purpose machine with powerful adjustments used on heavier graders. Two of these for less than the cost of a large grader. This machine will surprise you in the work it will do.

IF-IT-IS-A

**Road Grader
Road Drag
Road Plow or
Culvert Pipe**
WE-HAVE-IT

The Township Winner Road Drag

With the Anti-Skid Rear Truck Attached. This truck holds the drag to its position when doing heavy work. A very efficient attachment. The drag is furnished in 7 or 8 ft. lengths, with or without rear truck. All steel and well built. Blade six inches wide and detachable. Can replace blade at low cost.



An eight-horse machine that has no equal for substantial construction, convenient and easy adjusting devices. All the modern practical ideas are on this machine.

This is only a few of the many Graders and Drags we manufacture

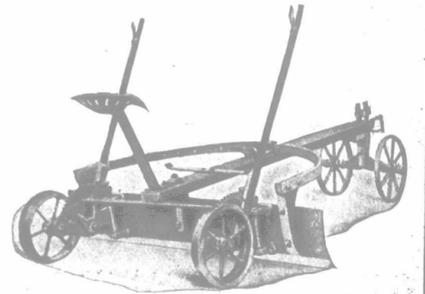
Mr. Reeve and Councillors :

You have discussed, and will continue to discuss, the "Good Roads" question at your meetings, how to build and to maintain good roads in your vicinity with the funds allowed for the work, is a matter that calls for discussion and serious thought.

Where to do the work, when to do it, and how to do it at the least cost is for you to decide, and the results depend upon your decision. Where the work is needed the most is easily decided, when to do it is when the road is in proper condition for producing the best results at the least cost of labor and least wear on machinery. How to do it is with practical, substantial and efficient machinery, machinery that has been tried and stood the test. To settle this question you should have before you our catalogue showing the "Panama Line" of Road Graders and Drags, it will give you information on road machinery that has been recommended by the members of the "Good Roads" Committees at all conventions held in Canada.

Write to us, asking for our catalogue No. 25, and it will be forwarded by return mail.

The Panama Jr. Improved

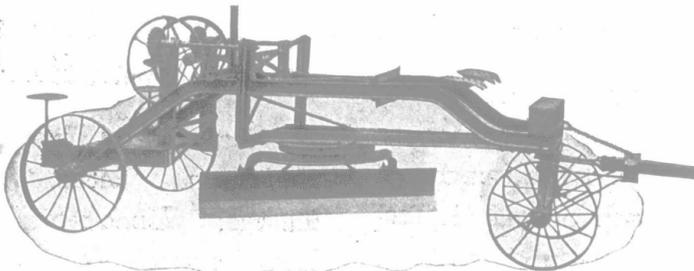


A two-horse and one-man all-steel grader and leveller, that will do more towards keeping the roads in condition than any other small machine.

Curved mold-board six feet long by ten inches wide, blade six inches wide. Furnished with tongue and steel double-trees.

(Canadian Patent—133,371)

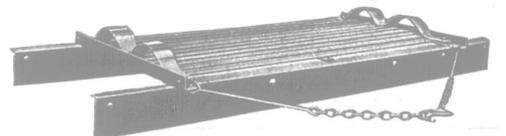
The Panama Standard Grader



**Mend Your Ways
and By-ways for
Good Roads Lead to
Prosperity**

The Panama Simplex Drag

This drag is all steel and well constructed. Sold at a price that makes it possible for any township to be well supplied. All drags are furnished with hitch chain and grab link. A number of these well distributed in your township will give you surprising results.



THE EXETER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, EXETER, ONTARIO, THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ROAD MACHINERY IN CANADA

**Take the hard work
out of Washday**

THIS MAXWELL "HOME" WASHER takes all the back-breaking work out of washing. Just put the clothes in. The washer does the work—easier and better—in less than half the time. Delicate fabrics are washed and cleaned just as easily and well as blankets, table-cloths or sheets—no tearing or wearing

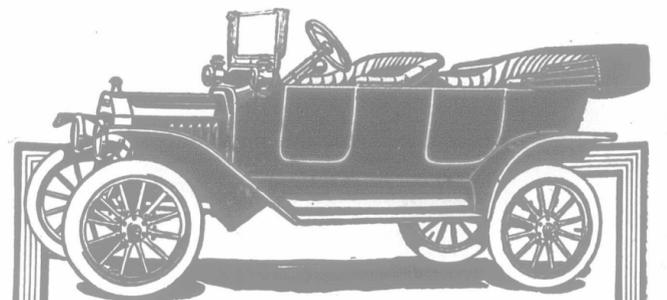
Maxwell

"HOME" WASHER

—is light, noiseless and easy running. Enclosed gears make it safe in operation. The "springs" in the lid make the cover lift up easily. Constructed of best quality Cypress, and handsomely finished.

Insist on seeing this Maxwell "Home" Washer at your Dealer's, or write to us.

MAXWELLS LIMITED
St. Mary's, Ont.
Dept. A



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car
Price \$530**

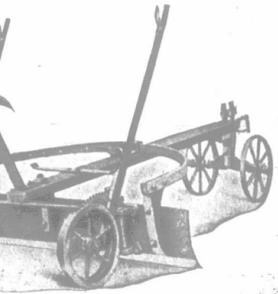
A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped including electric headlights.



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

panama Jr. Improved



horse and one-man all-steel grader... that will do more towards keeping roads in condition than any other machine.

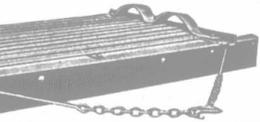
...mold-board six feet long by ten... blade six inches wide. Furnished... steel double-trees.

(Canadian Patent—133,371)

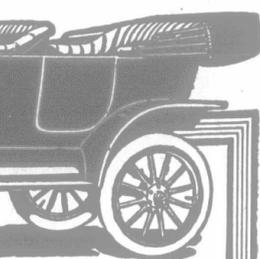
Extend Your Ways and By-ways for Road Roads Lead to Prosperity

Simplex Drag

...well constructed. Sold at a price that... township to be well supplied. All... chain and grab link. A num-... in your township will give you



THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ROAD MACHINERY IN CANADA



CANADA*

ing Car 530

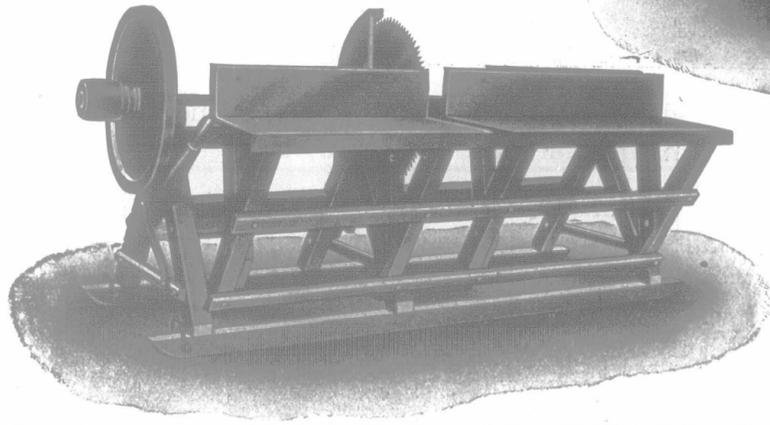
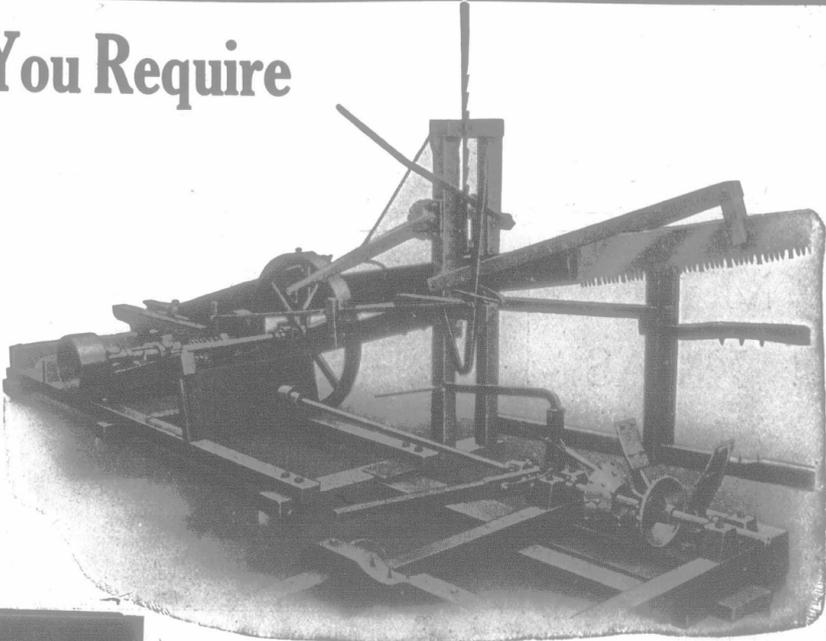
ures and profits... er who owns a... own the barrier... lf and his en-... the harvest—... y that Ford?

e Coupelet \$730; the... All prices are f.o.b... y equipped including

The Saw Machines You Require

Our drag Saw Machine has the latest improvements, which makes it easy to operate, and without any danger to operator. It is built of best materials, and can stand maximum amount of work. We have added a pressure lever, and also a handy device to hold the log for the last cut.

A 6 h.-p. engine gives satisfactory results.



We have four kinds of circular saw machines. The most popular is our long swing saw machine, as shown.

Built in two sizes, to cut three feet and four feet cordwood.

Our saw machines are noted for their strength and rigidity of frame, which is essential for safe operation and maximum amount of work.

Ask our agents, or write us for catalogues and full information.

The Matthew Moody & Sons Company
TERREBONNE, QUE.

Every Ontario Farmer should use Sydney Basic Slag

THIS fertilizer supplies Phosphoric Acid and Lime, which are the elements lacking to the greatest extent in cultivated soils. Many farmers find that they are not getting the crops they formerly did, and wonder why. Let them try Sydney Basic Slag, and they will be delighted with the results. Sydney Basic Slag is exactly what most Ontario farms need.

If we have no agent in your district, will you take a car-load of 20 tons and distribute same among your neighbors? In doing so you will be benefiting your community, and incidentally you will be reasonably remunerated for your trouble. You can spare a few days early in the year, and, if necessary, perhaps we could arrange for our general sales agent to assist you in the canvassing of your district. Write us at once, and we will send him to see you. He is a fertilizer expert, and whether business results or not, you will find a talk with him interesting and instructive. A visit will cost you nothing, and if Sydney Basic Slag has not hitherto been used in your district, and we do not appoint a local agent,

We will supply you with one ton free of charge for trial purposes

Write us at once, as our general sales agent is planning his movements ahead.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

BE PATRIOTIC

And use goods "MADE IN CANADA"

The paper used in this issue of The Farmer's Advocate was manufactured from special pulp by the

CANADA PAPER CO.

Toronto Montreal
Windsor Mills, P.Q.

This design is a guarantee of quality



A
MERRY
XMAS
AND



A
HAPPY
NEW
YEAR

Our young representative pictured above wishes one and all of our farmer friends a Merry, Merry Christmas and another Prosperous Year.

EDDY MATCHES, as you see, have been an intimate part of this young man's daily life—he looks well on the treatment you'll admit—so we trust you and yours will always use in your home none but EDDY'S MATCHES AND OTHER WARES.

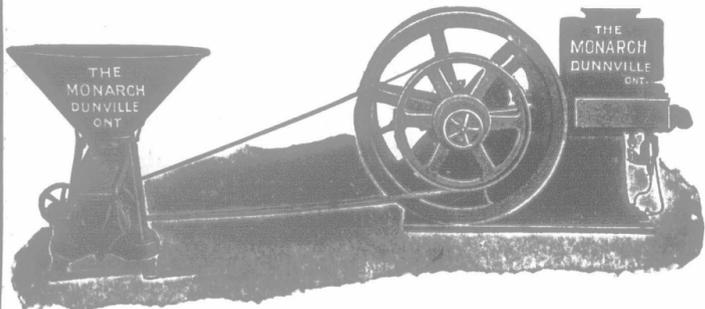
THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED
Makers of Washboards, Fibreware, etc.

Direct from the Factory to the Farmer

MONARCH Gasoline Engines

1½ to 35 Horse-Power.

Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters
and Saw Frames



10 in. Grinder and 8 H.-P. Hopper-cooled Engine.

MADE IN CANADA

Canadian Engines Co. Ltd., Greenock, Nov. 1, '15.
Dear Sirs,—I bought from your agent Mr. Roa a six H.-P. Monarch Engine. I have had it two seasons and I ran a chopper, circular saw, corn blower and also a threshing machine; this engine has given me great satisfaction and I think there is no engine on the market will equal it.

Yours truly, J. G. Carter

Write for catalogue and prices to

CANADIAN ENGINES LIMITED

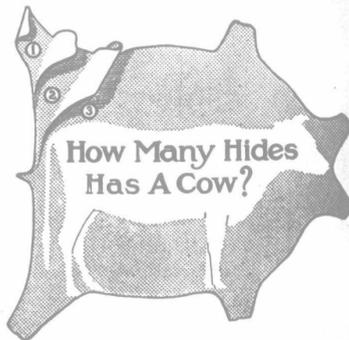
DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO

FROST & WOOD CO., Limited

Exclusive sales agents East of Peterboro, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Good live agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

The Truth ABOUT Leather



How Many Hides
Has A Cow?

IN a recent defensive circular to the auto trade, leather manufacturers define leather as "the skin or hide of an animal, or any part of such skin or hide, tanned or otherwise prepared for use."

But since whole hides are too thick for upholstery, and the under fleshy portion must be split away from the grain side to make it thin enough, why should the two or three sheets into which the wastage is split, be called leather? Although artificially coated and embossed to look like real grain leather, these splits are weak, spongy, and soft—they crack, peel and rot.



MOTOR QUALITY FABRIKOID
For Buggies and Automobiles
CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID
For Furniture

Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits.

Fabrikoid is guaranteed superior to coated splits. Its base is cotton fabric, twice as strong as the fleshy split. It is coated much heavier and embossed in the same way.

America's largest auto makers adopted it for upholstery because it outwears coated splits.

A leading furniture manufacturer says: "The cheap split leathers should be entirely eliminated in furniture upholstery."

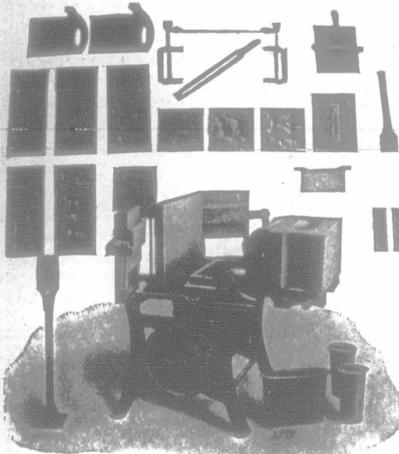
Two-thirds of all "leather upholstery" is weak, flimsy coated splits. Demand the superior Fabrikoid on your car, buggy or furniture, and Fabrikoid Rayntite tops, guaranteed one year against leaking.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 13 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY
"Fabrikoid" is made in Canada. Dept. 3 Toronto

When writing advertisers please mention "Advocate"

Concrete Machinery Mail Order House



London Face-Down Adjustable Concrete Block Machine

London Face-Down Adjustable Concrete Block Machine

Blocks for all widths of walls made on the same adjustable mould.

Blocks for all widths of walls made on the one width of pallet.

Any size of core opening can be placed in the Block.

The only absolutely Adjustable Machine on the market. This feature saves hundreds of dollars on a complete outfit, and puts the London in a class by itself.

Send for Catalogue No. 3.

London Bull Dog Batch Mixer

Just the machine for small jobs—is light, easily moved from place to place—can be operated with few men—does any kind of mixing to perfection—has a capacity of six cubic feet per batch, 60 cubic yard per 10 hours.

Built to stand hard usage.

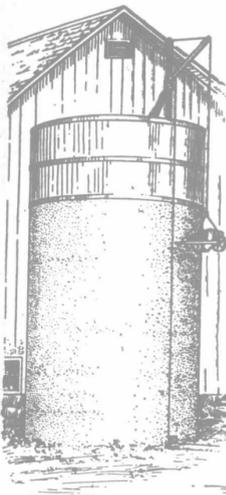
Price complete with power \$275. Pays for itself in fifteen days' use.

This mixer has the largest sale of any mixer on the market.



London Bull Dog Batch Mixer

Send for Catalogue No. 1-B.



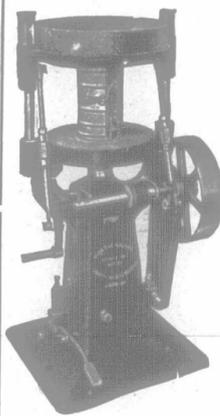
The London Adjustable Silo Curbs

The London Adjustable Silo Curbs

Over 9,000 concrete silos have been built in Canada with these curbs, thus proving the universal popularity of the concrete silos.

Adjustable to make any size silo, also any thickness of wall.

Write for Catalogue No. 10



The Dunn Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile, from three to twelve inches in diameter. Over 200 machines in use in Canada.

There are enormous profits in the manufacture of cement drain tile.

Get started in the business at once. Write for Catalogue No. 2.



London Handy Concrete Mixer

Mixes any kind of concrete or mortar. Capacity 4 cu. feet per batch, 40 cu. yds. per day.

Price complete with power, \$175.

Pays for itself in 15 days' use.

We expect to sell over 1,000 Handy Mixers during 1918. Write for full particulars. Ask for Catalogue No. 1-K.

WE MAKE A FULL LINE OF CONCRETE MACHINERY AND CEMENT WORKING TOOLS

London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., London, Can.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CONCRETE MACHINERY IN THE WORLD

A Saw Like that for \$19.00 Impossible!

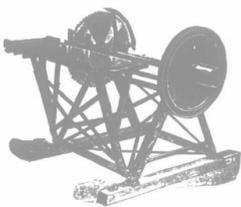
Well, it would be impossible, if we did not sell it direct from our factory to your farm; and if we didn't exercise the most careful economy in our factory methods. As it is, we only do it by a slight margin—our profit isn't big on a wood saw like this at \$19.00.

But here it is, a strong, rigidly-braced steel frame wood saw, with tilting table. An ideal saw for cutting poles and cordwood into stove lengths or shorter.

Dust-proof shaft box; saw blade protected by heavy steel guard; balance wheel and pulley interchangeable. Will take a blade of any diameter from 20-inch to 30-inch. We supply these blades at the following prices:

20-inch.....	\$3.25	26-inch.....	\$5.25
22-inch.....	3.85	28-inch.....	6.05
24-inch.....	4.45	30-inch.....	6.85

Write for descriptive folder, and at the same time ask for our big free general catalogue.

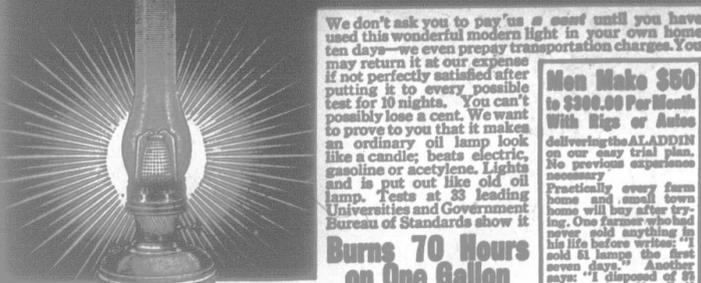


THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

1143 King Street, West, Toronto

10 Days Free Trial Charges Prepaid Send No Money

NEW GOAL OIL LIGHT Beats Electric or Gasoline



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Will Be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubts as to merit whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 222 Aladdin Bldg. Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World. Montreal, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Autos
 delivering the ALADDIN on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 51 lamps out of 51 calls." Thousands who are earning money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

NO MONEY Required
 We furnish capital to re-ablement to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in un-occupied territory. Sample sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

10-DAY FREE TRIAL COUPON
 I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office. Name..... P.O. Address.....

A
 HAPPY
 NEW
 YEAR

Farmer
 n's daily life—
 ill always use
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 as A Cow?

upholstery, and the under
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 into which the wastage is
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QUALITY FABRIKOID
 and Automobiles

QUALITY FABRIKOID
 Furniture

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splits. Its base is cotton
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it for upholstery because

"The cheap split leathers
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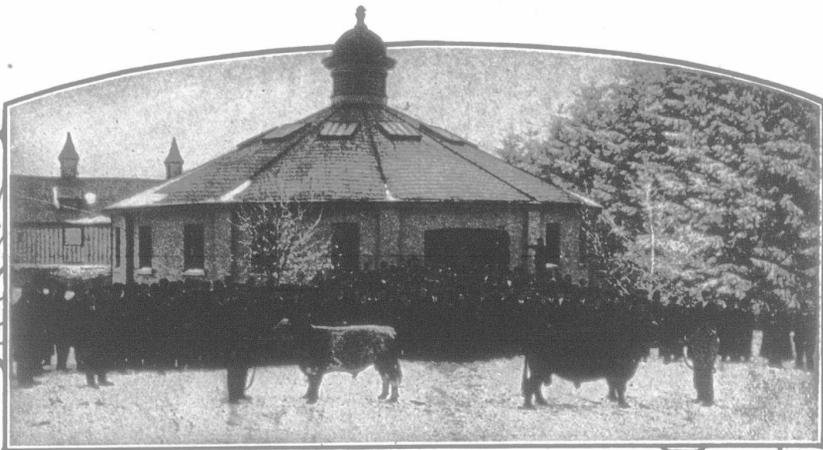
weak, flimsy coated splits.
 buggy or furniture, and
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 orking sample 13
 Write us to-day

COMPANY
 Dept. 3 Toronto

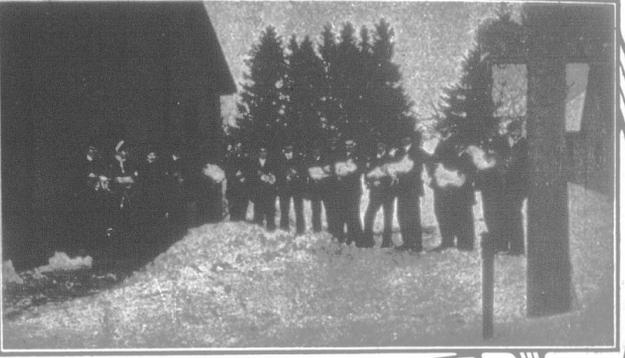
mention "Advocate"

FREE!
 Short Courses
 at the
Ontario Agricultural College
 JANUARY, 1916



The Short Courses were instituted for **Farmers and Farmers' Sons** who cannot attend the regular courses. The only expense is board at reasonable rates and reduced railway fare.

JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.



BUTTER-MAKERS.

JUDGING POULTRY.

Stock and Seed Judging (two weeks)
 Jan. 11 to 22

Poultry Raising (four weeks)
 Jan. 11 to Feb. 5

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, CANADA.



Dairying (three months)
 Jan. 3 to Mar. 24

Fruit Growing (two weeks)
 Jan. 25 to Feb. 5

Beekeeping (two weeks)
 Jan. 11 to 22



FRUIT PACKING DEMONSTRATION.



DRESSED CARCASSES.

Illustrated Short-course Calendar mailed upon request. Applications should be made early, as accommodation for some classes is limited.

G. C. CREELMAN, PRESIDENT

FOUNDED 1866

The Short Courses

were instituted for **Farmers and Farmers' Sons** who cannot attend the regular courses. The only expense is board at reasonable rates and reduced railway fare.



ULTRY.

Dairying
(three months)
Jan. 3 to Mar. 24

Fruit Growing
(two weeks)
Jan. 25 to Feb. 5

Beekeeping
(two weeks)
Jan. 11 to 22



CASSES.

ould be made

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

No. 1211



THE LATE WILLIAM WELD, FOUNDER OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

The Farmer's Advocate And Home Magazine,

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited.)

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. Address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Description of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Fifty Years Old.

No other farm paper has lived and prospered long enough in this country to be able to attempt a special half-century publication. This surely speaks volumes for the farmer's oldest, biggest and best paper, and to our large clientele of readers, many of whom are valued contributors to these columns, is due, in no small degree, a large measure of the success of the half century. The greatest credit, however, must go to the founder of the paper for his persevering effort and great foresight. It was in the trying pioneer days of many decades ago that the foundation was laid on the firm basis of fair play for the farmer and the building of a higher agriculture in this new country. PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED! How well the policy has succeeded may be very well gleaned from the progress of the paper. From a four-page, small-leaved monthly it has grown to a weekly which gives its readers nearly 2,300 pages of clean, educative, wholesome reading matter yearly, and numbers among its subscribers the most progressive farmers of the time, and among its contributors the leaders of agricultural thought and action the country over, and not only in this country but in the Home Land, in the British possessions, and in the United States as well. Small wonder that we take pride in the accomplishments of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and pleasure in giving this fiftieth anniversary number to our subscribers. Retrospective in tone, it will carry many of our older readers back to the log cabin and the small clearing in the forest, which marked their first home in Canada. It will give the younger generations an insight into the progress which has been made in Canada's agriculture during the life of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This number should appeal to all our readers, young and old, for we can safely say that it contains more historical data regarding Canada's agricultural progress, taking in all branches of agriculture, than has ever previously been attempted in any one issue of any paper in this country. The general farmer will read it; the stockman will prize it; the fruitman will study it; the specialist will ponder over it; the person of artistic temperament will revel in its beauty; the women in the home will spend many hours of helpful recreation in reading it; the children will be delighted with it; and it all goes free to subscribers and new subscribers. Extra copies, desired as gifts for friends, may be procured at the nominal price of 25 cents per copy. It is war time, and many are the obstacles which stand between thousands of our readers and a "merry Christmas," but through it all let no one be cast down. We in Canada have much for which to be thankful. We have plenty and, comparatively speaking, are prosperous, and our noblest sons have gone forth freely to fight in the noblest cause in which our race has ever engaged. Let the spirit of giving, which has animated all our patriotic efforts be manifest in this celebration.

The Founder of The Farmer's Advocate.

William Weld, 1824-1891.

Few of our readers will remember the tiny sheet that half a century ago first saw the light as THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Many there are, however, who remember the kindly and energetic founder, and for many years editor—William Weld—whose portrait we publish in this Christmas number, which marks the semi-centennial of the journal.

Leaving a splendid home in Kent, England, in 1843, a young man of nineteen, attracted to Canada by its great possibilities for the future, Mr. Weld made his way over corduroy roads through the forests of Western Ontario to London, then a small town, and shortly after settled in Delaware Township, in Middlesex County. Here for over twenty years he lived the hard and strenuous life of a pioneer farmer, actually wrestling, with his axe, acre after acre and field after field from the original forest to become the fertile fields and prolific orchards which were ever great sources of interest and happiness to him.

A large family of sons and daughters growing up to relieve him of the burden of the work of the farm, he looked out into a wider field in which he thought he could be of service to his fellow-farmers. He recognized the need of a paper devoted entirely to the interests of agriculture, and in 1866 the first number of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE appeared. As the title indicates, it started as an advocate of the interests of the farmer, and the journal boasts that in the fifty years of its existence it has never failed to act as an advocate of the farmer's best interests.

Fearless and self-reliant, nothing could ever induce Mr. Weld to adopt any political affiliation that would in any way impair the journal's independence of action and freedom for impartial criticism.

crops grow where trees had thrived, and from the first issue the paper stood for nothing but the best.

No man, through constructive criticism, did more to place agricultural experimental work and agricultural college work upon a lasting, safe basis than did Wm. Weld by the vivid, vigorous and fair manner in which he turned on the light. In fact, turning the light on all agricultural work from governmental departments to the problems perplexing the pioneer on his wooded farm was the early policy of the paper, a policy which still holds good, only the pioneer is to-day a twentieth century farmer on a cleared, fertile farm reading his twentieth century farm paper, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, thanks to the enterprise and foresight of its founder.

Mr. Weld persevered and succeeded. In the early days on Westwell farm, on the banks of the River Thames and situated in Delaware, as previously stated, farming was not done with the machinery with which it is accomplished to-day—it was a strong man's job. Mr. Weld was a strong man mentally, morally and physically. He saw the need for an exclusive farm paper, and he started it in the interests of the farmer—a more advanced agriculture, a better home life, a higher community interest, a better and brighter Canada. In the early days the Indians, with their squaws and children, often called at the Westwell farmhouse, asking for work, for medicine, for advice, and never were they turned away. They needed help. Soon the pioneer of Canadian agricultural journalism saw the greater need, and from a power for good in the community, he rose to a greater power which extended first over Upper Canada and then over the Dominion. It was not all smooth sailing, for a monthly paper of four pages was complained of as being too small for the dollar subscription price, and the "stops" were many and sometimes discouraging. But perseverance brought success. Farmers soon saw in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE an advocate worth while, and it grew and prospered. Independent, unbiased by parties, cliques or classes—with but a single purpose—the best that was or could be for Canadian agriculture and its people—Mr. Weld saw his paper a success, his work bearing fruit. A fair deal for the farmer was always his policy, as those who read his criticisms of the Big Interests and of parliamentary procedures of his time well knew. And it is still for a fair deal for the farmer that the present management of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE fights.

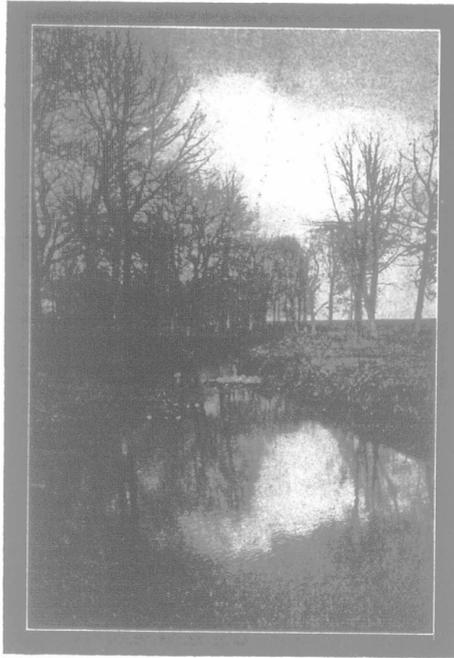
This short sketch of the founder of this paper would be incomplete without a few remarks of him and his home, where he and his noble wife, the mother of eleven children, together exercised a splendid influence and generous hospitality. To the faithful and able wife is to be given a large portion of the credit for whatever success Mr. Weld attained, and to a large family and a wide circle of friends their memories will be forever blessed.

ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

The Farmer to The Farmer's Advocate.

(With apologies to many poets.)

What— Fifty years old, you say?
I don't believe it!
You are as young to-day as fifty years ago!
You cannot grow old!
"Age cannot wither you nor custom stale
Your infinite variety!"
We who love you may grow old, may be,
"With Phoebus' amorous pinches, black
And wrinkled deep in Time,"
But you!—old comrade—ever "mewing your mighty youth,"
You are still "a lusty juvenile,"
Companionship in the fields and by the wintry fire-side—
"Guide, philosopher and friend!"
You cannot grow old! Age is not for you!
But, though forever young, your span has been mighty!
From the sickle to the self-binder,
From the ox-cart to the automobile,
From the flail to the electric thresher!
You have seen the forests fade away
And the stubborn earth made fruitful.
You have walked with Science where her steps are blest,
In the fields, barns, stables, in the home,
Expounding, teaching, chiding, leading us onward.
Good old yellow-backed FARMER'S ADVOCATE!
There's nothing yellow about you except your cover.
Fountain of practical wisdom, homely sense and cheerful philosophy!
Sober-sided friend of the farmer—
If you must, celebrate an age you do not show,
We will celebrate with you.
Hail to your lusty maturity!
More power to your elbow, you champion of the farmers!
For fifty years we have been learning to love, respect and follow you,
And now, from ocean to ocean, we swell a roaring chorus—
"Long life to you!"



After the Leaves Had Fallen.

Needless to say, progress with the paper was at first slow, many were the early struggles, financial and editorial, and the man must have had astounding pluck, tireless energy, fertility of resource and abounding optimism to enable him to surmount the discouragements of those early years.

"Persevere and succeed" was Mr. Weld's favorite motto. It has always appeared on the title page of the paper, and the present appearance of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and its outstanding position among agricultural papers, is a most striking example of success following perseverance.

From a sheet of four small pages issued once a month, the ADVOCATE has evolved by gradual stages to the two large weekly journals distinct from one another, one published in London, the other in Winnipeg, which are read with pleasure and profit by hundreds of thousands in all parts of Canada, as well as by many in England and the United States.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was established and edited by a farmer who actually followed agriculture for a living, and naturally stood for better live stock and improved farming methods. From the beginning it was the staunch supporter of all efforts for more high-class breeding animals in Canada. It was death to the "scrub." No less firmly did it stand for a cleaner, purer and plumper seed grain of heavier yielding varieties than those obtained and grown in the common, haphazard manner. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE believed from the beginning that there was something in variety. As time went on, advanced methods of cultivation were brought to the attention of the men struggling to fell the forest and make

er's Advocate.

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all farm, on the banks of the River Thames
Delaware, as previously stated, farming
with the machinery with which it is
o-day—it was a strong man's job. Mr.
ong man mentally, morally and physic-
the need for an exclusive farm paper,
it in the interests of the farmer—a more
culture, a better home life, a higher
erest, a better and brighter Canada.
ays the Indians, with their squaws and
called at the Westwell farmhouse,
k, for medicine, for advice, and never
ned away. They needed help. Soon
Canadian agricultural journalism saw
ed, and from a power for good in the
rose to a greater power which extended
r Canada and then over the Dominion.

smooth sailing, for a monthly paper of
complained of as being too small for
cription price, and the "stops" were
times discouraging. But perseverance
s. Farmers soon saw in THE FARMER'S
dvocate worth while, and it grew and
pendent, unbiased by parties, cliques
but a single purpose—the best that
be for Canadian agriculture and its
eld saw his paper a success, his work
A fair deal for the farmer was always
nose who read his criticisms of the Big
f parliamentary procedures of his time
d it is still for a fair deal for the farmer
ent management of THE FARMER'S
s.

sketch of the founder of this paper
omplete without a few remarks of him
ere he and his noble wife, the mother of
together exercised a splendid influence
ospitality. To the faithful and able
iven a large portion of the credit for
ss Mr. Weld attained, and to a large
ide circle of friends their memories will
ed.

ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

ermer to The Farmer's
Advocate.

apologies to many poets.)
ears old, you say?
t!
ng to-day as fifty years ago!
w old!
her you nor custom stale
riety!"
u may grow old, may be,
amorous pinches, black
leep in Time."
comrade—ever "mewing your mighty
lusty juvenal,"
s in the fields and by the wintry fire-
pher and friend!"
w old! Age is not for you!
ver young, your span has been mighty!
to the self-binder,
t to the automobile,
y the electric thresher!
he forests fade away
n earth made fruitful.
ed with Science where her steps are
ns, stables, in the home,
ching, chiding, leading us onward.
-backed FARMER'S ADVOCATE!
yellow about you except your cover.
tical wisdom, homely sense and cheer-
hy!
d of the farmer—
orate an age you do not show,
with you.
y maturity!
your elbow, you champion of the
ve have been learning to love, respect
ou,
ocean to ocean, we swell a roaring
u!"

The Pioneers.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

When the first number of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was published, pioneer conditions still prevailed throughout Canada. Land was being cleared, the forests had only been nibbled at, except in a few older sections, and new settlers were pouring into the country.

In trying to revive pioneer days, I often wonder whether it would be better to tell what the early settlers had or what they had not. Perhaps it would be better to try both methods and institute a comparison. The pioneers had log houses instead of brick mansions, trails through the woods instead of gravel and stone roads, oxen instead of horses and traction engines, lumber waggons instead of buggies and automobiles, fire-places and Dutch ovens instead of stoves and ranges, homespun clothing instead of ready-made suits, and, above all things, they had courage and enterprise. I might go on indefinitely in this strain, for the Canada of the past differs from the Canada of to-day as much as a prosperous and civilized country can differ from a wilderness.

And yet they had much in common. In the early issues of the ADVOCATE there are articles on the banking system, railroads, express companies and politics, that make the articles that have appeared during the past few years seem mild by comparison. Such epithets as "tyrants, robbers, pirates, scoundrels" were applied with singular directness. Much the same reforms were being advocated as are being clamored for to-day. Confederation was being discussed with a vigor unknown to modern politics, and poets were contributing poems on the future of Canada that might be appropriately quoted in this anniversary number.

Although my personal recollections do not go back to pioneer days, I still cherish a few memories that help me to realize what early conditions were like. I have a very distinct recollection of the time when the family baking was done in a Dutch oven. There is a reason for this. One summer day, when I was going about barefoot, I came into the house, practising my newly-acquired art of whistling. The first thing that attracted my attention was a heap of snow-white ashes on the hearth of the fireplace. It was the remains of the heap of coals from which the Dutch oven had been removed. It looked so soft and fluffy that I poked an enquiring foot into the pile. Instantly the newly-acquired art of whistling gave place to an old gift for howling. I remember that later on I sat in a chair, with my foot bound in a mass of cloth that had been covered with oil and flour, and for some reason this experience is mixed up with memories of my first lessons regarding the future state of the wicked. It was a severe experience, and I do not think I have investigated a pile of ashes with a bare foot from that day to this.

A picture that recurs to me frequently is of the all-surrounding woods in the early days. At present our scattered wood lots are a mass of branches and foliage from the ground upward; but as the clearings were then all new, the woods, when viewed from a little distance, had the appearance of a solid wall of huge trunks that rose like pillars to a great height before putting out branches and leaves. And behind that wall were mysterious glooms that youthful imagination peopled with Indians, wolves and all manner of dangers.



A Modern Farm Dwelling.

Another vivid memory is of a trip on which I was taken to visit a friend who had a clearing on the edge of the "tamarac mash" (marsh). After leaving our own immediate neighborhood, we passed along a road that was dark even at noonday from the shade of giant trees that crowded close on both sides. This joy-ride was taken in a lumber waggon without springs, and part of it led over a rough corduroy road that bumped us unmercifully as we wound between the stumps. And I remember that the "mash" was talked of as a wilderness and a place utterly hopeless. The last time I travelled over that road there was gravel instead of corduroy, and as I was returning from a garden party that had been held in the middle of the now fruitful country that was once the "mash," I could hardly make my way because of the crowding automobiles with their blazing lights and hooting horns. In that district, at least, I have seen the change from pioneer conditions in all its phases.

Pioneer history all turns on a few familiar facts—the trip across the ocean, the plunge into the wilderness, the building of the log shack, and then the clearing of the land. The numberless stories that still persist as family traditions give these facts with infinite variations, but at bottom they are all the same. For this reason a pioneer history that would use facts and names of persons and places, like other histories, is an impossibility. To record their achievements it will be necessary to do something "unattempted yet in prose or rhyme."

A history of the struggles and trials of one man or one family would give only a detail of the great picture. A history of all the pioneers would be a matter of endless and wearisome repetitions. Pioneer biographies give us examples of the first method. County histories give us attempts at the other, but neither is satisfactory. No one has yet hit on the proper method of doing the work, though everyone who studies it realizes that in the simple, almost trivial facts of the changing of the new world from a wilderness to a civilized land, with great cities and prosperous and enlightened nations, there is material not only for a history, but for an epic. But no one has yet appeared with the necessary grasp of imagination, sure insight and mastery of word magic to give the pioneers their true place in the long, sad history of humanity. It will yet be found that their history is one of the great epics of the race.

The work of the pioneers who settled in the new world is still too recent to be justly appraised or adequately described. The student of early conditions is overwhelmed by the mass of detail with which he is obliged to deal. Any attempt at history is quickly dissipated in anecdotes of trials, sufferings and little triumphs that are strangely similar in all cases. Only of late years has it become at all possible to catch a glimpse of the pioneer movement in its full sweep and magnitude. When the work is complete and the future historian is in a position to see it in the proper perspective, the conquest and settlement of the New World will be regarded as the greatest racial movement in the history of the world. It was above all a movement of the suffering and down-trodden people of Europe. In order to escape from the slavery and oppression of a still lingering feudalism, men in whose bosoms there burned a spark of the divine love of liberty voyaged into the unknown in quest of a haven where their aspirations for freedom might have scope and opportunity. In the toil and suffering by which the wilderness was conquered generations of heroic spirits sacrificed themselves on the altar of humanity so that their descendants might be free. And yet as individuals, their sacrifice was largely unconscious. It is only when we consider the pioneers as a mass that we are able to sense the fact that they were obeying an impulse of the God of Nations. The cumulative effect of their sacrifices and achievements indicates the source of their inspiration. The nations of the old world with their foul history of rapine, oppression, and all manner of injustice were already doomed to the destruction in which they are now involved. So that the race might have a new birth in a new land whose history was all to make, and where the evils and inequalities of the past might be avoided, humble souls were strangely moved with a divine unrest. As individuals, they might feel that their ambition was for wealth, adventure or homes that they could call their own, but the sum of their effort was the fashioning of a new home for freedom where the race can move forward untrammelled by the past. Whatever may happen to the Old World in its cataclysmal war, the New World is reserved for a high destiny. Our pioneer fathers have won for us a freedom that is past the gift of kings. The future belongs to us. Even though it may seem at the present time that Canada is being sucked back into a maelstrom of destruction, because her legions are looming heroic on the battle-fields of Europe, we have no cause for despair. Now that Canada is taking her place among the nations, we who love her may hold up our heads with no ordinary pride. We are proud of our pioneer fathers who sacrificed themselves that we might be free, and we are proud of the sons of the pioneers who are fighting that our freedom may endure.



The Home of the Pioneer.

Built 84 years ago by the late Capt. Annan, uncle of John A. McHardy, present occupant, Loyal, Ont.

Fifty Years of Progress in Horse Breeding.

By Whip.

To the young man, fifty years ago may appear almost prehistoric, so far as horses are concerned, but to those of us who were children at the time, but were from early childhood accustomed to horses and enjoyed a congenital love for them, it does not appear so very long. We can remember the horses our fathers bred and owned, the colts we used to claim as our own and that we used to train to draw our hand sleds for us, and when so old that we were allowed to ride them, the fun we used to have during our and their first lessons in riding, of being thrown off into the snow, but, nothing daunted, getting up, cornering the colt in field or barnyard, catching him and trying again, and eventually not only becoming, what we considered, expert in that line, but in teaching the colt to behave with a boy on his back, and how proud we felt over the achievements and with what pride we related all details to our mothers and fathers at the supper table in the evening. We also remember how thoroughly satisfied each of us was that his colt was the best in the neighborhood. Other boys might have good colts, but our own stood first. We can remember very heated discussions and arguments with the neighbors' boys over such matters, and that even between brothers there was no more fertile cause for a quarrel than a discussion over the individual merits of their respective colts. We can also remember our grief and conviction that father was mean, when, after three or four years, he sold the colt that we had always claimed and nothing would console us but the promise that we should own the foal that old Dolly would soon produce. The habit a boy forms of seeing more good points in his colt than in the colt owned by another boy in most cases gradually grows stronger, and even when manhood is attained, it is a hard matter for him to "change his habits." Instances verifying this statement are too common, especially in the show ring. We not only remember the above circumstances, but the individuality of the colts we owned and of the horses that our fathers and neighbors owned and of those that, as children, we saw at local fall shows is firmly impressed upon our minds. Hence, while 50 years ago, we were children not yet in the teens, it may not be considered presumptuous if we say something about the progress in horse breeding in fifty years.

Fifty years ago pure-bred or registered horses, with the exception of the Thoroughbred, were unknown—at least in this country—hence horses were spoken of as classes, rather than breeds, and even classes were much fewer in number than in breed. The classes then recognized and for which prizes were given at Agricultural Fairs were the Draft horse, General-Purpose horse, Carriage horse, Roadster and Saddle horse. We knew nothing about the Cob, the Run-about, the Combination horse, the High Stepper, the High Jumper, Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Hunter, and other fancy classes, and in heavy horses the Agricultural Class was unknown. The horses that then were good representatives of the classes named and that won in the show ring, if now shown in the same classes, would be laughed at. To those of us who can remember so long ago, the change has been gradual, and we take it as a matter of course; but if we could reproduce, say, a Draft horse, a Carriage horse, and a Roadster that won in the best company 50 years ago, and one of each class good enough to win in the best company to-day, the difference in size, type, style, action and speed would be so great that the young horseman would consider it incredible that the time ever existed when the former were considered anything more than useful animals. At the time under discussion it was not uncommon for a man who owned a team that he thought good enough for show purposes to enter as Draft, General-Purpose, and Carriage, and after gaining all the information possible as to the probable competition he would have in the various classes, exhibit his team in the class in which he thought he would have the best chance of winning. There was practically no definite or fixed ideas as to the desirable characteristics that the horses of each class should possess.

Even so long ago there were a few imported draft stallions called, as they are still called, Clydesdales and Shires, and some Suffolk horses, commonly called "Suffolk Punch." The first two classes named had

pedigrees, but were not registered. We are not sure whether or not, even at that time, there was a stud book for the Suffolk. The principal desired point in the Clydesdale and Shire was weight. Quality was an "unknown quantity." It was never discussed, and those who remember the individuals do not wonder at this, as there really was none to discuss. Horsemen did not know what "quality" was. We may ask: "Do you now know what it is?" The answer would, no doubt, be "yes," but if asked to define it, you might have difficulty. Individuals of the two breeds were probably more alike then than they are now. As at present, they were of various colors. They had large, coarse heads, heavy necks, upright shoulders, an abundance of coarse, wavy hair on very beefy legs, short, upright pasterns, but usually good feet. It was not possible to distinguish the breeds, and this was not surprising, as there was a constant intermixture of the breeds. Both the Scotchman and the Englishman were anxious to improve their horses, and the former imported good sires and dams from England to improve his stock, and the latter returned the compliment by importing good individuals from Scotland to improve his. During the early part of the last quarter of the last century each country established a stud book, and since then a mixture of blood rendered the progeny ineligible for registration; hence the practice practically ceased and each country, by careful selection, gradually improved the quality of its breed. During all these years there have been importations of both breeds into this country, and the excellent, massive and beautiful draft and agricultural horses, full of quality, substance, style and action, that are seen by the present generation, not only in the show ring, but on the streets of towns and cities, on the country roads and in the fields, either at work or on pasture, are the result of mating our best mares with these imported sires. Descendants of these horses, whether pure or cross bred, are now divided



A Team of Scottish Workers.

into two classes, viz., Draft and Agricultural, according to weight, and those that are not heavy enough for either class really have no class for show purposes, and are commonly called "Chunks." The Suffolk horse, even fifty years ago, whether registered or not, was evidently pure-bred, as he had then practically the same distinctive characteristics as he has now, viz., chestnut in color, little white, a very blocky body set upon short legs of good quality and void of feathering. The other draft breeds, so well known now, viz., the Percheron and Belgian, were not at that time known in this country. These breeds have also done "their bit" in improving our classes of drafters.

The General-Purpose Horse fifty years ago was practically the same as he is now—a serviceable animal for general use—but of no particular type or breeding. There never was, and doubtless never will be, a stud book for this class. Few breeders try to produce him. As a simple matter of fact, the good "General-Purpose" horse is usually an accident. The breeder, in endeavoring to produce a special purpose animal of some of the light classes gets one that is not good

enough to make a good representative of his class, but has sufficient size and action for general purposes.

The Carriage Horse of fifty years ago was essentially a different animal from that of to-day. In most cases he was the descendant more or less close of the English Coach horse, known as the "Cleveland Bay," which, like the Suffolk, had been bred on certain lines for so many generations that he had acquired certain distinctive characteristics. He was of the different shades of bay, about 16 hands or over in height, good mannered, stylish appearance and had fair action, but his action had none of the extreme height and flash that is demanded in the modern "Heavy Harness or Carriage horse." At that time height was the principal factor in the distinction between the Carriage horse and the Roadster. The horse of any good color, that was about 16 hands high, had a nice head and long, arched neck, good tail, clean limbs and good feet, carried his tail and head well, had good style and general attractive appearance and could trot at seven or eight miles an hour, could win in the Carriage class in good company. The excessive or flash action now demanded was not then known or thought of. Those of us who can remember so long ago can call to mind horses or pairs that used to attract general attention and admiration and win at our best shows, that, if taken into even a country show ring now in the Heavy Harness class, would practically not be looked at by the judges. They would now do well in the "General Purpose-class." The sires that at that time produced Carriage horses were animals of the characteristics noted, but of no particular breeding. We might almost call them "accidents," and we cannot wonder that few of their offsprings possessed the desirable characteristics of their sires, as they, being of mixed breeding, had not sufficient prepotency. Stock produced in this way was usually useful, but not valuable for show purposes. The progress made in breeding Carriage horses which has resulted in producing the excessive stylish Heavy Harness horse of to-day, with excessive action and considerable speed, has been made by the intelligent use of imported Hackneys and French Coachers, principally the former, on the best mares we had at the time and their female progeny as time passed.

The Roadster of fifty years ago was generally distinguished from the Carriage horse by his height. A Roadster was supposed to be between 15½ and 16 hands high, while a Carriage horse had to be at least 16 hands. The Roadster did not differ in general characteristics from the Carriage horse, but even then a horse with some speed was favored. A horse that could show a three-minute gait was considered fast, and if he could trot in 2.40 he was considered "a whirlwind." Good looks and good manners, with a stylish appearance, were demanded, but there was practically no difference in the action between the Heavy Harness and Light Harness horse. Even at that time, while the "Standard-bred" was not known, the Americans were breeding with the idea of producing speed at the trotting or pacing gait, and some of the sires bred on these lines were brought into this country:

it was not uncommon to see in the show ring an animal that had "some speed." About the beginning of the last quarter of the last century an American named Wallace established a stud book known as "Wallace's Trotting Register," eligibility to registration in the first volume of which consisted in a trotting record of 2.30 or better, or a pacing record of 2.25 or better. Within recent years Wallace sold out to the American Government, and two stud books were formed, one called "The American Trotting Register and the other, "The American Pacing Register." Horses that were registered in the first volume of Wallace's Register or in any succeeding volume, or in the American stud books, were, and now are known as "Standard-breds." During all these years importations from the United States to Canada of good individuals of both sexes of this class of horses have been made. Hence for the high class road horses, with substance, style, manners, action and extreme speed that are seen in the show ring, even in small exhibitions, we are indebted to our American cousins.

The Saddle horse of fifty years ago was, to a great

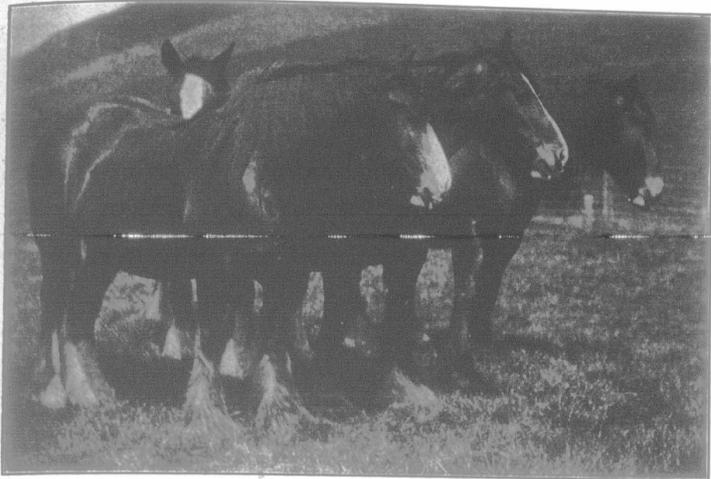
extent, the flash animal of the day. He was the pure, of the mark upon the bred." We prize lists, purposes, of horses, thors; chickens, fr matter of dictionaries animal, or viz., the p horse. The and the fac for so many than any c bred." This discussion, rendered an no well-mar be noticed. to mind inc our childho winners of saddle had progeny the farm than were not so work. Light two-wheeled good, and n The practice saddle, as a male or fem farther, with were few, if saddles and and daught and all the whether o marked. We do not mea horse's back falling off, seat and good healthful, an man, woman than when v she can ride Things this is unfor rare exceptic farm stable, ride." This tude of ligh cycles, and used by bot does not lea he or she acq ment that ro and an adu not either lo choose other the exception game, or the section where the sport an the saddle is All the c country fifty improvement not thought Combination Hunters and of imparati selection in l of time bree classes, we an of horse in At the same

breeding.

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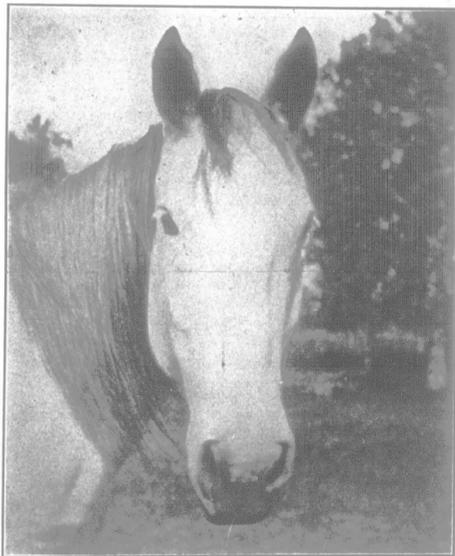
At Pasture in New Zealand.

extent, the same as he is to-day. We do not refer to the flash acting saddler or park horse that has an infusion of Heavy Harness blood in him and that so often wins in the show ring, but to the utility saddler. He was then, and now is, the descendant, more or less pure, of the Thoroughbred. Just here we may remark upon the abuse or misuse of the word "Thoroughbred." We hear of, and see in print in sale catalogues, prize lists, advertisements of stock for breeding purposes, or for sale, etc.: "Thoroughbred Carriage horses, thoroughbred Clydesdales, thoroughbred Roadsters; thoroughbred cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, cats, chickens, fruit, grain, roots, etc., etc. As a simple matter of fact (the definition of the word given in dictionaries, etc., notwithstanding) there is only one animal, or article that is entitled to the appellation, viz., the pure-bred descendant of the English race horse. The Thoroughbred is a distinct breed of horses, and the fact that a stud book has been in existence for so many generations makes him more "thorough" than any other breed; hence the term "Thoroughbred." This horse was "pure bred" at the time under discussion, and the slightest infusion of foreign blood rendered an animal ineligible to registration; hence no well-marked change in general characteristics can be noticed. Those of us who can remember can call to mind individuals of the breed that we admired in our childhood that would compare favorably with winners of to-day. Then, as now, the high-class saddler had Thoroughbred blood close up. His progeny then was more common on the ordinary farm than he is to-day. At that time Roadsters were not so common, nor so well adapted for road work. Light buggies were scarce, and probably light, two-wheeled carts unknown. The roads were not so good, and much more travel was done on horseback. The practicing physician, in most cases, used the saddle, as also did ministers, and in fact most people, male or female, who had to travel a few miles or farther, without a load, went on horseback. There were few, if any, farm stables without one or more saddles and riding bridles, and father, mother, sons and daughters, with few exceptions, "could ride," and all the light horses were taught "to go in saddle," whether or not they had saddle characteristics well marked. When we say that all "could ride," we do not mean that they simply could stay on the horse's back, humped up like a monkey and afraid of falling off, but could ride in good form, with good seat and good hands. The exercise was pleasant and healthful, and certainly there is no place in which a man, woman or child appears to better advantage than when well mounted, provided, of course, he or she can ride well enough to do credit to the mount.

Things are different now. In many respects this is unfortunate, but a fact all the same. It is a rare exception to see a saddle and riding bridle in a farm stable, and as rare to see a boy or girl who "can ride." This condition has been caused by the multitude of light vehicles, bicycles, motor-cars, motorcycles, and other means of transportation that are used by both old and young. When a boy or girl does not learn to ride when young, it is seldom that he or she acquires the habit later on, as it is an acquirement that requires some skill to make it enjoyable, and an adult or older person, knowing that he does not either look well or feel comfortable, will usually choose other means of transportation. Hence, with the exception of those who are in the racing or show game, or those who are fortunate enough to be in a section where a Hunt Club exists and have a liking for the sport and means enough to gratify it, skill in the saddle is practically a "lost art."

All the classes of horses that were known in this country fifty years ago have been discussed, and all improvements, as well as the production of classes not thought of then, as the Cob, the Run-about, the Combination horse, Heavy, Medium and Light Weight Hunters and the Express horse have been the result of importations from other countries and careful selection in breeding. When we consider the length of time breeders have had to improve the different classes, we are forced to admit that the general stock of horses in our country should be better than it is. At the same time we are also forced to admit that

"the passing of the horse" has arrived, but that the demand for good horses of all classes will continue, and present conditions point to the fact that the value of a good horse of any class must increase. Hence we think that the man who continues to breed good horses of any class will stand to make good money by the time those he is now producing will be old enough for the market.



The Driver.

True of To-day.

Farmers, the election is now approaching. Citizens are alert, and many are now seeking to fill seats in Parliament. We, as farmers, feel that our interests are not as closely looked after as they ought to be. In most Ridings the farmers are looking around them for the choice of a man they can depend on to protect and advance our interests.

A few farmers are spoken of as fit to represent us, and many are condemned because they are deficient in education and knowledge. Farmers, we have just as good heads as professional men and merchants. Our faculties are laying dormant, our brain becomes deadened for the lack of use. The more a farmer travels the more he comes in contact with active minds, so much more do his ideas, knowledge and abilities expand.

Just draw a comparison yourselves between two farmers of equal natural abilities, one attending meetings and traveling about, the other confining himself to his own house and lot. You will find the one that is always at home, and who never goes to a lecture or public meeting, is not to be compared with the one coming in contact with other minds—From The Farmer's Advocate forty-nine years ago.



Brood Mares in Canada.

greater attention is being paid to this matter in recent years, and we trust that still greater efforts will be made, and that the next decade will see more marked improvement than the last two or three decades.

In conclusion, we may venture to prophecy, that, notwithstanding the present somewhat dull horse market and the presence of electric, gasoline and steam-driven machines and vehicles that go on land, water and in the air and perform many functions formerly accomplished by horses, we do not think that the day for

An Ode.

For the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

I
"The Chief has ordered," came the brief command,
"An Ode to chant the glories of our land,
To sing its progress, show in proper rhyme,
The mighty changes of our wondrous time;
So rouse your soul and give your fancy play
To grace with song our fiftieth natal day,
And show that years can not our zeal abate
To be the Farmer's friend and Advocate."

The Chief had ordered—what was left to say?
Your bard could only tremble and obey.

II

The tales of marvel that our children read
Give all their heroes magic at their need,
Tell how the wizard in a summer's night
Can change a waste to garden of delight,
Wave but a wand and palaces arise
With jeweled domes to front the morning skies—
But all are idle. Even the children smile
And know such tales are fashioned to beguile.

III

Yet here about us was a marvel wrought
Beyond a wizard's art or poet's thought,
A work too great for mortal aim or plan,
A masterpiece beyond the dreams of man.
That from Oppression we should have surcease,
A world was conquered by the arts of peace;
A wilderness was banished from the earth,
A freeborn nation given glorious birth.
Where stubborn forests held an ageless reign
We now behold a wide and fruitful plain,
Where all was waste, for shapes of fear to roam,
Our cities stand and freemen have their home.

IV

To this great conquest came no mystic aid,
No Moses led in princely robes arrayed.
No conquering hero with the pomp of war
Brought thronging legions, but from lands afar,
Unarmed, uncaptured and unknown to fame,
With empty hands the humble exiles came
And through the forest marched to victory
With axe and torch—with souls that would be free.

V

So wrought our sires, whose sacrifice sublime,
Gave us to hold the richest fruits of Time.
Freedom they gave us, wealth and wide domain,
Equality and Honour without stain.
Justice they gave and, to enrich our days,
Science companions us in all our ways.
If aught remains that's worthy our desire
'Tis ours to win if boldly we aspire.
All men have sought for on this earthly stage
Our fathers won to be our heritage.
Ours but to hold what they so richly gave,
To foil the tyrant and to free the slave.

God give us strength that fitly we may be
Through all the years the vanguard of the free!

VI

O God of Nations! Lo, the price we pay!
Our best and bravest bleed for Thee to-day.
On alien fields their lives they freely give
To shield the weak and bid the stricken live.

VII

Though dark the hour and fierce the tyrant's rage,
Who hurls to freemen his defiant gage,
Let none despair. Nay, rather rouse with pride!
The lion's whelps are at the lion's side.
The Time-long battle must be fought again
That gives and guards the liberties of men.
Let none despair! for never here shall wave
The haughty flag that would a world enslave;
Our seed of Freedom was too widely sown
To fear the shadow of a tyrant's throne.

VIII

—Still sounds the bugle and the rousing drum,
And freemen answer to the call, "We Come!"

Early History of Stock Breeding in Canada

By the Stable Boy.

If the oldest readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, those careful readers who from the beginning saw the value of each issue and saved it, would turn back to their preserved files of the old journal they would not find very much live-stock advertising. Why? Was not the paper then, as now, the live-stock medium of the Dominion? Certainly! But that was fifty long years ago, and at that time what we all call Old Ontario, the real centre of Canada's live-stock breeding and the fount from which it has all been refreshed with the pure stream of animal life was Upper Canada, very new, very primitive, a Province of a nation in the making. It was noted in those days more for its heavily timbered, fertile lands, and its hardy pioneers than for its pure-bred stock, and yet the pioneering of the live-stock industry was in good hands then, as now, and noted men were making history in the annals of Canadian live-stock husbandry—history which causes us with a thrill of pride in this retrospective issue to carry our readers back to the very beginning of live-stock enterprise in the Dominion. Few breeders and few advertisers did we say? Yes. But they were strong men and true laboring with a purpose, the soundness of which five decades of advancement and perfection have justified. Advertising then was mostly of sales, headed "Great Sale of Blooded Stock," or of importers and breeders' stock, coupled with such names as Miller, Thompson, Cochrane, Beattie, Davidson, Snell, Stone, Dryden, Gibson, Hope, Brown, Watt, and others of the founders of pure-bred stock-breeding in Canada. The right start was made and the surest road followed toward the goal, but it was not all smooth sailing. There were ups and downs, and sometimes the downs almost submerged the spirit of the pioneers, but indomitable pluck cannot be kept under, and after each reverse the breeder rose to a higher plane and pushed on toward the goal not yet reached, for perfection in live-stock breeding may never be attained, yet it has been closely approached.

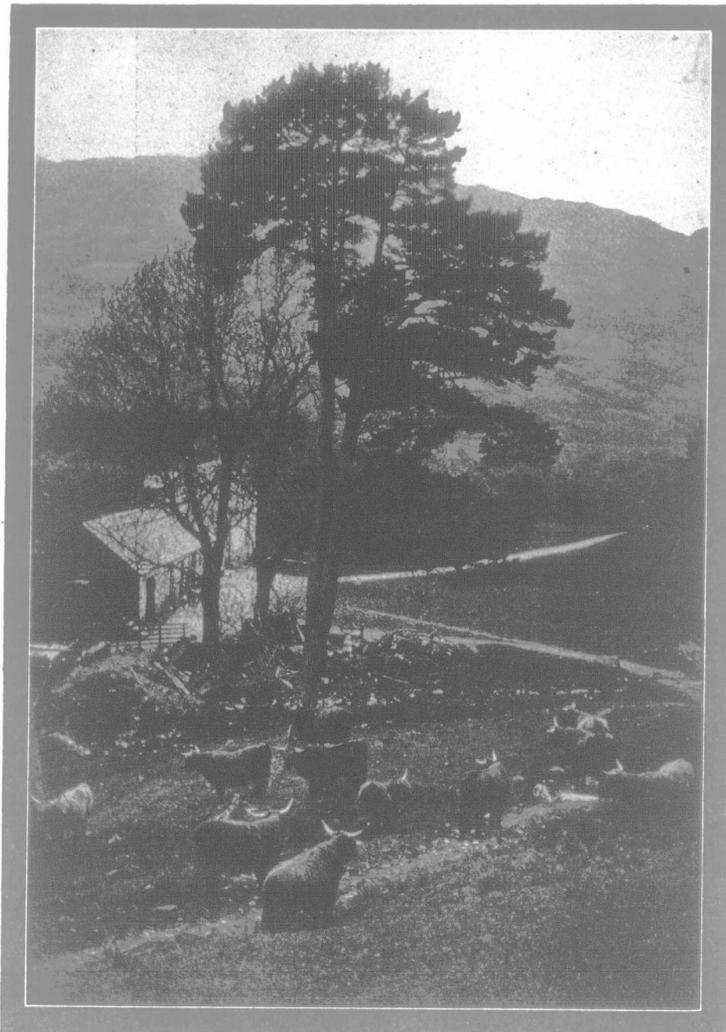
It was thirty-one years before the launching of the newly-designed craft, christened THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, upon the troublous sea of journalism that the late Geo. Miller emigrated from Old Scotia, the northern part of the tight little island of which we are all so proud to call the heart of Empire, to what is now Markham township in York County, Ontario, and on what eventually became the tenth line of that township, began to clear the famous "Rigfoot" Stock Farm. He meant to start right and brought with him a few head of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Leicesters. Three years later John Miller, better known as John Miller of Thistle Ha, joined George, bringing with him a few Leicesters and Yorkshires. These two sturdy Scots cleared Rigfoot Farm, and four years later John's father and mother joined him and they removed to a farm five miles east in the center of Pickering Township, Ontario County. For nine years they worked together clearing land and nursing the nucleus of a live-stock business, after which John of Thistle Ha moved to the farm which still bears this name, and, by the way, is still operated by John Miller (a son), and cleared it. Fifty years ago a big herd of Shorthorns, for instance, and Shorthorns were as numerous as any breed of cattle, comprised enough cows to raise four calves a year, leaving, as a rule, two bulls for sale each season. The demand, as our readers may well imagine, was very limited, and prices averaged around \$150 each, which was considered high at that time. The day a bull calf was sold was a fete day at the farm. General rejoicing became contagious and a holiday resulted, for \$150 was a huge sum of money to the pioneer. What a growth has been made! The big herds of Shorthorns now number from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty head, and all because a few men at the start persevered. We like that word "persevere." It is part of our motto, as it was that of the early stockmen.

There were horsemen, too, in the early days—Robert and William Armstrong, and Thos. Ward, also of Markham township, the latter prominently known as the owner of that great old horse, Grey Clyde. And then there was Jos. Thompson of Columbus, in Ontario county, who owned the grand old breeding horse, Loudon Tam, and the unequalled Netherby, a stallion which left 250 foals in one season and holds an unapproachable record in the annals of Clydesdale breeding in Canada. The Millers also owned Grey Comet, another horse whose name is familiar to horsemen of the old school. Stallions in those days were not the smooth, high-quality individuals that they

are to-day. Netherby would, if he travelled the roads to-day, be considered coarse and rough. Comet was smoother, but had not the obliquity of pastern of our modern Clydesdale winners. Horse breeding was erratic in those days. The mares were small and fine or big and coarse, representing the first cross on very common stock.

In 1850 came Simon Beattie, than whom no other has done more for the making of Canadian live-stock breeding. He was for some years intimately connected with Geo. Miller and imported and bred Shorthorns first, then Galloways, and, lastly, heavy horses. The late James I. Davidson took up the work, and for years successfully fostered and furthered Shorthorn breeding, and about this time Hon. M. H. Cochrane purchased his first Shorthorn heifers, two in number, from the Millers, and his success was so marked that by 1870, forty-five years ago, he was the leading Shorthorn breeder on the American continent, a distinction which he held for some years.

Jas. Laurie and J. P. Wheeler of Scarborough township, York county, were in those early days big Ayrshire breeders of Canada, and R. H. Stephens of St. Lambert was working with Jerseys. He produced the great MaryAnn of St. Lambert, which he sold to Valancey Fuller of Hamilton for a long price and a cow which is perhaps better known than any other in Jersey lore. These were the only dairy breeds prominent at that time. The Holstein has come into favor in recent years.



Highlanders at Home.

The sheep favored in the early days were all of the long wool breeds. There was no demand for the Down breeds. Leicesters were first and Cotswolds next. Sheep were very high. Good pure-breds sold at \$200 each. In 1864 the Millers brought out some Shropshires, but the experiment was an utter failure. They did no good. In 1874 Cotswold ewes were selling at \$150 each and Shropshires at \$10 each. The demand for the Down breeds came later, when the United States asked for a smaller, closer-wooled, hardier sheep.

It was not all easy sailing in stock-breeding as with all other pioneer farming. It required from nine to fourteen weeks to import animals from the Old Land, the best source of supply. Sailing ships were

slow and losses in transit were fully fifty per cent. Besides, in those days, it cost \$250 to carry a horse across the ocean, \$150 for a cattle beast, and \$25 for a sheep, whereas rates before the war were \$30 for a horse, and \$15 to \$25 for a cattle beast. All honor to the men who persevered!

The earliest breed of swine to root the forests of Canada, as already hinted, was the Yorkshire. Later came Berkshires, Chesters, and the other well-known breeds.

Going further into the price of sheep and their value in the early days, he it said that in 1852 \$20 was the prize offered for a ram lamb of Leicester breeding at Toronto. At that date a first-prize Shorthorn bull carried away \$70. In 1857 the first-prize Cotswold shearing ram sold at \$250, and the first-prize Leicester shearing ram brought \$120 in 1853, twelve years before the founding of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. John Snell of Edmonton, later Snelgrove, and F. W. Stone of Guelph, were among the earlier breeders of Leicesters and Cotswolds, respectively, and an old-time sheepman tells us that it was at Cobourg, in 1855, that he first saw Cotswold sheep, and he says he fell in love with them at first sight. Classes at the Fairs were not provided for Cotswolds, Lincolns and Down breeds until the late sixties. Leicesters were until then the big breed. Then an old shepherd, under the heading "Some Sheepmen I have Known," would include Geo. Miller, known to the earlier breeders as Uncle Geordie, Laird of Rigfoot Farm; Geo. Bown of Bow Park Farm; John Miller of Thistle Ha; Simon Beattie; Senator Cochrane; Fred Stone; John Snell, and John Hope, who later cut a wide swath on Bow Park Farm at Brantford. Then in the Down breeds came such men as the Arkells, John Dryden, John Campbell, and others, but we are getting up too near to the present day.

But to get back to the cattle. Records tell us that Shorthorns were imported to Canada as early as 1826, but our authentic history begins with Geo. Miller, as previously stated. In 1846 the first Provincial Exhibition was held in Toronto, and during the next five years it was held at Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, Niagara and Brockville. In 1852 the show returned to Toronto, where exhibits of Shorthorns were out from the herds of John Miller and Geo. Miller of Pickering, and Markham and Ralph Wade of Cobourg. In 1854 F. W. Stone, of Guelph, imported a wonderful cow, Margaret, by Snowball, which won firsts for him in the show ring and later, in 1857, sold to John Iles, of Puslinch, for \$750, the highest price up to that day for a Shorthorn in Canada. At the same sale John Snell paid \$650 for the American-bred-cow, Fairy, and as much for her yearling heifer, Fancy. R. R. Brown of Brantford, in 1857, made an importation, and James Petty, of Hensall, brought out a fine heifer later purchased by Geo. Robson of Ilderton, another of the pioneers. In 1858 John Gill of Gramsenville, had the sensation of the day in Jenny Lind, a roan heifer from Yorkshire, and in 1859 Geo. Miller brought out the famous Prince of Wales =204= a great bull for many years. Then came the bull, Baron Solway, imported by Simon Beattie for John Snell, a leading bull until 1864, when he was beaten by Oxford Lad, a Bates-bred bull imported from New York by Hon. David Christie of Brant county. In 1864 Mr. Christie brought out the cow, Queen of Athelstane, with her daughter and a bull called Crown Prince of Athelstane, but the herd failed to make history. All this happened before THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE came into being. In 1867 Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst, Que., previously mentioned as among the first, imported, through Simon Beattie, one of the great importations of the time, including the bull Baron Booth of Lancaster =1216= and the great roan cow Rosedale

=2243=. The bull is described by one who saw him as almost a perfect animal, and both went to the United States at long prices before a year had passed. In 1870 John Miller, of Brougham, brought out the grand cow, Rose of Strathallan =480=. This cow, a noted prize-winner herself, produced the wonderful bull calf Lord Strathallan =156=, afterwards sold to go to Indiana at \$2,500. She also brought forth the handsome Rose of Strathallan 2nd, sold to Snider Bros. of Waterloo county. Thus began the Strathallans in Canada.

In 1870 Jos. S. Thompson, of Whitby, brought out Golden Drop 1st =212=, a cow later purchased by John Snell at \$1,005. She afterwards sold for \$1,200, and her calf for \$1,000. Then in 1871 came Royal

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Scene on a Modern Stock Farm.

Barmpton =217—and Mimulus =343—sire and dam of the great Barmpton Hero =324—described as the most prepotent Shorthorn bull in Canadian history. The late Hon. John Dryden of Brooklin, Ontario, added these to the breed and helped to make history. Barmpton Hero's sire and dam were not show animals of first calibre, but they were great breeders. Barmpton Hero was a light roan, dropped in 1878. He was sold to J. & W. Watt of Salem, where he made an unbeaten record as a show bull, and where he did service for fourteen years. The same year Mr. Cochrane brought out Cherub, a bull afterwards sold for \$6,000.

In 1872 Mr. Cochrane brought out "The Doctor," a bull later purchased by John M. Bell of Pickering, and afterwards sold to go to Iowa at \$1,500. An auction sale in Markham in the winter of 1874 saw several animals sold at from \$1,000 to \$3,100 each. The Bates boom was just subsiding, for it was in 1873 that the climax came, when the herd of Hon. Samuel Campbell, in New York, and which had been managed by Richard Gibson, well known to the older stockmen in Canada, was dispersed, 109 head averaging \$3,504 each and one cow selling for \$40,600, another for \$35,000, and several for \$20,000 to \$25,000 each. The crowd literally went crazy for cattle, and the money flowed like water. This was the end of the Duchesne boom. Through the seventies the names of Jos. Thompson, Whitby; George Isaac, Harwood; James and William Russell, Richmond Hill; David Birrell; Arthur Johnston; Hon. Geo. Brown; J. & W. Watt, with others already named, were in the first rank.

The pioneer Hereford breeder in Canada was F. W. Stone, of Guelph, who began importing in 1860 and did the foundation work for the breed in this country. H. D. Smith had a herd at Compton, Que., in the early days.

The introduction of Aberdeen Angus cattle has been more recent. It was not until 1876—ten years after the FARMER'S ADVOCATE began business, that two bulls and a cow came to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Later (in 1880) George Whitfield of Rougemont, Que., and M. H. Cochrane, already mentioned, brought out a few head.

Galloways were first introduced by Graham Bros. of Vaughan, north of Toronto, in 1853, and in 1861 Thomas McCrae of Guelph, another pioneer, made his first importation. He continued a leader in the work, and the herd is still intact. Others were A. McNeil of Vaughan, and Thos. Kough of Owen Sound.

The first noted herd of Jersey cows established in Canada, as hinted earlier in the article, was that of R. H. Stephens, St. Lambert, Que. Everyone knows the St. Lamberts. Canadian herds for several decades all had an infusion of this blood. Valancey Fuller of Hamilton, Capt. Wm. Rolph, Markham, and W. A. Reaburn of St. Anne's, Que., were among the earlier improvers of the breed. So great was the demand for St. Lamberts that American buyers practically cleared the straight-bred animals out of Canada. These were big, strong Jerseys. The late B. H. Bull and the late David Duncan, the former of Brampton, the latter near Toronto, did a great deal to carry on the breeding of Jerseys. Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, was another of the pioneers in Jersey breeding and wrote a book on "The Poor Man's Cow," as she styled the Jersey.

Regarding the early history of Ayrshires, it may be said that the good appearance of the Ayrshires imported about seventy-five years ago induced ship-masters to bring out a couple or more Ayrshires each trip. Most of these cattle were in color about three parts white, and the balance brown. They were straight-backed, squarely-built individuals, large, well-developed cows, with great capacity and big milkers, and did not look unlike some of the early Shorthorns.

field E., Leeds Co., a number in 1852. In 1854 we find Col. R. D. Dennison got in, with P. R. Wright, of Cobourg, following in 1856. Mr. Wright was quite an extensive breeder, as was Geo. Morton, Morton, from 1858 to 1870. Alex. Gerrie, of Ancaster, got into line in 1859 followed in 1860 by Messrs. Brodie, Son and Converse, Belleville, who were extensive breeders at one time. The most extensive breeders in the sixties were Simon Beattie, Markham; Thos. Thompson, Williamsburg; James Laurie, Malvern, whose descendants are still carrying on a successful business in Ayrshires. Thomas Guy, Oshawa, also got in during the sixties and became one of Canada's noted Ayrshire men.

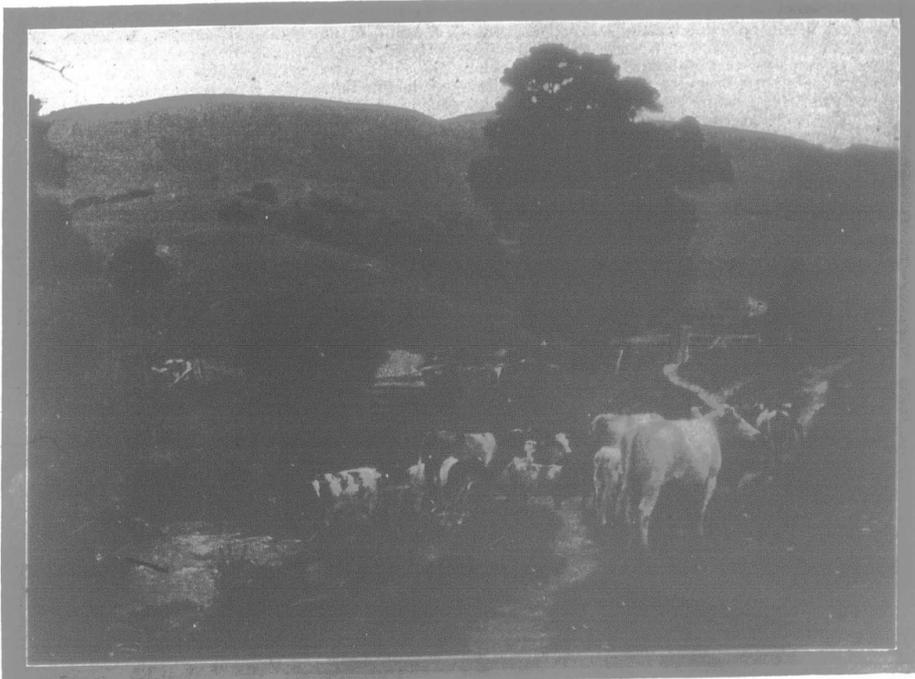
Holsteins were brought into the Eastern States as early as 1852, but the writer has at hand no authentic early history of the breed in Canada. Its marvellous advancement is not of the old school, but has been in the hands of men now living and still pushing it to greater things.

To return to horse history, it may be of interest to our readers to know the names of a few more of the earlier breeding horses. Besides Grey Clyde, Loudon Tam, Comet and Netherby, were such horses as Sir William Wallace, Rob Roy, Black Douglas, Wonderful Lad, and Sir Walter Scott. Grey Clyde was a prepotent sire and left a large number of grey foals. He once headed a procession of seventeen of his own colts, all grey stallions, none of them more than three-quarters Clydedale, but almost as like their sire as one pea is like another. He laid the foundation. Just then came a new breeder and importer, Richard Graham of Cairnbrogie, Claremont, who favored the smooth, clean type of horse. He used such horses as Royal Exchange, Victor 2nd, Prince Arthur, and with what good results all horse-men know. But once again we are up to the present day, with the new men carrying on the work.

Shire and Percheron history is more recent. However, authentic records mention importations of Shires to Canada as early as 1850. It has been said that a horse called "Tamworth" was brought by the British troops from England to London, Ont., in 1836 and called a "heavy artillery horse." "King Alfred," a good horse, it was said, was imported in 1847. The Gardhouses of Highfield were among the earliest importers and breeders.

We cannot close without a word of appreciation for the old herdsmen, who helped to establish stock breeding on a sound basis in Canada. Dozens we cannot name, but to the old-timers who knew the Snells, the Millers, Simon Beattie, John Dryden, and others, the names of herdsmen Davie Grant, Geordie Story, Will Wheeler, Arthur Barnett and George Johnston, will bring up fond memories of bygone showing battles. The three former soon left Canada for the United States, but Johnston and Barnett did many years of faithful work in the herds of John Snell and John Dryden, respectively. Johnston was born in Ireland, in 1826, and came to Canada in 1847, going to the Snell herd, where he remained until its dispersion in 1874. Barnett was a Yorkshireman, born in 1836, who came to Canada in 1862, where he at once engaged with John Dryden and continued in his service as herdsmen for several decades.

This is history. Present-day breeders are many and successful, but in no small measure do they owe their success to the efforts of the pioneers of live-stock husbandry in Canada. Be it said, however, that our present-day stockmen are worthy sons of their forefathers, and it is encouraging to note the names of our twentieth-century leaders which bear similarity even unto the degree of sameness to the names of the early heroes of the fight.



Making Beef in the Hill Country.

Canadian Sheep and Sheepmen of Long Ago.

By the Stable Boy.

Canada had, in 1914, according to the Agricultural War Book, 2,058,045 sheep. In 1901 the Dominion boasted of 2,510,239 sheep, but 50 years ago there were few sheep in the country. Fifty years may not seem long to our oldest living inhabitants, for the speed of time increases with age, but it is a long time to the youth of to-day and to the youthful country, Canada. It was before Confederation; it was before the birth of the Dominion, so no wonder sheep were not then numbered in lines of seven figures. Even with fifty years of progress sheep breeding has not advanced numerically, at least, to the extent that it should have done in a country so well adapted to this class of stock. To the end of 1914 the National Records Office at Ottawa had only recorded 28,986 pure-bred sheep. It does not seem a large percentage even of the low sheep total in Canada. There should be more sheep in Canada, and certainly more pure-bred sheep.

But let us get back to the beginning—the time when sheep and every other class of live stock were new to the country, back in the thirties of last century. Then it was that the pure-bred Leicester sheep first invaded the small clearings in the Canadian woods and began to make sheep history in Canada. From the Old Land they came with their sturdy Scotch, English and Irish owners to begin their share of live-stock work in the colony which has grown into the Dominion, which now stands the brightest star in the crown of colonization, so worthily worn by the British Isles. Geo. Miller brought a few Leicesters with him away back in 1834. Cotswolds were later brought out by other breeders, and up to 1864 these long-wool breeds had things pretty much their own way in Canada. Nor were their colors lowered even then, for Shropshires, brought out by the Millers of Markham and Pickering, to use the phrase of Robt. Miller of Stouffville, "did no good." Cotswolds or Leicester ewes in those days sold for from \$150 to \$200 each, while Shropshires brought the comparatively low price of only \$10 each. The long-wool breeds held sway.

In the early days many black sheep were to be found in the grade flocks and occasionally in pure-bred flocks in Canada, but pure-bred flocks were few, and grade flocks almost the general order. In some "Recollections of a Shepherd," published some years ago in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, it was recorded that upon one occasion in those early days of the first little flock of pure-bred Leicesters on the farm of John Snell of Edmonton, later Snelgrove, Ont., a pure-bred ewe, bred to a pure-bred sire, produced a coal-black lamb, and it was stated that such a freak was repeated several times in this breed and afterwards in Cotswolds. Later kept by Mr. Snell. Away back in 1852, fourteen years before the first issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Leicesters were the only breed shown at the Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition, held in Toronto. And, by the way, that was the second Provincial Exhibition held there. It was at this exhibition that the first prize for a ram lamb amounted to \$20, but sheep were high in price and scarce, so prizes were required to be worth while. Cotswolds appeared at the Fair held in London in 1854, where a two-year-old ewe of the first-prize pair sold for \$120. At this show \$240 was paid for a Leicester ram, so that the Leicester still held first place. Cotswolds gained in favor, and at the Brantford Show in 1857 the best shearling ram brought \$250. All these were imported sheep, and in those days it cost \$25 per sheep for passage from the Mother Land to Canada. Owners of many grade flocks, in those days, were very anxious to improve their stock, and they would load their few ewes, for flocks were small, into wagons and drive them sometimes as far as twenty miles to the home of a leading breeder or importer of pure-breds, there to get them served by an imported ram. From two to five dollars per ewe was often paid for service fees alone. Think of it. The pioneers set a pace which would make some of our present-day sheepmen look like laggards. Owners of grade flocks might well follow the example



Awaiting Orders.

of their forefathers and use nothing but the best pure-bred rams. Where the ewes were brought in, rams were sometimes mated with large flocks, for four or five dollars was an attractive service fee and imported rams were not numerous. We have read of a \$240 Leicester ram, none other than the one sold at London in 1854, serving 112 ewes in four weeks, only six of which failed to produce lambs the following spring, a good example of early ovine fecundity. Other breeds were here in the fifties, but not so prominent as Leicesters and Cotswolds. There is in "Recollections of a Shepherd" a story of a fight at Cobourg Exhibition between a Leicester ram and a Southdown ram, which resulted in the death of both. Cotswolds and Lincolns became more prominent in the prize lists in the sixties, and at least one Down breed had a place in these lists. The Leicester of old was described as the "blue-headed" English type. For several years, too, in connection with the Provincial Exhibitions there was a class for "Long-wools not pure-bred Leicester or Cotswold," intended for cross-breeds or for Lincolns.

There were tricks in the early days, too, for it is related that, in the sixties, stubble-shearing was in great favor with exhibitors of long-wooled sheep, entries often carrying eighteen months' fleece to the show ring. The big four-hundred-pound (and by some said to be five-hundred-pound) rams, with backs as broad as tables and pounds and pounds of hand-picked wool standing out from their great bodies, caused many an expression of wonderment.

Judges did not always know their business well, for they did not always know the breeds. Everything was new, and some of the breeds were new. Among the "Recollections of a Shepherd" is recorded that back in the sixties an exhibitor of Southdowns, while trimming his sheep at a big Fair, was approached by the judge, an old Scotchman, who actually asked "What breed do yo ca' they wee, smutty-faced beasties?" We do not remember the criticisms of the judging, but, from experience around present-day show-rings, can imagine what was in the air.

It must be a little discouraging for present-day breeders of pure-bred sheep who remember the prices of the seventies. In those days ram lambs at six

months old brought from \$50 to \$75 each, and occasionally an extra good one went up to \$125. In 1872 creek-washed wool of the long-wool breeds commanded 60 to 65 cents per pound, and 50 cents a pound was easily obtained for unwashed wool. A good load of wool was worth between \$500 and \$600. The United States was the principal Canadian wool market. There was then practically free trade with the United States.

In another retrospective live-stock article in this holiday number will be found the names of the beginners with sheep in Canada: Geo. Miller of Markham; Simon Beattie, his son-in-law; John Miller of Thistle Ha; Geo. Brown of Bow Park Farm; Fred Stone of Guelph; John Snell of Snelgrove; John Hope, Bow Park Farm; Herb H. Spencer of Brooklin; James Petty of Hensall; John Robson of London Township; The Arkells of Teeswater and Guelph; John Dryden of Brooklin; John Campbell of Woodville; D. G. Hanmer, Burford; Andrew Telfer of Paris; John Jackson of Abingdon; John Kelly of Shakespeare; The Russells of Richmond Hill; The Thompsons (John and William) of Uxbridge, and Joe Ward of the same district; James Tolton of Walkerton; James S. Smith, Maple Lodge; A. W. Smith (a son) of the same place; Richard Gibson, Denfield, and others already mentioned in this article or in the longer historical one here published.

It was after the middle seventies that the Down breeds gained in popularity in Canada, and their great advancement has been within the memory of the middle-aged sheepmen of the present day. The demand originated in the United States for smaller, hardier, finer and finer-wooled sheep. The growth in popularity of the several Down breeds, as we know them, resulted. The range demanded a hardy sheep and it came to Ontario to get it.

This is in part a story of the beginning of sheep breeding in Canada. During recent years the market has been demanding lighter and lighter lamb. The old days of the heavy sheep seem to be passing, possibly never to return, for market wants must eventually have their effect. Present-day breeders of pure-breds are maintaining the progress of the pioneers, and the twentieth century pure-bred sheep is a marvel of symmetry and type. There are not enough of them. There are not enough good grade sheep in Canada.

When THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE broke into the ranks of journalistic endeavor, fifty years ago, most of its readers were in homespuns. "Full-Cloth" was the full dress on the farms, and it was manufactured right at home. Small carding mills were established here and there, and the wool necessary for home consumption was carded at these, taken home and spun into yarn on the old spinning wheels, now almost obsolete, or woven into cloth on the old-fashioned looms. It is all different now. All the wool grown is sold and manufactured into ready-to-wear garments in large manufacturing centers. Until the present great war began few indeed were the Canadian women who could or would ever knit mittens, mufflers, and socks, and the loom had disappeared from the home. The war revived home knitting. Wool is none the less necessary because of the change in manufacture.

Sheep washing day was a big day in years gone by, when all the sheep, usually in late May or early June, were driven away to the "deep hole" in the nearest creek, there corralled, and while the small boys fished for cat-fish and shiners, the men tugged the fearful sheep into the hole and gave their wool a thorough washing. About two weeks later they were clipped, but this practice has given way to that of early shearing and the boy is deprived of some pleasure and the sheep of much discomfort.

Sheep breeding is again on the upward trend after a period of flagging interest. Canada can, and will, produce more sheep, and consequently more wool and mutton. It is not only one breed that is the "golden fleeced" or "golden hooped"—they are all that.



A Trio of Lincolns.



Smithfield and Royal Winners.

Beef Cattle Then and Now.

By Prof. G. E. Day.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE for June, 1877, contains a reference to an attempt made that year to open a market for Canadian cattle in Europe. The same paper of October, 1878, quotes an article from "The Liverpool Post," giving an account of the arrival in Liverpool of a second pioneer shipment, comprising sixty head of choice Canadian fat cattle. This shipment crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, and it is said that the cattle improved in condition during the journey. This incident may be taken as the birth of the Canadian export trade in fat cattle. The growth of this trade was comparatively rapid, although the price obtained for export cattle was not very encouraging for several years.

In 1879 really choice export cattle sold as high as 5c. per lb., and the price fluctuated above and below that point for several years, but mostly below. In 1879 Great Britain placed an embargo upon American cattle, compelling all cattle from the United States to be slaughtered at the port of entry. The reason for the embargo was the prevalence of pleuropneumonia amongst American cattle. Canadian cattle, however, were not affected by this embargo, and hence enjoyed an advantage over the American exports. By 1883 the price of export cattle reached 7 1/8c. per lb. in some cases, and good prices prevailed during 1884. A prominent Montreal shipper, writing to the "Montreal Gazette" in June 1885, claimed that farmers should buy their feeders \$2.00 per cwt. cheaper, because shippers had lost money heavily during 1884, and consequently export cattle must be purchased at a lower price. In 1888 we learn that the price of choice steers in England was 11c. to 13c. per lb., whereas in 1883 and 1884 it was around 15c. This fact shows the tendency of the market, which continued to decline for a number of years, making the beef cattle industry an extremely discouraging one.

In 1892 Great Britain placed an embargo upon Canadian cattle, compelling them also to be slaughtered at the port of entry. This was a serious blow to the export trade, for the reason that previous to this date cattle which were too thin to be slaughtered could be sold to advantage to British cattle feeders who were anxious to buy Canadian cattle for feeding.

For a number of years it was a rare thing for export cattle to reach 5c. per lb. In 1896 choice export cattle were quoted variously at from 3 1/4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. The years 1897 and 1898 show similar prices, but in 1899 we find 5 1/2c. offered for the best cattle. Then we find a number of years where the price ranged around 5 1/4c., with fluctuations up and down from that point, until the marked increase in prices which has characterized the past few years.

In the early days of the export trade shippers demanded heavy cattle, because the cost of shipping a large beast was the same as that of shipping a small one. In 1877, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE says: "There are but very few farmers who have yet raised an ox which has been fit for export to Europe." In 1879 an article appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE on breeding cattle for export, in which the writer stated that "steers should be ready to put up for feeding at 3 years old, at which time they should average 1400 lbs." These facts indicate very clearly the type of cattle in demand during the early days of the export trade. Another indication of the class of cattle wanted in those days was the remarkable Bow Park Steer, "Clarence Kirklevington," which, in 1883, at the age of 1372 days, weighing 2400 lbs., won the Grand Championship at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, and also won first in the dressed carcass competition.

Since those days, as every person knows, a remarkable change has taken place. Many farmers, discouraged by the low price of beef cattle, turned their attention to dairying. A little later Canada had a great industrial awakening, and we find the population of our cities and towns increasing very rapidly. These influences resulted in fewer cattle for export, and the home trade called for a much lighter animal than exporters demanded. We no longer see 2400-lb. steers winning prizes at our fat stock shows, and packers are doing their best to discourage the production of heavy steers. Neither do we see up-to-date farmers keeping their steers until they are three years old and weigh fourteen hundred lbs. before they start to fatten them, as was recommended by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE contributor in 1879.

"Early maturity" has the call to-day, though there is, sometimes, a difference in opinion as to what early maturity really means. A short time ago a man, prominent in the fat cattle business, denounced a certain breed of cattle because, he said, they were slow maturing, and by the time they were fat enough for the market they were altogether too heavy and coarse. As a matter of fact, the trouble was not with the breed of cattle at all, but the whole blame attached to the feeder. If he had fed his steers in the right way, he could have had them plenty fat enough and heavy enough for the market demands in a year's less time than he was in the habit of taking.

The great difficulty is that many farmers are imbued with the idea that steers should be at least two years old before they commence to fatten them, and with the large, rapidly-growing kind of steer, the result is unsatisfactory to the buyer for the reason that the steer is too heavy. Had the feeder commenced his fattening operations at the time the steer was a calf, this quick-growing kind of cattle would have commanded top-market price at a very early age.

The feeder of beef cattle to-day is facing a very serious problem. Back in the early 80's, when export cattle were selling anywhere from 6 to 7c. per lb., we used to buy our feeders at very little over 3c. per lb. Four cents was regarded as a very high price for feeding steers, and the quality of the steers in those days was better than the general quality of feeding steers offered to the farmers to-day. A spread of over 3c., in some cases, between the buying and selling price per lb., placed the feeder in a very comfortable position, and good profits were made on beef cattle. To-day, the scarcity of good feeding cattle has forced up the price until the feeder thinks himself lucky if he gets 1 1/2c. spread between the buying and selling price per lb. In fact, there were cases, within the past year or two, when the spread



On the Way to Bacon.

went the wrong way, and feeders took less per pound for their finished cattle than they paid for them in the fall.

With the small spread in price available under present conditions, it is hard to see any large profit to be derived from buying and finishing cattle for beef, and it looks as if the farmer who wishes to stay with the beef business will be compelled to breed more of the cattle which he feeds.

At present the selling price of beef cattle is very attractive, but we all know that prices are subject to rapid fluctuations, and the person who pays an extremely high price for feeding steers in the fall is merely taking a sort of gambler's chance, so far as profit is concerned. On the other hand, the business of breeding our own steers for feeding has perhaps never been more attractive than at the present time, and may well attract the serious attention of our Canadian farmers. But if we breed our feeding cattle, we cannot afford to keep them around our stables and fields for a couple of years before we start to fatten them, and a "right-about face" will be necessary in connection with the methods practiced by a good many farmers in Ontario to-day.

In connection with the raising of beef animals, there are several important facts which must not be forgotten. In the first place, it has never been proved that any one breed of beef animals will make cheaper gains than any other breed, but it has been proved many times that the cost of making gains increases with age. Thus, the calf makes cheaper gains than the yearling, and the yearling makes cheaper gains than the two-year-old, therefore the fattening process should commence as soon as the calf is born, and should

(Continued on page 1976.)

Fifty Years with Pigs.

Three quarter-centuries and five years have elapsed since pure-bred swine were first introduced into Canada, and fortunately the pioneers, who eighty years ago emigrated from a country where agriculture was firmly established to a nation in its infancy, brought with them the breed of hogs that to-day is popular with the breeders who cater to a market that is, on this continent, peculiar to Canada. A new country must first find or develop its markets. Who knew three quarter-centuries ago that from the Atlantic to the Pacific the Dominion would be producing bacon hogs and would be advocating them through all its educational institutions as the type for the Canadian farmer to follow? Such has been the condition through the past decades, and now we have many breeds but one type, which is evidenced in the long, deep side, the smooth shoulder and hams and the clean-cut, meaty nature of the pig throughout. There are breeds, of course, that conform more to the fat or lard-hog type, and they have their place, but the real Canadian hog is seen in the deck-load after deck-load of pigs that are almost daily emptied into the pens at the leading stock yards of the country where prices are determined and quality defined in no uncertain terms by the relentless buyers, armed with a hickory cane and garbed in a long coat, once white but soon smeared by constant association with the bacon hog.

When Geo. Miller, destined for Markham Township in York county, left Scotland, in 1834, he brought with him some Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Feeling that a stock farm would not be complete without a good line of pigs, he included in his shipment a few Yorkshires. These were maintained and fostered at "Rigfoot Farm," but three years later a brother, afterwards known as John Miller of "Thistle Ha," came to Canada, and, following the example of his predecessor, also brought some Yorkshires. These introductions mark the beginning of importations of this breed to the country.

Not until 1882 were Yorkshire swine records opened in Canada, and the first male to be recorded was Holywell Victor, imported by Ormsby and Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. The name of these importers occurs frequently in the early registrations, as does that of Green Bros. and Brethour of Innerkip and Burford.

Although Berkshires were the first to be registered, preceding other breeds in this respect by seven years, they were not the first here. Not until the early seventies did John Snell and Sons and J. R. Craig, all of Brampton, Ontario, and John Miller of Brougham, Ont., introduce the black pigs to Canada. The English Berkshires, as they were called, had great length, depth and weight. They were strong of bone and had good heads. In John R. Craig's importation of August, 1871, was the great boar, Sambo 2nd, which had won at the English Royal. He was a wonderful pig and was afterwards sold to breeders in the United States for \$700. John Miller imported four sows from the same litter, a trio of which had won at the Royal in a pen of three. One of these sows was afterwards sold along with three of her little pigs for \$600 to Mrs. Luce of Illinois. John Snell and Sons achieved success in this breed, as well as supplying the foundation stock for the Gentry herd of Berkshires in the United States, a herd that holds a premier place even now. The Snells sold many high priced pigs, and the blood of their importations and breeding circulates in the best of the present-day Berkshires.

The breeders of the black pigs were the real promoters of a system for registering swine, and they succeeded in establishing records in 1875. At the head of the list was John R. Craig's Sambo 2nd, and second came Snell's British Sovereign, both imported animals. John Roach, of Toronto, was a breeder of those early days, and so were H. C. Lang of Owen Sound, Timothy O'Connor, Guelph, and Geo. Roach of Hamilton. These men recorded animals along with the imported entries. Beattie and Miller of Markham and F. W. Stone of Guelph were other names associated with Berkshire breeding in the seventies.

Yorkshires and Berkshires were not the only prominent breeds of swine during the early days which have been mentioned. In 1873 at the Fair in London, Ontario, the small breeds were very prominent and received special and favorable recognition. Suffolks would be included in this class, but they never achieved any particularly high standing after this time, and were soon shadowed by the growing numbers of other breeds. Although 1882 marks the beginning of records for breeds other than Berkshires by 1892 practically all classes of pure-bred swine we now have in Canada except Hampshires were recorded, a record being opened for the latter kind in 1910.

The greater number of Tamworths were introduced to Canada after 1888. Chester Whites, Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys have also become popular in some districts and Hampshires have many advocates. In the year 1883 there were only 160 pure-bred swine registered in this country, but at the end of 1914, 129,371 had been recorded in the National Records. Registered Shorthorns exceed this number, but next to them swine stand above all other breeds or classes of live stock in the number of animals registered.

A Half Century of Canadian Agricultural Organization.

Organization—a working together for a common end—co-operation, if you will—what has it done for Canadian agriculture during the past half century through which THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has aided it to the full extent of the farm journal's power? The remark is often made that farmers can never be organized, and yet agricultural organization and the linking together of strong men interested in agriculture has been an outstanding feature of the half century of development in this young country. All advancement depends upon organization and education, and the two are inseparably welded. The pioneer depended upon no one. He hewed a home out of the forest and lived within himself. More complicated conditions came with the march of progress, and it became absolutely necessary that organizations of various kinds be formed if the agriculture of the Dominion was to be developed on a basis to make Canada a nation, for agriculture was, and always must be, the basis of the Dominion's prosperity. "In union there is strength." Canadian agriculture still needs more unity of purpose. The more of the right kind of organization it develops the more strength will it acquire.

Live Stock Associations.

All good agriculture is built on live-stock husbandry. Recognizing this, the old Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, away back in 1853, doubled any first-prize won by a female animal imported during the year and trebled the prize won by any bull imported during the year, the winnings to be made at the Provincial Exhibition, then the big factor for the encouragement of live-stock breeding. The first stock register was opened at Toronto in 1854 at the office of the Association. Nine years later, in 1863, it was decided to publish a Shorthorn Herd Book, but the first volume did not appear until 1867. This was formed on the old English standard of four pure-bred top crosses for females and five for males. In 1880 a section of the breeders formed what was called the British American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, insisting that animals, to be eligible, must trace to imported stock. The council of the Agriculture and Arts Association decided to retain in the records all animals with seven pure-bred top crosses, but to receive only those of highest standard. In 1886 the two associations amalgamated and the late Henry Wade was placed in charge of the records.

Ayrshire records were first compiled in 1870, and the first volume of the Canadian Herd Book was issued in 1886 and subsequent volumes were issued until 1889. In 1872 the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book was established at Toronto with the late Henry Wade, secretary. The first volume appeared in 1884 and subsequent volumes yearly to 1899, when the two amalgamated as the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Aberdeen Angus cattle were recorded for the first time in Canada in 1882. A fire in 1884 destroyed the records, and many joined the American Association, and it was not until 1906 that the new Canadian Association came into being.

Herefords were first recorded in 1880 by the Agricultural and Arts Association, but most of the pedigrees were destroyed by fire in 1894, and it was not until 1899 that the first volume of the Herd Book appeared.

Galloway cattle were first recorded under the Agricultural and Arts Association in 1872. After this, and until 1905, registrations were made in the North American Galloway Herd Book (U.S.) until the latter year, when the North American Galloway Association was organized under Dominion charter.

Clydesdale horses were first recorded in Canada in 1882 by the Agricultural and Arts Association. Four years later a Clydesdale Association was formed and the first volume of the Clydesdale stud-book published. Shire horses were registered in Canada about as early as were Clydesdales, but the first volume of the stud book did not appear until 1901.

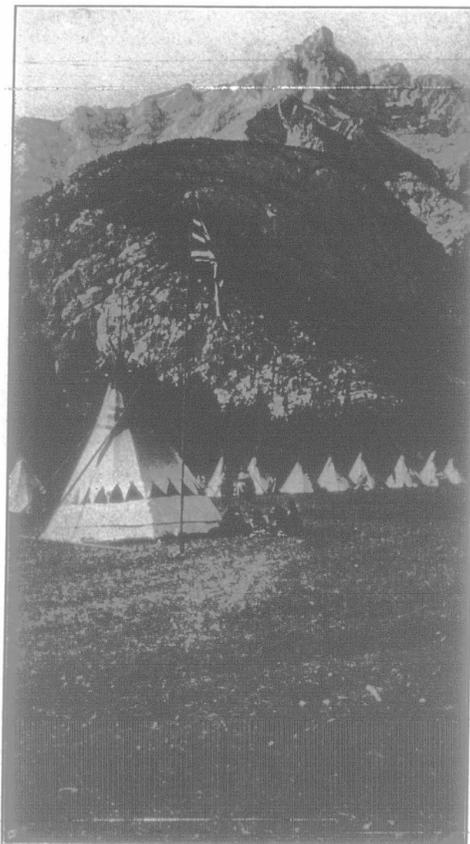
Hackneys were registered in Canada in 1892 and in 1905 the first volume of the stud book appeared.

Sheep were recorded in Ontario and Quebec about 1890 and in 1903 the Territorial Sheep Record was opened at Calgary.

Swine records commenced with the Berkshire breed in 1875; and in 1882 breeders of other breeds commenced recording. By 1892 all the recognized



In the Northland.



Fifty Years Ago.

breeds had records, with the exception of Hampshires, which were not recorded until 1910. The Agricultural and Arts Association handled the business as long as that organization existed.

Ontario was the center of organization, but records were formed in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and the Northwest Territories. Records were controlled by the various Departments of Agriculture or were of a private nature. There was no Dominion-wide recognized standard. The records were very sectional in character, and at the instance of the stockmen the Dominion Government, in 1901, passed the Live Stock Pedigree Act, incorporating the Live Stock Records Association, which led to the establishment of National Records. All live-stock associations, with the exception of the Holstein Friesian Breeders' Association, became affiliated and the work is all carried on at Ottawa. Canada is unique in this particular, being the only country so organized.

IN ONTARIO

As at present recorded, the number of co-operative associations in Ontario is: 62 fruit-growers' associations, 63 egg circles, 19 live-stock associations, 15 vegetable growers' associations, 1 beekeepers' association, and 7 seed growers' associations. F. C. Hart, Director of the Co-operation and Markets' Branch, says of this work: "Perhaps the outstanding feature has been the growth of business efficiency on the part of the farmers. The failures in co-operative work in the past 50 years can largely be laid to the door of the inefficient manager and the one-sided viewpoint of the members of the co-operative associations. As history progresses, we find co-operative associations more and more conforming to the principles of sound business concerns, and the strongest associations are those in which business efficiency is most prominent."

The Agricultural and Arts Association.

In 1792 an agricultural society was formed in Upper Canada. This is the first society of which there are authentic records, and doubtless was the first agricultural organization in the province. About the year 1825 a local agricultural society was established for the district, comprising the counties of York, Peel, Ontario and Simcoe. Following this, other societies were constructed on the same principles, and by a Provincial Act of Parliament in 1830 Government grants to societies importing valuable live stock, grain, grass-seed or useful implements, or whatever else that might conduce to the improvement of agriculture, were made. This Act was to last five years. Following this, renewed enactments were made after the union of the provinces in 1841. Up to 1843 there was no union of these societies, but in that year a meeting

was held in Toronto to discuss united action. An Agricultural Association for the State of New York had been established in 1832, and from the success of this, as gleaned by annual visits by prominent men from Canada, in 1846 the resolution was put through at a meeting asking that a provincial agricultural society be formed, known as the Agricultural and Arts Association. A later meeting was held in Toronto in July, and on August 16, of the same year, the Provincial Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West was formed. The first Provincial Exhibition was held in Toronto in 1846, and was a decided success. This Exhibition was held in the different towns and cities year after year.

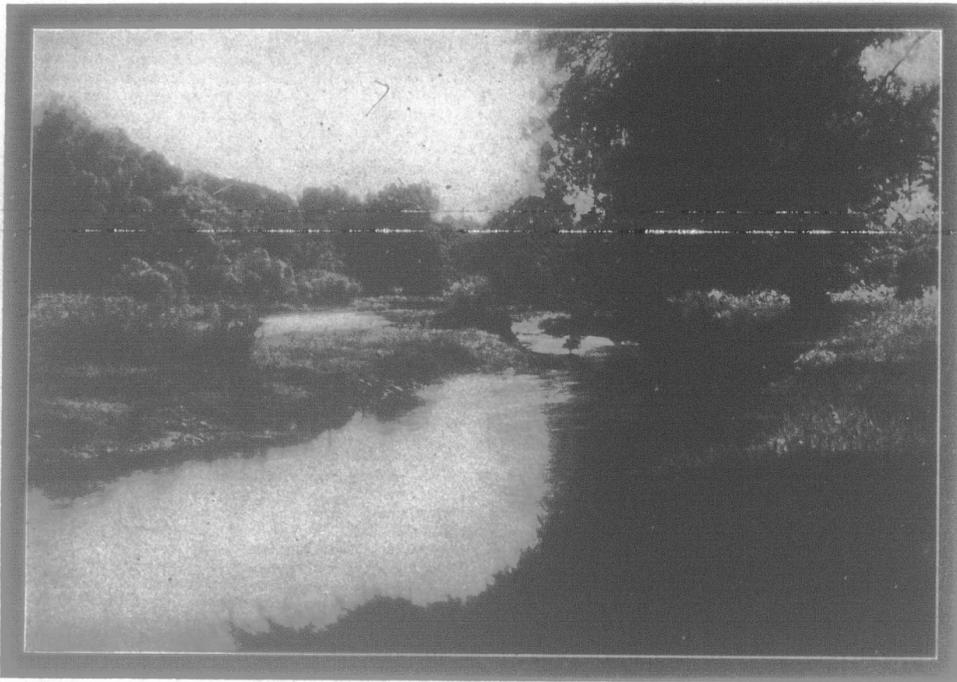
In 1850 the Government established a Provincial Board of Agriculture to act as an executive with the Agriculture and Arts Association. This Board was to collect all information upon questions concerning the agricultural interests of the Province and to take such means as they thought best to promote those interests. This strengthening of the executive started the Agricultural and Arts Association on its sixth year of organized progress, the practical result of which was the establishment in Toronto University of a chair of agriculture. In 1852 the Government created a Department of Agriculture with a Minister at its head, and during the winter Prof. Buckland delivered his first series of agricultural lectures in Toronto University. In 1858 a Bill was passed which limited the location of the annual exhibitions, known as the Provincial Exhibitions, to the cities of Toronto, London and Kingston. At this Exhibition, in 1860, the number of entries was over 7,500, and \$15,000 was offered in the prize list. In 1859 the first agitation for a Veterinary College in Ontario was started and shortly afterward the college became a reality. Exhibitions were held regularly year after year, and interest gradually grew from the year 1869 until 1881, when the work of the Board was almost wholly confined to the management of the Provincial Exhibition, with a partial supervision of the Veterinary College, and some work in the keeping up of the registration of Shorthorn cattle. The year 1871 marked the last in which the old series of transactions of the Agricultural and Arts Association were published; the first volume of these had been issued in 1856. Each year, until 1881, a report was presented by the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Crown, appended to which was a report of the Agricultural and Arts Association, one from the Fruit Growers' Association, one from the Entomological Society, and one from the Agricultural College. In 1876 the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association were active in collecting and sending to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia an attractive and valuable exhibit of Canadian farm products. The year 1878 marked the last of the Provincial Fairs to be held in Toronto, and the Canadian National, as we now know it, soon came into being as the Toronto Industrial. The first Fat Stock Show in Canada was held as a result of the Board's effort in 1883, in Toronto, and was a decided success. In 1885 considerable discussion was entered into as to the advisability of holding the Fat Stock Show permanently at Guelph, as previous shows held there after the first one in Toronto were a decided success, but the show went to Woodstock that year. The last Provincial Exhibition was held in 1889, at London, the Government assuring the Council that they would not advise further maintenance of the Provincial Exhibition. The work of the registration department of the association was carried on, and it was through this that most of the early live-stock registration was accomplished, as will be seen from this article and other articles in this issue. Prize farm competitions and plowing matches were carried on by the Association, but the year 1894 saw the beginning of the end of the Agricultural and Arts Association. The work of the Association went on throughout the year, but on March 3 the building which the Association had erected in 1862 was destroyed by fire, and the library was a total loss, together with the herd books already published. The ensuing season the Agricultural and Arts Association was abolished by statute and the historic Association ceased to exist January 1, 1896.

Fairs and Exhibitions.

The Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was formed on Wednesday, May 2, 1888, at Toronto. At the annual meeting in 1889 there were



A Pioneer.



"Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchmy."

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Agricultural organization in Nova Scotia began in 1819 with the first Agricultural Societies, which were reorganized in 1864, at which time there were 34 societies in existence. At the present time there are 226 of these societies with a membership of 9,769, against a membership of 226 in 1864. In 1863 the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was organized. This was three years before the first issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE appeared. In 1895 the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was organized, and in 1900 County Farmers' Associations (a branch of the Provincial Association) were first organized. It was in 1907 that the first co-operative fruit company came into being in Nova Scotia and the United Fruit Company of the present time, which is composed of some forty subsidiary companies, was organized in 1910. The Nova Scotia School of Agriculture was first established as a faculty of the Normal College of Truro in 1885, and the Nova Scotia Horticultural School was organized at Wolfville in 1893, the two institutions uniting in 1905 in the present college of Agriculture at Truro. The Nova Scotia Dairyman's Association was organized in 1914.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In 1901, 15 Farmers' Institutes were organized in Prince Edward Island, and up to the end of 1913, 51 of these Institutes were in existence. A central Farmers' Institute, composed of delegates from the local Institutes is in existence, but not very active. In 1913, 20 Women's Institutes were organized on the island, and there are at the present time 35 active. Five Seed Fairs, 6 Fall Exhibitions, and 1 Spring Horse Show are held each year. There are 62 active Egg Circles on the island, the first being formed in 1913, and a central executive and central candling station are in existence. The Prince Edward Island Dairyman's Association was formed in 1899 and there are 41 cheese and butter factories on the island. A Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association and a Co-operative Fruit Company are in existence, but are not doing much active work. A Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association was organized in 1913, as was also a Prince Edward Island Horse Breeders' Association. Previous to this time a Live-Stock Breeders' Association handled all matters regarding live stock. There are also quite a number of clubs and live-stock societies, all local in extent of their work and of recent date.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Organization in British Columbia has been of more recent date. In 1890 the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association was formed. It had its origin at the coast and had uphill work at first through going too much into the commercial affairs of the fruit growers. After 1909 it dropped this to other organizations and by 1912 its influence was felt east to the Okanagan Valley, and since then, with the men from the Okanagan, it has become strong and has had influence upon Acts of Parliament passed, and it is now probably the strongest organization in the Province and at every wharf and R. R. station in the Okanagan Valley are to be found its Unions, which look after the packing of the fruit, and the buying of sprays, hay, grain, seeds, packing boxes, etc.

Women's Institutes were first organized in B. C. in 1909, and in 1911 they were included in the Agricultural Association Act. In 1910 there were 44 Institutes with a membership of 500. In September, 1915, there were 54 Institutes with a membership of

2,693 and some of them are now starting a great co-operative marketing movement.

Farmers' Institutes were started in B. C. in 1898, and by 1910 these were well established at the coast and inland. In 1911 they established packing schools to teach fruit growers how to pack their fruit, and, notwithstanding the fact that their work somewhat overlapped that of the Fruit Growers' Association, they have done great service. They have the same difficulties as are now evident in Ontario and the other provinces.

The Okanagan Fruit Union existed for two or three years, but was ahead of its time, and later the valley was organized by Government effort.

The Grain Growers.

We do not purpose going into the history of farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces, where all organization is necessarily of more or less recent date. Agricultural Departments have been built up on a solid foundation in each province, but there is one movement, perhaps the greatest of its kind in the world, which must be mentioned. We refer to the Grain Growers' Organizations of Western Canada. In 1913, when the movement was only six years old, 14,000 farmers from all three provinces had built up the Grain Growers' Grain Company to such an extent that it handled 28,000,000 bushels of their own grain (an amount which has been greatly increased since), operated their own elevators with terminals at Fort William, and became financially interested in banks and the flour business. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' organized the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Organized July 6 and 7, 1911, they had, in 1913, 140 elevators and handled 12,000,000



"When clouds are seen, wise men put on their cloaks."

bushels of the farmers' grain. Fifty elevators were added to the list the following year. In 1913 a similar company was organized in Alberta, and now that province is dotted with their elevators. The local Associations have done a great work in the purchasing of supplies, as well as in the selling of grain. The Grain Growers' organizations have been the outstanding feature of Co-operative effort among farmers in Canada. They are growing rapidly in strength and influence, and at the present time there are four farmers' trading organizations in the West: The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company.

The Dominion Grange.

It was while O. H. Kelley, in 1866, was on a trip of agricultural investigation on behalf of the United States Government to the South, that the Grange idea was conceived, an idea which bore fruit in 1867 by seven members forming themselves into the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. "Grange" was adopted as the name of the order. It was to be a non-political and non-sectarian order, and anyone of good character engaged in agricultural pursuits was eligible to become a member. By 1872, 1074 Subordinate Granges had been formed in the United States. The Grange was introduced into Canada at this time by Eben Thompson, a Deputy from the United States. The first Canadian Subordinate Grange was formed in the Province of Quebec, being called "The International," and was located at Stanstead. Eleven, all told, were formed at this time. The first Grange in Ontario was organized at L'Original. Canada's twelfth Grange was inaugurated at Cass Bridge, Ontario, in 1873. It is significant to note that Eben Thompson, after many rebuffs from the leaders of the Grange in the United States, returned to Canada in 1874 and received encouragement from the late Wm. Weld, founder, and then Editor, of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. By the spring of 1874, 15 Granges had been organized. On May 23, 1874, a Mr. Thomas, of the Forest City Grange, invited all Masters, Secretaries and Lecturers to meet at the rooms of the Grange in London and here "The Dominion Grange" was inaugurated with S. W. Hill, as Worthy Master, and I. W. Dyas as Secretary. On June 3 of the same year the convention met, formulated a constitution and bylaws, and made arrangements for the first annual convention to be held in September. Some trouble arose, and the National Grange of the United States attempted to establish a State Grange in Canada, but the meeting ended in a fiasco. Seventy-three delegates were present at the first annual meeting, held in Toronto in September, as arranged. Forty-four Subordinate Granges were then in existence, with 235 members. In 1875 there were 22 Division Granges and 247 Subordinate Granges. In 1875 the National Grange of the United States recognized the Dominion Grange, and the growth of the Grange in Canada became phenomenal. In 1876 there were 33 Division Granges and 530 Subordinate Granges, while in 1886 there were 56 Division and 921 Subordinate, but many Subordinate Granges soon became extinct after organization. Many never became active and more succumbed in less than two years. From 1886 the Grange began to dwindle, and in 1906 there were only 5 Division Granges and 32 Subordinate Granges. In 1913 the Grange was largely instrumental in launching the United Farmers of Ontario. Every province in the Dominion has had the Grange, but Ontario was the real center of the organization. The Grange memorialized Parliament at each session, and entered extensively into commercial enterprise in its palmy days. Four companies were organized as follows:

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"The Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Com- pany," "The Grange Trust," "The Grange Wholesale Supply Co.," and "The Ontario People's Salt and Soda Co."

The Grange was a secret organization started in the interests of co-operation among farmers, and it had no small amount of beneficial effect upon certain Acts of Parliament. Its views were distinctly liberal in character, but petty jealousies and certain dealings in connection with its commercial enterprise hastened its weakening. The names of Jabel Robinson, Henry Glendinning, W. L. Smith and Wm. Blair will always be remembered as prominent workers in all Grange affairs.

The Patrons of Industry.

The Patrons of Industry was an organization of farmers and those whose interests were identical with those of the farmers, introduced into the Dominion by organizers who came from the State of Michigan to Lambton County, Ontario, where it spread rapidly, and in a short time over 200 subordinate associations were formed. In February, 1890, delegates from ten counties assembled in Sarnia and formed the Grand Association of the Province. The first officers were: Fergus Kennedy, Grand President; C. A. Mallory, Grand Vice-President; and L. A. Welch, Secretary and Treasurer, with a Board of three Trustees. At this time the Canadian body severed its connection with the parent United States organization. In 1891 the Grand Association met in London and adopted a political platform with thirteen planks, including: Maintenance of the British connection, Independence in Parliament, Economy in public service, Reservation of Public Lands for the settler, Reduction in the machinery of Government, Abolition of the Senate, Civil service reform, Tariff for revenue only, Reciprocal trade, Legislation to protect labor from combination, No bonuses to railways, Municipal control of voters' lists, and electoral districts as constituted for municipal purposes.

In 1891 a Grand Association was formed in Manitoba, and by 1894 there were 150,000 members of the order in Canada. At this time they began electing members to parliament. On December 11, 1894, the Grand Association of Quebec was formed, and shortly afterwards the Maritime Provinces were organized. In 1896 the Separate School Question came up, and Patrons were called upon to declare themselves on this, and the Grand Secretary joined one of the political parties, with the result that only five Patrons, two from Manitoba and three from Ontario, were elected. One more got in at a bye-election. Joseph L. Haycock became Patron leader in the Ontario House, but a third party could not exist, and the Patrons of Industry, an organization which for a time had a great influence, went down and down, and finally out of existence.

Other Organizations.

We might mention many other associations, among them being the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, which, in January last, held its 38th annual meeting, and the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, which, in the same month, held its 48th annual meeting. These are two organizations, which, during the many years they have existed, have accomplished great things in the interests of dairying.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held last March. This Association is an out-growth of the Macdonald Seed Grain competition which began in 1900 and lasted three years after which the Association, as we now know it, was formed. It extends to every Province. Dr. James W. Robertson, an outstanding figure in agricultural educational work, is president.

Early in the season of 1914 a new organization came into being in Ontario, known as the United Farmers of Ontario. This organization has a commercial branch known as the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., which came into being at the same time. At the present time upwards of 4,000 farmers in Ontario have united in this company with which several Farmers' Clubs and subordinate Granges are affiliated. This seems destined to do for the East what the Grain Growers' Associations are doing for the West.

Little has been said about agricultural colleges and schools. The Ontario Agricultural College is the oldest of the lot, having been established, as previously stated in the article, in 1874 and opening with 28 students in attendance. Reference has been made to the establishment of the agricultural schools and colleges in Nova Scotia. Quebec has two schools of agriculture, besides Macdonald College, which was established a few years ago. Each of the Western Provinces now has its agricultural college, and one, Alberta, has three outlying agricultural schools. British Columbia is also building up agricultural college work in connection with the new university at Vancouver.

Also, it might be said, that the Dominion and each Province has its own thoroughly organized Agricultural Department. In Ontario, for instance, District Representatives, with their assistants, now have offices in nearly every county, and are carrying better farming to the farm.

Agriculture has seen many changes through all this organization. In 1857 it was calculated that three sycamore men with their followers could cut, bind and stack four and three-quarters imperial acres in one day, a feat which would take 18 men with sickles. In those days wheat yielded from 15 to 30 bushels per acre and oats from 20 to 35 bushels per acre. It is strange, however, what a similarity there is between

(Continued on page 1976.)

Fifty Years of Canadian Field Husbandry.

By Prof. L. S. Klinck.

"Plow well, plow again and manure; sow good seed, plenty of it, and kill all the weeds." In such striking phrase, and in such rememberable form, Cato, two centuries before the opening of the Christian era, laid down rules for the guidance of the field husbandman of his time. Great advances have been made in field practice since the above words were written; but no agricultural writer has yet improved upon the forceful way in which Cato stated the essentials in successful field management.

In common with other authorities on Roman agriculture, Cato appreciated the fact that soils, crops and live-stock were so closely related as to be inseparable. The successful farmer, he tells us, must practice intensive tillage; he must maintain the crop-producing power of his soil; he must hold noxious weeds in check, and prevent the deterioration of his grains by making careful annual selections.

From other early agricultural writers we learn that farmers should have a good working knowledge

and fertile in the extreme. In order to facilitate the breaking of these broad acres and bring them quickly and cheaply under cultivation, existing tillage implements were improved and many new ones were invented. An army of inventors also set to work during this period to develop and perfect harvesting machinery. After years of patient experimentation, they succeeded in evolving a machine which enabled the grower materially to increase the per capita production of wheat at a decidedly lower cost per bushel. The invention of the roller process of flour-making resulted in the rapid opening up of the great spring-wheat states, and Minneapolis became the centre of the flour-milling industry. To render possible the handling of the immense quantities of grain produced on these virgin soils, transportation facilities were greatly improved. The elevator system of storage was introduced and, as the export trade increased by leaps and bounds, an attempt was made to standardize grains so as to facilitate delivery and sale.

The wonderful impetus given to crop production was accompanied by a corresponding activity in the live-stock industry. The result of this new interest in agriculture was that an increasingly insistent demand was made by the farmers for the establishment of agricultural colleges and experiment stations for the conducting of teaching and research work in all matters pertaining to soils, crops horticulture and live stock.

This new movement quickly spread to Canada, and in 1874 the Ontario government opened the first agricultural college in the Dominion at Guelph. This institution soon proved itself a pioneer, not only in field experimental work, but in many other lines of agricultural research.

The first and most important work for the field husbandryman was to determine, by carefully-conducted field tests, the classes, varieties and strains of cereals, grasses, clovers, forage and root crops best adapted for general growing in the Province. At the same time, long-period experiments were planned to shed light on many questions arising from widely different farm practices in relation to soil management.

Among the experiments which have contributed most to the increase in crop production in Ontario during the past twenty-five years, and which have long since become classics in field husbandry circles in America, the following are especially deserving of mention: dates of seeding;

rates of seeding; influence of size of seed; grains singly and in combination for forage and for grain; home-grown vs. imported seed; treating grains for smut, and extensive trials to determine the best methods of growing potatoes, roots and corn.

As a result of these long-time experiments, carefully planned and faithfully executed, the results obtained by the Field Husbandry Department at Guelph won for that institution an international reputation for thorough and painstaking research. At the same time, the practical nature of the experiments was such as to win the confidence and appreciation of the farmers of Ontario. That the most progressive farmers of that Province are growing the varieties recommended by their experiment station, and are following the soil-cultural methods advocated by the investigators there, is proof of their confidence in the practical nature of these researches.

The results of these experiments, while of great practical value, only laid the foundation for more advanced research. Years of patient experimentation had demonstrated the unquestioned superiority of certain varieties and strains for local conditions. After these had been thoroughly tested at the college, and after their suitability for general culture in the province had been determined, the best of these outstanding sorts were used as foundation stock for improvement by selection and breeding. This feature of field husbandry work is the one which, for the past



"A fresher green the swelling leaves display, And glittering as they tremble, cheer the day."

of the cultural requirements of their soils; that they should study the likes and dislikes of their crops; that textural and moisture conditions are important factors in crop production, and that farmyard manure and systematic rotation are valuable aids in increasing the husbandman's returns.

Until the publication, in 1731, of Tull's epoch-making work, "The Horse-Houghing Husbandry," practically no advance had been made in the art of tillage since the time of Virgil. The introduction of new field crops, coupled with the application of the principles of inter-tillage as advocated by Tull, revolutionized English agriculture and doubled the capacity of land to carry live-stock.

In America inter-tillage had been practiced by the aborigines long before it became general even in the most advanced agricultural countries in Europe. The practice in this country of planting corn in hills dates from time immemorial. It is true that cultivation of the growing crops was performed by hand labor; but the principle of inter-tillage as applied to field conditions was, perhaps, the most valuable contribution made by the Indians to our knowledge of soil culture.

The middle of the last century witnessed the beginning of a phenomenal agricultural development in the United States. New settlers poured into the prairie states of the Middle West. Here they found lands low in price, easily brought under cultivation

decade, has been increasingly stressed at Guelph. The results obtained in this direction have been most gratifying, and an increasing acreage of the principal cereal crops in Ontario is seeded annually with improved strains originated at the college.

To the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, however, belongs the credit for inaugurating the first cereal breeding work in Canada. This station has, from its establishment, carried on cultural work with field crops; but, in addition to this, it early undertook systematic breeding with a view to improving old varieties of wheat and of originating new ones adapted to meet special conditions. With its increasing number of sub-stations, this branch of the Dominion government service for agriculture has always been in an especially favorable position to test out the new varieties originated at the central station. To the foresight and technical skill of the late Dr. William Saunders, Canada owes a debt of gratitude, as he was the originator of many new varieties of wheat which have contributed much to the reputation of the Dominion as a wheat-producing country.

Within the past few years the scope of breeding work at Ottawa has been greatly increased. Additions have, from time to time, been made to the staffs of those departments which devote their attention to matters which, in the colleges, come within the province of the department of field husbandry.

The most phenomenal growth in field husbandry in Canada has, however, occurred during the past decade. During this period agricultural colleges have been established in practically every province in the Dominion, and, without exception, the Department of Field Husbandry has been given a foremost place in the organization of each of these institutions. With the ever-increasing field for work, especially in crop improvement and breeding, and with the need for competent instructors to develop courses in this subject, the necessity has arisen for greater specialization in work and in workers. No field husbandryman who has a vision of the possibilities of his field of work can hope to keep in close personal touch with the enormous mass of detail which such work involves. The actual execution of most of the technical work must be delegated to specialists who have the time, the aptitude, the training and the facilities necessary to carry on original investigation.

Macdonald College was the first institution in Canada to organize its department of cereal husbandry on this principle (Cereal Husbandry in Macdonald College embraces the same work as field husbandry in other Canadian colleges), and to develop it to its logical conclusion. As a result of this policy, coupled with the generous appropriations made to the work by Sir William Macdonald, within eight years after the department was organized one man was devoting his entire time during the growing season to the selection and breeding of small grains; a second to root-crops; a third to corn and soy beans; a fourth to grasses, clovers and alfalfas, while a fifth had charge of all rotation, fertilizer and cultural experiments with soils and crops.

A direct outgrowth of the adoption of this policy of specialization in research was the development of the almost equally important policy of specialization in courses and in lecture work. Previous to this time no department of field husbandry had developed its teaching side to anything like the same extent as it had developed the research side. The result was that students were not receiving the instruction in field crops and in soil management that the importance of these subjects warranted. To overcome this difficulty cereal husbandry was made, not only a distinct teaching subject embracing numerous courses, but the subject itself was made an option which extended through the four years of the college course. Successful students who took this option, and who conformed to special regulations governing experience in field experimental work, were granted their degree in cereal husbandry, instead of in agriculture, as had previously been the case.

The wisdom of making this change was at once evident, as the demand for men with this training is very great. Macdonald College has never claimed that the men so trained were experts in cereal husbandry; but experience has more than justified the wisdom of the departure from the standards previously obtaining, as an unquestioned demand exists for men with special training in this field of agricultural endeavor.

Of the remaining colleges in Canada which are carrying on extensive work in field husbandry, the one located at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, is especially deserving of mention. In addition to a wide range of experiments with field crops, plant-breeding is receiving considerable attention; while the soil cultural investigations, now well under way, are by far the most comprehensive of any in the Dominion.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the nature of the work being conducted by the various field husbandry (or cereal husbandry) departments in Canada, differs widely according to the nature of the constituency to be served, the individuality of the workers and the funds available for the purpose of research. As a result of the investigation, teaching work being conducted, better cultural methods are being employed in general farm practice; improved varieties of all classes of field crops are being originated, and graduates are being more efficiently trained to teach the subject and to carry on original investigation work.

Conquest of the Tin Can.

A single tin can is a very insignificant container, with a top and a bottom. It may also have a label on its side, as most cans do. It will stand on one end as well as the other, and after being used, it has a mutilated and dejected appearance. However unimportant as a single can may appear, there are millions of dollars of actual capital invested in the canning industry, and over 125,000,000 cans are annually filled with fruit and vegetables in Canada. Every 24 cans require a wooden case, and the Canadian output would require enough lumber to lay a board walk, two feet wide, from Montreal to Vancouver. The cans, themselves, as a writer has said, would make a ribbon from Toronto to New York, down to and through the Panama Canal, up to Vancouver and back to Toronto. This is done in a great number of canning factories, in fruit and vegetable growing districts. Furthermore, 722 lobster canneries, 81 salmon canneries, 6 sardine canneries, and a number of large meat-packing plants also put out enormous quantities of food in this insignificant little tin can. Think back to the men in the woods, in the lumber mills, box factories, in the mines, and all down the line before the act of canning the raw commodity is even commenced. Industrial activities occasioned by the demand for cans and boxes are enormous in themselves, and yet there are the artists who design the labels, the engravers who make the cuts, the lithographers who print them, and the mechanics who provide the power; all obtain employment through the industry known as canning. This is not all—about 12,000 persons working on more than 40,000 acres grow crops for the factories, thousands of fishermen are, season

wards of 125 millions of dollars and annually producing 1,000 million cans of food.

In Canada the early records go back to 1867, when W. W. Kitchen started a factory at Grimsby for preserving fruit and vegetables. He obtained a processor, Cyrus Moore, from Baltimore; but after two years the factory was sold, and up to the present time it has been owned by seven different individuals and companies. It is now known as the Grimsby Canning Company. Fish was probably canned in this country before fruit, for it is said that in 1839 Upman S. Treat engaged in the packing of salmon at St. John, but, two years later, moved his plant to Eastport, Me. In 1876, on the Fraser River in British Columbia, two small canneries put up 347,856 one-pound cans of salmon, which really marks the beginning of the fish-canning industry in Canada. Along the Atlantic shores, however, lobsters were being canned in 1870, and in that year three canneries put up 591,500 one-pound tins. The first meat-canning plant to operate in the Dominion was probably the Canada Meat & Produce Company, established at Sherbrooke in 1874. It operated for about five years, and finally discontinued business because of a lack of suitable cattle to supply its needs. One member of the company, William Clark, moved to Montreal, and in 1877 established the business which still bears his name and over which he still presides as President.

Such was the beginning of an enterprise which has meant so much to all classes of people, but, like other industries in Canada during the last fifty years, it has out-grown its old clothes and has become almost unrecognizable through size. In 1914 there were six

sardine canneries operating on Canadian territory and their output amounted to 4,113,600 one-pound tins. In 1900 there were 919 lobster canneries which registered an output of 10,548,290 one-pound cans, but during the following fourteen years there was a gradual falling off, and 1914 saw 722 factories in operation which put out 7,952,590 pound cans of lobster. The canning of salmon now represents an industry of enormous magnitude. In 1889, 30 canneries sealed and disposed of 20,122,128 pound cans of this fish, while in 1914 the figures had grown to 81 canneries, with a production of 67,213,248 pounds. Add to this the output



Interior of a Large Meat-packing Plant.

after season, catching the fish, and there are few farms in Canada which do not sooner or later provide some animal or fowl for this purpose. This is all preparatory to the canning operation. Think of it: it is stupendous.

The development of this enormous industry has been coincident with the growth of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Is it not then a fitting place in the columns of this jubilee number to very briefly relate the history and development of the canning industry?

Forty-seven years ago at Grimsby, Ontario, a small canning factory was opened, but that was only the beginning of the industry in Canada. As far back as 1765 Spallansane—probably an Italian—discovered that liquids could be kept unchanged by the exclusion of air, but history credits a Frenchman, Nicholas Appert, with the first practical knowledge of canning. Appert secured a prize offered by his Government for the encouragement of the art, and about the same time, 1810, an Englishman, Peter Durand, secured a patent for the preservation of fruits, vegetables, etc., in hermetically sealed cans. Appert had been working on his pet scheme since 1795, and it has been reported that twelve tin packages containing French peas were found in the wreck of the Royal George, which occurred August 29, 1792. Someone in a quiet way might have been preserving vegetables prior to 1800, but that date, or shortly after, is usually stated as the beginning of the canning industry.

During the decade, 1815 to 1825, Ezra Daggett introduced the idea in the United States, and with his son-in-law, in 1825, secured a patent on the use of the tin-can or "case" as it was called. Although Daggett gets the credit for putting canning into practical use, Isaac Winslow, a seafaring man, is claimed to be one of the real fathers of the enterprise on this continent. In 1839 William Underwood began to substitute tin for glass, and from that time on growth has been phenomenal, for the Republic now boasts of 4,000 canning factories, capitalized at up-

of over 100 canning factories preserving fruit and vegetables produced on more than 45,000 acres of land, and our large meat-packing plants which convert parts of animals and fowl into canned luxuries, and we can gather some idea of what the canning industry amounts to in Canada, if the human mind is capable of such a task.

The year 1888 was one many canners will remember with regret. The supply of goods became enormous and the market was limited. Packers cut prices, and only those with considerable capital and goods of undoubted quality survived. Many went under the turbulent waters of competition of poor prices, and only a few in the business to-day lived through that troublesome period. Subsequently the mining industry in British Columbia and the Yukon increased the demand; then the development of the prairie province created a need for food of this kind and exportation became possible. However, the packers realized that some organization was necessary to standardize the goods as well as the prices, and after some efforts a company known as the Canadian Canners, Ltd., was formed in 1903. Factories sprang up and production grew until the conditions which existed in 1888 began to appear once more. Accordingly, in 1910, more of the independent factories joined the Canadian Canners, Ltd., and organized what is now known as the Dominion Canners, Ltd.

We have written chiefly of the financial or economic features of the canning industry in the past, but the enterprise has depended upon science from the beginning, and science in this regard has been of inestimable service. Yeasts, molds and bacteria ruined many a can of produce and man, a canner as well. These strange creations, half animal, half plant, and inconceivably small world work in secret places to the detriment of the goods. It was thought at one time that the exclusion of air would effect preservation, but this was only partially true and correct only when the contents of the cans were first sterilized by being

Tin Can.

millions of dollars and annually producing cans of food.

The early records go back to 1867, when Kitchen started a factory at Grimsby for fruit and vegetables. He obtained a patent for Moore, from Baltimore; but after the factory was sold, and up to the present owned by seven different individuals. It is now known as the Grimsby Canning Company. Fish was probably canned before fruit, for it is said that in 1839 a man engaged in the packing of salmon in Montreal, two years later, moved his plant to Grimsby. In 1876, on the Fraser River in British Columbia, two small canneries put up 347,866 cans of salmon, which really marks the beginning of the fish-canning industry in Canada. On the Atlantic shores, however, lobsters were first canned in 1870, and in that year three canneries produced 100 one-pound tins. The first meat-canning factory in the Dominion was probably the Fraser River Canning Company, established in 1874. It operated for about five years, but was discontinued because of a lack of market to supply its needs. One member of this company, William Clark, moved to Montreal, where he established the business which still bears his name, over which he still presides as President. The beginning of an enterprise which has grown to all classes of people, but, like the tin can in Canada during the last fifty years, has grown out of its old clothes and has become modernizable through size. In 1914 there were six sardine canneries operating on Canadian territory and their output amounted to 4,113,600 one-pound tins. In 1900 there were 919 lobster canneries which registered an output of 10,548,290 one-pound cans, but during the following fourteen years there was a gradual falling off, and in 1914 saw 722 factories in operation which put out 7,952,590 pound cans of lobster. The canning of salmon now represents an industry of enormous magnitude. In 1889, 30 canneries sealed and disposed of 20,122,128 pounds of this fish, while in 1914 the figures had grown to 81 canneries, with a production of 67,213,248 pounds. Add to this the output of the other canning factories preserving fruit and vegetables on more than 45,000 acres of land, the large meat-packing plants which canning animals and fowl into canned luxuries, and you get some idea of what the canning industry has done in Canada, if the human mind can grasp such a task.

In 1888 was one many canners will regret. The supply of goods became scarce and the market was limited. Packers cut back on those with considerable capital and only the best quality survived. Many went bankrupt under the waters of competition of poor quality. A few in the business to-day lived through a troublesome period. Subsequently the tin canning industry in British Columbia and the Yukon in Canada; then the development of the prairie and the need for food of this kind and the tin can became possible. However, the packers' organization was necessary to secure goods as well as the prices, and after the tin canning company known as the Canadian Canning Company was formed in 1903. Factories sprang up and grew until the conditions which had begun to appear once more. Accordingly, more of the independent factories were organized into the Dominion Canners, Ltd., and organized what is now the Dominion Canners, Ltd. It is written chiefly of the financial or economic canning industry in the past, but the tin canning industry upon science from the beginning. In the regard has been of inestimable value. Moulds and bacteria ruined many a canner and man, a canner as well. These canners, half animal, half plant, and in all would work in secret places to produce goods. It was thought at one time that the use of air would effect preservation, but it was partially true and correct only when the cans were first sterilized by being

heated to the boiling point or a higher temperature. Corn, for instance, must be subjected to a heat of almost 250 F. in a steam retort in order to effect sterilization. Not until 20 years ago were spoilage problems worked out through a partial knowledge of bacteriology, but in 1896 Prescott and Underwood, one a professor, the other a practical canner, studied processing on a scientific basis, and modern successful canning really dates from that period. The end is not yet. In Britain it is claimed that milk has been sterilized by electricity, and perhaps ere many decades are numbered as past, radium rays will slaughter these little bacteria in the can and render the contents immune to spoilage and decay.

As for the can itself, there has been wonderful progress in its manufacture and decoration. At first it was cut by hand from the plate of tin, and he was a master workman who could make from 60 to 80 cans per day. Enough solder was then used on one can to construct and seal a dozen under the modern system of manufacture. Allen Taylor, in 1847, invented the stamp can, which was a decided improvement. Two years later Henry Evans, Jr., of New Jersey, brought out the pendulum press for making can tops, and invention after invention, improvement after improvement, have gone on, until we now have the key-opening can, conceived by a man known as Zimmerman.

The label on each can also represents a wonderful enterprise in itself. Artists, lithographers, engravers and mechanics are constantly engaged in producing these decorations for the can, which, without them, would appear very unattractive, indeed. Some labels are undoubtedly a work of art and are a wonderfully influential factor in selling the goods.

Some years ago the Dominion Government recognized the importance of the business, and, desiring to place Canadian houses on an equally favorable footing with the packers in other countries whose products were government inspected and marked, passed, and in the year 1907 put into operation, the "Meat and Canned Foods Act." This Act provides a very stringent and thorough system of inspection over all meat canning establishments which do business outside of the province in which they are located. All meat used in these plants is from live-stock slaughtered under the supervision of Government Inspectors, who are qualified veterinary surgeons. They allow only healthy carcasses to pass, and to these they affix the purple stamp, "Canada Approved." This stamp on the label is a guarantee of quality and purity. The buying public should look for it when buying canned meats. Factories of all kinds that manufacture canned goods are under "Government Inspection." The premises must be kept clean and sanitary. This, combined with the modern machinery in processing, which almost eliminates the necessity of handling the materials with human hands, and the thorough cooking in steam retorts, renders the contents as clean, or cleaner, than food purchased in the uncaned condition.

One glance along the shelves of the modern grocery store explains the importance of the tin can and the results of its conquest. Not only is it supreme in the urban shop, but far back in the mining or lumber camp, in the settler's shack, on the prairie or on the sea it is there. It relieves that sameness of diet that caused disease. It provides luxuries and delicacies for the rich and poor alike. It caters to the human stomach in every walk of life, for all must eat. The tin can has made good.

The Fruit Industry of Canada.

BY W. H. BUNTING.

Attempts at the production of fruit in Canada date back for nearly three hundred years. The early records of the country speak of the bringing in by the French missionaries and English colonists of seeds and plants from the home lands. They were planted in the virgin soils of the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, then called Acadia, along the St. Lawrence River in Quebec, and at a later date beside the banks of the Detroit River, in Western Ontario, carefully tended and watched with anxious solicitude until the first fruits of the apple and the pear rewarded the efforts of the early pioneers and proved to them the climate of their adopted country was as salubrious, and the soil as bountiful, as their fondest hopes had pictured.

For many years, however, fruit growing made very slow progress. These were stirring times, and the energies and activities of those early settlers were taxed to the utmost to clear away the forest and protect themselves and their families from the many enemies which daily threatened their homes and even life itself. It was not until about the middle of the last century that we find fruit growing taking on in any part of Canada, the aspect of an industry of commercial importance.

In 1859, as the result of the efforts of a few leading spirits, with a love for nature and her finer products, deeply instilled into the fibre of their being, an organization known as "The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario" was formed with the object, as the constitution of this Society very clearly sets forth, of "Advancing the science and art of fruit culture in such manner and by such means as may be deemed most expedient." This association drew to itself prominent gentlemen from the various professions and walks of life, and became a very important means for the dissemination of horticultural knowledge among the people, and, by the methods adopted, succeeded in arousing a great deal of interest in the culture of fruit

and flowers, both from an amateur standpoint and also as a commercial proposition. This association to-day is one of the leading horticultural societies on the continent.

In the meantime the results of the earlier work of the pioneers of Nova Scotia and Quebec had also proved to the people in the more favored parts of these provinces that fruit growing was not only a possibility, but gave substantial evidence of being both successful and profitable, if conducted upon right lines, and within certain limitations controlled by climatic and soil conditions. The extensive apple industry of Nova Scotia and the production of the splendid Fameuse and McIntosh apple in Quebec, at the present time, attest the wisdom and foresight of these pioneers.

Space will permit the mention of the names of but few of these men, most of whom have long since crossed the bar and gone to their reward. Such men, however, as Bigelow and Starr of Nova Scotia, Sharpe of New Brunswick, Gibb of Quebec, Arnold, Beadle, Dempsey, McNeil, Smith and Saunders of Ontario, stand forth as stalwarts in their chosen life work. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is to be regarded as a benefactor of his fellow, what must be said of these men, who, by unremitting toil and careful experiment, amid much discouragement and disappointment, have made this country known throughout the world as the natural home of some of the finest fruits of which we have any knowledge.

As far back as 1869 the fruits of Canada in competition at Boston with the varied products of all the States of the neighboring Republic not only compared favorably, but in many cases, both in quality and variety, carried off the palm against all competitors. Since that time at all the great exhibitions throughout the world, Canadian fruits have, perhaps more than any other product, demonstrated the advantages of



The Cobbler.

this country as a delightful and desirable land in which to live and make a home.

One of the factors which has been of very great importance in Canadian fruit growing has been the proximity of extensive bodies of either fresh or salt water to the principal fruit areas. It is owing to this condition largely that we are indebted for our great success in producing fruits of good quality, with almost unflinching regularity, from year to year. These bodies of water ward off to a very great extent early and late frosts, and provide a certain degree of moisture and equality of temperature, which is very necessary for the proper development of fruit.

All the provinces of the Dominion, with the possible exception of the prairie provinces, are capable of growing fruit in variety, not only for home consumption and supply, but also in an important degree for export wherever a market may be found. The export of apples from Nova Scotia began in 1875 in a small way, and increased from year to year until as far back as 1896, five hundred barrels were sent overseas during that season. The port of Montreal began to ship about the same time, and this trade has increased so rapidly that now in normal years many thousands of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia apples find their way to the large consuming centers of the Old Land.

The soil and climate of Prince Edward Island is peculiarly suited to the production of small fruits of all kinds, as well as of the apple and the pear. Great strides have already been made in fruit culture on this beautiful island of the sea, and the possibilities for further development are almost unlimited.

In New Brunswick the various small fruits grow

wild in abundance. Apples, pears and plums of the hardier kinds produce bountifully, of splendid color and quality. Large areas of land, particularly along the valley of the noble St. John River, are well adapted for fruit growing on an extensive scale. Excellent assistance is being afforded by the Provincial Government for the purpose of encouraging the people as to the possibilities of this and other districts in this province.

Quebec is the home of the Fameuse, McIntosh and St. Lawrence apples, some of the most famous desert apples produced on the continent. It is to be regretted, however, that many of the splendid orchards of the first-named variety have been allowed to become greatly deteriorated in value through lack of care. New orchards are not being planted with sufficient rapidity to take the place of those which are giving out in this province. At one time the Island of Montreal was an extremely important center for choice apples, but the encroachments of a great city and lack of appreciation of their unique position has caused severe injury and destruction to many of these fine orchards. An active campaign, however, is now being conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the Quebec Pomological Society, with a view to remedy this condition, and restore orcharding in Quebec to its proper status.

Ontario is, without doubt, the premier horticultural province in the Dominion, whether measured by the area involved, the number of persons engaged in the industry, or the value and variety of the products. Not only is the apple and pear found in the greatest profusion and highest quality, but all the fruits of the temperate zone and some of the semi-tropical are successfully produced in a commercial way in many parts of this province. The districts east of Toronto along the north shore of Lake Ontario, the sections north and west of Toronto to the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, in addition to other parts of the province, are noted for their winter apples of the highest keeping quality. The Niagara Peninsula justly called "The Garden of Canada," and the counties around the north shore of Lake Erie, extending in some parts inland for a considerable distance, produce the tender fruits in almost endless variety and with great regularity from year to year. This portion of the province is becoming the center more and more of intensive cultivation, and it is no uncommon occurrence for ten acres planted with fruit to produce as much in value as is received from many of the larger farms devoted to general agriculture alone. Peaches, apricots, plums and grapes in unending variety, grow abundantly year after year without any special protection from winter injury, and it is even quite possible to raise in the open, with a reasonable amount of care, such tropical products as figs and almonds in favored localities.

While it has been considered that the prairie provinces are not climatically suitable for fruit growing still the fact remains that industry, ingenuity and untiring perseverance often accomplish what at first seems to be impossible.

The wonderful success of Mr. Stephenson, of Morden, in southern Manitoba, is an example. This gentleman, after many experiments and failures, has succeeded in establishing an orchard of apple trees and other fruits, which bids fair to be hardy in this northern district, and is now providing him with plenty of fruit from year to year. Mr. Stephenson's farm will, no doubt, prove to be a center from which fruits of various kinds may eventually find their way into the more favored sections of these provinces, and fill a long-felt want about many a western settler's home.

British Columbia dates its entrance into the list of fruit growing provinces at a comparatively recent date, and it was not until about 1860 that English colonists began to plant a few trees along the coast. Portions of the Island of Vancouver, the coasts of the mainland, the valleys of the Fraser, Columbia and Thompson Rivers, the Okanagan and Arrow Lake sections, and the Kootenays have all been subject to experiment and investigation. These districts have proven to be so well adapted for fruit culture that large areas have been planted and are now producing quantities of all kinds of fruits. While the prairie provinces and the cities of Vancouver and Victoria are the natural markets for a large portion of their surplus fruits, extensive shipments are being made to London and Liverpool, and also as far west as Australia, with great success.

Many times in the past, when an abundant crop of some of the various fruits has been vouchsafed, fears have been expressed of over-production, and a halt has been called in the planting of such fruits as seemed to be over-abundant. In a majority of cases, however, an analysis of the situation has shown that the trouble largely rested in the fact that the abundant crop was not fully anticipated and provided for, and that, after all, there was no real over-production, but rather a failure to properly distribute the crop where most needed. The problem of rapid and wide distribution of the increasing product of orchard and garden is occupying the minds of the leaders in every province at the present time. Organizations of various kinds have been established, having for their specific purpose better methods in the preparation of fruits for market, and wider distribution to the consuming public of the immense quantity of fruit which is yearly becoming more and more in evidence.

Fruit growers in Canada have had their seasons of stress and storm. There have been many obstacles to overcome, much that has been discouraging and disappointing at times has been in evidence, but, in spite of all, the industry has made steady progress,

(Continued on page 1978.)

Fifty Years of Progress in Farm Mechanics.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

If the farm boy born in the modern farm house of the twentieth century, and familiar only with twentieth century farm methods, could be carried, as in a dream, to the far-away land of Canada fifty years ago, he would not know the uses of some of the old-time farming, mechanical devices he would find. Many of the modern farm implements, machines and utensils in common use when the four-page first issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE made its appearance are obsolete and fifty years of progress have brought new to take their place each time saving labor on the farm and making farm life more interesting and profitable.

Here are a few of the new things of the half century: silo, sulky plow (1868), self-binder (twine, 1873), wire (1864), disk, spring-tooth cultivator with seed box, steam plow (1879), automobile mower (1901), side delivery rake, modern hay fork and slings, sheaf slings, hay loader, feed and litter carrier, manure spreader, steel rollers, corn shredder, straw and corn blowers, cement concrete stabling, steel stanchions, gasoline engines, motor plows, tractors, steel dump rake, hay tedder, sheaf loader, stooker, grain header and thresher, electricity for farm power and lighting, barbed wire machine, barrel churn, wire fencing, mechanical milker, traction engine for threshing, etc.; maple syrup evaporator, metal spiles.

Among the old-time implements and farm tools now passed away are: the grain cradle, the side delivery or self-rake reaper, hand rake, wooden sweep horse rake, wooden frame drag harrow, treadmill for power (still used by some), sweep horse power (still used on some farms), brick bakeoven, potash boiling kettle, wood sap troughs and spiles, shallow pans and crocks for milk, dash churns, the crooked rail fence, carriers on threshing machines.

Fewer have passed away than have come into being, but we must remember that in the old days most of the work was done by hand, and implements and machinery were scarce. There were not so many to pass away. It is one of the most remarkable achievements of the half century, this advancement in the mechanical end of farming. We have not named all. More, doubtless, can be recollected by pioneers still living, but this list will serve to draw attention to the accomplishments in this branch of agriculture.

Cultivation and Harvesting Methods Fifty Years Ago.

By Walter Simpson.

Fifty years ago! Not so very far for the older farmers to look back, but fifty years of such agricultural progress, when we glance back over it, as seems an almost impossible accomplishment. The greatest optimist of fifty years ago could never have projected his vision so far into the future as to get a glimpse of the improved agricultural practice of to-day—in the evolution of which THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been such a strong and leading factor.

Fifty years ago the reaping hook had just given place to the scythe and cradle. But the wooden plow, the wooden spike-tooth harrow, the wooden axle cart, and the log roller—all home-made—were about the only implements used in putting in the crop. These, with the scythe and cradle and the old roundabout threshing mill, did duty in preparing the crop for market. But about this time the combined mower and reaper put in an appearance. Crude as it was in its first form, it was the beginning of a revolution that has given us to-day such modern, useful harvesting machinery as makes the work of the farmer child's play compared with the efforts his father had to put forth in harvesting. The cultivation of the soil fifty years ago was a slow, laborious process—the single-furrow plow necessitated so much walking—but these were the days when the farmer took a pride in the straight furrow, and the plowman was expected to turn a sod seven inches wide and five or six deep, and set it up so that every sod would fit into the notches of the ridge board. Such plowing was a necessity then in order that the spike-tooth harrow could loosen up enough soil to cover the hand-sown grain between the sods.

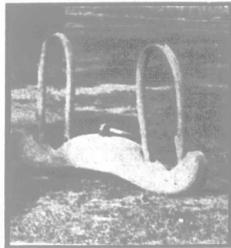
The plowing done, it often took as many as ten trips over with the spike-tooth harrow to cover the grain and make a good tilth on the surface. A sod field treated thus came up in rows that looked just like a modern field drilled in. The stubble land for a second crop got the same treatment, but did not require so much harrowing. The log roller did the rest. Soil cultivation in those days only aimed at

loosening up the soil and covering the grain. We had not then heard much about conservation of moisture or of plant food in proper proportions to ensure a full crop. Phosphates and nitrates were hardly in evidence in the farmer's vocabulary. Little was known of the chemical composition of farm-yard manures. The travelling farm lecturer was nowhere in evidence. But the farmer knew that barnyard manure, applied, gave a great increase in the crop, even if it was handled in a way that resulted in leaching out much of its fertility.

Fifty years ago the clearings were, in general, small, and most of the virgin fertility was still in the soil in available forms. Good crops were grown, notwithstanding the crude cultivation it received. To-day, a more thorough system of cultivation seems necessary to secure good crops, and modern farm implements that do the work quickly and more thoroughly have become a necessity on account of the larger fields and the high cost of labor.

The farming of fifty years ago was a strenuous business. To convert the original forest into the luxuriant field of grain or clover required an exercise of muscle that the farmer of to-day knows little about. Immediately the crop was in, the farmer, with grub hoe and pry, started in to enlarge his clearing. The ox team sometimes did duty in canting out the big stumps after the grub hoe and axe had done their part. All of his spare time, between planting and harvesting, was devoted to preparing more clearing for the next crop. Every tree in those times was looked upon by the farmer as an enemy to be removed to give place to the enlarged field of grain or potatoes. What a change we witness to-day, when the "bush lot" is often considered, acre for acre, the best value on the farm, and when we hear so much about reforestation to benefit agriculture by conserving the rainfall! In their haste to clear all the land, the farmers of Eastern Canada have left a not-to-be-coveted legacy to their descendants of to-day.

The methods of harvesting the crop fifty years ago



Neck Yoke.



Spade Plow.



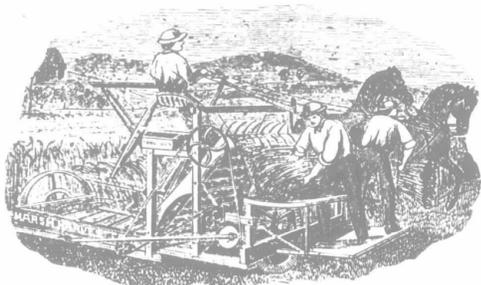
An Old Beehive.



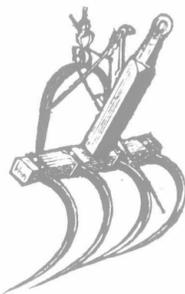
A Pioneer's Lantern.



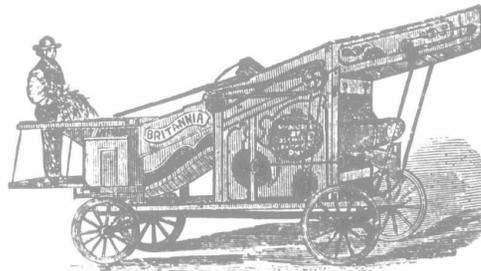
Spike-tooth Harrow.



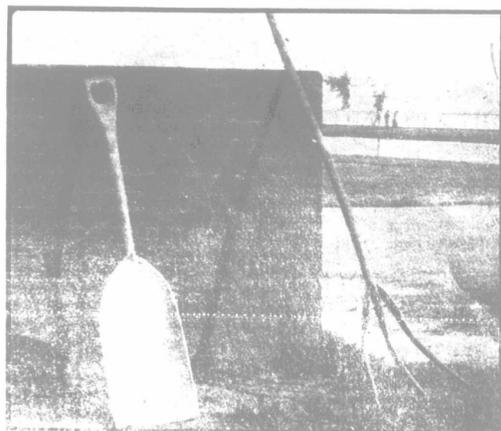
A Type of Harvester.



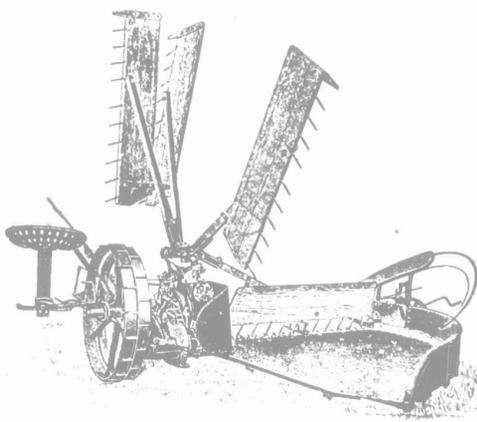
The First Horse Fork.



An Old-time Thresher.



Wooden Fork and Shovel.



A Self-rake Reaper.



A Wooden Plow.

ing Methods go.

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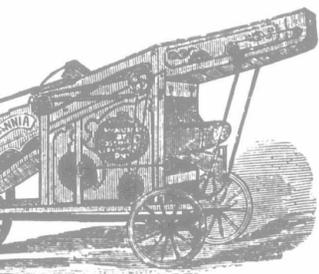
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A Wooden Plow.



An Old-time Thresher.



Pike-tooth Harrow.

were in a state of transition. Machines for cutting the hay and grain crop were coming into evidence on some of the larger farms. The combined mower and reaper had already, to some extent, taken the place of the cradle and scythe. This machine, though somewhat crude, was capable of doing the work of at least four men in cutting hay or grain. Of course, in harvesting grain it left the binding to be done by hand, and also required two men to operate it—one to drive and the other to rake off the sheaves. Still it enabled the farmer to get his harvest gathered up in much less time than by the old method. Binders got to be very expert, and three or four of them would generally bind the grain on eight or nine acres a day, which was considered a good day's work for the machine. The younger farmers of to-day would think this very laborious work as they watch the improved self-binders tying up all the sheaves on ten to thirteen acres in a day. But on very many of the farms, as late as fifty years ago, the older methods of harvesting were still practiced. These methods may seem very strange to many of our young agriculturists, but a few words about our ways of doing things before the advent of modern harvesting machinery will no doubt interest them and give them an idea of the strenuous labor required in harvesting in their fathers' and grandfathers' days. The hay crop was largely harvested by the farmer without the aid of any power but his own muscle, and muscle it took to swing the scythe all day in the heat to cut about two acres if the hay was standing up and not too heavy; but if it was a tangled crop of clover, the best mower could not cut more than an acre. The hand-rake and pitchfork were used to gather it up on many farms. But the revolving horse-rake manipulated by a man was also in use, and gathered the hay into windrows by turning the rake over when it got full. This was done by raising the handles so that the teeth caught the ground. The sulky rake that we ride on to-day, and the tedder, and hay loader, make haymaking seem play compared with 50 years ago.

Harvesting the grain was slow and strenuous labor. The common method was to cut the grain with the cradle, mowing out, and then raking up the swath into sheaves for the binder who did the binding with a band made from the grain. Another method mostly followed in harvesting the oat crop was to rig up the scythe with bow, or fingers, so shaped that it would gather the swath as it was mowed against the standing grain. The swath was then gathered by hand and laid on bands which the small boy made and placed at proper intervals. The binder followed, tying the sheaves and standing them up 12 to a stook.

It is a long way from this to the harvesting machinery of to-day. What the future has in store for us must be left to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE upon its centennial anniversary. I am sure all farmers will join with me in wishing the owners, editors, and all the staff of the grand old ADVOCATE of the farmers continued prosperity in the effort to place the agriculture of Canada in the position it should occupy as Canada's greatest industry.

An Agricultural Leader of the Time.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., LL.D.

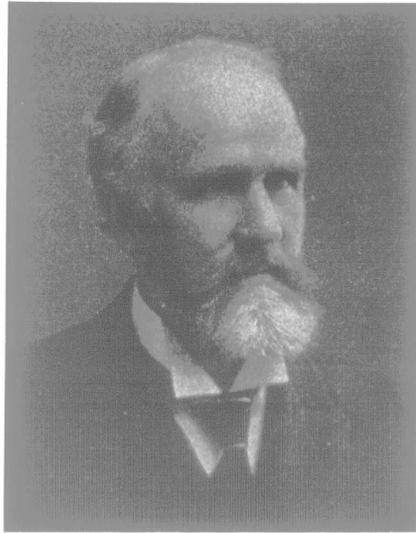
"Regretted, missed, revered; out from our midst has gone;
He, who for long, long years, has led us bravely on.
Noble, just and true, yet stern at duties call,
True to his trust, and brave, thoughtful, and kind to all.
Called to a higher place, among our nation's best,
Raised by a true worth's grand reward, above the rest.
Words cannot tell his worth, nor pen proclaim his praise,
But his work and name shall live and reach far into other days.
Afar into future years the seed he has sown here
Will proclaim its birth to the mighty earth, blossom and reappear.
From lands where the 'southern cross' looks down,
To the land where the 'north lights' glow,
O'er wave and land, o'er desert sand,
The voice of his fame shall go.
So we bid God-speed to the man we loved,
The man who was tried and true,
The man who laboured with might and main,
With a noble end in view.
Yours truly,
KERRY O'BYRNE."

Twelve years ago this poem was written and printed in the O. A. C. Review. The occasion was the resignation of Doctor Mills as President of the College. That was a day of great disturbance at the College. For twenty-five years, day in and day out, the Doctor had personally superintended pretty nearly everything that was done about the College and on the farm. No building contractor ever "got away" with poor workmanship or inferior material. No student or teacher ever made a slip in his English without being corrected, and the stenographer who misplaced her commas always lived to regret it. But everything changes, sooner or later, and with a telegram from the Premier in hand the Doctor left the O. A. C. for the broader field of the Dominion. The work of the Railway Commission has been a blessing to Canada. From the first all formality was dispensed with by the Commission. Any farmer with

a grievance can get a hearing and his case is discussed and settled on its merits. This was a condition of things that suited the Doctor exactly, and his sound judgment and broad common sense made him, from the first, a very valuable Commissioner.

The Doctor came of good farming stock; originally from Ireland, his forbears finally settled near Bond Head, in Simcoe County. His father was one of the very best farmers of his time. He was tidy, systematic, hard-working, and intelligent, and these qualities he applied to his business. He had six stalwart sons and three daughters, and all stayed on the farm until they had grown into manhood and womanhood.

James was the oldest, and apparently "his father all over again," for few men have been more systematic, more industrious, or showed more natural intelligence than the same James Mills. When a young man, he



James Mills.

lost his right arm in a threshing machine. He had little education at that time, and it shows distinctly what "stuff" he was made of, for he returned to the Public School a "six-foot" man and entered classes with boys half his age and less than half his stature. Next we see him in Victoria College, "Gold Medalist of his class," and a master of everything he had studied. Languages were his forte—English first, then Classics. "I shall never forget Mills," said a wealthy Canadian business man to me a few weeks ago; "He drilled us, and scolded us, and pled with us, until we were first ashamed, then interested, then enthusiastic. I owe my success in life, first to my parents, then to James Mills of the Brantford Collegiate Institute."

It seems perfectly reasonable, therefore, that the Government of the day should select this strong teacher



William Saunders.

and good farmer as President of the Ontario School of Agriculture when that post fell vacant in 1879. Then started his great life work. If the O. A. C. has made good friends; if the O. A. C. has accomplished something for our farmers; if the O. A. C. has turned out hundreds—yes, thousands—of young men with a better knowledge of Ontario Agriculture, an increased fondness for life in the country, and with some scholarship, then the credit must first be given to Doctor James Mills.

In the early days of his administration the College was the butt of the farmers, an object of scorn for the critics, and a veritable football for the politicians. Add to this the jealousies of the staff, incompetent

because untrained officers; the general distrust of so-called "Book-farming," and the scarcity of funds with which to carry out the work, and you can imagine that like the Proverbial Policeman, "His life was not a happy one."

But a new day was dawning. Dr. Mills stuck to the job, refused to be turned from his purpose by adverse criticism and bad advice. He believed that Ontario could and ought to adequately equip and maintain one Institution for farmers, and he stolidly refused to believe anything else or to allow anything extraneous to be introduced into the Curriculum, and he won, and he has been promoted, and he still works hard, and he is still interested in the O. A. C., her boys and her girls, her staff and their families.

Doctor Mills was seventy-five years old on the 24th of November. May he live as long as he wants to for "There's nothing too good for the Irish."

Distinction Attained by Individual Effort.

"The spirit of self-help is the root of all genuine growth in the individual."—SAMUEL SMILES.

By an unceasing search for agricultural knowledge, never-ending zeal in its diffusion, and a long public service of absolutely unblemished rectitude, the name of the late Dr. William Saunders occupies an indelible place among the makers of Canada. Professional historians glow over the doings of warriors and orators, who are commemorated in marble and brass, but we have a living monument to the enlightened and discerning efforts of Dr. Saunders in the Dominion Experimental Farms which he established. To their inspiring usefulness a garden-like Eastern Canada and the amazing cereal production of the West bring every season some tributary garlands. Born in 1836 the son of a lowly shoemaker at Crediton, Devonshire, England, at 12 years of age he came with the old-fashioned family of ten children to London in "Upper Canada." Soon after, he was apprenticed to "old Dr. Salter," a chemist of local renown. He applied himself so well that in 1855, at 19 years of age, he was able to set up a small drug business for himself. The lack of little more than a couple of years schooling, and none subsequently, proved no deterrent to his pursuit of knowledge or advancement in his calling. He did not "lie in bed wishing the postman to bring him a legacy" or news of a soft job, but utilized his time to better purpose—self-education. From his father, James Saunders, he likely derived a fondness for the home garden, which proved a recreative adjunct to his study and his business. Simple circumstances often redirect the current of a life. A mistaken surmise of misfortune that at 21 years he had fatally "contracted consumption" led to the purchase of a small farm near the city which, as a health-conserver, he devoted to fruit growing with other incidental crops. This opened his eyes to the vast fields of information essential to success in horticulture and in farming, and likewise gave him a clear conviction that the real strength and stamina of the country exists among the cultivators of the land. Digging as for hidden treasure in the soil, he discovered directions of self-development, opportunities of service and unearthed a career. From the very meagre educational equipment with which he started he became, by individual application, distinguished as a chemist, botanist, plant breeder, horticulturist, writer, lover of music, and man of affairs, so that in course of time several leading universities conferred upon him degrees in recognition of his attainments, while probably a dozen of the world's foremost scientific associations enrolled him in honorary membership. He was honored by the King in 1905 and received the Mantua gold medal for eminence in scientific knowledge. He aided in founding and was president of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Ontario Entomological Society, and edited "The Canadian Entomologist" for 13 years. He was a most capable President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and Professor of Materia Medica in the Western University. A useful member of the commission of enquiry into the condition of Ontario agriculture in 1880, he also had charge of preparing a display of Ontario fruit for the New Orleans exposition. His proved capacity led to his selection in 1885 by Hon. John Carling, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to report upon the establishment of experimental farms in Canada, which followed in 1886 with a Central Station at Ottawa to serve Ontario and Quebec, one at Nappan, N. S., for the Maritime Provinces, another at Brandon, Man., a fourth at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories, and a fifth at Agassiz, British Columbia. The system has extended until now there are some fourteen farms and experimental or demonstration stations in operation, besides sub-stations, for the investigation of special problems in entomology, etc. He had not contemplated the directorship nor did he aspire to it. The position sought the man; and for the quarter-century during which he served as its honored head, he remained content at his post, preferring rather to round out this great undertaking than entertain more lucrative inducements elsewhere. The farms became places of beauty and varied research, distinguished especially for work in horticulture, forestry and cereal improvement. Their advent in conjunction with the amazing development of the prairie west was a singularly fortunate circumstance of which Dr. Saunders and the capable associates of the staff at Ottawa and on the branch farms took timely advantage. Due attention to live-stock husbandry was given, but it was not easy to check the

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Confederation — The Birth of a Nation.

Older than the Dominion of Canada! Yes, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE came into being as the leading farm paper in Canada one year before the birth of the Dominion, which took place on July 1, 1867, when the Canadas (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick formed the Union, an accomplishment referred to in history as "Confederation." Undoubtedly the greatest event in the history of this country as a nation was the formation of a United Canada. It is fitting, then, in this fiftieth anniversary of a paper, the birth of which has meant much to agriculture, to recall the events leading up to and the men prominent at Canada's natal day.

It is said by historians that the Confederation or Union idea was suggested to the minds of the great leaders of the time by events which had occurred in the country to the south leading up to the Union of 1784. Discerning men in that day foresaw a United Canada. There were early advocates of the measure in every Province. Outlines of schemes for Colonial Union were from time to time submitted to the Imperial authorities, and each time received considerable attention. But, as has always been the case, radical political changes were not rushed into by either authorities or people. In 1800 Hon. R. J. Uniache, of Nova Scotia, suggested the first outline as a basis of union. In 1814 Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec, addressed a letter to the Duke of Kent strongly recommending a Union of the Provinces. In 1822 Sir John Beverly Robinson, at the request of authorities in Britain, submitted a similar outline; in 1824 and in 1827 the newspapers of the day took up the cudgels in favor of some form of union. Others who urged the change were Robt. Gourlay, in 1825; Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, Lord Bishop of Toronto, in 1838; and Lord Durham, whose recommendations for a United Canada to overcome petty jealousies and dissensions, and to preserve the young country against its enemies and outside influences, were in a large measure influential in bringing about the final step. In 1851 the British American League passed resolutions in favor of joining hands with the other provinces. Col. Arthur Rankin advocated it in Kent, in 1851, and later in 1856, when member for Essex, brought a motion before the committee of the whole in the House asking that the movement be recommended to Her Majesty's Imperial Parliament, but it was frowned upon as visionary. In 1854 the matter was discussed in the Nova Scotia Parliament, both parties favoring it. In 1856 the Hon. A. T. Galt revived the subject in the Canadian Parliament with such eloquence and effect that Sir Edmund Head, in his closing speech as Governor-General, stated that he was going to communicate with the Imperial Parliament and the parliaments of the other provinces on this subject. Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Galt, and John Ross addressed the Imperial authorities in

reference to the union, but D'Israeli was defeated, and the matter was dropped. In 1861 the Nova Scotia Parliament unanimously passed a resolution in favor of Confederation, but in 1862 the Parliament of the Old Land declined to act on it.

In 1864 the Lieutenant Governors of each Province brought the matter before their respective legislatures asking that delegates be appointed to confer on the practicability of forming a legislative union. Prince Edward hung fire, but finally with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia authorized the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint delegates. At this time Governments were finding it heavy going in Upper and Lower Canada and were casting about for a safer form of organization. The Taché-Macdonald administration went under in 1864, and the Hon. J. A. Macdonald was approached regarding a federal system, an idea which he favored. A coalition government was formed and the Charlottetown Convention called. Gathered at Charlottetown on the first day of September, 1864, were the representatives of all the provinces except Newfoundland. The Canadas were represented by: the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, A. T. Galt, G. E. Cartier, Wm. McDougall, T. D'Arcy McGee; Nova Scotia by: Charles Tupper, W. A. Henry, R. B. Dickie, J. McCully, A. G. Archibald; New Brunswick by: S. L. Tilley, J. M. Johnston, J. H. Gray, E. B. Chandler, W. H. Steeves; and Prince Edward by: Col. Gray, E. Palmer, W. H. Pope, G. Coles, and A. A. McDonald.

At this conference a free discussion revealing the sentiment of each province was entered into, but nothing definite could be done. However, it was decided to hold another conference, which convened at Quebec October 10, of the same year. Thirty-three delegates were present, including the men already named, and in addition from Ontario: E. P. Tache, A. Campbell, Oliver Mowat, H. L. Langevin, J. Cockburn, J. C. Chapais; Nova Scotia sent the same representatives; New Brunswick sent two new men in addition: P. Mitchell and C. Fisher; and Prince Edward sent two extra: F. H. Haviland and E. Whelan; Newfoundland was represented by F. B. T. Carter and Ambrose Shea. Sir Etienne P. Taché was elected chairman and the delegates to the conference after passing seventy-two resolutions in eighteen days went back to their respective provinces pledged to do all in their power toward a union. Each resolution passed was duly signed by each and every delegate present, and things began to take on a businesslike appearance. In 1865 the Canadian Legislature, by a vote of 91 to 33, passed resolutions in favor of asking the Imperial authorities for a form of federal Government. The Hon. Messrs. Brown, Cartier and Macdonald went to England to urge the matter.

New Brunswick had an uphill fight. In 1865 an anti-confederation ministry gained power, but in 1866

a new ministry favorable to the scheme was elected and a petition sent to the Home Government.

Nova Scotia was the real leader in the movement. It was Hon. Jos. Howe's resolution which led up to the conference at Charlottetown, which in turn brought about the Quebec conference. The Hon. Charles Tupper put through a second favorable resolution in 1866.

Prince Edward Island at first repudiated the decision of its Quebec delegates but later came into the union.

Newfoundland left the matter in abeyance. In December, 1866, a considerable number of "The Fathers of Confederation," met in London, England, and unravelled all the knots, settled all petty sectional differences, and made it possible for the House of Lords to introduce on February 7, 1867, a Bill for the Confederation of the Provinces. It got its second reading, February 19, and its third, February 26; and after a long and interesting debate in the Commons, it passed without a division on March 8th. It received the royal assent on March 28 and this country became "The Dominion of Canada," Upper Canada, Ontario, and Lower Canada, Quebec. Some opposition was continued by two members of the Nova Scotia Cabinet, but, on May 22, Her Majesty's proclamation declared the birth of Canada on July 1, 1867, and appointed the members of the Senate.

Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formed the union at first, and the men who went to England to complete the details were:— From Upper Canada: John A. Macdonald and Wm. McDougall; from Lower Canada: G. E. Cartier; W. P. Howland, A. T. Galt, and H. L. Langevin; from New Brunswick: S. L. Tilley, C. Fisher, P. Mitchell, R. D. Wilmot, J. M. Johnston; and from Nova Scotia: Charles Tupper, W. A. Henry, J. W. Ritchie, A. G. Archibald and J. McCully. All these men, as well as all those mentioned in connection with the conferences, were Cabinet ministers, and hence entitled to the prefix, "Honorable," before their names. They were truly honorable men.

Canada was from that time forward destined to work out a great world idea—a nation within a nation, free, independent, self-governing, and yet a part of that great Empire of which all Canadians have been and are proud. The fathers of Confederation won the greatest peace victory in Canada's history. They cemented the provinces of a nation together into one grand country, whose people have but one purpose—a bigger and better Canada. To them too much honor cannot be given—to their foresight and statesmanship we owe in no small measure our present glorious heritage. The last of these men, Sir Charles Tupper, recently passed to his reward. The Fathers of Confederation!—the Fathers of Canada.



The Fathers of Confederation.

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Nation.

Agricultural Instruction in Canada.

By Dr. C. C. James.

favorable to the scheme was elected
nt to the Home Government.
was the real leader in the movement.
Howe's resolution which led up to
at Charlottetown, which in turn
the Quebec conference. The Hon.
put through a second favorable
ard Island at first repudiated the
Quebec delegates but later came into the
nd left the matter in abeyance.
er, 1866, a considerable number
of Confederation," met in London,
travelled all the knots, settled all
differences, and made it possible for
to introduce on February 7, 1867,
Confederation of the Provinces. It got
y, February 19, and its third, February
long and interesting debate in the
sed without a division on March 8th.
royal assent on March 28 and this
"The Dominion of Canada," Upper
and Lower Canada, Quebec. Some
continued by two members of the Nova
out, on May 22, Her Majesty's procla-
the birth of Canada on July 1, 1867,
e members of the Senate.
Lower Canada, New Brunswick and
med the union at first, and the men
land to complete the details were:
Canada: John A. Macdonald and Wm.
n Lower Canada: G. E. Cartier; W.
T. Galt, and H. L. Langevin; from
S. L. Tilley, C. Fisher, P. Mitchell,
M. Johnston; and from Nova Scotia:
W. A. Henry, J. W. Ritchie, A. G.
McCully. All these men, as well as
ed in connection with the conferences,
ministers, and hence entitled to the
ole," before their names. They were
men.
from that time forward destined to
world idea—a nation within a nation,
t, self-governing, and yet a part of
re of which all Canadians have been
The fathers of Confederation won the
victory in Canada's history. They
voices of a nation together into one
whose people have but one purpose—
etter Canada. To them too much
given—to their foresight and states-
e in no small measure our present
The last of these men, Sir Charles
passed to his reward. The Fathers
—the Fathers of Canada.

☞ We have just passed "Camp Hughes," near Carberry, Manitoba, where Canadian infantry, mounted rifles, and artillery are being trained for overseas. They are going soon to fight for the liberties of the farmers, whose fertile lands stretch far and wide on every side. Scores of piles of golden straw are to be seen in all directions. Trains of 40 cars and more whiz past us every few minutes loaded with wheat for Britain and France and Italy. This goodly land has grown a crop of men and also a crop of food. While there has been the call for men, and more men, it would seem as though nature and farmers had well responded to the call for wheat and more wheat. To-day's Winnipeg paper raises the question as to whether the estimates of 25 bushels to the acre and a total crop of 300,000,000 bushels will not have to be materially increased. Another paper to-day recalls that the Bill of Lading for the first shipment of Manitoba wheat bore date, October 21st, 1876, and covered only 857 bushels at 85 cents a bushel. The probable export of 200,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1915 suggests growth and expansion that would make an interesting story, but—and this is one thought that has suggested itself to the writer—this story would not be as old as that of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Your paper is just ten years older than the Western wheat crop. When you started fifty years ago, settlers west of the lakes were few and agriculture was of a primitive, pioneer form. As you celebrate your jubilee, Canada west of the Great Lakes expects to export surplus products to the value of at least three hundred million dollars.

These are suggestions that come to the writer as he hurries westward through one of the world's greatest wheat areas to attend a meeting of the representatives of the live-stock interests in the farthest Canadian West. When the century jubilee of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is celebrated, there will be another story to tell of this great country—of beef and bacon and mutton, of butter and eggs and wool, outvaluing the wheat and the oats. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE may play an even greater part in the next twenty-five years than it has in the past fifty. The foundation has been laid, the superstructure of surer and more permanent prosperity is already in the building.

To some extent, this is a digression from the text that you have given me, "Agricultural Education," but perhaps a little consideration may suggest that, after all, there is some connection between the Khaki Camp, the big wheat crop, education, and the farmers' paper.

When the ADVOCATE started its career in 1866, there was only one agricultural school in Canada. It was located at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere in the County of Kamouraska, Quebec. It was seven years old at the time, and it is still going, stronger than ever. Ontario, under that name, came into existence in 1867. At that time the Government confined its agricultural operations to the assisting of agricultural societies. All the agricultural organization was promoted by the Board of Agriculture and Arts. It was through this body that a limited course of instruction in agriculture was being given at the University of Toronto, and by it there had also recently been inaugurated a course in Veterinary Science. With a new provincial organization, however, a change came about, and in 1870-71 it was decided to provide special training in agriculture and the mechanic arts. Out of this resolution came the School of Agriculture at Guelph and the School of Practical Science at Toronto. Egerton Ryerson was Superintendent of Education at that time. Recognizing the importance of rural education, he prepared, or had prepared, the first text book on agriculture for use in the Public Schools of Ontario. The year 1870 may, therefore, be set down as the date when the first serious attempt was made to inaugurate a system of Agricultural Instruction. Perhaps the most satisfactory treatment of the subject can now be made by taking it up by provinces.

As is well understood, education is, by the British North American Act, reserved entirely for the provinces. The only statutory way in which the Dominion can encourage education is by special grants to the provinces to be expended by the latter. This is the basis of the AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION ACT, through which annual grants are made for agricultural education. This began with \$700,000 in 1913, and this year, 1915-16, amounts to \$900,000. In the following notes any reference to this will be made by the use of the term "federal grant."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Up to 1914, the only agricultural instruction was a course of lectures on Agriculture at Prince of Wales College. Since then, through the federal grant, a fully equipped branch has been established at the College for students and for the training of teachers. This is now in charge of Prof. S. B. McCready, formerly of Ontario. Agricultural teaching in Public Schools is carried on under

the supervision of the Public School Inspectors, the number having, in 1914, been increased for this purpose from five to ten. The Women's Institutes also make their headquarters in the rural schools, and there are many reports of improved school buildings, more attractive surroundings, and a more interesting rural life.

NOVA SCOTIA.—For a time there was a horticultural school at Wolfville. This was merged into the Agricultural College at Truro when Prof. Cumming was appointed Principal. This College carries on, as yet, only a two years' course. During the past three years Truro has, through the federal grant, erected new buildings and enlarged its staff. The Normal School also is located at Truro. L. A. DeWolfe, Director of Rural Education, is attached to the School. He has general supervision of the teaching of Nature Study and Agriculture, the making of school gardens, and the organization of rural pupils' clubs.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—There are two agricultural schools—one at Woodstock, erected by private bequest, and one at Sussex, constructed out of the federal grant. A third will be established in the near future on the North Shore. Students desiring a two years' course are admitted to the College at Truro, N.S. Public School agriculture is supervised by Mr. R. P. Steeves, whose headquarters are at Sussex.

It has been suggested that, now that Truro has the buildings and equipment, the three Maritime Provinces should unite their forces to provide a complete four years' course at Truro, the extra instructors provided by each province being available for their several provinces apart from the college terms. There is a fine opportunity for some public-spirited Nova Scotian to provide a Residence for the College as part of this scheme.

QUEBEC.—Reference has been made to the Agricultural School at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. There is another French School at La Trappe, The Oka Agricultural Institute, situated on the Lake of Two Mountains. Both of these schools have recently been enlarged and the work extended. In addition to provincial grants, each receives annually \$20,000 out of the federal grant. The same amount goes to Macdonald College, the Institution founded and endowed by Sir William Macdonald. The two French schools are affiliated with Laval University and Macdonald is under the direction of McGill. All three provide full courses for a degree in agriculture. Special attention

work of the District Representatives, which began in 1907, and the more recently organized boys' clubs. Both of these, supported out of provincial funds and the federal grants, are conducted by the Department of Agriculture with most marked success.

MANITOBA.—The Agricultural College near Winnipeg furnishes a five-years course and itself grants degrees. The Department of Education encourages school gardens and the teaching of Nature Study. In some of the larger Consolidated Schools provision is made for a special teacher of Agriculture. Manitoba makes a specialty of instructing through demonstration plots, demonstration trains and travelling instructors. Boys' and girls' clubs are numerous and active. The consolidation of rural schools, however, offers a most promising opportunity for agricultural teaching. Of this more will probably be heard in the near future.

SASKATCHEWAN.—The College of Agriculture, organized four years ago, is a faculty of the Provincial University of Saskatoon. It, therefore, is in close relationship to the Arts and other colleges, and is under the direction of the Board of Governors of the University. It is now on its fourth year of work. The Department of Education has provided for the teaching of Nature Study and Agriculture in all Public Schools, and has taken the initial step of appointing to the staff of each of the two Normal Schools a specialist to give instruction to the teachers in training. School gardens have been encouraged for some years, but a forward step is now being taken.

ALBERTA.—This Province has seven Demonstration Farms. It is proposed to carry on an Agricultural School at each of these farms. In 1912 arrangements were made to begin this work at three of the farms, Olds, Vermilion and Claresholm. The Province erected the buildings, and the federal grant is used for salaries and maintenance. Each school has a separate staff, whose work is supplemented by some of the officers of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. During the present year, the University at Edmonton has taken steps to organize a College of Agriculture under Dean Howe. The agricultural schools will carry the students through first and second years' course, and the College of Agriculture will complete their course with three more years' work. The Department of Education is about to begin the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, and has just issued a text book to be used in this instruction.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Some work has been done through the Department of Education during the past few years in encouraging nature study and school gardens. In the past year a forward step was taken by appointing J. W. Gibson, B.A., Director of Agricultural Instruction. He conducted courses for teachers during the summers of 1914 and 1915. At the same time the new University of British Columbia is preparing to establish a College of Agriculture, and Dean Clinck, formerly of Macdonald College, is now in office preparing plans. He has already begun a course of lectures in Agriculture, its history and place in Canadian development. These lectures are to Arts students and are recognized as a part of the regular Arts Course.

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that Canada is being well equipped with Agricultural Colleges.

There are seven now in operation—one at Truro, under provincial government control serving the Maritime Provinces; three in Quebec, affiliated with and controlled by the Universities; one in Ontario under Government control and affiliated with the provincial University; one in Manitoba maintained by the Province and granting its own degrees; and one in Saskatchewan forming part of the provincial university. Two others are in process of organization as colleges of the universities of Alberta and British Columbia. Thus there is variety of organization, and a distribution that will well serve the demands of all Canada. All of the seven, with the exception of Manitoba Agricultural College, have received liberal assistance through federal grants.

In Agricultural Schools, Alberta is the pioneer, and the great success achieved through their work will no doubt stimulate other provinces. New Brunswick has followed her example, and now has two fine buildings, where short courses already have been held. These, it is hoped, will soon be providing more extended courses. The question at once arises: why have other provinces not established Agricultural Schools similar to those of Alberta? This applies particularly to Ontario, where her Agricultural College is being taxed to its limit. If the people of Ontario were aware of the great benefits resulting from such schools as those of Alberta, there would be a public demand that would soon result in the establishing of two at least, one in Eastern Ontario and one in Western Ontario. If the importance of such training were fully appreciated, we should see in the next ten years an Agricultural

(Continued on page 1992b.)



In the Old Log House 50 Years Ago.

is paid in Quebec to school gardens, and an enormous amount of instruction is given by demonstrators in all parts of the province in fruit, dairying, crops, poultry, etc.

ONTARIO.—Reference has been made to the School of Agriculture at Guelph, which later became the Ontario Agricultural College, and is now affiliated with the University of Toronto. The College grants a diploma at the end of the second year and the University a degree on the completion of four years' work. Public School work is in charge of a Directory of Elementary Agricultural Education. School gardens have been encouraged, and Nature Study is provided for. Courses in Agriculture have recently been authorized for High, Public and Separate Schools. Courses for teachers in training are conducted at the Agricultural College. Grants or bonuses are paid to teachers and to school boards where agriculture is taught and where school gardens are maintained. Apart from schools and the Agricultural College, the two outstanding lines of instruction are to be found in the

R. B. Dickie W. H. Pope J. M. Johnston
J. H. Gray A. A. McDonald
Charles Tupper Wm. McDougall J. McCully
Thomas D'Arcy McGee

Romance and Reality in Canadian Railway Enterprise.

By J. L. Payne.

The telephone, the electric lamp, the phonograph, the electric street car, the self-binder, the automobile, the typewriter, the submarine, the aeroplane and the moving picture are commonplace. We have adapted them to our daily needs, or entertainment, with a completeness which has eliminated every trace of novelty. Yet when the late William Weld established THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in 1866, these products of human genius were unknown. It was not until eleven years later the first horse car made its appearance on the streets of London, Ont., and a little later the electric lamp burst upon the city. But the steam railway was there—not the splendid and efficient railway with its two-hundred-ton locomotives and passenger trains moving at sixty-five miles an hour, but nevertheless a thing to wonder at and of incalculable service. In 1853 the old Great Western was completed from Suspension Bridge to the Forest City, and in 1858 the Grand Trunk was pushed through to the same centre from St. Marys. Great events these must have been for the old county of Middlesex and the rich agricultural district of which London has for nearly a century been the pivot. To realize what the coming of the railway meant at that time, and what the whole Canadian system of transportation by rail means to-day, one must try and visualize the situation in every avenue of life if tomorrow all trains should cease to run.

It is perhaps only by such a negative test that the full relationship of our railways to the vital interests of the common people is suggested. The positive aspect is too big, too comprehensive, too complex, to admit of easy seizure. The railway, like the telephone and the electric lamp, has so long lost the edge of newness that we treat it as we do "the blessings Heaven daily grants—by their very commonness forgot." Nevertheless, the coming of the railway and its extension, like a vast cobweb over this pastoral northland, is one of the most vivid and stirring romances of the centuries. What do these wide-flung agencies for swift communication and transport represent, if not the materialization of daring, of sacrifice, of faith, of vision and tenacity. The translation of thought into things must always be romantic, and the winning of a wilderness to productivity must ever be an inspiring epic. Thus the story of our railway development is well worth the telling.

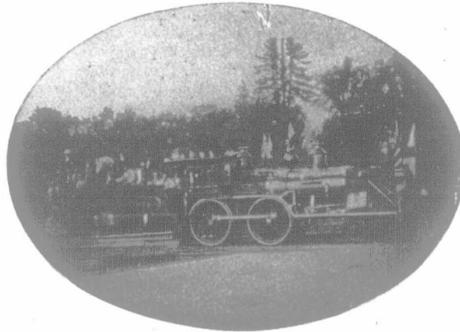
In 1864 we had in the whole of Canada 2,189 miles of railway. Most of it was in the Province of Ontario and Quebec. There were but 186 miles in New Brunswick and 94 in Nova Scotia. The Grand Trunk was the only large system, although the Great Western from Niagara Falls to Windsor was a relatively important line. Both these railways were owned and operated by English companies. They were constructed at enormous cost. The building of the Grand Trunk in particular was accompanied by needless and wasteful expenditures; so that to the present day this great pioneer road is handicapped by a capital liability out of all proportion to its earning power. This may have discouraged enterprise. At all events, it is a fact that there was almost complete stagnation between 1861 and the year of Confederation. Then activity was resumed, and at the end of the decade, 1864-74, we had in the Dominion 4,331 miles of railway. Without going into tedious details, the record of what followed may be quickly gathered from the following comparative table of mileage:—

1864.....	2,189	1891.....	15,627
1874.....	4,331	1904.....	19,431
1884.....	10,273	1914.....	30,795

These figures will bear more than a glance. They

show national growth on a grand scale, and their full significance is enhanced by the fact that last year 5,860 additional miles of line were completed, although not officially taken into account, and 5,521 miles were in process of being built. It might in truth be said that we had 37,000 miles in actual operation at the end of last year, which would mean that within the last decade we had constructed 7,000 more miles of railway than were in existence in 1884. No other country under the sun has done as much to provide adequate transportation facilities as has Canada; so that it is scarcely surprising we have the highest mileage on the basis of population of any country in the world. Our room for growth, however, is shown by the further fact that, per square mile of territory, we continue at the foot of the list among the nations.

We may feel highly gratified by this record of achievement. It makes possible the rapid exploitation of our heritage, so rich in resources and promise for



The Engine that Pulled the Prince of Wales upon His Visit to Canada in 1860.

settlement; but it is well to look soberly at the bill of cost before deciding upon our course for the future. It may be that our faith and optimism have led us up rather swiftly to the outer border of prudence; in other words, that we would do well to pause pending sound digestion. Railways have always cost a great deal of money to build, but they cost very much more to-day, both to build and operate, than they did twenty years ago. As an illustration, a tie which could be bought in 1894 for twenty cents, to-day costs more than twice that much. When the Grand Trunk was built in 1855, laborers on construction were paid seventy-five cents a day. The Canadian Pacific in 1881-5 paid a dollar and a half a day. The Grand Trunk Pacific in 1905-13 found men hard to get at three dollars. A locomotive driver earned \$60 a month in 1866; to-day some of them get as high as \$250 a month. It must also be borne in mind that the standards of construction and equipment have made enormous advances since pioneer days. Without pursuing the comparison any further, let it be said that the capitalization of all Canadian railways, which is certainly far below the present value of our railway system as a whole, stood last year at \$1,962,128,070.

That, however, is far from being the whole story. Government owned and operated lines cost a further \$133,706,048, to which must be added at least \$200,000,000 for the new Transcontinental between Moncton and Winnipeg. Then cash subsidies by the Dominion Government, Provincial Governments and

municipalities have aggregated \$233,772,640. Adding together capitalization, the cost of government lines and subsidies we have a final total of \$2,529,606,758. That is a staggering sum; but it happens not to be the end of the account. During recent years it has become the practice to guarantee the bonds of new railways—endorse their promissory notes, as it were—rather than to grant subsidies; and so up to a year ago the amount of liability authorized under this head stood at \$406,259,165, divided about equally between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments. Furthermore, 43,613,949 acres of land have been given in aid of railway construction. Taken all in all, no other people have made anything like as large sacrifices to provide themselves with carrying facilities, and quite naturally the question is being asked as to whether or not we have done pretty near all we are able to do in that direction—at all events for the present.

Of the 30,795 miles of railway officially regarded as being in operation last year, 13,790 miles were located west of Ontario. Not only were our Western Provinces without a single mile of railway in 1866, but it was not then even dreamed that those vast territories would within the next twenty years become an important part of the Dominion of Canada. It was not, in fact, until the seventies that the possibility of growing wheat in the Great Lone Land was established. Taken in the large, it might be said that Canada's marvelous advance in railway building really began with the completion of the Canadian Pacific in 1886. The success of our first transcontinental line marked the birth of a new faith, the assertion of a new energy, a new determination to venture and to conquer, in the hearts of the Canadian people; and if we have won through to a realization of our potentialities as a nation, it is easily possible to trace the beginnings of much that has been done to those epochal years 1880-1890. Canada to-day has one of the best railway systems in the world, finely equipped, and providing a splendid service. That system constitutes the arteries of our swelling commerce. Without it we should have to relapse to the stage coach and the canal boat. With it, an aggregate foreign trade of \$130,000,000 in 1866 had passed well beyond the billion mark in 1914. We have grand possibilities before us. We look with satisfaction and pride upon what we have done; but half a century hence, when our children look back upon conditions at the time of the Great War, it is altogether probable that they will point to changes as wonderful as we now see between the years 1866 and this year of mingled triumph and trouble, 1915. The war will certainly force upon us a more or less protracted period of adjustment, and one of the compensations will probably be a pause in our rather swift railway construction while we develop the serving powers of the lines we now have.

Canadian Poultry—Past and Present.

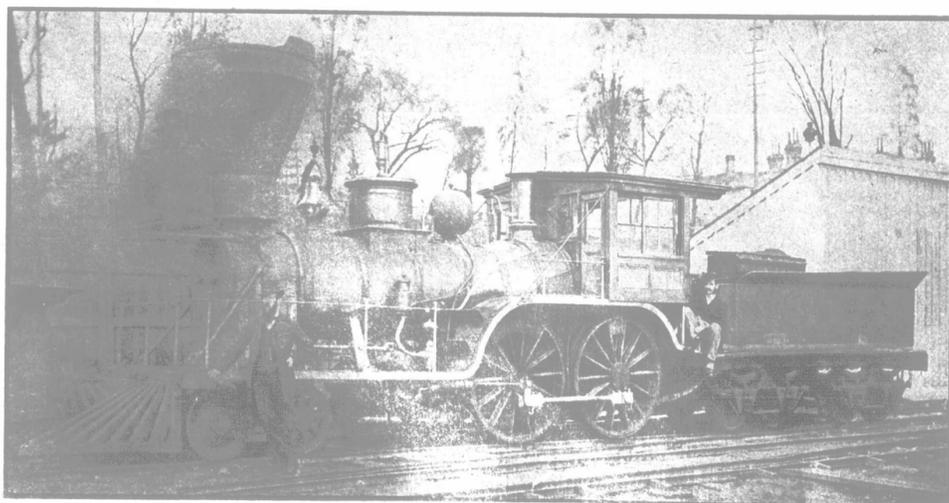
BY GEO. ROBERTSON.

In the past fifty years poultry conditions in Canada have undergone great changes. Instead of flock after flock of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, or some of the other popular breeds, kept in comparative purity, well fed, and comfortably housed, as they are in the most prosperous districts of to-day, there was flock after flock of nondescript fowl, some young, more old, some black, some brown, some barred, and others a mixture of all these colors, a motley lot they were, but healthy, because none but the strongest could survive, the conditions under which they were kept. In the summer they ranged the fields and were happy roosting on the fences, on the pig pens, in the trees, or wherever their fancy led them. Fed but little, they found most of their own living in the fields and laid here, there and everywhere. Whenever one could keep her nest hidden long enough, she would come off with a batch of vigorous, hardy chicks—the kind that nothing but violent death would remove.

In the winter the poultry were in luck when the weather was fine enough for some of the "women folk" to get out to give them some grain, or a mess of boiled potatoes. At other times they scratched round the barnyard, picked up what feed they could when the horses were being fed, were always at the hog pen at meal time, got into the granary every time the door was left open, roosted in the pig pen or in the lean-to at the end of the barn where the reaper was kept, and never laid an egg before spring.

As was to be expected, kept under these conditions the flocks did not return large profits, and poultry on the farm was looked on as a minor source of revenue. In fact, few farmers considered that the hens paid for their keep, and only tolerated them about the place to please the "good wife." Who has lived in the country and has never heard a farmer scolding about the hens and the amount of damage they did the crops? But the "good wife" was "biddy's" friend; she knew that if the returns were not very great, neither was the outlay. She knew that any grain that biddy ate was well paid for, and that if it were not for the hens, that many of the little trifles so dear to the hearts of women and many of the little luxuries would be missing from her home. How many good men have owed their schooling and start in life to the "pin money" mother made from her hens.

Although poultry conditions on most farms were bad, there was always in every section, someone who had a natural fondness for chickens and who by care



The First Railway Engine Used in Ontario.

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always succeeded in getting better results than the neighbors. This woman—for it was nearly always a woman, for the men considered poultry beneath them—would gain a local reputation for being a successful poultry keeper, and when improved breeds began to appear would always be the first to secure them. The old Cochin was one of the early breeds that was favored. It was a much rangier and shorter-feathered bird than the present-day Cochin. The Brahma was also popular for a while, but from the time the Plymouth Rock was introduced it was a favorite.

Others, seeing this woman so successful would follow her example, and gradually the poultry began to be much better sheltered in winter. It mattered not whether a separate house was built, or whether an end of the cow-stable was partitioned off, or a room in the basement of the bank barn was used, the type was generally the same. Everything was built as tight as possible so as to keep the hens warm, the floor was of earth, nest boxes were nailed to the walls, and the roosting poles were placed at one end. These poles were set on a slope one above the other, so that when the birds wanted to go to roost they started at the bottom pole and worked their way to the top. By the time they got nicely settled on the top pole, other birds looking for places on the highest perch would fly up and knock them down, when they would immediately start on the upward trip again. This merry-go-round would be kept up until it was dark, when they would settle down for the night.

The house had usually one or possibly two small windows. These were kept tightly closed all the time. There was rarely any attempt made to ventilate the house, and it was always in semi-darkness; but in spite of these drawbacks, when the hens were well fed, they usually gave very fair returns. Unfortunately the good results of this treatment were apparent at once, but the bad results did not appear for some years, and even when they did, it was not realized that the close housing, with the lack of fresh air and sunlight, was largely responsible for them. The result was that tuberculosis in fowl became much more widespread in Canada than most people had any idea of. However, with the improved methods of housing and sanitation—and abundance of fresh air and sunlight—this dread disease should be soon overcome.

Fowls dislike dark houses, so the result was, that when given their liberty in the summer they went into their own house about as little as possible. They laid in the fields, in the mangers, in the hay lofts, in the barn, or any place but the place they were supposed to. At night, instead of going into the house to roost, they roosted in the stables, on the fences, in the trees or any place except the hen house.

Who has not recollections of having had, in the fall, to go to the orchard after dark and climb into the trees to catch the hens so as to close them into their house. Or of "hunting" the eggs, getting through a hole not much bigger than would admit a good-sized hen, and crawling well back under the barn floor and returning triumphant with a hatful of hen fruit, or searching the hay loft or the barn mow for the hen that was heard cackling, and how just when about to give up in despair "biddy" flew off and revealed a full nest.

In looking back over all the years, are there any who do not feel a kindly sympathy for all the mistakes and mismanagement of the older generations? If so, they must be those who have never shared in the joys of farm life. Who is there but has "trailed" the turkey hen across field and meadow, to find where she had hidden her nest, and after she had "ducked"

behind several rocks or bushes was finally discovered on a well-filled nest, and who has not hunted the eggs and taken them to the village store to "trade" them for the week's supply of groceries—which always included some peppermint lozenges? Who is there who has done these things and can look with anything but gentleness on the mistakes of the past?

But mistakes that are forgiven in the past cannot be condoned in the present; people are supposed to profit by the past, and the present generation is doing so. While some of the old methods are still in practice in the backward parts of the country, the more advanced farmers are keeping poultry in an up-to-date manner. Many farmers are realizing that for the

capital invested, poultry is one of the best paying crops on the farm.

Some few keep Leghorns, but the majority keep a general-purpose breed, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, or Orpingtons, and only keep enough hens for breeders, the rest of the flock being pullets. These are housed in bright, well-ventilated houses, and are fed liberally on mixed grains, mangels or other form of green food, sour milk or meat food of some kind; grit, oyster shell and clean water is always at hand, and a mash is also given, either moist or mixed dry, and kept in a hopper where the fowls can help themselves. The result is, that the fowls lay well both summer and winter, and the farmer gets a handsome return for his labor, for instead of "trading" them at the country store for from seven to twelve cents a dozen he either ships his eggs direct to the consumer at from twenty to sixty cents a dozen or joins an egg circle, where he gets a proper cash return for his products.

His market poultry he also handles differently from what was done in the past. Instead of selling the scrawny frames such as used to be sold at from thirty-five to fifty cents a pair, he crate-feeds them from two to three weeks, and turns out "finished chickens" which will not only bring him more money on account of the increased weight, but will also bring him much more because of the improved quality.

At the time of writing—late November—new-laid eggs are selling in Ottawa at fifty cents a dozen, and crate-fed poultry at twenty cents a pound—nearly as much per pound as was paid for a whole chicken not so many years ago. That is why so many farmers are now taking poultry-keeping seriously and why it is now recognized as a paying department on all up-to-date farms.

Many of our readers will look long at the pen-and-ink sketch on this page, where the husband and father is depicted "on guard" "somewhere in France," while the mother and child are protected at home where Christmas is not forgotten, for the stocking is there, and where the soldier patriot is not forgotten, for his good wife is knitting socks for him. As he crouches ready for anything which may happen, his face bears the far-away expression. He is thinking of home and all that it stands for, and his courage is, if possible, greater than before. Canada is proud of her sons "on guard." She is proud of her mothers, wives and sweethearts who have said "go, thy duty lies before thee on the fields of Flanders!" Canada stands at the threshold of a great awakening. Her people have proved her a nation of which all Britain is proud. Look at the man, the wife and the child, and then resolve to do all in your power to make this a joyous Christmas by helping in the great cause of humanity against Hun. Many of those who cannot go can pay, and all can help in work and cheerfulness. The spirit of giving never was so manifest in this Dominion. Let us keep up the excellent work so well begun. Remember the sacrifice of those who bear the brunt so nobly. He is "on guard" for our safety.

This is the land of the rugged north; these life-yielding fields, these inland oceans, these vast rivers moving seaward, their wide floods, majestic music; these sky-bounded plains and heaven-topping mountains; these iron shores facing toward either ocean; fit home alone for the indomitable and nobly strong.
 —WILFRED CAMPBELL.



On Guard.

BY CLAYTON DUFF.

To guard the sanctity of these
 He wars across the wide, grey seas.
 His path he takes 'mid death and night,
 That theirs may lie in peace and light.

O mother, in the fireside glow,
 He dares, that you may never know!
 O child, secure from visions grim,
 He dies, that you may live through him!

O land of happy homes he saves
 From blood and fire and crowded graves,
 That gift supreme cast not away,
 But life by nobler life repay!



A Modern Train in Canada—Compare the Engines.

The Rise and Progress of Dairying in Canada.

By Prof. H. H. Dean.

Fifty years of Dairying! Half a century of progress in the most dependable branch of agriculture! This the theme. Where to begin is a difficulty. What to include and what to leave out is an even greater difficulty.

Two Sides of Dairying.

The subject naturally divides itself into two parts as directly affecting the farmer—The Producers' and The Manufacturers'. Of these, the producers' or farmers' side is of most importance. It cannot be emphasized too often that the success of the dairy business in Canada depends upon the success of the dairy farmer. This point has not received sufficient attention in the past. We are not blaming the manufacturers of dairy products for taking all they can get, including the lion's share of Government grants, ostensibly voted for the benefit of agriculture, but really so in an indirect manner only; but it would be well to bear in mind that the men beside the cow are the most important men in the dairy world. While dairying has always paid well and better than any other line of farming during the past fifty years, which covers the life of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE (may it live and thrive for another fifty years), the milk producer has not always received his fair share of the consumer's dollar. When one considers the money invested in dairy farms, live-stock, and implements; also the labor cost, and compares these with the returns per farm or per acre, we come to the conclusion that they are not commensurate with the importance of the farm end of the business nor adequate for the proper encouragement of the farmer.

The report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, published 1915 on the Investigation of the Milk and Cream Trade of New England concludes: "If agitation, individualism and lack of co-operation continue, the dairy business in New England will materially suffer, and thus not only seriously affecting the bankers, merchants and railroads dependent upon the farmer trade, but also reacting upon the prosperity of the large centres of trade in New England. An average increase of \$100 per year in the individual incomes of our New England farmers will add, roughly speaking, \$20,000,000 per year to our general prosperity."

Dairying took its rise in the Eastern part of Canada. The first dairymen of note were the French settlers who came into the Province of Quebec bringing with them the dairy cattle from France. This part of Canada has always remained a strong dairy country, and the English-speaking dairymen have much to learn from their French neighbors. From Lower Canada, dairy farming spread to Upper Canada, now Ontario, thence to the Western Provinces and over the Rockies to British Columbia, until at the present time there is a chain of dairy farms from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This chain is growing stronger with each successive year.

In 1865 there were in Ontario about half a million milk cows and about the same number in the other Provinces. At the present time, or fifty years later, there are about two-and-one-half million milk cows in the Dominion. While this increase of two and one-half times in the number of cows in half a century may be regarded as satisfactory, we may expect a much greater increase during the next five decades. As the land becomes scarce and robbed of its fertility, animals must be kept, and no animal can maintain itself so well on high-priced land as can the dairy cow.

The increase in the number of pure-bred dairy stock in recent years is very marked. The Canadian Holstein Herd Book has now registered about 62,000 animals. The Secretary estimates that about 40,000 of this number are alive at present. In addition there were probably some 10,000 animals, chiefly young stock, not registered. He anticipates a total registration of about 10,000 animals during the year 1915. All this has been accomplished since 1891, the year when the Canadian Holstein Friesian Herd Book was started.

No doubt, the other dairy breeds have done quite as well, so that we may estimate a total of over 100,000 pure-bred animals on the dairy farms of Canada in 1915. The 1911 Canadian census, however, gives only about 51,000, for eight, what may be classed as dairy breeds—Alderney, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Dutch-Belted, French-Canadian, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey.

But more remarkable than the increase in the number of pure-bred dairy stock is the improvement in the methods of caring for dairy cows. From browsing in the woods, or ruminating around a straw-stack in winter, to the present-day dairy stable, and the good welfare of cows is certainly a long forward stride in the caring for dairy stock in our generation. The writer well remembers when the chief anxiety of the dairy farmer was to get his stock through the winter as cheaply as possible and get them out on green grass as soon as there was a "bite" in the spring. Very often the vitality of the cows was so low that they had to be "tailed-up" to enable them to

struggle out on the pasture from winter quarters. The consequence was that it took about half the following summer for the cows to get in good working condition. The following winter and spring was a repetition of the previous year's experience. The consequence was, that the calves often came weak, they were frequently fed on whey in cheese factory sections, the yield per cow at the factory was less than 3,000 lbs. for the season, and the result was, the quality of the stock did not improve.

The introduction of improved stock, sanitary stables, and better and more liberal feeding has changed all this, until now there is danger, on some farms, of going to the other extreme, producing "hot-house" dairy stock.

Perhaps the greatest single advance from the farmers' side is the phenomenal milk yield made by some of the best dairy cows of all the dairy breeds. These large yields of milk and butter have stimulated others to do likewise, until we now have quite a large number of cows with yearly records of 8,000 to 15,000 lbs. milk and what is equal to 350 to 600 lbs. butter. There are a few cows with yearly records of 20,000 lbs. milk and over. Quite a number of cows have produced 100 lbs. of milk and over, daily, for a period of 30 days. These records have been made possible by systematic testing, combined with good feeding and care. What the possibilities of the dairy cow are no one can say. Fifty years ago people would have scoffed at the idea of a cow producing 100 lbs. milk in a day and over 20,000 lbs. milk in one year. Whether or not she can increase her production as much more during the next half century, as she has done during the past fifty years, only the future can reveal.

These large and phenomenal yields could not have been brought about except through proper breeding and scientific feeding. While most farmers would disclaim the term "scientist" as applied to them, they have really applied the teaching of science in a practical way on their farms. The growing of corn and preserving it in a silo, the growth of the clovers, the feeding of roots, cottonseed meal, bran, etc., are all based on scientific research. The silage and roots provide succulence in the winter ration, thereby increasing the palatability and digestibility of other feeds; clovers and the concentrated meals provide the nitrogenous or muscle-forming compounds which are essential for a large and continued milk-flow. If the present-day cows had to contend with the adverse conditions common among dairy herds of fifty years ago, we should not hear of records being broken as has been so common during the year 1915, when two cows have each produced over 1,100 lbs. fat—one of them 28,403 lbs. milk and almost 1,200 lbs. milk-fat, which is

million dollars, although there has been a tendency for a decrease in cheese exports until 1915, when there was a rapid rise, owing to better prices.

The butter export trade has been in a languishing condition for some time. Canada exported more butter fifty years ago than is the case at present. In fact, we have been importing butter for winter home consumption, which seems rather strange in a great dairy country like Canada. The value of butter imported into Canada in 1913 was over two million dollars.

Improvements in the factory buildings for the manufacture of cheese and butter have not been so great as we might expect in a business of so much money value. We have too many small, poorly equipped factories. The milk-condensing factories have set a worthy example in this respect, as they are a credit to the owners and to the dairy business. The trouble is that no one cares to invest very much money in buildings for a business that may be partially or entirely lost in a year. The dairy manufacturer in Ontario never knows when some one else may plant a factory near the one already established and take the business away from him, under which condition the building and machinery become almost a total loss. This is the case in nearly all lines of manufacture, but is especially true in cheese and butter making because the raw material comes from many farms; hence the source of supply for raw material is always more or less uncertain, and without a good and plentiful supply of milk or cream the manufacturer is helpless. There seems to be no remedy for this state of affairs, except fair and honest treatment of the farmers by the manufacturer, and making it pay for the farmer to produce. Right or wrong, the farmers complain all too frequently of the way the dairy manufacturer treats them in the matter of charges for making tests and weights of milk and cream, etc. In some sections farmers have taken the remedy into their own hands, formed a joint-stock or co-operative company, built their own factory, equipped it with the best machinery, make the cheese or butter, and manage the business themselves. Where this is intelligently carried out, it has proved to be the best system of manufacturing, from the farmer's viewpoint. However, in many cases, owing to dissensions among the shareholders, these factories have gone to the wall, or been sold at a very low price to a private individual who has been able to make the business a success—profitable to the owner and to the farmers.

The past fifty years has seen the rise of large creameries in the centres of population, which sometimes carry on a milk and ice-cream business as well as manufacture butter. One of the largest creameries in Canada is in connection with a Departmental Store. These creameries have many of the features of the "Centralizer" and "Co-operative Hand Separator" creameries so common in the Western United States. As a rule, these concerns purchase the milk or cream outright from the producer at a stated price per can, per 100 lbs., or per pound milk-fat. Most of the manufacturers of cheese and butter charge a certain rate per pound for manufacturing and the farmer receives the remainder. The tendency is for an increase in the purchase-outright plan among the creameries. In this case, the farmer knows exactly what he may expect to receive for his raw material, and the manufacturer runs all risk in the sale of the goods.

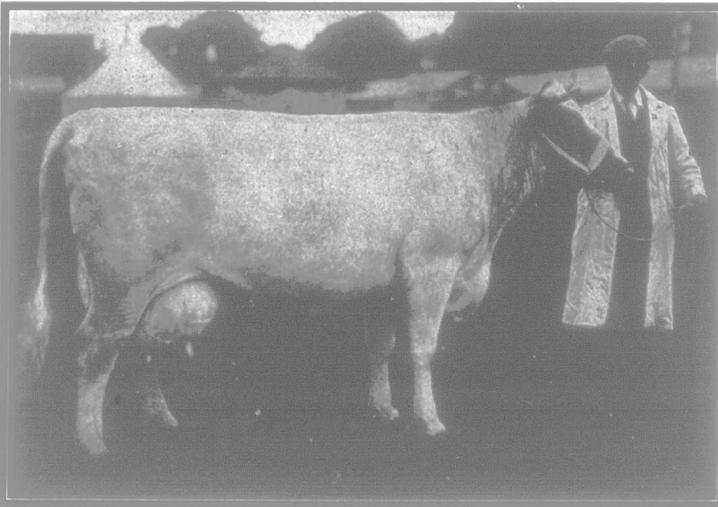
The past fifty years has seen the rise of the milk condensery in two forms—the ordinary condensed milk, sweetened and unsweetened, and powder milk. There are several large factories in Canada, although the present trade crisis has been somewhat unfavorable for the condensed milk business. It will doubtless revive when world conditions become normal.

The town and city milk and cream trade has grown wonderfully during recent years with the rapid growth in the centres of population. The sale of ice-cream alone is estimated at a value of 2½ million dollars annually. The estimated value of the home consumption of dairy products is placed at over one hundred millions of dollars annually. Add to this the value of the export trade and we have a total annual value of over \$125,000,000.

The attractive feature about dairying is that it is nearly all conducted on a cash basis. Both farmer and manufacturer may receive the cash for goods as soon as made, if they so desire. This has always been one of the strong points in favor of dairying. May it always be so.

We can judge of the future only by the past. In the past half century dairying has grown steadily in importance and value. That it will continue to do so, we firmly believe. The man who stands by the dairy cow will have no cause to regret it during the coming fifty years. If the Producer, Manufacturer, Buyer and Transportation Agent will work together, as it is in their interests so to do, we may look for a

(Continued on Page 1967)



A Dairy Shorthorn.

equal to about 1,400 lbs. butter or nearly four pounds of butter daily for a whole year. Compare this with the much-quoted and oft-boasted, "ten pounds of butter per week" made by the family cow which was the pride of the neighborhood, four or five decades ago, and we see what strides have been taken by the modern dairy cow.

We have not space to discuss milking-machines, cream separators, scales, the Babcock tester, ice appliances and stable equipment, with many other improvements found on the up-to-date dairy farm in Canada.

We shall next look briefly at
The Manufacturers' Side

The striking feature of the manufacturing end of the dairy business in Canada is the marvellous growth of the export trade in cheese. Fifty years ago the exports of this article from Canada were valued at about half-a-million dollars annually. Since then the annual export value has risen to nearly twenty-five

Seven Wonders Old—Seven Wonders New

The lines of human achievement at different periods reach their climax in different directions. In vast stone monuments ancient Egypt outdid all other ages; in architecture and sculpture radiant ancient Greece outshone the world; the renaissance art of Italy and Spain set a pace for the painters that followed; in English literature the Elizabethan poets are yet unrivalled; the half century which this Jubilee edition celebrates distinguished itself by subjugating the forces of nature for the service of man, and the twentieth century has already made one eternal mark by a conflict for human deliverance from military tyranny so vast and terrific that, in comparison, all other wars pale into insignificance. Against the horror stands an overflow of generosity to the innocent victims and alleviation for the suffering soldier, exemplified by Christian Red Cross and medical work, never before approached.

The Old Seven Wonders.

The ancient "Seven Wonders of the World" was the title applied to a select group of pre-eminent structures as follows:

1. The Pyramids of Egypt.
2. The Hanging Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon, 400 feet square, on arches 75 feet high.
3. The Phidias statue of Zeus (Greek god), equivalent to Jupiter or Jove (Roman), colossal figure in gold and ivory at Olympia, Athens.
4. The temple of Artemis (goddess of the moon) or Diana at Ephesus.
5. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a noble tomb erected by Queen Artemisia in memory of her husband, King Mausolus.
6. The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue of the Sun god, 105 feet high, at the entrance to a harbor on the Island of Rhodes.
7. The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria, built about 250 B.C.

Seven Wonders New.

1. Petroleum and its Products.
2. Electric Light and Power.
3. The Telephone.
4. Wireless Telegraphy.
5. The Motor Car.
6. The Flying Machine.
7. The X-Ray.

Petroleum and Its Products.

From tallow dip, through petroleum lamp to electric light in fifty years!

Out of a black hole in the earth sprang one of the greatest wonders of the first half century of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. When Col. Drake at 62 feet tapped the dark hydrocarbon fluid in Oil Creek, Pennsylvania (1859) he made one of the greatest "strikes" in history. In need of the bare necessities of life before he died others became multimillionaires from a product that has revolution-

ized the world. Out of it grew the abused and extolled Standard Oil Company, a giant in an age of colossal organizations. Crude petroleum was found in England earlier, but before the scant supply ceased, James Young, a Scottish chemist, produced illuminating oil by a process patented. From petroleum have come some 200 different products that have stimulated mechanic arts, entered into dye stuffs, dispelled darkness, evolved petroleum wax, helped twentieth century road making, set the Diesel oil combustion type of engine going, started gasoline engines thugging on ten

thousand farms, propelled the tractor plow, and loosed the easily carried naphtha "motor spirit" that drives millions of autos over the land, aeroplanes across the sky and craft upon the sea. North America, Asia and parts of Europe, ranging from Alberta to the Garden of Eden, have been thus far the great sources of crude oil supplied by Nature to dispute with coal and electricity for supremacy in usefulness.

The vastness of the subterranean supplies of crude oil may be gathered from some of the "strikes" made. The "Lucas" gusher in Texas threw oil 250 feet into the air at the rate of from 20,000 to 50,000 barrels a day, and the Mexican gusher, "Potrero de Llano No. 4," at 1900 feet, spouted 125,000 barrels a day, and its roar could be heard eight miles. A reservoir lake, holding 2,500,000 barrels, was built to hold the product. In some cases oil has been pumped through borings in the sea bottom. Amazing property booms followed oil discoveries like those of Bothwell and Petrolea, Ont., and a furious war of alarmed teamsters antagonized the first piping of crude petroleum instead of wagon hauling from wells to refineries.

Natural gas, the volatilized constituents of petroleum which indicated to drillers the approach to oil, was long regarded as a nuisance. When chemists found that it could be applied to all the purposes of coal gas, the new fuel made progress, and from 1872 to 1884 its domestic use grew rapidly in favor, though retarded by wells playing out. Frederick S. Stokes, an authority, says North America is not only an oil tank, but a subterranean gasometer. Western Ontario and Alberta have great gas supplies. Through pipes it is conveyed in some regions for over 100 miles to be used for lighting, heating, and driving machinery. In the United States over \$65,000,000 worth is drawn and used yearly. Out of the natural drip or by compression of natural gas, a high-grade gasoline is produced. Fire has been the great foe of petroleum and natural gas. The "Maggie Vanderpool" well in Kansas in 1906 struck by lightning sent a flame 225 feet high, turned winter into summer for many miles, brought prairie flowers into bloom, and in five weeks burned up 2,520,000,000 cubic feet, approximately \$25,000,000 worth of gas. When again under control, the supply showed no depletion.

"Tutela Heights," Brantford, Ont.
The Home of the Bell Telephone.



The Telephone

To a Scottish-born Canadian, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, whose home was at Brantford, Ont., belongs the honor of inventing the telephone. It grew out of an effort to help the unfortunate deaf whom he was teaching at the time in Boston, Mass., and seeking to have them use spoken language. His plan was to have sound waves, caused by voice vibrations, traced first on smoked glass, and then on a thin membrane of skin, and later on a thin iron disc. At the same time he was devising a telegraph for transmitting electrical messages by musical sounds, the wire running from one room to another, with a transmitter at one end and a receiver at the other. One day the voice carried on the wire. He endured ridicule and poverty, but triumphed over all obstacles and showed a working model at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876. He brought the device to Canada, and messages were first sent over a telegraph wire from the old Bell homestead "Tutela Heights", Mt. Pleasant, a suburb of Brantford. Stove pipe wire was used to connect with the telegraph line into the city for trial messages. A member of the present FARMER'S ADVOCATE staff enjoyed the novelty of talking over the line at the time. Later, messages were sent to Paris, Ont.

The Bell home is now a historic city park with the seat preserved in which Prof. Bell sat making the first speech over the phone. Since then, with incredible speed, the invention has covered the world, and, as a time and labor saver, has no equal. Long-distance phones, even from New York to San Francisco,

Night settles over the long streets. A hand presses a lever. A thousand lamps glow from a stream of regulated electrical energy coming through a little wire roadway generated by the fall of Niagara water a hundred miles away. Aladdin's wonderful lamp was nothing comparable with that. Many inventors worked on the lighting problem, but the discoveries of Michael Faraday, son of an English blacksmith, who died the year after THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was started, and the dynamo, made electric lighting possible. In 1878 Paris streets were illuminated with the "Jablochhoff Candle," an arc light from a current, supplied by an electric machine perfected by a Frenchman named Gramme, who pumped water with it in 1870. The light was, however, too intense. It re-

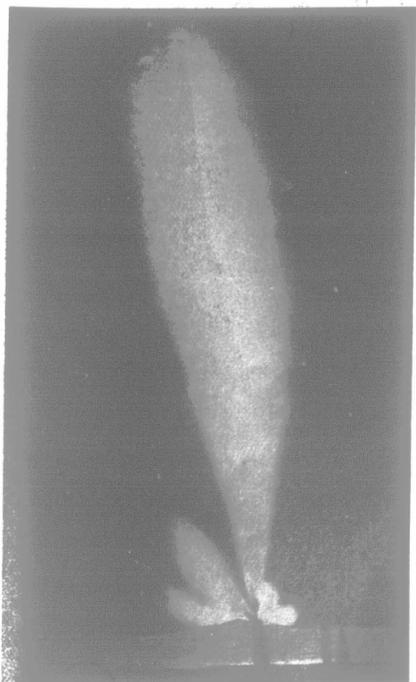
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Portable Wireless Telephone.

Devised by Dr. H. B. Cox, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
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Natural Gas Well Afire.
From "Oil Conquest of the World."

Canada.

though there has been a tendency to decrease exports until 1915, when there was a slight increase owing to better prices.

Import trade has been in a languishing state for some time. Canada exported more than in the case at present. In 1914 the value of butter for winter home use was rather strange in a great many places. The value of butter in 1913 was over two million

in the factory buildings for the cheese and butter have not been so good as in the past. It is to be expected in a business of so much uncertainty that there will be too many small, poorly equipped factories. The milk-condensing factories are an example in this respect, as they are owned by dairymen and to the dairy business. It is no one's business to invest very much in a business that may be partially or wholly abandoned. The dairy manufacturer in 1914 was when some one else may plant a factory already established and take the place of him, under which condition the dairy business becomes almost a total loss. In nearly all lines of manufacture, the true in cheese and butter making material comes from many farms; the supply for raw material is always abundant, and without a good and plentiful cream the manufacturer is helpless to be no remedy for this state of affairs and honest treatment of the farmers is the only way, and making it pay for the farmer right or wrong, the farmers complain of the way the dairy manufacturer handles the matter of charges for making tests of milk and cream, etc. In some sections the remedy into their own hands, the farmer or co-operative company, built up, equipped it with the best machinery for cheese or butter, and manage the business. Where this is intelligently done it has proved to be the best system of production from the farmer's viewpoint. However, owing to dissensions among the dairy factories have gone to the wall, or are being run at a low price to a private individual to make the business a success—owner and to the farmers.

In the past years has seen the rise of large centres of population, which sometimes have ice-cream business as well as dairies. One of the largest creameries in connection with a Departmental Store. In many of the features of the "Co-operative Hand Separator" creameries so common in the Western United States. As a rule, these creameries purchase the milk or cream outright from the producer at a stated price per can, per 100 lbs., or per pound milk-fat. Most of the manufacturers of cheese and butter charge a certain rate per pound for manufacturing and the farmer receives the remainder. The tendency is for an increase in the purchase of milk outright plan among the creameries. In this case, the farmer knows exactly what he may expect to receive for his raw material, and the manufacturer runs all risk in the sale of the goods.

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A feature about dairying is that it is based on a cash basis. Both farmer and consumer may receive the cash for goods as they so desire. This has always been a point in favor of dairying. May it

be of the future only by the past. Century dairying has grown steadily in value. That it will continue to do so is no cause to regret it during the present. If the Producer, Manufacturer, and Transportation Agent will work together, and interests so to do, we may look for a

(Continued on Page 1967)

have annihilated space, and on September 29th, of this year, wireless telephoning by sound waves was accomplished from the Arlington, Virginia, radio wireless telegraph station to Mare Island, California, 2,800 miles. Transmission of the human voice was also accomplished under the auspices of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, from the Atlantic coast to Hawaii, 4,600 miles on the same day (October 21) that messages were sent to Paris, France, and received by an operator on the Eiffel Tower. Nicola Tesla, another great inventor, recently predicted the coming of a day when Government-owned network of radio stations would be flashing messages, and even power in all directions, for the benefit of the people.

Out of the telephone grew "canned music," another world-wonder, the phonograph, the pet of Mr. Edison, which in various forms reproduces the human voice and instrumental sound perfectly for the recreation and satisfaction of people in every hamlet on earth. Edison was singing into the mouth piece of a telephone, when the vibrations of the disc caused a fine steel point to pierce his finger. Why not make the impressions on foil and record the voice and then reproduce it by rapid revolutions? He succeeded. Edward Muybridge, California, a photographer; Geo. Eastman, film maker, and Edison, inventor of the motion picture machine, jointly share in developing that device.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Like many other good and wonderful things of the past fifty years, the Marconi system of telegraphing by electric waves without wires had its beginning on a farm. The son of an Italian farmer by an Irish mother, Guglielmo Marconi continued his labors in England, applying principles discovered by other scientists like Dr. Hertz, Prof. Dolbear, Sir Oliver Lodge, Branby, Clerk-Maxwell, and others, and his system was patented in 1896. Having succeeded in making the Hertzian waves carry dot and dash signals across the English channel and other distances, his ambition was to send wireless messages across the Atlantic Ocean, and he realized the profound satisfaction of sitting on Signal Island, Newfoundland, on December 12, 1901, and hearing the short click of the tapper in the coherer coming down over the wire, holding a big kite 400 feet aloft, bringing the signal agreed upon from the power station at Poldhu, England. Now, wireless messages on sea and land by his and other systems like that of Goldschmidt are in general operation, facilitating business, competing with the cable companies and saving countless lives during disasters at sea. These mysterious electrical wave-messages flash out in all directions working by a system of tuned transmitting and receiving instruments. A wireless message will pass through a brick wall, and travels at the rate of light, or at a speed that would carry it six times around the world in a second.

The Motor Car.

We are going some. This is a moving age. No other modern mechanical achievement has made a spread quite so universal and spectacular as the motor car. It is only twenty years since the first exhibition of motor cars was held in Tunbridge Wells, England,

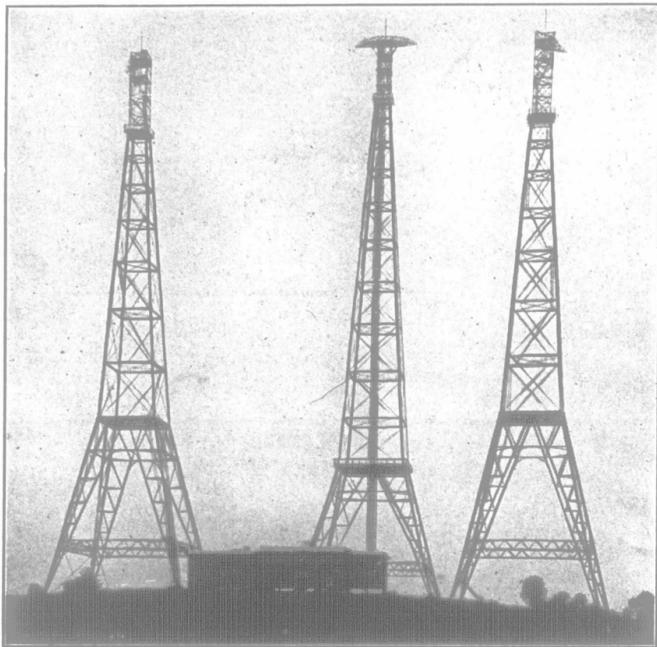
and in 1896 a British Act of Parliament made their use on the roads of that country lawful. Men have been working at horseless vehicles since the 16th century, using coil springs, sails and steam, the latter being used in coaches, on English roads all the while hampered by legislation. More rapid progress was made on the continent, especially in France. Rubber tires appeared in England in 1871. The invention of gas engines used in self-propelled road vehicles by Gottlieb Daimler in 1885 was the first real step, but the honor of leading in motor car development belongs to M. Levassor, of France, about 1887-8-9. The first carburetor was fitted to a bicycle in 1886. Butler ran a motor bicycle in England in 1885. The ease with which petrol or gasoline can be carried made it the

Alexander Graham Bell, Herring, Curtis, Graham-White, Lilienthal, and others, all contributed to the solution of the problem of rivaling the birds, but it is now conceded that to two young Americans, Orville and Wilbur Wright of Dayton, Ohio, sons of Bishop Wright, belongs the honor on this continent of building and operating the successful pioneer man-carrying power-driven biplane in North Carolina on December 17, 1903. The terrible spur of war has given a tremendous impetus to aeroplane use under inconceivable hazards, from which it will emerge as a fully perfected means of locomotion for the rational use and pleasure of man. The light wings or planes sustain and, in combination with the propellers, guide the machine in any direction at the will of the operator.

The X-Ray.

When so many of the world's great discoveries and inventions, including the submarine boat, have been prostituted to butchery and destruction, it is a relief to record that in the great war antiseptic surgery, the achievement of Lord Joseph Lister, M.D. of England (1827-1912), and the use of the "X-Ray," discovered by Prof. Rontgen, of Germany, in 1895, have reduced the suffering and the number of deaths almost beyond belief. It was found in passing electrical currents through a vacuum tube that invisible waves or rays of force are given out which possess the power to pass through solids like flesh which rays of light cannot do, and the discoverer was able, therefore, to photograph coins in a purse or bones within the hand. Consequently "X-Ray" photographs disclose bone fractures, bullets, pieces of shrapnel shell, or other substances in the body, and in ordinary medical practice stony substances in the internal organs and various tissue disorganizations. Permanent base hospitals and hospital ships are fitted up with X-Ray apparatus, so that the wounded can now be examined with an efficiency impossible a few years ago.

To enumerate a dozen wonders of the half century past would be as easy as to name seven, and the marvellous development of labor-saving appliances for the farm would rank high—but that is another story.



Wireless Telegraph Station, Arlington, Virginia, U. S.

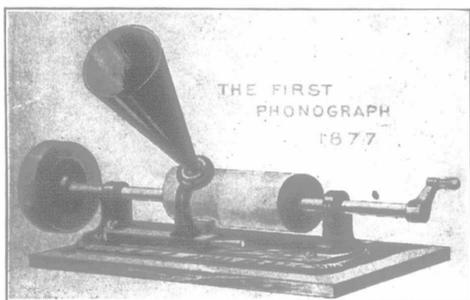
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all-conquering power fluid. Automobile clubs, American enterprise and advertising gave the motor car a tremendous push forward, and Canada did not lag. The year 1915 is called "The Farmers' Motor Car Year," but 1916 will probably eclipse it.

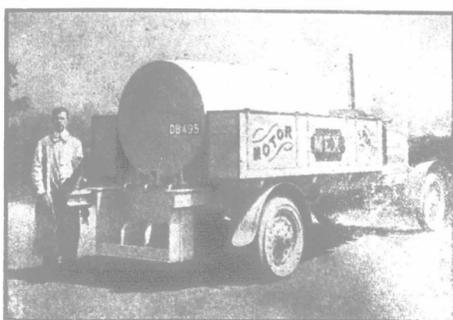
The Flying Machine.

Either in this world or in the next, man has always aspired to go with wings. Ballooning began over 200 years ago, and culminated in the dirigible or dirigible airship of Count Zeppelin, propelled by a motor, in 1900. Alberto Santos-Dumont, a young Brazilian working in Paris, France, astonished the world with a power-propelled biplane flight in 1906, though a secret flight is claimed to have been made previously in France by Clement Ader. Farman, Delagrang, Bleriot, Hiram Maxim, Langley, Dr.

After all is said, perhaps one of the greatest wonders of the half century in Canada has been the steady advancement of agriculture in all its phases. The pioneers hewed their homes out of the forest, and now, where fifty years ago the log house stood, has been erected a modern dwelling complete in every detail. The modern barn is a stock palace compared with the old log stable; and then, as pointed out in this issue from cover to cover, look at the advancement in farm implements and machinery and in utensils and fittings in the farm home. No wonder we look back and call the pioneers—the men who cleared away the forest and the men who first stuck plow into the prairie—the greatest of all. Compare their lot with that of the present-day farmer. The making of Canada, agriculturally, has been wonderful, and to the pioneer farmers all honor is due.



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British Oil Delivery Truck.



Modern Bell Telephone Exchange Operating Room.

ll, Herring, Curtis, Graham-
others, all contributed to the
of rivalling the birds, but it is
two young Americans, Orville
Dayton, Ohio, sons of Bishop
r on this continent of building
successful pioneer man-carrying
North Carolina on December
spur of war has given a tre-
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ngs or planes sustain and, in
opellers, guide the machine in
of the operator.

The X-Ray.
so many of the world's great
and inventions, including the
boat, have been prostituted
and destruction, it is a relief
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achievement of Lord Joseph
of England (1827-1912), and
the "X-Ray," discovered by
en, of Germany, in 1895, have
suffering and the number of
most beyond belief. It was
passing electrical currents
vacuum tube that invisible
rays of force are given out which
power to pass through solids
which rays of light cannot do,
coverer was able, therefore, to
coins in a purse or bones
hand. Consequently "X-Ray"
disclose bone fractures,
pieces of shrapnel shell, or
ances in the body, and in
medical practice stony sub-
the internal organs and various
rganizations. Permanent base
and hospital ships are fitted
Ray apparatus, so that the
now be examined with an
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THE HOME MAGAZINE

A SONG OF BATTLES

by Robert W. Norwood

You will not do this thing again!
What thing?
Mistake of owning overmuch,
Great palaces and princely halls;
Gardens of Babylon that hang
High on a many terraced hill
Created at the cost of slaves,
Dead by the thousands, that some queen
Might gaze in rapture of her Lord!

Strange how the saddened centuries
Stood clothed in garments red with blood
Poured from the veins of innocents,
Their mothers glad to give them birth,
Their fathers driven forth to slay
And to be slain on battle fields!

Why? Why?
Because a few men sold their souls
For little heaps of minted gold—
Round pieces stamped with Caesar's face
Or Alexander's awful brow—
Gold pieces whose possession gives
Command of many battleships
And legions armed for enemies
Raised up because of gold! gold! gold!

For when man gathers overmuch
God is exchanged for paltry dust!

And when God goes the devil comes
In panoply of armies!
Trumpets blowing!
Flags fluttering!
Drums beating!
Men hating, fighting, bleeding, dying!
Women wailing and beating their breasts!
Cities in conflagration!
Tall towers tumbling to the accompaniment
of thunder!
Towers tumbling down among the statues
and the pictures,
Silencing the viol, the psaltry and the harp;
Silencing the songs of the singers;
Making the beautiful ugly! ugly!
Smothering in wide encompassing smoke the
children—
The glad, the innocent children—
God's lilies of laughter!
His immaculate ones!

I tell you gold is the cause of war,
And war is the price we pay for gold;
Gold that we gave God for;
Gold for which we stained the centuries with
blood!

You will not do this thing again!
What thing?
Mistake of owning overmuch!

Leaves from My Garden

by Margaret Mc Kone

I turn the page—
A fragrance faint comes from a leaf of
green

Which there for many a day has lain
unseen.

Leafless and brown, against a sky of gray,
Tosses the branch, whence, on a summer
day.

I plucked it; and the snow lies drifted white
Over the sleeping garden; yet at sight
Of that green leaf, and breath of perfume
rare

Which it exhales, blue sky and balmy air.
And flowers, and song of bird and hum of
bee

In vision of delight come back to me.



Bluebirds, Thirteen Days Old.

Under the drifting snow my garden lies sleeping. From my window, this snowy December afternoon, I look out upon it—my Garden of Delight. Under that row of soft snowy mounds my paeonies await the mysterious signal for their awakening, under that large low mound my roses are safely tucked away in fallen leaves. Right in front of the window, the tall feathery plumes of the eulalias still wave, unmindful of the assaults of sleet and snow. Beyond them are many more mounds where pinks and poppies, irises and phlox and numberless other dear dwellers in my garden rest until the spring resurrection. Round about the garden stand sentinel the leafless shrubs and trees, almost more beautiful with their delicate tracery of bare branch and twig, dark against the gray wintry sky, or clothed in sparkling garb of frost crystals, than when wearing their summer glory of leaf and flower; while here and there the expanse of white is broken by soft dark evergreens or warm red-twigged dogwoods.

As I look upon my snowy garden and watch the wonderful changing tints of the snow, in the fading light of the red winter sunset, the scene seems to change, and, in vision, the garden as it is in spring lies before me. I walk in the warm sunshine and feel again the thrill of rejoicing that comes from the miracle of the unfoldment of life in the spring awakening. The snow still lies in shaded corners, but signs of awakening life are everywhere. Under this clump of shrubs, each in the tiny opening it has pierced through the crusted snow, the snowdrops are blooming. Wonder ever new! Such fragile beauty to brave such inclement weather; such an exquisite harbinger of beauty to come! What a rare tender welcome we give the first flowers of the year. The pussy willow bush is lovely beyond words, shining silver-gray in the sun. Long lines of green border the flower beds; a few days pass—a shower of silver rain falls—and they are long rows of dancing golden daffodils. The shrubs and trees are faint changing tints of bronze and green from the opening buds, and against this shrubby background tulips flaunt their scarlet, pink, and white. Crocuses star the fast greening grass; hyacinths flood the air with perfume from their swinging bells. The red sprouts of paeonies are unfolding into leaf and flower bud, and the gray-green spears of the iris leaves show curious swellings where the flowers are quickly coming. One after another all the dear familiar flowers awaken. Oh!

what can equal the joy of the spring resurrection?

But the vision of spring passes. Summer is here with all its wealth of bloom. The paeonies, beautiful in every stage of growth, are most beautiful now, covered with magnificent bloom; the irises, with their fascinating form, exquisite tints and shadings, and delicate texture are a sight of loveliness unsurpassed. The oriental poppies flame against the soft green of the syringa, and the tall spires of foxgloves sway gracefully in the perfumed breeze. Great masses of Canterbury bells and sweet old-fashioned fraxinellas are in fullest perfection. At the back of the border dignified hollyhocks stand guard over larkspurs, blue as the summer sky above them; snowy Madonna lilies, graceful bleeding heart, airy tossing columbines, sturdy sweet Williams, gorgeous gaillardias, dear forget-me-nots, and quaint pansy faces; while a wide gay

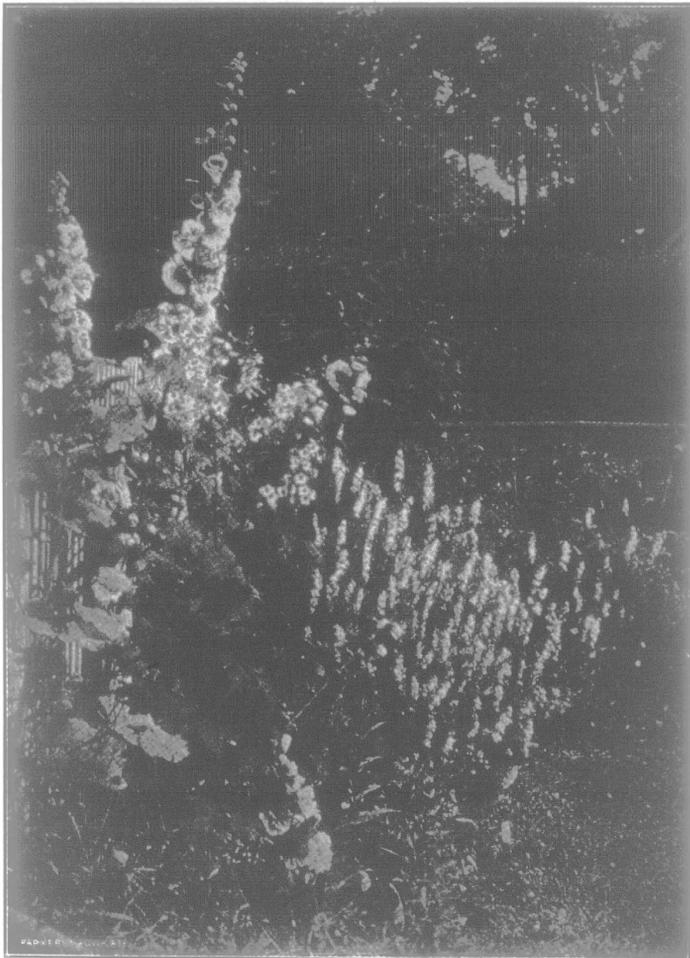
Graceful seed-pods or soft plumes have succeeded the blossoms, but a few late flowers still defy the first frosts. Great glowing masses of bronzy-red and clear yellow heleniums add a strong note of color to the picture; Michaelmas daisies, blue and white, and Japanese anemones, with their delicate pink or white flowers, bloom in summer freshness. Soon frosts of increasing severity vanquish even these, and under their lightly-tossed blanket of fallen leaves my garden sleeps again. One flower alone braves even the snows of winter—pure white and almost as fragile-looking as the snowdrops—the Christmas rose, last lovely blossom of the year. The beauty of the garden in autumn is not so simple and obvious as at other seasons. The beauty of autumn has a rare elusive quality, and a charm not so apparent, but much more subtle,

in the front lawn is not a garden—merely a lawn ornament, pretty in its way, perhaps, but having no particular interest after the first glance, and dead and gone forever after the first frost; but if we possess a single splendid paeony or a lovely delicate iris, we may know the joys of a real garden, for these will live, year after year, growing ever more beautiful, and towards them it will be possible to realize that sense of loving companionship, without which there can be no Garden of Delight.

In the winter we taste to the full the rare joys of remembrance and anticipation. In the long evenings before the flaming fire we recall the beauty that has been and dream of a greater loveliness yet to be. Then the catalogues of seeds and plants arrive—such enchanting catalogues—in which the dear old flowers of our Grandmother's gardens and the latest improved varieties or the newest wonderful discoveries in far-off lands are enticingly pictured and described; and we make long lists of plants we *must* have, and wonderful plans for re-arrangement and improvement. As we dwell in thought upon the happy hours when we shall plant and water and care for the garden again, the sweetest of all the garden memories comes to us—the memory of the little laborers who always keep us company in the garden—the happy busy birds.

The pleasures of a garden in every season are more than doubled by its bird occupants and visitors. Birds and blossoms seem indissolubly bound together in thought. When the orioles flash and flame amid the green leaves of the oak tree, when the bluebird poises like a lovely blue flower on the tip of a maple bough or a flock of gold-finches suddenly blossom all over the pussy-willow, one realizes how much of beauty a garden would miss without the birds. It is easy to bring the birds to a garden. The provision of food and nesting places is an invitation which they understand and eagerly accept.

How well I remember the afternoon in spring—my first spring in my garden—when the purple martins came circling slowly overhead, hovering about the house and gazing inquiringly at a small wren box put up hopefully a short time before. It seemed hardly to be expected that they would nest in the garden; however, the Wise Man to whom I turn in every emergency, hastily transformed a box into a home for them, and we placed it upon a pole in the garden. Next day they came again, examined the box most carefully and finally made up their minds to remain. All summer their sweet twittering song and pretty ways were an unfailing source of greatest



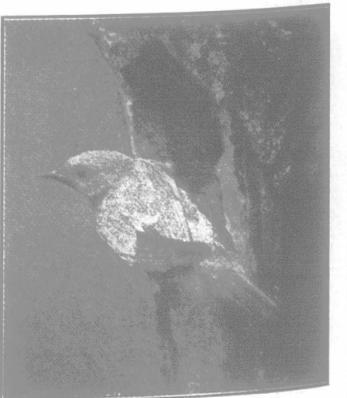
"Hollyhocks Stand Guard Over Larkspurs."

border of pinks perfumes the air with hundreds of spicy blossoms. Under the lilac bushes, with their soft crown of fragrant bloom, the dainty sweet-rocket is a perfumed cloud of lavender and white, over which hover innumerable butterflies, irresistibly attracted by its sweetness. Everywhere is beauty of color and form; everywhere fragrance of flower and leaf. Surely the loveliness of the garden in summer is unrivalled.

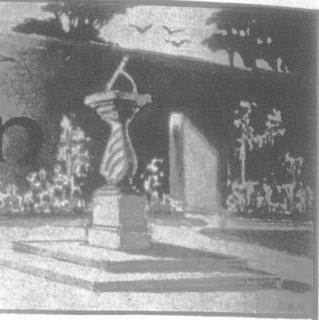
Again the vision passes. Most of the flowers are gone. Everywhere the green of summer is changing into lovely shades of bronze and gold and red-brown.

appealing even more deeply to the true lover of the beautiful. Autumn is not at all a sad drear season in a real garden. There is no death here. True, the flowers are not seen; but they are alive and safe. This is only the peaceful going-to-sleep time, and no touch of melancholy should mar our joy in the exquisite fading colors. And, now, vision merges into the real, and I look again upon the soft snowy grace of my garden in its resting time.

Each season in a garden brings its own especial joys; that is, in a real garden. A bed of geraniums or of "foliage plants"



The Male Bluebird Has Found a Nesting Place.



In the front lawn is not a garden—merely a lawn ornament, pretty in its way, perhaps, but having no particular interest after the first glance, and dead and gone forever after the first frost; but if we possess a single splendid peony or a lovely delicate iris, we may know the joys of a real garden, for these will live, year after year, growing ever more beautiful, and towards them it will be possible to realize that sense of loving companionship, without which there can be no Garden of Delight.

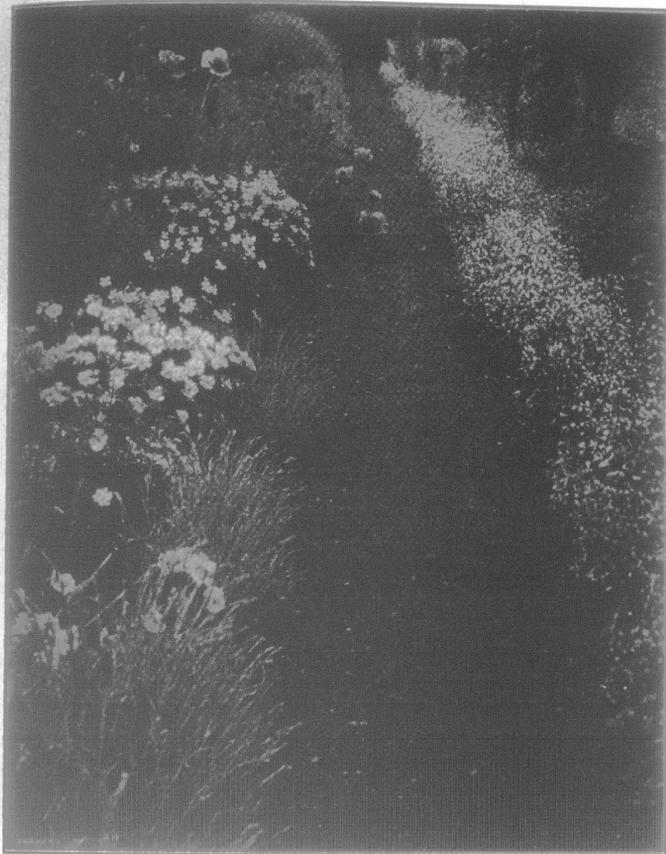
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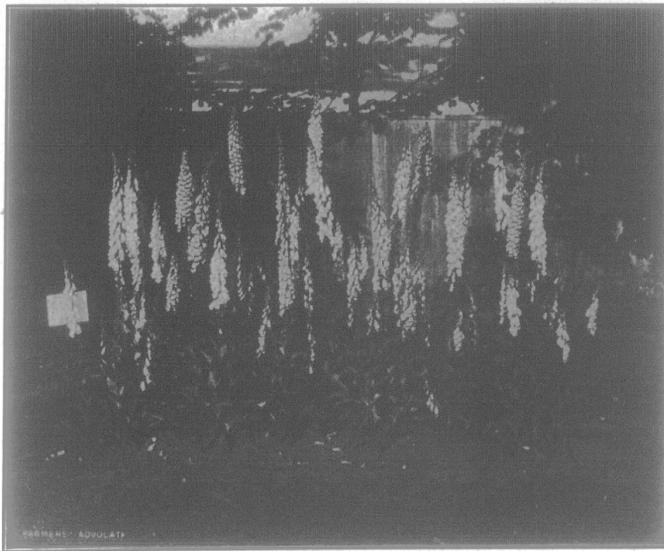


A Bordered Garden Path.

pleasure. Ever since its erection, this martin house has proved just the invitation needed to attract many other kinds of birds to the garden.

In the earliest days of the following spring the soft sweet note of the blue bird was first heard from the top of the martin-house, and he and his mate were soon busy inspecting it as a possible building site. Again the Wise Man was consulted. A hollow limb was hurriedly obtained from an old orchard, not far away, and made into three nest-cavities. These were placed upon posts and next morning the blue birds were carefully examining them all, and soon, to our joy, began carrying straws diligently into one of them. They were scarcely settled when a pair of flickers arrived. A hollow log cavity of suitable size was obtained and fastened to the post of the martin-house, and they took immediate possession of it with loud calls of joy. A pair of beautiful tree-swallows came next, circling gracefully about and evincing a deep interest in the nests of blue-bird and flicker. As quickly as possible we erected a house at a little distance from the others and in a few minutes the swallows were hovering about it and at once claimed it for their own. The little male swallow seemed to feel a wonderful love and pride in his home. How joyfully he embraced the rarely accorded privilege of brooding the eggs! In one of his flights, some time after the nest-building was finished, he found a long white feather and carried it home with excited twitters of joy. His mate happened to be absent when he arrived, and, with some difficulty owing to the size of the feather, he managed to get it inside. After the young birds were hatched, he found another long white feather and carried it home with as great evidences of joy as before; but this time the mother bird was at home and indignantly refused to permit so untimely a nest-making, pecking him well and forcing him to drop his precious feather outside the nest. However, when the young birds had flown and we examined the empty house, we found *two* long white feathers neatly encircling the top of the nest like a fringe of white.

The swallows had not been long settled when two pairs of wrens arrived on the same morning and contested furiously for the possession of the small box just beside the back door. Nor was the difficulty settled by the supplying of another box, for the victor in the contest promptly took possession of both houses.



"The Tall Spires of Foxgloves."

The presence of these birds seemed to give confidence to many others. A pair of killedeers made their nest on the ground in the potato patch, and orioles gathered string near the door for their marvellous swinging home in our oak tree. Robins, chipping sparrows, song sparrows, cat-birds and mourning doves nested about the place, and many others paid frequent visits. Our work in the garden gave us the opportunity for the enjoyment of a constant succession of interesting happenings in the bird world, for they soon learned to trust us and went fearlessly about their usual vocations, even gathering food around our feet from the soil which we had freshly turned. The blue birds exhibited a most flattering interest in all our doings, following us everywhere as if desirous of understanding everything going on. But the prettiest sight of all was that of the young birds, as one after another they left their crowded homes and stretched their wings for their first wonderful flight. For a few days after the last nestful flew away, the garden seemed silent and lonely; then, back they came in little flocks and sang and played about the garden again, examining over

and over the empty nests. One day the tree swallows sat in a row on the telephone wire, but thereafter the wire was empty. For a few days the garden overflowed with wee scolding wrens, but one morning it was silent and we saw them no more. Then a number of flickers came calling noisily to each other from the tops of every bird-house on the place, but in a short time they, too, were gone—all but one, who remained for several weeks as though loth to leave. The bluebirds—first to come—were the last of the summer birds to go. Every day, and all day long, they gladdened the garden with their presence. Late in October they carried a few straws into one of the nests as if to mark it for their own for the next season, and we saw no more their lovely fluttering azure wings and heard no more their sweet soft voices. Dear little blue birds—emblems of happiness! Now, as I look out at their houses, piled with snow, I am glad they are far away where the sun is warm and the flowers are in bloom, and I know that when the snowdrops bloom again I shall see the fluttering wings and hear the joyous call from the top of the martin-house. But the garden is not devoid of birds even in winter. Nuthatches, woodpeckers, blue jays and chickadees come for the suet and grain that they always find awaiting them, repaying us for our care of them a thousandfold in pleasure.

How man ever struggles and strives for happiness, for the possession of those things which he thinks will bring him joy! All down the ages seers have proclaimed in various voices one message in regard to happiness—that it comes from within—that it lies in the ability to see and love the beauty all around us—but how few seem to heed and profit by that message.

The best place I know in which to begin to learn to live truly is in a garden. Under the benign spell of the garden the concerns of life assume their true propor-

tions and many troubles and worries fade away. Not every one can follow the open road as fancy may dictate and commune with Nature in primeval solitude, but every one may have a Place of Peace in his own small garden, where the contemplation of the calm processes of Nature brings quiet and sanity into the hurried tumult of everyday life. I think no life can be well balanced without some contact with Nature by means of which we may realize in some degree our kinship with flower and bird, and the oneness of all life. Nature reveals herself in all her beauty to him who seeks her, and in watching the inexorable working out of her laws, a great confidence grows in the heart and we learn the lesson of simple untroubled living and growing, wherever we may be planted in the garden of life.

Glints from a Garden Philosopher.

The satisfaction of a garden does not depend on the area, nor, happily, on the cost or rarity of the plants. It depends on the temper of the person. One must first seek to love plants and nature, and then to cultivate the happy peace of mind that is satisfied with little.

Love the things nearest at hand, and love intensely. If I were to write a motto over the gate of a garden, I should choose the remark that Socrates is said to have made as he saw the luxuries in the market: "How much there is in the world that I do not want!"

The deficiency in most home grounds is not so much that there is too little planting of shrubs and trees as that this planting is meaningless. Every yard should be a picture.

A house must have a background if it is to become a home. A house that stands on a bare plain or hill is a part of the universe, not a part of a home. Recall the cozy little farm-house that is backed by a wood or an orchard; then compare some pretentious structure that stands apart from all planting. Yet how many are the farm-houses that stand as stark and cold against the sky as if they were competing with the moon!

The picture in the landscape is not complete without birds, and the birds should comprise more species than English sparrows. If one is to have birds on his premises he must attract them and protect them.

The greatest artistic value in planting lies in the effect of the mass, and not in the individual plant.

The pruning-knife is the most inveterate enemy of shrubbery.

The greatest defect with our flower-growing is the stinginess of it.

The easiest way to spoil a good lawn is to put a flower-bed in it.

We should acquire the habit of speaking of the flower-border. Border planting sets bounds to the place and makes it one's own.

Wild bushes are nearly always attractive in form and habit when planted in borders and groups. They improve in appearance under cultivation because they are given a better chance to grow.

Strong and bare foundations should be relieved by heavy planting. Fill the corners with snow-drifts of foliage. Plant with a free hand, as if you meant it.

—From Bailey's "Manual of Gardening."



"Iris with Their Fascinating Form and Delicate Texture."

Serbia.



Serbian Commissary Train on Its Way to the Front.

Photo Underwood & Underwood.

Just a year ago one of the articles in the Christmas Number dealt with Belgium, little overrun Belgium, then bleeding afresh at every vein from the onslaught of the Teutonic army. To-day Serbia holds the center of the world's stage as the last country to offer a similar consecration of blood. Conditions within her borders during the last few perilous weeks have been very similar to those in Belgium twelve months ago. Both in times of peace were simple-living, agricultural countries, trying to win a way on the commercial highroads of the world as well as little countries can in the face of great competition; both were governed by constitutional monarchs. Then came "the day." Like Belgium, Serbia was invaded by overpowering hosts. Like Belgium, she stepped to the forefront and interposed her body between the advancing Juggernaut and the fields which she loved. Like Belgium, she turned anxious eyes to the coming of the French and British Armies which should support her right arm in the deadly struggle. But here the comparison ends, for while Belgium had the consciousness of knowing that to the North of her was the absolutely neutral Holland, to the South friendly France, and to the Westward of her the not less friendly British Islands and the great, free Atlantic Ocean, little Serbia had no such dole of comfort. She, looking forth from her inland island, saw frowning Austria-Hungary to the North and to the West of her the advancing hordes of Bulgaria from the East, and the uncertain Roumania to the North-east and Greece to the South. True, Greece was bound to her by treaty, but it was not long before that country declared her intention of keeping out of the struggle, claiming that her agreement with Serbia applied only to troubles within the Balkan States themselves. The one grain of hope lay in the fact that from the first Greece did not object to the landing of the French and British forces at Salonika, nor oppose their passage across the narrow strip of her land lying between Serbia and the Aegean Sea, that, indeed, she even placed her railways at their disposal.

Serbia as She Was.

And now before launching somewhat upon the causes leading to the conflict may we pause to look at a little picture of the beleaguered country as she was in the brief lulls between fighting times in the Balkans.

Look at the map of Serbia and you will find a rugged country intersected by two main chains of mountains running off into a wild chaos of "craggy fells" in the West. There are difficulties in any mountainous country, but there are also compensations; the valleys are usually fertile, and there are almost invariably streams, swift torrents, it is true, for the most part, yet affording drainage and a water supply. So it is in Serbia. The valleys are fertile, the climate, due to the sheltering mountain ranges, is mild, though occasionally subject to extremes; and the people are simple, though only a few are really so. In ancient times, the tribes of the Balkans, which, coming from the East, had been between

Serbia and Austria-Hungary, enters the country at Belgrade, and passes the mountains through the Kazan Pass, near the famous Iron Gates. The Save also forms a boundary for 80 miles, and between Serbia and Bosnia the Drina runs for 102 miles.

There are vast agricultural possibilities in Serbia. All sorts of grain can be grown there, also tobacco and grapes, plums and apples, and even mulberries, upon which silkworms feed; indeed, over 100,000 pounds of the cocoons of these insects have been, in time of peace, annually exported from the country. But while during the last decade or so considerable progress has been made, farming methods have been, on the whole, primitive. Indian corn has been the chief crop, and corn cake the principal diet of the peasantry, and although 5,000,000 bushels of the corn have been exported yearly and 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, with better farming these figures might be greatly exceeded. Other exports have been: tobacco, dried plums and plum marmalade; swine fattened on beechnuts and the acorns of the forest, and cheeses made from the milk of both sheep and goats.

Country Scenes in Serbia.

Since more than four-fifths of the Serbians in peace time, were peasant farmers, each holding an average of 20 acres, it may be imagined that the settled portions gave the country the appearance of being very thickly populated. Indeed, it looked like a land of villages, for, while of late years the possibility of securing private property has tended to do away with the system, there were still many clusters of houses surrounded by high palisades in which people lived under the old "zadruga," or tribal plan. According to this, related families congregate into one community; each family has its own tiny house (a mere sleeping-place) snuggled amid fruit-trees, and in the center is a large building occupied by the "house-mother" and "house-father" of the community, who, each morning, assign all the tasks that are to be done. Here, under control of the house-mother (starayshina), is the common kitchen, also the common eating-hall and family hall of the entire homestead, to which, in the evening, come all the families for social intercourse, the men smoking and the women knitting or spinning, while the children play. In the morning the men sally out from the gates to their farm work, for which oxen or buffaloes are likely to be used. Indeed, in some districts, awkward wooden carts drawn by these animals are the sole means of transport.

In passing, it may be said that in Serbia land holdings cannot be sold or mortgaged easily. The law forbids the alienation for debt of a peasant's cottage, garden, plough, and even a portion of his land with the cattle necessary for working it. As a consequence, there has been very little land poverty in Serbia. On the other hand, there have been very few rich farmers, for the people are naturally a merry folk, fond of singing and dancing, fond of talking politics, but satisfied with comfort and not ambitious for vast lands

and high station. They love to sing and recite, after the manner of the old bards of Britain, long stories of the history of their country and the feats of their national heroes, and they love to gather in great numbers for their national dances, the most characteristic of which is the "Kola," in which, often, as many as one hundred men and women dance together in one long serpentine line, usually to the sound of the "gusle," a rude single-stringed fiddle.

Of late years, however, the tendency in Serbia has been to swing into the currents of the world movements, which so tend to make all nations alike in ideals and customs, and before long, no doubt, even had it not been for the war, all of these quaint customs would have disappeared. From 1894 to the time of the last Balkan war, much was done towards introducing modern farming methods, and better breeds of cattle. War, of course, checked all that, an effective barrier in a country already hampered by the lack of an export harbor of her own, and the incubus of hostile tariffs possible under such a condition.

Before leaving this branch of the subject, it may be interesting to take a peep at what the Serbians, in peace time, look like as they go about, especially on their festival days, when they appear in all their glory. The men then blossom forth resplendent in long smocks of homespun linen worn over red or blue waistcoats and white trousers. The women wear a similar smock, but with it appears a Zouave jacket of gaily embroidered velvet and a white skirt, over which are worn two much-decorated aprons—one before, the other behind. The dark hair of the girls and women is often adorned by strings of coin, which are also worn as necklaces and bracelets. In cold weather thick coats of woollen cloth or sheepskin are added.

The women weave most of the cloth, both of wool and of linen, and often go about their work carrying their babies in canvas bags. Nearly all of the peasants are superstitious, and belief in charms and

omens, ghosts, the evil eye, and spirits of earth, air and water is very prevalent.

The Government, Etc.

The Government of Serbia is an independent, constitutional monarchy, with King and Cabinet both responsible to the nation.

In war-time the army has averaged upwards of 300,000. Every able-bodied citizen from twenty-one to forty-five is obliged to serve two years in the artillery and cavalry or eighteen months in other branches.

The Serbian Church is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern, whose priests marry and work as do other men. Liberty of worship, however, is allowed for all.

History of Serbia.

The Serbs are a Slavonic nation, of whose earliest history it is simply recorded that they were an agricultural people in Galicia. In the beginning of the Sixth Century they descended to the shores of the Black Sea, thence moved on along the Danube to Serbia, where, by slow traveling, they grew into a nation.

From the very first their career was a stormy one, especially after the Bulgarians came and founded a kingdom on the eastern frontier. Now they were compelled to fight against the Bulgars, now against the Greeks, now against the Turks, under whose power they remained for 70 years after the battle of Kossovo (June 15th, 1389), and again for 345 years after their subjugation by Sultan Mahammed II, in 1459. Cecil Chesterton, in a poem entitled "Serbia," has well voiced the misery of those years:

"I am she whose ramparts, ringed with Christian swords,
Bore the first huge batterings of the
Paynim hordes.
Ground beneath their horse-hoofs, broken
by their blows,
I was made a pavement for the feet of
foes:
Mighty lords from Asia, proud above
their peers,

(Continued on page 1960.)



Serbian Peasant Woman. Underwood & Underwood.

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man. Underwood & Underwood.

GEN. CADORNA GEN. SARRAIL GEN. RUSZKY ADMIRAL SIR HENRY JACKSON GEN. SIR G. MONRO GEN. IVANOFF

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS GEN. JOFFRE KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH EARL GREY

GEN. MAHON PRESIDENT POINCAIRE OF FRANCE PREMIER ASQUITH SIR SAM HUGHES

SIR IAN HAMILTON RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE EARL KITCHENER KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE

FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELICOE KING PETER OF SERBIA KING OF ITALY THE QUEEN OF GREECE

GEN. VON HINDENBURG GEN. VON MACKENSEN CZAR OF RUSSIA VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG GEN. VON KLÜCK

KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA THE KAISER THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY THE SULTAN

Some of the Leading Figures of the Great War.

Suddenly, in the air before them, not farther up than a low hill-top, flared a lambent flame; as they looked at it, the apparition contracted into a focus of dazzling lustre. Their hearts beat fast; their souls thrilled, and they shouted as with one voice, "the Star! the Star! God is with us!"—BEN HUR.



The light intensified rapidly; they closed their eyes against its burning brilliance! When they dared look up again, lo! the star, perfect as any in the heavens, but low down and moving slowly before them. And they folded their hands, and shouted, and rejoiced with exceeding great joy.—BEN HUR.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

This Shall Be the Sign.

This shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger—St Luke ii. 12.

Our God, heaven cannot hold Him,
Nor earth sustain;
Heaven and earth shall flee away
When He comes to reign:
In the bleak mid-winter
A stable-place sufficed
The Lord God Almighty,
Jesus Christ.
—CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

Did you ever realize the apparent strangeness of that "sign" by which the shepherds were to recognize the King and Saviour of all men? The angel messengers did not tell them to go to Jerusalem and seek in the royal palace there for a richly-draped cradle and a child guarded night and day by soldiers. God's idea of glory is very different to ours, and the pomps and vanity of earthly riches have no value in His eyes. The "sign" given to the shepherds does not seem as strange to-day as it did then. The glory of the Life and Death of our Master has gradually influenced men's ideals, and we are able to see that true greatness may often deliberately choose such lowly and painful things as are typified by the manger and the Cross. Count Tolstoy gave up his riches and chose the life of a peasant, and his name stands high on earth's roll of honour, even though his own country denied his body burial according to the custom of the Russian Church. He may have been unbalanced in some matters, but he was far "greater" in his peasant's hut than if he had been willing to live in a palace while his people were suffering terrible privations and hardships in order to supply him with luxuries.

Why does the world admire the King of the Belgians? Is it not because he stands with his people, sharing their danger and their sorrow?

So the "sign" was well chosen, after all! Men are learning to approve God's choice, and to acknowledge that it was the right one.

"As He can endless glory weave
From what men reckon shame,
In His own world He is content
To play a losing game."

The shepherds were wisehearted and able to recognize the glory of their King, even when it was hidden under a veil of apparent helplessness and poverty. They went back to their work "glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen." Let us be as clear-sighted, and reverence the beauty of holiness—the reflected glory of God—wherever we find it. Nathaniel said doubtfully: "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" In these days people are very ready to say: "Can there any good thing come out of Germany?" Look for the sign! If we see anyone accepting hardships for himself, in order that others may be helped, let us praise God because His image still shines out where least expected. Here is a story told by the driver of a motor lorry carrying supplies to the British army: "I had a German officer sitting here. He was frightfully wounded, so that I had to put one arm around his neck to keep him from slipping, while I held the steering wheel with the other hand. My chum offered him a piece of bread, but he shook his head and said, 'The men first.' After we had fed the others—all in a fearfully faint and pale state—he ate ravenously. I think that was his last meal."

So we read of Captain Hedley Vicars' self-forgetting fellowship with his men sixty years ago. He gave up his tent to less hardy soldiers and made his bed outside during the cold Russian winter—a bed of stones and leaves.

Our Lord was not an ascetic. He did not choose hardships because He considered pain a better thing than pleasure.

God wants to get as near His people as possible. The great message of Christmas is "Emmanuel—God with us." He wants to get close to the poorest, and suffer with those who suffer. Therefore the Babe of Bethlehem had a manger for a bed, and a long strip of cotton or linen wound about His tender body—hastily prepared "swaddling clothes" instead of embroidered, lace-trimmed robes.

God's idea of glory is not outward show, but love and fellowship. Can you understand the spirit of the nurse who said last spring to Bishop Ingram: "Isn't it lovely, Bishop, to be the nearest to the firing line, right under the guns! It is not often one is allowed so near."

"Allowed so near!" We are very apt to

shrink away from danger and hardships, but some noble souls are so filled with the Christ-spirit that they consider it a privilege to be allowed "nearest to the firing line." We may be thanking God because the ocean protects us from bomb-throwing Zeppelins, but the Bishop of London told his people to be glad that they shared, to some extent, the danger of their dear ones at the front. These were his inspiring words: "Why should the boys in the trenches have all the danger? Why should not some of us in middle life have a little danger? It is a good thing that we share an infinitesimal amount of danger compared with them, because it puts us on our mettle to bear what danger there is with absolutely unmoved nerves. 'Underneath are the Everlasting Arms.'"

There is an old legend of a saint who was visited by a supernatural guest. The stranger claimed to be Christ Himself; but the saint, looking at his hands and feet, said, "I do not see the print of the nails." The "sign" by which we are to recognize Divine glory is not a palace, or

purple and fine linen, but lowly, loving service at real cost to self.

Once, while the Son of God walked visibly on earth, the inner glory shone through the veil of flesh. St. Peter wanted to stay on the Mount of Transfiguration and rejoice selfishly in the grandeur. But his Master was of a different mind. Quietly He led the way down to the waiting, troubled people below. There He ministered to them, telling the wondering disciples that His reward would not be earthly honours, but shame, the contempt of men, torture and death.

Does the "sign" seem a mistake? Is the world utterly unable to understand God's idea of glory? Of course, we can see God's point of view when we really face realities, instead of chasing after sham greatness! Take the case of Miss Edith Cavell, for instance. Can you not see—does not the world see—that the undaunted woman who followed in the footsteps of One Who "saved others," and was for that very reason unable to save Himself, was far nobler than the officer who shot her? Would you not rather share her glory than her murderer's shame?

Two little boys in Poland were once found frozen to death. The eldest—a little chap of six or seven—had taken off his own shoes and put them over the feet of his little brother. His own feet were bare. Was there no glory to be seen in those stiff little bare feet?

We are not too dull to recognize Divine glory in self-sacrifice which reaches to the heights; let us watch for it also in the commonplace happenings of every day and try to copy the Great Example set before us. The only real glory is the glory of love. Christmas is the festival of love, the time when Christians reach out eagerly to show by outward action the heart's "goodwill to men." This shall be the "sign."

"Herein is love: to strip the shoulders bare,
If need be, that a frailer one may wear,
A mantle to protect it from the storm;
To bear the frost-king's breath so one be warm;
To crush the tears it would be sweet to shed,
And smile so others may have joy instead.
Herein is love: to daily sacrifice
The hope that to the bosom closest lies;
To mutely bear reproach and suffer wrong,
Nor lift the voice to show where it belong;
Nay, now, nor tell it e'en to God above—
Herein is love indeed, herein is love."
—DORA FARNCOMB

For the Poor and Suffering.

Thank you, Roy, for the dollar which reached me yesterday "for the poor and suffering." It went out on its mission at once, providing a poor girl—who has been on her back nearly a year—with some needed comforts. Yes, it is all right to write directly to me. Thank you, also, for your encouraging letter.

A Noble Life.

Wilt shape a noble life? Then cast No backward glances to the past And what if something still be lost? Act as newborn in all thou dost. What each day wills, that thou shalt ask; Each day will tell its proper task; What others do, that shalt thou prize; In thine own work thy guerdon lies. This above all: Hate none. The rest—Leave it to God. He knoweth best.
—Thomas H. Husley.



After the Wind in the Wood, "Peace and the Night."

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The Beaver Circle.

A PLAY FOR OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.



The Return of Christmas

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:
EDWARD RANDOLPH, a man of railroads and trusts.
MRS. EDWARD RANDOLPH, a social leader.
THOMAS RANDOLPH, their son, a real boy.
MABEL RANDOLPH, their daughter, a real girl.
MISS WOODBRIDGE, a proxy mother.
GRIMMINS, a butler.
SANTA CLAUS, an incident.

TIME: Christmas Eve. SCENE: The Drawing-room of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Randolph. It is luxuriously appointed. As the curtain rises, enter Mrs. Randolph.

MRS. RANDOLPH—"I am really quite excited at the prospect of seeing the children again. Let me see, when was it I saw Tommy last—was it Empire Day or the First of July?" (A pause). "No, it was—oh, well, the date is of no importance; and Mabel—she was a pretty little thing, and it will be a real pleasure to see her once more."

(Enter Randolph).
MRS. RANDOLPH (languidly)—"Ah, Edward, how did it go?"
RANDOLPH—"Very well, my dear. And you?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"So so. Did you arrange with Santa Claus?"
RANDOLPH—"Yes. He'll be here on time." (Looks at watch). "Ought to be along in about five minutes. I trust that the children will appear promptly. I have an important deal on with Judge Astorbilt at ten o'clock. If it was any other night than Christmas Eve, I wouldn't have come home."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"I wish it might have been postponed, too. I have a bridge-party at nine."
RANDOLPH—"Oh, well, it won't take long, if we don't talk too much." (Lights a cigarette). "Have one?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"No, thank you. I prefer my own; and, besides, I've given up smoking. Would you mind pressing the button for Grimmins, Edward?"
RANDOLPH—"Certainly." (Presses button). "Grimmins was very much pleased with his present."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"What did you give him?"
RANDOLPH—"Check for twenty-five hundred. He preferred it to a motor."

(Enter Grimmins).
GRIMMINS—"Did you ring, madam?"
MRS. RANDOLPH—"Yes, Grimmins. I wish you would go to the children's apartments and tell Miss Woodbridge to bring Master Thomas and Miss Mabel here at once."

GRIMMINS—"Yes, madam."
RANDOLPH—"And, by the way, Grimmins, if a gentleman named Santa Claus calls this evening, I shall be at home."

GRIMMINS—"Very good, sir. And, by the way, sir, if I may make so bold as to speak of a small matter—"
RANDOLPH—"Certainly, Grimmins. What is it?"

GRIMMINS (taking check from his pocket)—"This check, sir—I think you must have made a mistake. It's for twenty-five hundred dollars, sir—"
RANDOLPH—"That is the sum I designed to give you, Grimmins."

GRIMMINS—"I understood that, sir, but it's drawn on a Wilmington trust company, sir—"
RANDOLPH—"Well? It's a solvent company Grimmins."

GRIMMINS—"I don't doubt it, sir; but my bank charges two dollars and a half for collection, sir, and I thought possibly you—"
RANDOLPH—"Oh, I see. Of course, Grimmins. My mistake. Here's the twenty-five. Anything else?" (Hands him the money).

GRIMMINS—"No, sir." (He takes the money). "Thank you, sir. I will tell Miss Woodbridge, madam." (Exit).

MRS. RANDOLPH—"What a careful man Grimmins is!"

RANDOLPH—"Yes. Very little escapes his vigilant eye. I don't know how I came to overlook the exchange on that check."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"I fancy it's because you never think in sums under a thousand Edward."

(Enter Grimmins).
GRIMMINS—"Miss Woodbridge!"
(Enter Miss Woodbridge. Exit Grimmins).

MRS. RANDOLPH—"You come alone Miss Woodbridge? Where are the children?"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"I regret to say that they are not quite ready, Mrs. Randolph. You see—"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"But I told you to have them here sharp at eight o'clock. This is very annoying. Both Mr. Randolph and I have other engagements for this evening."

RANDOLPH—"It's deuced inconvenient for me Miss Woodbridge. I can't have my business affairs interfered with by carelessness in my household."

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"I am very sorry, sir, but it is not my fault. The children escaped from the motor this afternoon, while I was in Dorlinger's buying the sables for the cook, and I was unable to find them until nearly seven o'clock, sir."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"My dear Miss Woodbridge! Do you mean to tell me that my children—"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"They are perfectly safe, madam. With the aid of the police I found them in the toy department at Pennypacker's."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Dear, dear, dear! Pennypacker's, of all places in the world! After two hours of contact with—"
(Shudders) "Ugh!"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"I am sorry, madam; but they disobeyed my strict orders,

and Williamson was busy under the machine looking for the—"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"No doubt, Miss Woodbridge; but do you realize that by this contract with the—proletariat, they may have acquired germs that will expose us all to—"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"Their clothing has all been fumigated, madam, and both children have had an antiseptic bath. I have done all I could, and Dr. Jarley has told me over the telephone that he doesn't think you need worry."

RANDOLPH—"I guess Jarley is right. Amanda. I come into contact with the proletariat myself every day on the Subway, and so far—"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"You are a great strong man, Edward; and, besides, you've had the mumps, the measles, and the whooping-cough."

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"So have the children, madam."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"What? My children—the measles, mumps, and whooping cough? When, Miss Woodbridge?"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"Yes, madam. I wrote you a note about it and gave it to Grimmins to deliver—last October was the mumps period. The whooping-cough was while you were in Paris last spring."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"You should have come and told me yourself, Miss Woodbridge."

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"I did not wish to expose you unnecessarily."

RANDOLPH—"Very considerate. I'm sure. That explains Jarley's last quarterly bill. He charged eighteen hundred dollars for twenty-eight visits last October. I meant to ask who had been ill, but in the trouble over the organization of M., P. and W. I forgot it."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Well, I should have been told less informally. Hereafter, Miss

Woodbridge, I shall have to trouble you to make your nursery reports monthly, instead of semi-annually, as heretofore."

(Enter Grimmins).
GRIMMINS—"Master Thomas Randolph and Miss Mabel Randolph!"

(The children enter and stand awkwardly at the door. Exit Grimmins).

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"Come in, children, and meet your parents. Mrs. Randolph, this is your son Thomas. Mabel, let me introduce you to your father."

MRS. RANDOLPH (holding out her left hand to Tommy)—"Glad to see you again, my son."
TOMMY—"Madam, the pleasure is mine."

MABEL (to Randolph)—"Your face is very familiar to me, father. Haven't we met before?"
RANDOLPH (laughing)—"By Jove, Mabel, I think we have—"

MABEL—"At Newport or Lenox, I think it was. Anyhow, you were pointed out to me as my father, and I was quite interested. I wasn't sure I had one."

TOMMY—"He isn't your father, Mabel. He's mine. Miss Woodbridge said so."
MISS WOODBRIDGE—"He belongs to both of you, Thomas."

TOMMY—"Good. I like his looks." (Goes up and shakes hands with Randolph). "By the way, father, have you met my mother? Mother, this is father."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"I congratulate you, Miss Woodbridge, upon the children's manners. They are quite au fait. Come here, Mabel."

MABEL (hesitating)—"Shall I, Miss Woodbridge?"
MISS WOODBRIDGE—"Certainly, Mabel. The lady is your mother."

MABEL—"Oh, I am so glad! I've always wanted to see my mother. I wonder if I might kiss her?"
MRS. RANDOLPH—"Why—yes, dear, if you want to." (They kiss each other).

"You must not permit the children to be too demonstrative, Miss Woodbridge."
MISS WOODBRIDGE—"I do all I can to discourage it, madam."

MRS. RANDOLPH (leaning wearily back in her chair)—"Edward, you had better acquaint the children with the object of this meeting."
RANDOLPH—"Certainly, my dear. Children, this is Christmas Eve—"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"I have explained that to them, Mr. Randolph."
RANDOLPH—"Good. That saves time. (To children)—"I have arranged to have Mr. Santa Claus call this evening with a varied assortment of Christmas gifts for you to choose from."

TOMMY—"Fine!"
MRS. RANDOLPH (to Tommy)—"Curb yourself, my child. Enthusiasm of any sort is bad form. Go on, Edward."

RANDOLPH—"And as your mother and I have very important engagements for the evening—business engagements: your mother at bridge and I at a directors' meeting of the Chloroform Trust—I must ask you to make your selections quickly."

MABEL—"We will, father."
TOMMY—"You can count on me, sir. I know what I don't like."

RANDOLPH—"We are going to let you choose them yourself in order that there may be no dissatisfaction afterward."
TOMMY—"That's great!"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Thomas!"
TOMMY—"Very kind of you, I'm sure, Mr. Randolph."
(Door-bell rings).

RANDOLPH (looking at his watch)—"I fancy that is Santa Claus now."
(Enter Grimmins).
GRIMMINS—"Mr. Santa Claus!"

(Enter Santa Claus. He is clad in full evening-dress, of the most modern style—swallow-tail coat, patent leather shoes, white vest, and creased trousers. He is dapper to the last degree, but in face and figure still the same old Santa. He carries a suit-case in his hand).

(Continued on page 1961.)

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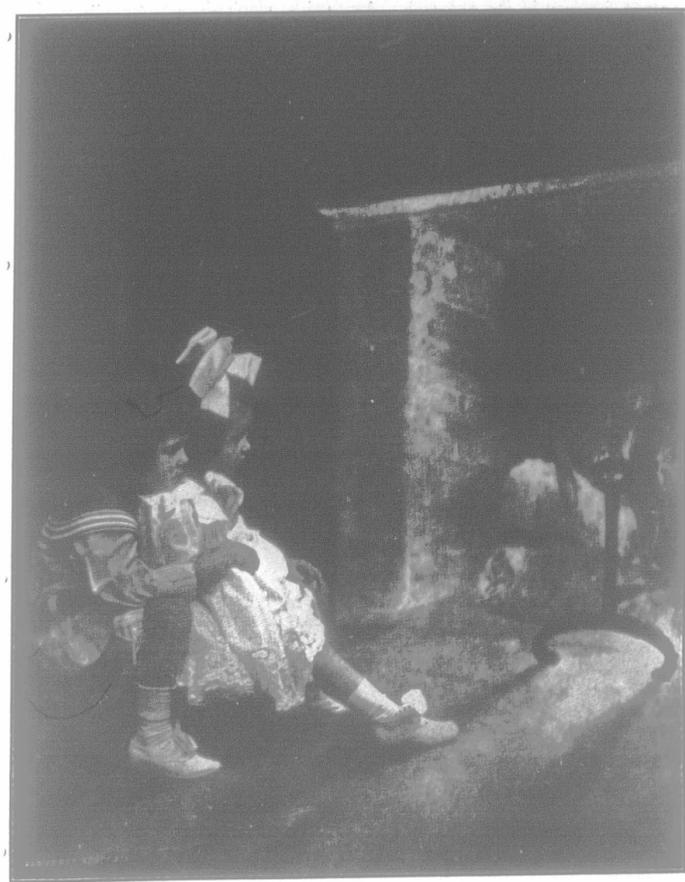
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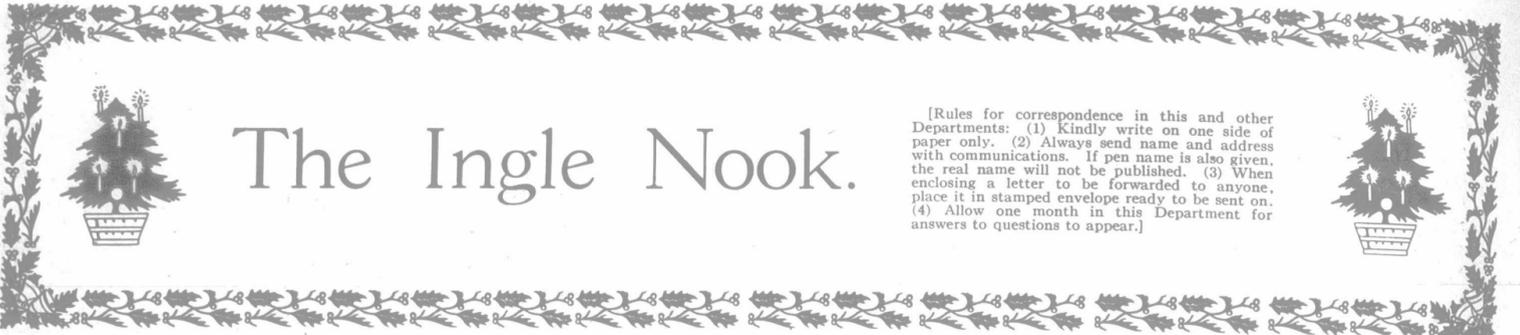
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—Thomas H. Huxley.



Talking About Santa Claus.



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.]

DEAR INGLE NOOK FRIENDS,—On this Fiftieth Christmas Anniversary of our good old yellow-backed journal, I am not going to do any preaching. I am not even going to send you a message, except to wish you a Happy Christmas. Instead I am going to tell you about a talk I had recently with the dearest old lady imaginable. (I don't like that word "lady," but it seems the only one that suits.)

She is ninety-seven years old, and suffers a bit from the wearing out of nearly a century of summers and winters. She doesn't see as well as she used to, and her hearing is not so keen, and she finds great difficulty in getting about. But her mind is bright and clear as ever, and she remembers things wonderfully, all the way from nearly ninety years ago. Indeed, she is a perfect wonder all the way through, I think, for she not only remembers, but judges for herself, and thinks things out and has her own little independent stand in almost everything.

As an instance of her retentiveness and breadth of interest, I remember hearing her tell, one day, her reminiscences of the Rebellion of 1837, and of how, afterwards, she saw the triumphal arches raised to the honor of Lord Durham when he came to London (our Canadian London, then but a small place), of how a certain family opposed to him in politics, rotten-egged some of his party at the first arch, and of how he afterwards spoke from the balcony of a hotel which stood opposite the present gaol and county buildings, to a great crowd, part of which was so unsympathetic as almost to cause riot—What queer old days they were!

In a moment or so she asked if I had ever read Cobden's speeches on the Corn Laws. I had to plead ignorance, so she talked away about them, presently drifting off into a dissertation on the Munroe Doctrine! I thought "You dear old wonder!" and reflected that her mental brightness was due, no doubt, to the fact that she had never let her self rust. She has kept on reading and thinking, and so her brain has been kept active and her interest alive. Indeed, she is as much interested to-day in current events as ever she was, and can tell you every movement of the big war, and the manoeuvres of world-politics—so far as a "mere woman" can grasp them—as well as most people whom one meets.

When I called upon her the other day, I found her sitting in a little straight-backed rocker, with her old hands folded patiently, for the day was dull and she could not see to read. She gave me a very warm welcome, but you should have seen her kindly old face light up when I told her the object of my visit.

"I want you to tell me" I said "about how the women managed their household affairs fifty years ago and more."

How heartily she laughed! "Well you know" she said, "they didn't have so very much to manage with."

But the fountain of memory was unloosed and presently she was picturing to

us, vividly and simply, as the pictures came up in her own mind, the life of those early days: of the big woods everywhere with little farms hacked out between; of the log houses, the corduroy roads and the odd makeshifts to which people were obliged to resort just to "pull through."

"Our first house," she said, with a laugh, "wasn't very big, but there was a

crane, with hooks. No more spilling of pots then. Did you ever see a bake-kettle?"

"No."

"Well, at first we had to bake all our bread in a bake-kettle. It was iron, and we used to put the bread in it, set it on the coals, put on the lid and put coals on top of that. It made beautiful bread

again, and so on, until they were large enough. After a while we got candle-moulds, made of tin, six in each, and then it didn't take so long to do the work."

A query in regard to the sewing, set her off on a new trail. Her father, she said, had had a loom and had done the weaving for the neighborhood. He had made linen from flax, and flannel and homespun from wool, dyed, for the most part, with colorings yielded from the wood: warm butternut-brown, so like the shade of the khaki that our soldiers are now wearing, yellow from goldenrod and smartweed; red from certain berries, although "madder" was chiefly depended upon for this. Indigo was bought for coloring blue, cochineal for a sort of magenta, and logwood chips for black.

"You would have laughed," said my dear old lady, "to see the way we used to full cloth. After the wool was picked, carded by hand with 'cards,' spun and woven, the cloth was taken to a long trough out-of-doors, filled with warm soapy water. It was put into this on a nice warm day, and two of the boys sat, one at each end of the trough, and kicked it from the one to the other until it was all thickened up or 'fulled,' ready to be made into warm coats and trousers for the winter."

"We used to plait all our own hats," she said, "but perhaps that was longer ago than fifty years, and we made all our own dresses by hand. The first sewing machines were queer little things, screwed on to the end of a table and turned by hand."

"How very independent you were," I said, admiringly.

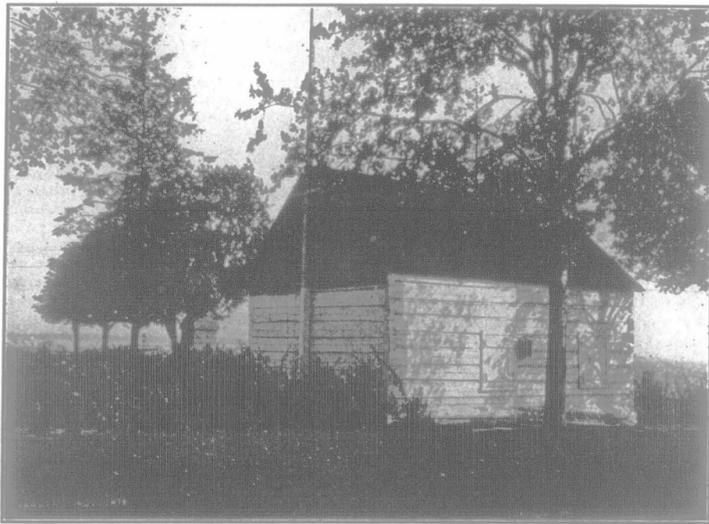
"Oh, yes," with a nod of the dear old head, "but it took most of our time just to keep going. We made all our own sugar—maple sugar. There was no canned fruit in those days. It was all preserved, with plenty of sugar, and put in crocks. Sometimes we dried berries and wild plums, and, of course, we dried apples. They were strung on long strings and hung before the fireplace or over the stove after stoves came in. Sometimes there would be apples and hams all hanging before the fire. One day an Indian came in to our house, and sat looking and looking at a big ham. But he didn't try to take it; he just went away again. . . . Have you ever heard of 'bees'?"—turning to me suddenly.

"Oh, yes."

"Well, it was a great time for bees. There were logging-bees, and bees to put up houses and barns, and corn-husking bees, and paring-bees, and quilting-bees. Usually at the men's bees there was plenty of whisky. I remember one man who didn't believe in whisky and wouldn't have it. He made a bee and nobody came. I guess the world's getting better that way anyhow."

"Even with all their work," I mused, "the people were happy—weren't they?"

She smiled and nodded, very emphatically this time.



The Old Log Cabin, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto. Now used as a museum for pioneer relics.

big stone fireplace in one end of it. At the other end were the beds, made of clap-boards, like shelves. The roof was of clap-boards, too, the first layer with the flat side up, the second with the flat side down, covering the cracks. Indians used to come, sometimes, and in the very earliest days wolves gave a lot of trouble."

"What about the baking and cooking?" I asked, and again she laughed; evidently

(with emphasis on the "beautiful"). Afterwards we got a 'French oven.' It sat in front of the fireplace, and the heat was reflected down on to the bread and pies. It made beautiful pies."—Evidently the bake-kettle was not so successful for pies—if it were only for the difficulty of getting them out.

"And what about the lights?" That evidently brought up a long



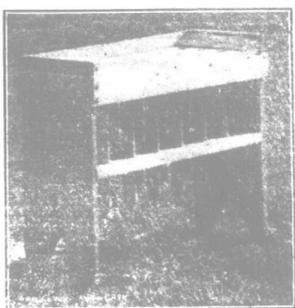
"Age is opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress."

the crude methods of her girlhood, compared with the use of electricity and the gas stove in the room in which she sat, appeared to her as something of a joke.

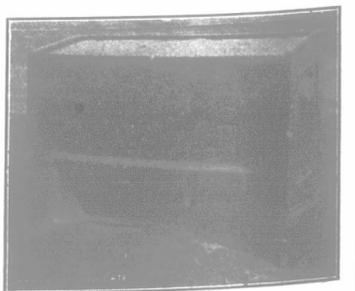
"Why," she said, "at first we used to haul logs across the fire and set the pots on top, and sometimes a log would burn through too much, and then the pot would tumble over and spill everything in it. We had to keep a pretty close watch. It was a great day when we got an iron

story, for she sat reminiscently for a few moments before answering.

"Fifty years ago," she resumed, "we had lamps, and"—with a twinkle—"at first we were terribly afraid of them. We used to sit away back for fear they would explode. Before that we had candles. At first we used to make them by twisting pieces of cord to make wicks, fixing them to a frame and dipping them into melted tallow; when it cooled, we dipped them



Candle Moulds, Improved Type.



Desk used by William Lyon Mackenzie in the Canadian Parliament, 1837.

"Oh, yes, family, and alike. No one anyone else. to be very u about, ramb walks of the a century ag advisable to links with th And so I lo to look at h catch her las like to grow And on m of those pe resourceful t on their own of seeing con start to fini sturdy and race! How tive—small vastly of val of destruction to-day! And yet t Too much t making a liv food and clo carrying out past the nei day. Near t must have of with the grea tall gray tri work of green must have b to realize cit world; hard comparative to keep in to and the deep who make th We with amidst a sea real literatur best minds?) tages of the making the Can we not other ways, s which these, for us? Can what things s refuse to be anything low sift our obje out those th Are money (both of whic must be thro another half highest ideals

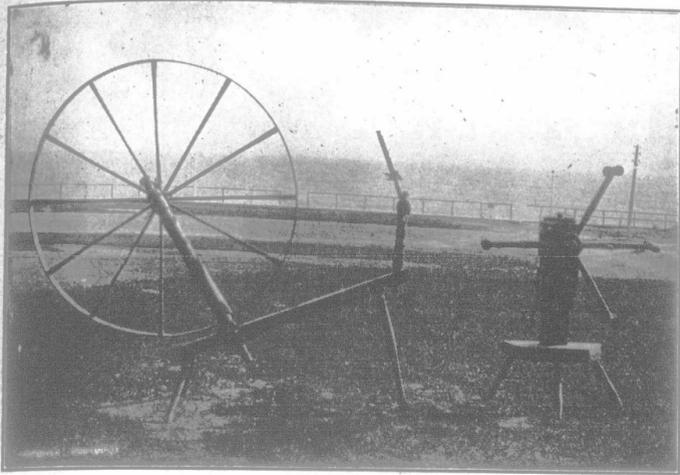
d other
side of
address
to given.
When
anyone,
sent on.
ent for



and so on, until they were large
After a while we got candle
made of tin, six in each, and then
t take so long to do the work."
ery in regard to the sewing, set her
a new trail. Her father, she said,
d a loom and had done the weaving
neighborhood. He had made linen
ax, and flannel and homespun from
dyed, for the most part, with
gs yielded from the wood: warm
ut-brown, so like the shade of the
hat our soldiers are now wearing,
e bark and nuts of the butternut;
from goldenrod and smartweed;
m certain berries, although "mad-
as chiefly depended upon for this,
was bought for coloring blue,
al for a sort of magenta, and
d chips for black.

"I would have laughed," said my
lady, "to see the way we used to
th. After the wool was picked,
by hand with 'cards,' spun and
the cloth was taken to a long
out-of-doors, filled with warm
water. It was put into this on a
rm day, and two of the boys sat,
each end of the trough, and kicked
the one to the other until it was
kened up or 'fulled,' ready to be
to warm coats and trousers for the

used to plait all our own hats,"
"but perhaps that was longer ago
ty years, and we made all our own
by hand. The first sewing ma-
were queer little things, screwed
the end of a table and turned by
w very independent you were," I
miringly.
yes," with a nod of the dear old
but it took most of our time just
going. We made all our own
maple sugar. There was no can-
nit in those days. It was all
ed, with plenty of sugar, and put
ks. Sometimes we dried berries
d plums, and, of course, we dried
They were strung on long strings
ng before the fireplace or over the
ter stoves came in. Sometimes
ould be apples and hams all hang-
ore the fire. One day an Indian
a to our house, and sat looking
oking at a big ham. But he
ry to take it; he just went away
Have you ever heard of
—turning to me suddenly.
yes."
it was a great time for bees.
ere logging-bees, and bees to put
es and barns, and corn-husking
d paring-bees, and quilting-bees.
at the men's bees there was
f whisky. "I remember one man
n't believe in whisky and wouldn't
He made a bee and nobody
I guess the world's getting better
y anyhow."
n with all their work," I mused,
ple were happy—weren't they?"
niled and nodded, very emphatic-
time.



Spinning Wheel and Yarn Wheel.

"Oh, yes. They were just like a big
family, and they were all pretty much
alike. No one had very much more than
anyone else. I think they were too busy
to be very unhappy."

There was much more that she talked
about, rambling on through the dream-
walks of the past, re-living the life of half
a century ago, and more, but it may be
advisable to stop here, with these few
links with the days that are gone.

And so I left the little old lady, turning
to look at her as I reached the door, to
catch her last smile and nod, "I should
like to grow old like that," I thought.

And on my way home I kept thinking
of those people of the long-ago. How
resourceful they were! How they stood
on their own feet! How they had the joy
of seeing completed work, their own from
start to finish! How they developed a
sturdy and self-reliant and worth-while
race! How their work was all construc-
tive—small in its way, perhaps, yet so
vastly of value compared with the deviltry
of destruction that is going on in Europe
to-day!

And yet their life had its limitations.
Too much time had to be spent in just
making a living, securing and preparing
food and clothes; too little was left for
carrying out pursuits of the mind that led
past the neighborhood and the day by
day. Near the Infinite these old pioneers
must have often felt, in their great woods,
with the great silences all about, and the
tall gray trunks leading through a net-
work of green leaves heavenward. But it
must have been hard to feel cosmic; hard
to realize citizenship with the great round
world; hard, without books, and with
comparatively few papers or magazines,
to keep in touch with the highest thought
and the deepest research of the great men
who make the ages.

We with our rural-mail deliveries,
amidst a sea of literature (and what is
real literature but the best thought of the
best minds?) have none of the disadvan-
tages of the old days. I wonder if we are
making the best of our opportunities?
Can we not be resourceful, too, but in
other ways, standing upon the foundation
which these, our plucky forefathers raised
for us? Can we not find out for ourselves
what things make up the best of life, and
refuse to be satisfied with striving for
anything lower? Can we not examine and
sift our objects and our ideals, throwing
out those that are unworthy?

Are money-making and social position
(both of which, since we can't live forever,
must be thrown aside, probably, before
another half century has passed) our
highest ideals?

Do we value personality?
Do we want to know things, just for the



Table and Chair Used by Governor Simcoe, 1793.

satisfaction of knowing and because
knowledge gives power to do? Or do we
want to know just to "show off"?

Do we want to be useful? Or merely
ornamental?

Do we want to be just and fair to all
men? Or are we willing to step upon
them and "do" them for our own advan-
tage?

Do we want to grow tremendously
mentally? And are we willing to make
the necessary effort?

Do we realize that "salvation" is, as
has been well said, just another word for
"character"?

Do we want to be big, and broad-
minded, and tolerant, and kindly, and
absolutely true? Or are we willing to be
warped, and narrow, and mean, and
unkind?

—All of which brings me to the con-
clusion reached by Morley Roberts and
exemplified, so I am told, in his book,
"Time and Thomas Waring,"—namely,
that "Cruelty is the only evil and kind-
ness the chief good."

There, I'm afraid, I've drifted into
preaching, after all, but always remember
that when I preach to you I preach also
to myself. The thoughts come, and they
apply to myself as much as, perhaps
more than, to other people. Now I must
make room for some letters that have
come from yourselves for our Christmas
Number, very welcome letters, indeed.
Wishing you, again, a Happy Christmas,
—JUNIA.

Our Christmas Letter Box

In reply to our request of September
23rd, Christmas letters have come from a
number of Ingle Nook readers, letters so
delightful and inspiring, for the most part,
that it has been a joy to us, as it will be
to you, to read them. For "space" reasons

only a few can be passed on to you to-day,
but the others will appear in subsequent
issues.

A LETTER FROM LINCOLN CO.,
ONT.

From "The Mistress of the Store-
house."

Good-evening, dear Junia, and friends
of the Ingle Nook. The genial warmth and
soft subdued light of the Ingle Nook, to
say nothing of the company gathered
around the fire, is quite an inspiration in
itself, and who but Junia would ever have
thought of this special fireside gathering?
I think the real object is to discuss: "What
is the best thing in life?" is it not?

You are waiting for me to give my
opinion? Well, let me see. It seems to me
the best thing in life is a well-filled store-
house. Yes, I see your shocked faces, and
I heard that scornful whisper, "Avaricious
creature!" from the shadows in the far
corner, but I repeat that I think the best
thing in life is a well-filled storehouse. I
know you are thinking of your well-filled
potato and vegetable bins, your apple
barrels and flour barrels, and jam closets.
We have those, too, I am thankful to say,
but they are not the kind of things I keep

in my own special storehouse or "treasure
house"—I like that word better.

Let me give you just a glimpse into
my treasure-house, and then you can
judge for yourselves.

It is not limited to place, or space,
so we will enter the first door we come to.
It is a large schoolroom, and experience
is the teacher. Many difficult and some-
times bitter lessons have been learned
here, but they are all kept on record, and
when a new and trying experience comes
to me, and I am in doubt as to the best
course to pursue, I turn to my treasure-
house, enter the school of experience, look
over past records, and there is always
something to help out in the present
emergency, and I am constantly adding
new records for future reference.

We will now pass on into the halls of
Knowledge. I cannot describe those to
you. You will have to bring your own
imagination to bear here. You have all
watched the tiny dust particles sifting in
and out through a slanting sunbeam; a
heterogeneous collection, now flashing
golden in the sunlight, and now sinking
into the shadow. My little stock of
knowledge gleaned here and there from
books and personal observation is stored
away in those halls. My mind is the sun-
beam which penetrates and brings to light
those hidden mysteries as they are needed.

Now, I want you to visit my Art
Gallery. See, hung here in the white light
of remembrance, are some of my most
precious treasures. First, there is the
home of my childhood. Only a little log
house, did you say? Yes, to you; to me, a
home. Every log has its own story to tell
of the long winters, when the white snow-
wraiths folded their mantle over it, and
the keen icy blast sought to enter and
warm themselves by the fireside, and how
they howled and shrieked with fury, as
the stout logs resisted them. To me, every
blade of grass in the tiny door-yard tells
of the feet that passed to and fro in the
years gone by. Again, I hear the birds
twittering in the old oak tree there, at the cor-
ner of the house. Grouped here and there
around the central picture are the faces
of loved ones—father, mother, sisters and
brothers. Some have long ceased to be but a
memory. Over here hangs a picture of
the village school, and beside it the little
gray church, dearer, perhaps, than almost
any other picture in the collection. Then
there is the home of my girlhood on a
quiet village street, the little house where
Love came. After that, there are many
little sketches bathed in the rose-colored
light of dreams, and then a quiet little
wedding scene, and the home coming, and
then the picture of another little house,
(Continued on page 1864.)



Leather Bucket from Lord Nelson's
Ship, the Victory.

Old Warming-pan for Warming
Beds. Coals Were Put Inside.



"After a While We Got Candle
Moulds."

ed by William Lyon Mackenzie
Canadian Parliament, 1837.

The Christmas Dinner.

THE TURKEY.—Turkey may be either roasted or boiled after being sewn up in cheesecloth to keep it in shape. Small hen birds are the best in flavor. To roast a turkey nicely select a medium-sized, tender turkey; and take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fresh pork, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lean veal, 6 mushrooms, if they can be got fresh or canned; 36 chestnuts, 1 onion, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. dripping, seasoning of salt, red and black pepper, herbs and chopped parsley. Prepare the turkey. Put the pork and veal through the chopper; peel the chestnuts and cook in stock or water, then break up small. Mix together the chestnuts, meat, mushrooms, onion chopped fine, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon chopped olives and savory herbs; season all to taste with pepper, grated nutmeg and salt, moisten with a little stock and stuff the turkey. Cook for about 2 hours, basting often.

CRANBERRY FRAPPE.—A change from stewed cranberries. Cook the berries as for sauce, strain, add sugar syrup and freeze to a mush. Serve in tall glasses, with a sprig of holly in each.

ROAST LEG OF PORK.—A leg of fresh pork, if nicely decorated, may take the place of fowl for the Christmas dinner. To prepare it, take 1 lb. onions, 1 cup fresh bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon powdered sage, salt and pepper to season, 1 ounce drippings for basting. Wipe the joint and weigh it. Remove the end of the leg bone up to the knuckle to leave a cavity for stuffing, or else raise the skin to make a pocket. Make the stuffing with the crumbs, onions, etc., and press firmly in, score the skin all over in narrow, regular strips with a sharp knife, and brush over with warm drippings. Roast or bake the pork for 25 minutes for every pound it weighs and allow an extra 25 minutes. Baste frequently. Serve with thickened brown gravy and apple sauce. To make the stuffing: Quarter and parboil the onions for 5 minutes, drain, put on fresh water and boil until the onions are half cooked; then chop them fine and mix with the crumbs, sage and seasoning.

CHRISTMAS GOOSE.—To cook goose so that it will be of the best flavor and not too greasy, prepare it as follows: After the feathers are off, scrub the goose well all over with warm water in which some baking soda has been dissolved, using a brush for the purpose. Next steam the goose for a while until all superfluous fat has been extracted. Take out and let cool, then stuff, and finally dredge with flour, sprinkle salt and pepper over, and bake, putting water in the pan for basting.

STUFFING FOR GOOSE.—An ordinary bread stuffing may be used, or a bread-and-potato stuffing made as follows: Take equal parts of bread and potato and season to taste with chopped onion, sage, butter, pepper and salt; then bind together with the yolk of one egg and some rich cream. Many cooks prefer to stuff the goose with tart apples, while others prefer a chestnut stuffing made in this way: Slit 2 quarts of chestnuts and boil until tender, then peel and put in a saucepan with 2 heaping table-spoons butter, some parsley, a little onion, and

the necessary seasoning of salt, pepper and herbs. Moisten with a pint of stock, cover and cook slowly for about half an hour, then remove the parsley and stuff the goose. . . . A prune and rice stuffing is liked by many. Soak the prunes as usual and cook until tender, then remove the stones. Take enough cooked rice and cover with the prune juice. Cook about 5 minutes longer in this juice. Add 10 cooked chestnuts, chopped fine, and season with melted butter and a little salt.

GRAVY FOR THE GOOSE.—Cook the giblets until tender, chop fine and return to the water in which they were boiled. When the goose is ready for the table, skim off as much grease as possible from the liquor remaining in the dripping pan, add the giblets and the water used in cooking them. Season with salt and pepper, and thicken with flour.

APPLES FOR THE GOOSE.—Peel some firm apples and cut into quarters, cook a cup of sugar with a cup of water for 5 minutes, with a few bits of lemon peel, and drop in the apples. Cook carefully, without breaking, until transparent; then remove to a flat glass dish. Boil down the juice, and, when it cools, pour over the apples.

HUBBARD SQUASH.—Cut the squash into four, remove the seeds and bake in the oven, then scrape out the pulp, season with butter, pepper and salt, and add a little cream. Add the beaten yolk of an egg, heap in a dish and brown in the oven.

CELERY AND CHEESE.—Take some cream cheese and mix with enough sweet cream to moisten it; season with salt and cayenne. Chop fine 8 stuffed olives, if you have them, and mix with the cheese. Take some short crisp pieces of celery and fill with the mixture.

CHRISTMAS ICE CREAM.—Cut a brick of firm vanilla ice cream in slices, then quickly cut into stars with a star tin cake cutter. Arrange these on a platter, put a preserved cherry on each, and serve surrounded with holly.

A NEW PLUM PUDDING.—Take 1 lb. each of bread crumbs, raisins, sultana raisins and currants; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each of brown sugar, almonds, mixed candied peel, shelled Brazil nuts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. candied cherries; 2 ozs. blanched and chopped pistachio nuts, 3 lemons, 6 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. butter. Shell the nuts and put through

a chopper. Prepare the fruit. Mix all in a basin, adding the melted butter and the beaten eggs. Boil for 6 hours. On Christmas Day reheat by boiling for 2 hours, and serve on a hot dish decorated with split almonds put in in rows. At the very last moment pour around a little slightly warmed brandy, set a light to it, and carry to the table blazing. Serve with sauce or thin boiled custard.

A CHEAPER PLUM PUDDING.—2 eggs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups currants, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups raisins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 4 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon mixed spice. Boil or steam 3 hours, decorate with holly, and serve with sauce.

MINCEMEAT.—1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. beef kidney suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. candied orange and citron peel mixed, 1 lb. sugar, 2 lbs. apples, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons mixed spices, 1 level tablespoon salt, 1 cup brandy or cider, grated rind of 2 lemons, 1 cup nutmeats. Chop each of the ingredients fine and mix together, adding the spices, etc. Cover closely and set aside to ripen. The suet is the only meat used.

CHRISTMAS CAKE.—1 cup molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup currants, 2 eggs, 1 cup coffee, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, 4 cups flour. Mix all well and bake 1 hour in a slow oven.

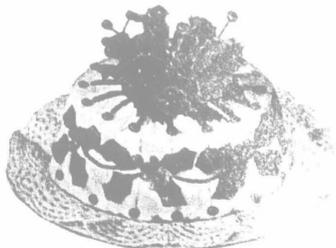
STUFFED ONIONS.—(To Serve with Turkey)—Parboil the onions and remove centers. Fill with a mixture of chopped nuts, bread crumbs moistened with melted butter, and the removed onion. Pour rich milk or meat stock around and bake, covered, until tender. Remove the cover, sprinkle buttered crumbs over the onions and brown quickly.

CABBAGE AND COCOANUT SALAD.—(To Serve with Pork)—Shave the cabbage very fine, and add one-fourth as much shredded cocoanut. Moisten well with a cooked cream salad dressing and serve on lettuce or in red apple cups.

APPLE RINGS.—(To Serve with Pork or Goose)—Pare and core firm tart apples and cut in rings. Fry in deep fat, drain on paper, sprinkle with sugar, and place the rings overlapping around the platter.

SPICED APPLES.—Select red apples, cook in boiling water until soft, turning often. Remove skins. To the water add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, grated rind of a lemon, 1 inch stick cinnamon, juice of 1 orange. Simmer until thick, then pour over the apples.

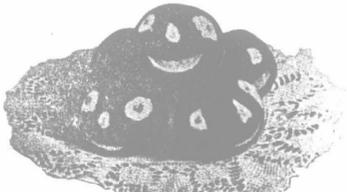
SANTA CLAUS GINGER COOKY.—The Santa Claus shown in the illustration is a ginger cooky, with plain icing hands and feet. The face may be a Santa Claus stamp or may be cut from a picture; the fur is icing covered with dried cocoanut, and the gifts in the iced bag are tiny red and yellow candies.



Christmas Cake.



Santa Claus Cooky.



Oranges with Icing.



The Road to Christmas

by Marian Keith

It was not that the people who lived on the Line were worse than the people of the average rural community; they were merely a little more prosperous, and their souls had shrivelled in proportion as their crops had swelled. The shrinking process manifested itself chiefly in church and social affairs. The congregations dwindled, the collections decreased, the sermons dried up, and the minister looked as if he was going to wither away; neighbors could scarcely be induced to go to each other's threshings, and even "bees" and tea-parties languished. Indeed, the only things that flourished on the Line were the crops and the feud between the McAllisters and the Hendersons.

Good warm-hearted folk they both were, too, and in the old pioneer days had been as one family. But when prosperity came and the children began to grow up, came jealousy and rivalry. The McAllisters were fiery and the Hendersons were dour, and neither family had had any dealings with the other since the last Christmas entertainment, when Christina McAllister had been chosen to play the organ at the tea-meeting instead of Mary Henderson.

Christmas had come once again, and Grandma McAllister—the sole survivor of the old helpful days when life was too big and hard for petty jealousies—looked on at the great preparations for it with sad eyes.

"There hasn't been a Christmas on the Line for ten year—not since the new church was built. Let me tell you that."

Grandma McAllister said it very emphatically, emphasizing it by a jerk of her knitting. It was an elaborate, gay sock of white and red wool, very soft and fine. For Grandma had not yet reached the days of the great grey knitting, and little dreamed that this would be the last bright sock she would make for many a day.

Her two granddaughters, busy sewing Christmas decorations for the church, looked at her questioningly. The younger girl laughed at her over the cedar wreath to which she was sewing paper roses; her eyes were bright and her cheeks as pink as the roses.

"Goodness, Grandma, you're not losing your memory, are you?" she asked, good-naturedly. "Why, last year the turkey supper was the biggest we ever had, and the year before we had two M.P.'s for speakers—and this year!"—she screwed up her pretty face sarcastically—"Now that Mary's going to play the organ—my! the music will beat Paddy Risky or what-you-call-him."

Grandma nodded her head, emphatically. "Jist that! Jist what I would be saying. I don't call it Christmas when you folks are jibin' and fightin' with the Hendersons —"

She paused with a half-apologetic glance at her elder granddaughter. Grandma was more tactful than the rest of the family, and in Janet's presence always forebore any reference to the trouble with the Hendersons. For upon Janet, the least to blame, had fallen the heaviest burden of the quarrel, since Bruce Henderson had gone away west without so much as bidding her good-bye.

But, as usual, Janet took no apparent notice, except a glance at Grandma to let her see she appreciated her thoughtfulness. She arose, and, saying she must look in the oven, went out to the kitchen. A spicy fragrance from the Christmas baking floated in as she opened the door. Christina rose, too. She was on the decorating committee for to-morrow evening's tea-meeting, and was due at the church in a few minutes.

"I see Jack's hitching up," she remarked, looking up the snowy lane towards the barn. "He's going to take the colts out, Grandma, and see if the sleighin's any

good. I'm going to make him drive me up to the church."

She caught up her wreaths and ran upstairs singing. She did not trouble to answer the challenge concerning Christmas. Grandma was always harping on that old string—the good old times and the bad new ones; and nobody bothered to listen to her except Janet.

When she was left alone, the old woman dropped her bright knitting and looked out of the window. It was two days before Christmas, and last night had brought the first snow, and the country's color scheme of dun and grey had been re-painted in dazzling blue and silver. The barn was roofed with a soft thick fleece, the straw-stack in the yard was a fairy mountain, and the Line itself, the long straight road that shot across the country, was a new highway, paved with silver and decorated with the sharp blue shadows of the elm trees. A tumult of little bells, and her grandson swept round the corner of the house, standing up in the sleigh and holding his dancing colts with one hand. He waved his cap at the smiling old face at the window. Christina had run ahead to open the gate, but, after her manner, had gone through herself, and was struggling to close it again. Her brother swept down upon her a moment too soon and dashed through the gate, leaving her behind. But Christina was as active as a cat and leaped upon the box of the sleigh just as it passed. She waved her wreaths as a signal of victory to the smiling old face at the window.

Grandma chuckled: "She got the better o' him that time, indeed! But it isn't often Christina can get ahead o' Johnnie, nor anybody else, for that matter."

She watched the flying sleigh as it dipped into the hollow, and then, more slowly, began to climb the hill towards the church. The smile died from her old

eyes, they became wistful. She was thinking of long-ago Christmases on the Line, when the Hendersons lived in a shanty and the McAllisters in a little log house, and shared everything—joys and sorrows, hard work and rare days of play. But now, when the Hendersons lived in a fine white stone house, and the McAllisters in a red brick mansion, and there were doctors and trained nurses, and hired men and hired girls, and telephones, there was no more kindly sharing of labor, no more soothing of each other's sickness and sorrow. But, instead, there was jealousy and a mad desire to each outstrip the other.

When the McAllisters bought a Victrola, the Hendersons bought a player piano. The McAllisters had the water-pipes brought into the kitchen; the Hendersons responded with a bathroom. The Henderson girls appeared one Sunday with new muffs and stoles, the McAllister girls the next Sunday, in long furcoats. Young Johnnie McAllister bought the fastest driver on the Line, and young Hughie Henderson gave his parents neither rest nor sleep until they bought a Ford car. And Mrs. Henderson and her daughters motored to town on Saturdays, and shot past the McAllisters, leaving them far behind in chagrin and a cloud of dust. But the most disastrous result of this rivalry was the trouble between Bruce Henderson and Janet McAllister. The young folk had carried on their courtship through all the bickerings, with a kind of stubborn serenity, but at last even they fell victims to the family disease. They had quarreled the previous spring, and Bruce had suddenly left home and gone west.

Grandma McAllister sighed heavily as she finished the dismal review, and took up her bright knitting again. She was right. It was many a year since she had seen a real Christmas. For well she knew that Christmas did not consist in red and

the fruit. Mix all in melted butter and boil for 6 hours. On fat by boiling for 2 a hot dish decorated it in rows. At the hour around a little dy, set a light to it, ble blazing. Serve oiled custard.

PUDDING.—2 eggs, ½ cups raisins, 1½ cup molasses, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 e. Boil or steam 3 h holly, and serve

raisins, 1 lb. cur- kidney suet, ½ lb. citron peel mixed, 1½ teaspoons el tablespoon salt, er, grated rind of 2 cats. Chop each of and mix together, etc. Cover closely n. The suet is the

cup molasses, 1 cup butter, 1 cup ts, 2 eggs, 1 cup la, 1 teaspoon each and allspice, 4 cups nd bake 1 hour in a

(To Serve with onions and remove mixture of chopped s moistened with e removed onion. meat stock around til tender. Remove ttered crumbs over quickly.

DANUT SALAD.—(To shave the cabbage one-fourth as much. Moisten well with a dressing and serve pple cups.

Serve with Pork or re firm tart apples y in deep fat, drain th sugar, and place around the platter.

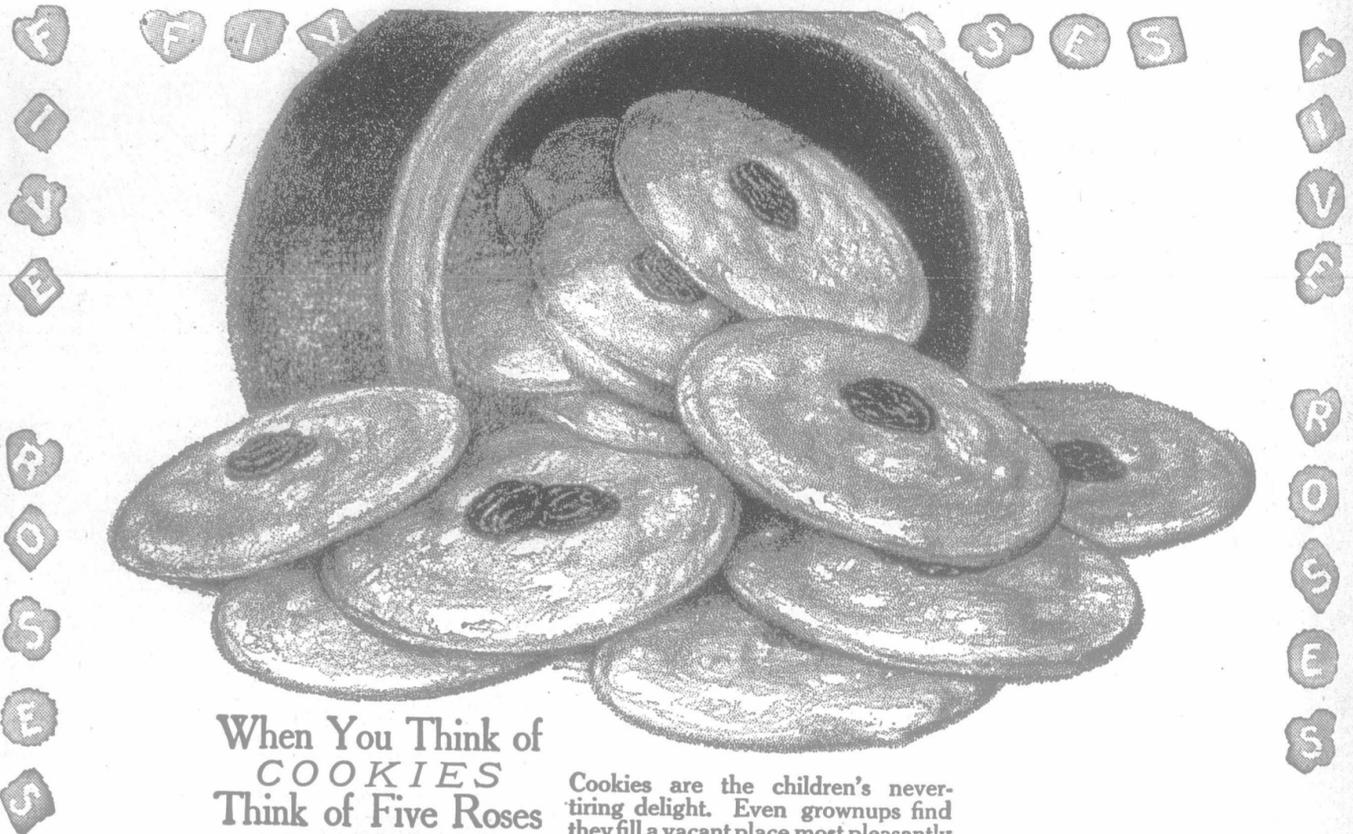
Select red apples, until soft, turning To the water add ed rind of a lemon, , juice of 1 orange. hen pour over the

GER COOKY.—The illustration is plain icing hands y be a Santa Claus from a picture; the ith dried cocoanut, ed bag are tiny red

th Icing.



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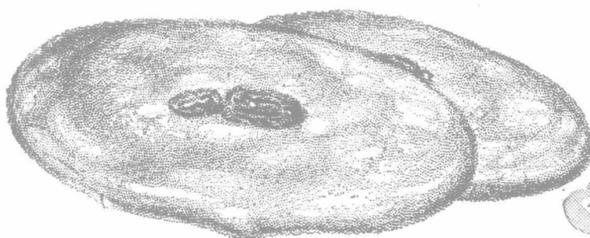
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green decorations and turkey suppers at the church, but in peace on the Line and good-will to all neighbors, and the people she lived amongst had lost the road thither.

But the outward manifestaions of Christmas were as bright and gay this year as ever. The Christmas Eve tea-meeting promised to be a great success. The supper was sure to be a grand one, because the Hendersons were doing as little as possible towards it; therefore the McAllisters and their friends were determined to make it the best they had ever cooked. Then the Hendersons were bending every energy to make the concert by the choir surpass anything the Line had ever heard, because Mary was the organist and Uncle Joe Henderson the leader of the choir, since Christina had left, taking all the McAllisters with her.

On the night of the tea-meeting, when the McAllister watched the family

prepare to go with hopeful eyes. She never went out at night, but she loved to see the young folk enjoying themselves. Her daughter-in-law, a fine-looking woman with a kind eye and severe mouth, was putting the sixth pie into a huge basket, and marshalling her family.

"Come, girls; come, Johnnie; are you all ready? Where's Pa? Christina, run and get your father's Sunday cap; it's in the spare room. Johnnie, mind don't forget your muffler; it's goin' to be a cold night. Now, Grandma, I hope you won't be lonesome. Pa and me'll be home early even if the girls ain't. Janet, that hat suits you awful well." She looked admiringly at her handsome daughter. She was a good mother and felt Janet's hurt keenly, and was especially tender to her on all occasions likely to call up the old days when Bruce had been with them.

Young Johnnie had driven the family sleigh up to the kitchen door, but he had

returned to the barn, and now came dashing back with his fast driver and his smart cutter. He strode into the house for his fur gloves and his whip, trying to whistle carelessly, but looking very self-conscious. Johnnie was making his plunge into society. He was to take his "girl" to the tea-meeting for the first time.

"Say, the snow's fairly spillin' down," he cried, trying to forestall the teasing which he naturally expected from Christina. "It's an awful pity, cause the folks"—he jerked his cap in the direction of the enemy's house across the road—"the folks won't be able to take out their choo-choo car."

Christina laughed with him. The young people had as yet no bitterness towards their rivals, but they had learned to rejoice at their discomfiture.

"My, won't Mary be mad!" cried the girl, joyfully. "She wanted to blow the

horn right at the church door, so's all the town folks would know they had one."

"Come, now, children," said their Mother, as John McAllister seized a basket in each hand and made for the door. "Good-night, Grandma; don't sit up too late. Now, Johnnie, don't you drive that mare too fast. I declare I hate to see you go with her alone."

"He won't be alone long, Mother," said Christina. "And you bet when he gets Bessie in the cutter he won't drive too fast."

Old John McAllister chuckled aloud, and young John darted out into the white moonlight and fled.

"Good-night, Grandma," said Janet. "If you're gone to bed before we get back, a Merry Christmas."

"Christmas Box on you, Grandma, if you're gone to bed before I get back," cried Christina.

"Good-night, the fires are all ri

The smart cut glitter of the wi followed more s onto the Line, evidently been stung himself upo down at Christin

"Hello, Teenie" "Hello, Bob," composedly. C belles of the Lin of many.

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Outwardly ev Christmas-like, long tables, and flying from one white cloths wa laughter. Beyou used as a pantry were cutting up turkeys, and c neighbor's reput

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Annie Henderson family, was ther pies and talking

"Yes, and min comin' out of th dark, and she c and he says: 'Do man for the win

"Good-night, Mother; go to bed early; the fires are all right," said her son, kindly.

The smart cutter dashed away into the glitter of the winter night, and the sleigh followed more slowly. As it swung out onto the Line, a young man, who had evidently been loitering near the gate, flung himself upon the sleigh, and dropped down at Christina's feet.

"Hello, Teenie!" he cried, joyfully. "Hello, Bob," said the young lady, composedly. Christina was one of the belles of the Line, and Bob was only one of many.

"Got your present ready to put on the tree to-morrow for Becky?"

Poor old Becky White, the general servant at the Hendersons, who, Mrs. McAllister declared, was kept just for show, was a source of merriment to the young and thoughtless.

"I'm afraid I'm to be disappointed to-night. I guess Becky won't get to the tea-meeting with all the excitement over there."

"What's the rush?" asked Christina; "I suppose it'll take her all evening to frizz up Mary's hair."

"Didn't you hear? Why, they're all up in the air over there. Bruce came home unexpected this afternoon. He drove out from town with Charlie Graham's folks."

"Did he?" gasped Christina. She glanced sideways at her sister, but Janet's face was hidden behind the high collar of her fur coat. "What did he come for? Is he going to stay?"

"Don't know," said the young man, who was not very much interested in Bruce Henderson. "Say, Teenie, there's a tea-meeting next week down at Cross's Corners."

But Christina had no notion of making an engagement so far ahead. "Mother," she called to the front seat, "did you hear what Bob says? Bruce Henderson's home."

Janet sat silent, scarcely hearing. She was holding down, with all her strength, the joy that was clamoring for expression. Ever since that Spring day, when Bruce had blamed her mother, and she had retorted by blaming his, and he had gone away angry, she had set all her hopes on his return. If he would but come back; if she could see him again, she felt sure, with the confidence of youth, that all would be well. She would explain, and she knew he would explain, and together they would defy all the family quarrels that the Line could produce.

She scarcely noticed when the sleigh turned in at the church gate and was startled when the bars of light from the windows streamed down upon them. The doors were wide open and the scent of cedar boughs floated out. They swept round the building, steering their way through the fleet of sleighs and embarked at the back door. This door led into what was called the Hall, a big building attached to the church. Here the supper was served, and afterwards the crowd was to go into the church, where the speeches were to be made, and the choir was to render its music.

Outwardly everything was gay and Christmas-like. The place was filled with long tables, and pretty young ladies were flying from one to another, laying the white cloths with much chatter and laughter. Beyond was a smaller room used as a pantry, where the older women were cutting up the pies and cakes and turkeys, and occasionally carving a neighbor's reputation at the same time. A jolly young man, with an apron tied round his neck, was stirring a boiler of tea over the hot stove, and the Minister, a thin man whom the emulations of his congregation had rendered prematurely old, stood by warming his hands and welcoming everyone.

"Well, well, well, Jennie," he said, smiling kindly at Janet. She was one of the few of his flock who always spoke kindly of her neighbors.

"You look as if you had just got a big Christmas present. What makes you so happy?"

Janet tried to laugh, and hurried past him in dismay. She must not even look happy, or everyone would guess the cause. She carried her basket in to the pantry and set it down, her face very grave. Annie Henderson, the eldest of the rival family, was there, slashing up pumpkin pies and talking very loud and fast.

"Yes, and mind you, mother was just coming out of the cellar, and it was kinda dark, and she couldn't see who it was, and he says: 'Does the Boss want a hired man for the winter?' And mother says:

'Goodness me, man, what would he want with a hired man in the winter and not a hand's turn for him to do?' And then we all burst out laughin' and Mother near fell back down the cellar steps when she seen it was Bruce."

Janet's hungry ears longed to hear more, but she dared not be seen listening. She passed on to the other end of the table, where a group of her family's friends were stationed. For the McAllister-Henderson feud had ramifications in all parts of the community, and the place had practically divided in two over it. The friends of each family were arranged like two hostile camps, with the length of the table between them. Mrs. William Parkin occupied the middle of the table. She was a good-natured woman who refused to quarrel with anyone. But she lacked discretion as much as she lacked fighting qualities.

"Hello, Janet McAllister; where's your ma?" she asked. "Oh, here she is with the biggest turkey in the township, I know. Heard the news, Mrs. McAllister? Bruce Henderson's home. Came jist a few hours ago."

"Well, I don't see as that's such wonderful news," retorted Mrs. McAllister, her mouth growing more severe.

"It's a surprise anyway, I don't see why he didn't bring a wife with him. Say, Annie," she called down the noisy long table, "why didn't that smart brother of yours bring a wife back with him?"

"Girls are awful scarce in the west," said Viney Parkin, a stout overdressed young lady, with a heart as big as herself. She spoke at random in an endeavor to cover up Janet's confusion.

"Well, they ain't scarce here on the line!" cried one of the Henderson faction. "Maybe Bruce came back here for one."

There was a cackle of laughter, and then Janet, who was assiduously cutting a cake, heard her mother's voice, distinct and sharp:

"Maybe he did. But he had such bad luck trying to get one before he went away, that I know one place he won't try again."

It was not loud enough to reach the enemy's camp at the other end of the table, but well poor Janet knew that, before half the turkeys were carved, the Hendersons would all have heard it many times magnified.

"Let's go out and help the other girls set the tables," she said, clutching Viney with a cold hand. Her friend put an arm around her in silent sympathy, and they moved out to the larger room together.

It was no simple affair, this setting of the tables, for there was a limit to the space and none to the viands to be crowded into it. There were brown cakes and white cakes and pink cakes, fruit cakes and layer cakes, angel cakes and devil cakes. There were wonderful towers of jelly, crimson, like the heart of a ruby, and amber like the heart of a sunbeam. And as for the pies, nobody ever attempted to count them. Then, of course, there was turkey and hot potatoes and cranberry sauce sufficient to feed a township. But all these were merely accessory, like the olives at a dinner. The real supper consisted of salads. The vogue of the salad was of recent date, but when the epidemic broke out on the Line, it was very violent. To-night the tables were crammed with salads, so elaborate and so varied, that the eye grew weary trying to view them.

When the last salad was in place, the company began crowding in from the church and filling up the tables, and Janet's heart stood still every time the door opened lest Bruce enter. She had gone into the pantry for a plate of her own bread and butter to give the minister, for he always demanded her very own when her mother hurried after her.

"Jennie," she whispered, "did you see the rest of the Henderson folks? They've jist came in a minit ago and went into the church." Janet turned and faced her mother. She knew there was something more, but she could not ask. Her mother understood.

"Bruce is with them, and he's got Mary and that Cameron girl with him. She's not much to look at, but she's dressed fit to kill. The tables are all full, so they went back to the church to wait for the next. And Annie's been tellin' all over the room that Bruce's got his girl with him. Maybe it ain't true, because she often comes out to visit Mary. But, anyway, Annie is tellin' everybody that Bruce is goin' to take her back west with him when he goes." She wanted to sympathize, but did not know what to say. "Turn

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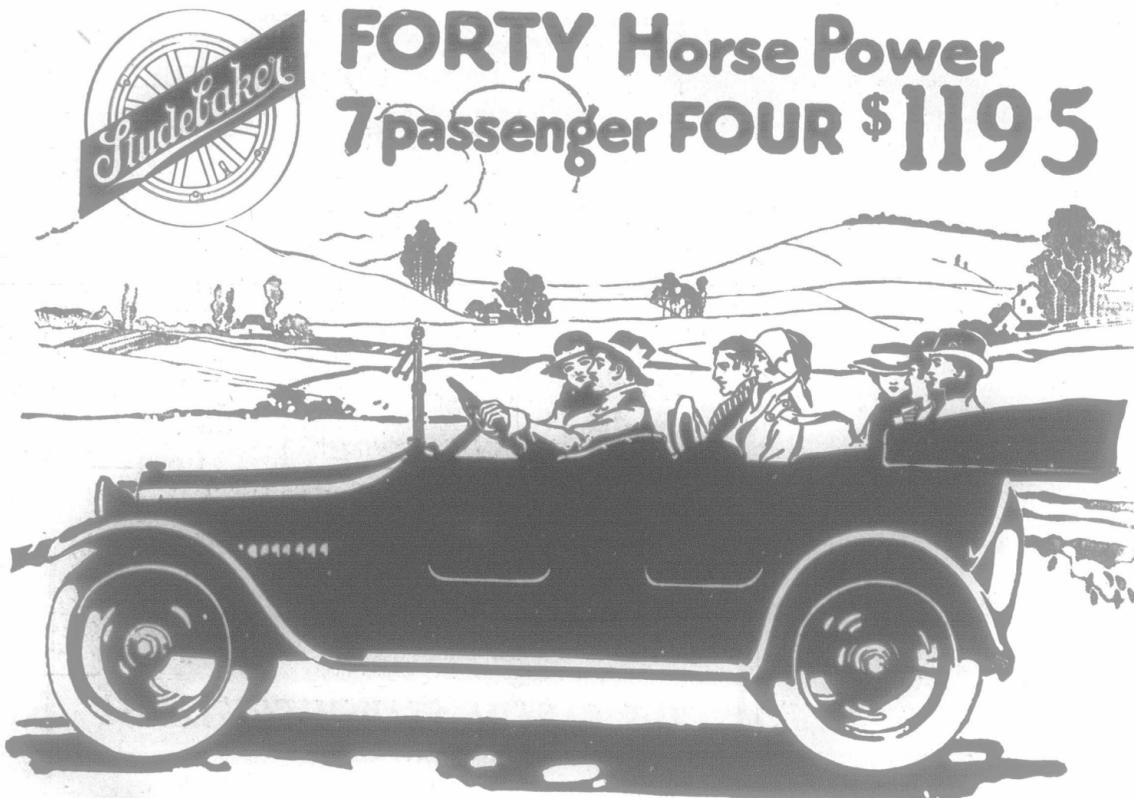
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round till I fix that ribbon in your hair," she said gently. "It jist looks fine." Then she added carelessly: "Walt Turner's out there; he's hangin' round Christina coaxin' her to go down to the concert at the Centre jist as soon as supper's over. He's got a real smart-lookin' young fellow from town with him, too, and Viney's making a dead set at him. If you girls would like to get up a load and drive down to the Centre, it'll be all right. Pa and me want to go home early anyway."

Janet understood; her mother was trying to spare her the humiliation of what might await her. "I guess we'll go," she said, hopefully, and went out to the table with her plate of bread.

She found Christina in an animated conversation with the two young men. "Come on, Jen," she cried, introducing the stranger hurriedly, "let's sit down at this table right away. We're goin' to get up a crowd and sneak away to the concert at the Centre. You've jist got to go." As her sister hesitated, "I'm not going to stay here and listen to Annie Henderson squalling and Mary making the organ squall if there's anything better to hear. Viney wants to go, don't you Viney?"

The two young men ushered the three girls into their seats at the table, a proceeding that was viewed from afar with much chagrin by the deposed Bob. The young man from town sat next to Janet. He was a tall, slim young man, with a smooth fair hair and a smooth fair face, and was so polite that Viney was lost in admiration of his fine manners.

"Now, you jist might as well make up your minds to go, girls," the cordial Mr. Turner was urging. "The line for mine every time when the eats are on; but they can't sing for sour apples here since you girls left the choir. We've got a girl down at the Centre to-night playin' the fiddle. She's from the city, and say! You ought to hear her! You girls get your things on jist as soon as we've cleared this table and we'll all hike for the music!"

Janet's hopes were well-nigh failing, and her pride was struggling to take its place as a means of support. If Bruce had cared about seeing her, he would never have gone into the church to sit with that Cameron girl. She would show him that she would not hang about and waylay him. All the Hendersons, she knew, would be watching to see what she would do.

"You'll go, won't you, Janet?" asked Christina anxiously, and Janet promised, feeling as one might who had signed a contract to go into exile.

Christina soon had a little group of her friends gathered, all delighted to take part in the adventure. Viney Parkin was overjoyed to go because the new young man from town was of the party. Bob was another willing member, reckoning that to play even third fiddle in Christina's orchestra was better than missing the music altogether. Two more young folk, who wanted to go jist to show the Hendersons that they were tired of their singing, made up the party, and young John McAllister promised to follow, if Bessie's mother could be talked over to consent. As soon as their supper was over, the young men went out to get the horses and the young ladies waited for them in the entry, where the Minister could not see them. It was here in the narrow passage that Janet met Bruce face to face. They had parted in anger one spring day when the orchard was all abloom, and now it was no longer May, but December, and the chill wind blew in at the door as he entered. But there was no coldness in the light that flashed up into Bruce Henderson's eyes as they looked upon Janet. Her own eyes answered. He stopped and put out his hand nervously. But before he could speak, the sleek young man rushed up the steps and caught Janet's arm, announcing that his horse was ready, and might he have the pleasure? Bruce's hand dropped, and the light died out of his face. He could not pass her without speaking, and he mumbled, "How-dye-do, Janet?" She tried to answer; she wanted to tell him how glad she was to see him again, and for one bold moment she was about to defy all the conventions and contentions and speak out. But the young lady with the beautiful clothes, who was close at Bruce's side, suddenly burst out:

"Oh, say, there's your Ma lookin' for us, Bruce. She says we're always slippin' away from her. Hurry up, they're keepin' a place at the table for us." And the next moment he was gone, and Janet was

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passing out into the cold greyness of the winter night.

There had never been such a successful tea-meeting, folks said since the Line had begun the tea-meeting business. The Ladies' Aid made enough money to buy a new carpet for the pulpit, the choir sang far better than the town choir that had come out to the Line one Christmas, and Mrs. Parkin counted exactly twenty-seven different kinds of salads on the supper table. And, most important of all, the feud between the McAllisters and the Hendersons seemed to have gained new life and vigor. The Hendersons, smarting under the insult given the choir by the McAllisters and their friends, set all the country-side buzzing like a disturbed hornet's nest. Bruce found it was not the occasion for a reconciliation and went back to the West, blaming Janet more bitterly than ever. Surely the folk on the Line had lost the road to Christmas, Grandma McAllister concluded.

But in the midst of all the petty spite and jealousy and heartache, with which the New Year opened, there came a day, before that year was very old, when the folk of the Line all unwittingly set their feet in the hard thorny path which was to lead them back to the celebration of a real Christmas.

Across the ocean, among the nations of the Old World, the same hates and jealousies as were cherished on the Line, suddenly took hideous form. The monster War raised his fearful head and the world was plunged into an orgy of fire and slaughter and red ruin, and Liberty trembled in the heat of the flame. Like a flare of lightning on a still summer night the news of it flashed across peaceful Canada, and with it came the cry of a trampled nation. It was a new sound to the young men of a young country—care-free lads, who had thought that Freedom was always theirs to be breathed in as they breathed their native air. It was a new sound, but with the old imperative call. No wonder they leaped to answer it; many, gayly adventurous, off for a holiday, many, gravely self-sacrificing, leaving that which was dearer than life, but all in response to the magic that thrills in that word Liberty.

And as the Call, clear and compelling, rang across the land, one summer afternoon, it came singing down the Line.

John McAllister and his son, young John, were shocking the sheaves of wheat in the field next the road when old Hughie Henderson drove down the Line on his way home from town. He stopped to turn in at his gate right opposite to his neighbor-enemy. He had a newspaper in his hand, and he paused and looked hesitatingly at the two in the field. Since the insult of last Christmas, under pressure of his wife's commands, Hughie Henderson had spoken to his old neighbor only when necessity demanded. But it was surely too much to ask of mortal man that he keep silence this day. He glanced apprehensively towards the house: Margaret might see him talking to John.

To his intense relief, his more impulsive neighbor saved him from the humiliation of being the first one to make advances. The short McAllister temper could brook no formalities in such a time of suspense.

"What's the news, man?" he shouted. "Out with it! Is it war?"

Old Hughie Henderson shook the crumpled newspaper at his neighbor as if it had been a weapon. His eyes were flaming with pride. His grandfather had fought at Waterloo and his father's elder brother at Balaklava, and the warrior spirit was fierce within him.

"It's war!" he shouted back, his voice shaking with excitement. And the next moment the two McAllisters were over the fence and had snatched the paper from his hand.

"I knew it would be war, Johnnie. I said to the folk at the hotel when I was in town two days back, I said that Britain would go to war. Gosh, man, Scotland would make the Englishmen do it if they were tryin' to shirk. I says to Charlie Graham jist yesterday, 'Charlie,' I says, 'you mark my word if Sir Edward Grey don't help them Belgians'—Dod, man, the way them Belgians has been used is jist scandalous, man, jist clean scandalus, and I says to Charlie"

John McAllister, Sr., was trying to read the paper over his son's shoulder, and at the same time listen to what had been said by Charlie Graham. And even in his excitement he was experiencing a strange sensation of pleasure in hearing once more the familiar drone of Hughie's authorita-

tive voice. "They're goin' to send a bunch o' Canadian boys. They were recrutin' in town last night. I seen old Major Corley this morning, and he says, says he, 'we can take only so many,' says he—Cosh, bless my soul, what's the matter with the lad?"

For young John had uttered a whoop, had flung the paper into the wagon and his pitchfork into the raspberry bushes by the roadside, and was over the fence and tearing up the slope towards the barn as though the whole German army were at his heels. For a moment his father stood and gaped after him, and then he understood. A look of dismay passed over his face. It was his only son who had leaped from his side at the clash of arms. But the next moment the man had conquered the father. He uttered an ejaculation in Gaelic, his back straightened. The quiet farmer faded, and in his place stood the descendant of a line of warriors.

"He'll be off!" he burst forth. "He'll be off! And I'd a' done the same at his age!"

But his shoulders suddenly dropped again. "He's going, Hughie, and he's the only lad I've left!"

His old friend looked at him, all differences forgotten, sympathy shining, from under his bristling eyebrows. For the first time it came to him what this war might mean to them all.

"Eh, Johnnie, it'll be hardest on the old folk, and if your boy is going, mine will be going, too."

Young John McAllister got into the army sooner than he expected. He was madly chasing his little mare around the pasture field, when down the Henderson Lane, opposite him, came young Hughie Henderson in his Ford car. Young Hughie was too excited to remember that it was Jack McAllister who had said such mean things about this same car and his chauffeur ship. He paused opposite him: "I'm goin' to Germany!" he roared above the pounding of the machinery.

"So am I," yelled back the other, "but this confounded nag doesn't want me to—"

"Come on with me!" cried Hughie, recklessly. This was no time for family dignity when there was danger of missing your one chance for glory.

Young John was of the same opinion. What was a family feud that it should stand in the way of a fellow getting a Victoria Cross? He flung himself over the fence, and into the car, and together the son of the Hendersons and the son of the McAllisters went scorching along the road in a glorious race for the battle line.

Side by side they charged up the steps of the recruiting office, and enrolled in His Majesty's First Overseas Canadian Contingent. Side by side, slim and trim in their khaki, they drilled through many long irksome months, learning "How to walk and where to put their feet," and to sing "Tipperary," as they rollicked along the Canadian streets or the lanes of Old England. Side by side they dug their trench in the bloodsoaked soil of Flanders, still as rollicking as the day they tore down the Line in Hughie's car. And one day, at a glorious place called Langemarck, still gay and gallant and undaunted, they fell side by side. And their comrades who found them, not knowing anything about the McAllister-Henderson quarrels, buried them close together—side by side to the last—and with them, all unknowing, they buried the last miserable remnant of their family feud.

But long before the news of that splendid tragedy of Langemarck came sobbing down the Line, when the two lads were eating their first real English plum pudding on the rainy plain of Salisbury, there came a real Christmas to the Line, and one that even Grandma McAllister declared was as good as the old days.

Indeed the good old days of work and help had really returned. A sign as potent as the fiery cross of the old clan days was travelling through the land summoning the women to service and to forget their own littleness. They rose to the call, and all petty differences were forgotten as they worked together under the sign of the Red Cross.

When the great Grey Knitting came to the Line, it was found that so degenerate had the times become that the young women did not even know how to cast on stitches, and Grandma Henderson was called upon to bring back the lost art. So when Christina telephoned to her friends to come up one Autumn afternoon and bring their needles and grey wool, Grandma put on her sunbonnet and walked deliberately across the Line and

A Coal and Wood Range with a HIGH OVEN

Patented in Canada



Not a Gas Range

MOTHER too often sits down to the meal she has prepared too tired to enjoy it. Happy—but oh, so weary!

Stooping constantly to attend the oven—to watch the roast, the pies, the cakes! It's a back-breaking task.

Yet baking need not be wearisome. This new coal and wood range makes it what it always should have been, the most interesting part of housework. It has so many ways of lightening housework!

Handy Storage for Pans

Cooking utensils are kept right at hand and out of sight. This storage closet is heated and can be used as a big warming closet.

Clear Sweeping Space

It's as easy to clean the floor under the Lighter Day as under the table.

LIGHTER DAY HIGH-OVEN RANGE

6 pot-holes—4 outside 2 inside—cooking odors cannot escape.

What a difference to have Lighter Day in the kitchen.

Never to stoop to do your baking! No lifting up and down of hot, heavy pans! The High Oven makes all the difference between "weariness" and "pleasure" in baking. Everything that used to tire a woman's back is changed in this wonderful High Oven Range.

The thermometer and cooking chart meet you at standing height. The warming closet is just above the oven—and it is heated so that things are kept piping hot.

The oven door is clear glass—You can watch your baking without opening the door—and without stooping. There are pot-holes in the oven and in the warming closet. Vegetable odors need never get into the house.

You have a toasting lever to raise the whole section of the top over the coals. You have grates that shake down easily and without sticking.

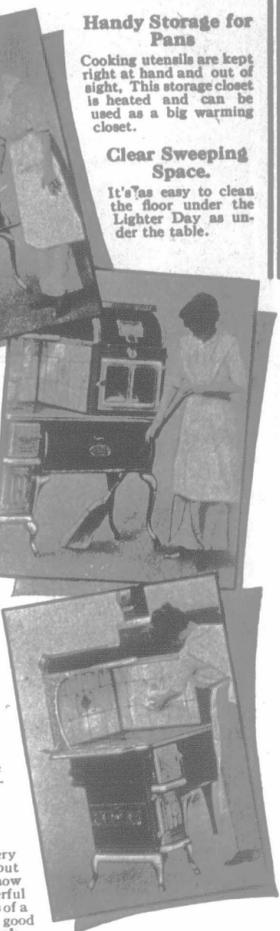
Extra long pieces of wood can be burned in the LIGHTER DAY High-Oven RANGE. It has a 26-inch fire box. Or special Duplex reversible grate for either coal or wood can be supplied.

You could hardly imagine an oven that heats so quickly. The reason is simple—there is no heat wasted waiting for the fire to "burn up." The oven starts to heat as soon as the kindling is lit.

So the Lighter Day makes lighter coal bills, too.

The Photographer Tells The Story

Wouldn't you like to see a Lighter Day Range? Every day, more stores are ordering Lighter Day Ranges, but if you want to see the range right away, if you want to see how your own work can be lightened—we will send you a wonderful little book. The photographer made this book. He took pictures of a woman using the Lighter Day Range, and, really, it's almost as good as seeing the range itself. Let us send you this little book—and if you have a friend who thinks as you do about planning for "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen," write her name on the coupon, too. Just mail the coupon to-day, so you won't forget.



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You may choose a finish of either beautiful tile or white porcelain enamel. Both styles are very handsome and are so easy to keep clean, and, of course, cannot rust.

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added the Henderson girls to the list, saying that they must learn to make a pair of socks for poor Hughie before Christmas, for, indeed, it was a shame and disgrace the way the young folk neglected their knitting these days, and how their granddaughters were the worst. So the Henderson girls came with the rest and sat at Grandma's side and learned the art of making socks for poor Hughie.

“And how are you and Mary getting along about the playing?” asked Grandma one evening when Christina came in from choir practice, and caught up her knitting. Christmas was approaching and the preparations for the tea-meeting were in full swing.

“The playing?” said Christina, looking up from the grey wool absently. “Oh, didn't I tell you? We're both so busy getting those shirts and bandages finished that we just couldn't give the time to all the practices. So we decided to ask

Ruth Armstrong. She's been dying to play for a year, and Mary says its kind of mean not to let her anyway. Look, Grandma, I'm knitting this scarf for Hughie. Did you know I got a letter from him?”

Grandma was turning the heel of her thirtieth pair of army socks, when the family drove away to the Christmas Eve tea-meeting. Their preparations were not attended with the usual joyous bustle; it was the first time that there was no rollicking boy in the house to race to the barn for the horses or fight with Christina over the candy and cake. They drove away quietly, and as they swung out onto the road, a young man who had been waiting there leaped upon the sleigh and fell at Christina's feet. For wars might wax and wane, but Bob's campaign for Christina's affections went steadily on.

“Hello, Teenie!” he cried joyfully. “Where you been keeping yourself lately?”

“Hello, Bob,” answered Christina, coolly. She was almost frosty indeed, for Bob still wore civilian clothes, and Christina, in her young ardor for the chosen ones who were going to the battle, had sworn a vow to have no dealings with the Samaritans. Bob guessed this and longed to don the khaki, but it meant leaving one of the best farms in the country. He was needed at home, he argued, which meant that he was needed to make more money. He was making it, too, but while he was gaining a fortune, he was losing Christina.

“Any more of the boys from the Line enlisted?” she enquired cruelly.

“No; guess not,” he answered rather sullenly. “Unless it's Bruce Henderson. He's home.”

Janet turned quickly and looked at the young man. Her eyes seemed to burn through the darkness. Christina saw, and asked the question she knew her sister was dying to ask.

“Is he going to the war?”

“Yes; he enlisted in the West and he's come home to say good-bye. But I don't think Bruce has any call to go. He's the only boy left since Hugh went, and it ain't right for him.”

“It is so right!” Christina blazed forth valiantly. “And I'm going to go right up to him and tell him so, when I see him. Why, Jack was the only boy we had at home and I'd rather do the ploughing myself than have him stay at home!”

Poor Bob said nothing. What could a man reply to such an ultimatum? He sat silent and moody on the uncomfortable edge of the cold sleigh and let his feet dangle out forlornly in the freezing winter world.

It was a wonderful tea-meeting, such as the Line had not seen for years—a real Christmas celebration; a strange tragic Christmas, too, because it had taken a war to bring about its peace and goodwill. Wonderful it seemed to Mrs. McAllister and Mrs. Henderson, carving the turkey at the same end of the table, and tearfully exchanging scraps of letters from their soldier sons. Wonderful it was to the two fathers, sitting together beside the box stove, telling again and again the latest news from Salisbury Plains, and making comments on the war situation that surely would have enlightened Kitchener could he have heard them. Wonderful, too, to Mary and Christina, setting the tables together, and exchanging solemn pledges that neither of them would “go with a fellow” that winter.

But most wonderful of all it seemed to Bruce and Janet. Christina, true to her word, marched straight up to him as soon as he entered and announced loudly that she was proud of him. They laughed and talked as easily as in the old days when he came so often to her home and Christina was as his little sister. “Where's Janet?” he whispered shyly, and Christina led him to the corner where Janet was pouring tea. He looked very straight and handsome in his khaki uniform as he marched over to her, but to Janet's eyes there was never a soldier in the British army that could at all compare with him.

And from that moment it was all a dream Christmas to both of them. They did not know what was on the table before them, as they sat side by side, nor what the speakers said, nor what the choir sang. They heard only the old sweet song of peace and good-will and love which was ringing again in their hearts, saw only the shining road that stretched ahead of them, the road back to their true Christmas.

“Let's give the folks the slip, Janet,” Bruce whispered, when it was all over,

and he was helping her into her fur coat. She smiled a radiant consent and they slipped out and walked down the moonlit Lane together.

They were in the opening of such a year of war and woe as the world had never yet seen; he wore the uniform of his country's service and was to leave her on the morrow, perhaps never to return. But they were happier than they had been through long months of peace and prosperity.

“Nothing matters,” he said, “now that I've got you again.”

“No,” she answered, “Nothing matters, now.”

And as they walked side by side down the silver road, in their footsteps came the white feet of the Christmas Spirit.

Serbia,

(Continued from page 1960.)

Rode over my body for three hundred years:
Buried under armies, hopeless did I lie
Hanging on to honor, sick for liberty;
Cried to Christ for justice, grasped a broken rod,
Saw each hope that flickered, stifled,
drowned in blood;
Saw through torturing ages, dreadfully arrayed,
Antichrist, all armored, riding in Belgrade.

“So the iron bit my soul; and that soul became
Iron, fit for warriors' use, tempered in the flame
By my sweat and anguish, out of my despair,
Step by step I won it back, the name that now I bear.”

Such has been the story of Serbia, the story that has given her the fierce independence and daring that have caused her during the past weeks to stand—men, women and children desperately fighting side by side—in the path of the gray-rolling masses of Teuton and Bulgar.

But to return:
In the Eighteenth Century the invasion of Turkey by Austria brought about a new hope for Serbia, and in January, 1804, taking advantage of the disruption of her Moslem persecutors, she summoned a national assembly, at which a unique character, George Petrovich, or “Black George,” was elected leader of the nation. This man had been a pig-driver, and could not even write his name, but he possessed personality and initiative, and a talent for organization, and his rule was so effective that by 1807 the Turks had been fairly well cleared from the country, and the way had been paved for Serbian autonomy.

But during the years that followed the storms by no means ceased. Now governing herself, now compelled to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Turks with whom Russia, driven to the wall by Napoleon's invasion, had hastened to conclude a peace, Serbia could not long feel secure. Year by year, too, the eyes of all Europe were turning, more and more, covetously or jealously, upon the regions about the Balkan mountains. Up to the time of the French Revolution “The Continent” had concerned itself merely with attempts to drive the Turks back into Asia. Now, and especially after Napoleon's plans for the invasion of Egypt and India became evident, it began to regard European Turkey as the key to Asia and a rich commerce; the entire Balkan region became a chessboard upon which was to be played a great game of the nations; and little Serbia, now as a buffer, now as a pawn in the game, could not hope to escape much buffeting.

In the meantime, many princes, chiefly suzerains of Turkey, administered the government, but Serbia's spirit had been awakened and many reforms were brought in, especially under Prince Michael, who succeeded to power in 1860. In 1867 this Prince demanded that all Turkish garrison be withdrawn, and to prevent a Balkan conflagration, the Powers, with Great Britain at the forefront, prevailed upon the Sultan to yield. It was not, however, until after the signing of the Treaty of Berlin (13th July, 1878), that the complete independence of the country was established and proclaimed at Belgrade by Prince, afterwards King, Milan, first King of Serbia.

From that day until the abdication of this King in 1889, there were troubles within Serbia's own borders, endless political struggles between the King and

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(Continued from page 1960.)

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... afterwards King Milan, first of Serbia.

... that day until the abdication of King Milan in 1889, there were troubles in Serbia's own borders, endless struggles between the King and

the Progressives upon the one hand, and the Russian element, with the Serbian Radicals, on the other. Circumstances over which he had no control, too, served to bring the King into unpopularity with the people, chief among them the necessity of starting monopolies to meet the expense of the extensive road and railroad building, which, under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, had to be carried out.

The situation became worse when on the union of Bulgaria and Rumelia King Milan made war on Bulgaria, suffering such defeat that the advance of the Bulgarians on Nish was only prevented by the intervention of Austria-Hungary. Immediately afterwards came his divorce from Queen Natalie, an occurrence exploited to the full by his enemies. To retrieve himself, in January, 1889, he granted a very liberal, even radical constitution, but almost at once decided to abdicate, leaving the leadership to a regent. The feud, however, still went on between the supporters of his son Alexander and the adherents of the rival Prince Peter Karageorgevich.

Finally the young Alexander, though only seventeen, proclaimed himself of age, dismissed the regents and Liberal party, and formed his first Cabinet from the Moderate Radicals (April 13, 1893).

The next turn of the wheel came with the discovery that Russia was planning with the extreme Radicals to have a Russian Grand Duke proclaimed King of Serbia. In his extremity Alexander invited his father, ex-King Milan, to come from Paris, which he did, arriving in Belgrade amidst great rejoicing in January, 1894. For a time the constitution of 1869 was re-established, and the country, sick of broils, turned to the advancement of peaceful arts.

Then suddenly, with characteristic impetuosity, the King, in 1900, married Madam Draga Mashin and at once drove his father from Serbia, and threw himself upon the Russian Party. Realizing, almost immediately, that he had blundered, again he granted a constitution, this time providing for two houses of Parliament, but even that did not save him. A conspiracy, headed by Colonel Mashin, brother-in-law of the Queen, was organized against him, and on the 11th of June, 1903, the palace was surrounded by troops and both King and Queen were assassinated. Prince Peter Karageorgevich was at once proclaimed King by the regicides, and Colonel Mashin was given a place in the new Cabinet as Minister of Public Works.

In 1906 Bulgaria and Serbia came to an agreement for the exportation of Serbian goods through Bulgaria to the Black Sea, thus lessening Serbia's dependence upon Austria-Hungary and beginning a tariff war with that country. In 1908 an actual breach was evident when, by the Treaty of San Stefano, as arranged by the Powers, Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed by the Northern Empire, and the people of Serbia, relying on the hope of help from Russia, clamored for war, demanding reparation for the lost territory, especially a strip of land which would check the advance of Austria-Hungary towards Salonika and give Serbia a road to the Adriatic. The pressure of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, and the threatening attitude of Austria-Hungary, however, combined to prevent an immediate conflagration, and Serbia finally accepted the suggestion of the British Government and gave up its claims on consideration that Austria-Hungary made a public declaration that the Dual Monarchy harbored no unfriendly designs against Serbia.

But such word of nations does not always hold. With Russia to the north, trying for 120 years to win a way to open water through the Dardanelles—with Germany to the northwest, bound on a clear way to the Persian Gulf—with Austria-Hungary jealous of the Pan-Slavic movement, through which Russia and Serbia threatened to take from her her Slav provinces—the Balkans were bound to be a scene of strife, especially Serbia, whose valley of the Nish forms the shortest and most direct road between Germany and Asia.

In 1912 the tension again became acute. Early in that year Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece formed a Balkan League to secure from Turkey reforms in Macedonia, and to obtain a real autonomy for Turkish European Provinces with Christian inhabitants. A new series of Moslem massacres brought the matter to a head, and by the 17th of October war was under way between the allied Balkan States and Turkey.

The Powers, meanwhile, were busy

trying to localize the conflict so that it should not spread to the rest of Europe, but the end of the war, which resulted in the complete overthrow of the Turks, found the problem but aggravated, for now the old ambitions and rivalries between Austria and Hungary as regards the Balkan States had to be reconciled with the new situation. Before the war Serbian territory occupied only 18,000 square miles; after it, she found herself in possession of 33,000, and, with national ambitions mounting, exasperated Austria-Hungary anew by her determination to gain the coveted strip of territory across the north of Albania to the Adriatic Sea.

For a time the situation held fire, while the Powers declared Albania autonomous and sent William of Wied thither on his short-lived mission as ruler. But the "Powder-box of Europe," as the Balkan Peninsula has been called, was ready for the firing, and in Serbia, "the percussion cap," the flash was lighted, when, in June of last year, Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife were killed in the streets of Serajevo by a bomb thrown by a half-crazed student.

Germany, seeing her opportunity, backed Austria. Russia mobilized at once. Before three weeks half the nations of Europe were preparing armies for the field, and by the first week of August "The Great War" had begun.

The Return of Christmas.

(Continued from page 1961.)

RANDOLPH—"Good evening, sir. May I present you to Mrs. Randolph?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"I am glad to see you, Mr. Claus."

SANTA CLAUS (bowing politely)—"I wish you all a very merry Christmas."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Say rather a peaceful Christmas, Mr. Claus. Merriment is hardly—"

SANTA CLAUS—"True, madam. I accept the amendment. May your Christmas be most placid—or shall I say a good investment, Mr. Randolph?"

RANDOLPH (looking at his watch)—"Well, now, Claus, we'll drop persiflage and begin business. It's getting late, and we have work to do. Suppose we hustle this business along. There are the children I wrote you about. I've forgotten how old they are—"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"How old are they, Miss Woodbridge?"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"I haven't got the data with me, but I can run upstairs and get it."

SANTA CLAUS—"Oh, never mind, I can tell by looking at them about what will do for them. How did you, children?"

TOMMY—"How did you?"

MABEL—"Pretty well, I thank you. How are you?"

SANTA CLAUS—"Fine!"

TOMMY—"No enthusiasm, please, Mr. Claus. Mother doesn't like it."

RANDOLPH—"Go ahead and show your goods, Claus, and remember I don't stint you as to prices."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"That's a trifle incautious, Edward. It seems to me that there should be a limit."

SANTA CLAUS—"It would expedite matters to know what you are willing to spend, Mr. Randolph. There is the cheap and happy Christmas; there is the expensive Christmas—showy, but inconvenient after New Year's; and—"

RANDOLPH—"Oh, well, say—seventy-five thousand dollars. I made several good turns in the market to-day."

SANTA CLAUS—"For both?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"A piece."

RANDOLPH—"Make it a hundred thousand, if you want to."

(Santa Claus opens suitcase and takes out a large book full of architectural drawings and a bundle of papers.)

SANTA CLAUS—"I have here the deeds of a number of houses at Bar Harbor, Lenox, and Newport, ranging from sixty to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. No. 17 is very pretty—well plumbed, finished throughout in buhl and Chipendale, and conveniently located." (Hands pictures to Mrs. Randolph who turns to No. 17).

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Very pretty but hardly suitable for a child, do you think? I'm sure that the children are under sixteen."

SANTA CLAUS—"That all depends on the way you look at it, madam. If the children entertain a great deal, or have an expensive guardian, or desire occasionally to receive their parents for little week-end

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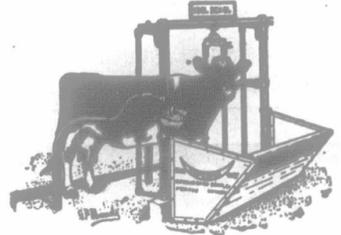


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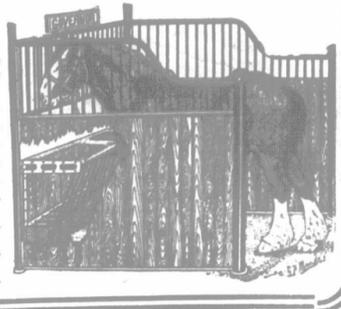
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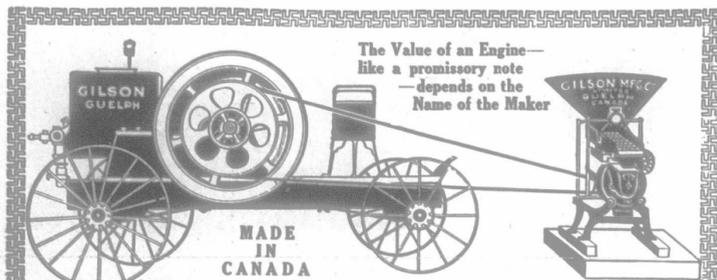
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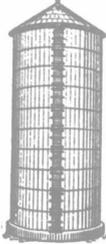


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parties, a house like that would be very nice."

RANDOLPH—"What'll it cost to run it?"

SANTA CLAUS—"It can be done simply on seventy-five thousand a year."

RANDOLPH—"I try to instil into their minds that they ought to get along on five thousand dollars a month apiece, Mr. Claus. That is only sixty thousand a year."

TOMMY—"Well, I don't want it at all. I'd rather have a stable."

MABEL—"Neither do I, father. I am having enough trouble with my studies without adding the cares of an establishment."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"You are a very sensible child, Mabel."

RANDOLPH (with a laugh)—"That seems to settle the house business, Claus."

SANTA CLAUS—"It's as you say, sir. I aim to please. We are advertised by our loving friends." (Puls books and deeds away.)

RANDOLPH (aside to Santa)—"Just leave that hundred-and-twenty-thousand dollar Bar Harbor property here, Claus. I'll put it in Mrs. Randolph's stocking myself."

SANTA CLAUS (aside)—"All right. You'll ne-er regret it, sir." (Aloud)—"What would you think of an opera-box, Thomas? I have one for thirty thousand dollars."

TOMMY—"I'd rather have a music-box for thirty cents."

RANDOLPH—"Gad! He's a clever boy. I've made that same distinction myself."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Don't be vulgar, Thomas."

SANTA CLAUS (holding up a large pearl necklace, each pearl of which is as large as a marrowfat pea)—"How would this do for the little girl?"

MRS. RANDOLPH (taking it and inspecting it closely)—"It is very beautiful. What perfectly matched pearls!"

SANTA CLAUS—"You couldn't duplicate it, madam, for fifty thousand dollars."

MABEL (aside to Tommy)—"Have I got to take it?"

TOMMY (aside to Mabel)—"No. Don't you do it. They aren't big enough to play marbles with."

RANDOLPH—"Well, Mabel, what do you say?"

MABEL—"They're too small, father."

RANDOLPH (aside)—"Great Scott! Too small!"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"You are difficult to please, my child."

MABEL—"I'd prefer them as big as china alleys."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Mercy, Miss Woodbridge, where has Mabel got such extravagant ideas?"

TOMMY (laughing aside to Mabel)—"We got 'em at the marble counter at Pennypacker's, didn't we?"

MABEL—"Of course, I'll take them, father, if you wish, but I'd rather not, unless the pearls are larger."

SANTA CLAUS—"How will this one do?" (Takes out a necklace with pearls as large as agates.)

TOMMY—"Dandy!"

MABEL—"I should like that, father."

MRS. RANDOLPH (looking at Mabel through her lorgnette)—"What a remarkable child!"

(Santa Claus hands Mabel the necklace. She hands it to Tommy, who plumps himself down on the floor, breaks the string, and shakes the pearls from it. Santa Claus laughs quietly.)

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Thomas, do be careful! Are they really pearls, Mr. Claus?"

SANTA CLAUS—"Yes, madam, and so absolutely flawless that even an expert cannot tell them from the imitation."

MABEL (sitting on floor two yards away from Tommy, and facing him)—"It's all right, mother. We only wanted them to play marbles with." (Tommy rolls half the pearls over to her.)

MRS. RANDOLPH (shows signs of faintness and puts smelling salts to her nose)—"Marbles! Miss Woodbridge—"

SANTA CLAUS (aside)—"They are human after all!"

RANDOLPH (pridefully)—"Gad, that boy handles pearls as if they were railroads!"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"But, Edward, are you going to permit your children to play marbles with"—(gasps)—"with pearls?"

RANDOLPH (as Tommy flicks a pearl across to where Mabel has set three others in a row, missing them)—"Well my dear, of course, I'd rather they'd play marbles with marbles, but—well, blood will tell."

TOMMY (making a second effort to score and again missing)—"Oh, pshaw! These

aren't any good. They're too light. Say, father, can't we swap them off for a hundred dollars' worth of real miggs?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Miggs! What a plebeian word!"

RANDOLPH (kneeling beside Tommy)—"Let me try it, my son." (Flicks a pearl across the room.) "You are perfectly right. They are too light. Claus, have you got any real marbles for the children?"

SANTA CLAUS—"Not at that price, sir."

RANDOLPH—"Money is no object with us. What would the best bag of marbles in all the world cost?"

SANTA CLAUS—"About a dollar and a half."

TOMMY—"Whoopie! That's what I want, father!"

RANDOLPH—"You shall have them, my son."

SANTA CLAUS (reaching down into the suit-case)—"I always carry them for an emergency." (Produces red flannel bag bulging with marbles.)

MABEL (gathering up the pearls)—"Here are your pearls, Mr. Claus. I think I'd like a bag of marbles, too."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Possibly a set of books would do better for a young lady. Have you a set of—George Eliot, or—de Maupassant in tree-calf, Mr. Claus?"

MABEL—"Or, 'Little Red Riding-Hood' in a yellow-and-red shiny cover?"

I saw a 'Little Red Riding-Hood' at Pennypacker's, mother, and really I liked it better than Mrs. Humphry Ward, even."

RANDOLPH (aside)—"By, Jingo I didn't know I had such interesting children!"

SANTA CLAUS—"I have the 'Little Red Riding-Hood'—but again the price may—"

RANDOLPH—"Confound it, let the child have it! I'll buy it if I have to sell a couple of railroads to pay for it. What's the tax Claus?"

SANTA CLAUS—"Seventy-five cents."

RANDOLPH—"It's a bargain!"

(Santa Claus takes the book from his suitcase and hands it to Mabel, who immediately walks to her mother's side and places the book open on her mother's lap.)

MABEL—"Would you like to look at the pictures Mrs. Randolph?"

MRS. RANDOLPH (stroking Mabel's hair)—"Yes—dear. Only don't call me that."

MABEL—"But you are that, aren't you?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Yes, but I'm also your mother. I had a mother, too, once—oh, a great many years ago! I used to call her 'dearie'."

MABEL—"That's very pretty. Maybe when we get better acquainted I can call you 'dearie,' too?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Yes—and perhaps if you began to practice it now—"

MABEL—"I will—dearie. It comes awfully easy—doesn't it?" (Climbs into her mother's lap and kisses her.) "Now we can look at the pictures together."

(Enter Grimmins.)

GRIMMINS—"The car is at the door madam."

MRS. RANDOLPH—"The car?"

RANDOLPH—"Yes—you are going to the Hawkin's for bridge, aren't you?"

MABEL—"Don't you do it, dearie. Stay here and read to me, won't you?"

MRS. RANDOLPH—"Why, Mabel, dear, I—I—why, yes, of course I will. I—I don't think I shall go out to-night, Edward. Miss Woodbridge, will you please write a note and send it to Mrs. Hawkins by Williamson, saying that I—that I am detained at home to-night, and shall be unable to join her party at bridge?"

MISS WOODBRIDGE—"Yes, Mrs. Randolph." (Exit.)

SANTA CLAUS (gathering up his stuff and closing the bag with a smile)—"I am afraid, Mr. Randolph, that I got the wrong line on these children of yours. I'll go out and get my other pack."

RANDOLPH—"All right."

SANTA CLAUS—"I sha'n't be a minute." (Exit.)

TOMMY (on the floor)—"Say, Randolph let's have a game!"

RANDOLPH—"What's that you call me, you young rascal?"

TOMMY—"Why, it's your name, isn't it?"

RANDOLPH—"Not to you, Mr. Sauce-box. My name to you, sir, from this time on is 'daddy.' Understand? D-a-d-d-y."

TOMMY—"All right, daddy. Say—you call me Tommy, if you like."

(They begin a game of marbles. Santa Claus returns. This time he is dressed in his fur coat, and he has sleigh-bells around his waist, a fur cap, and all

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theater twice a
I guess he can

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The Ingle Nook.

(Continued from page 1953.)

with a yard filled with crimson poppies. A new set of faces begin then to group themselves around that picture, and hundreds of little sketches, unspeakably dear to me, but which would probably not interest you, are tucked in here and there.

It is true there are some that are heavy, and sombre, and dark with the shadows of pain. But the Healer was there, and when the heart yielded to His touch, the brightness and sunshine came back again. I cannot tell you how many hours which might otherwise be tedious and lonely are passed quickly and pleasantly among my pictures.

Now, let us pass on to my Dream-room. You know there are times in my life when the rough, seamy side comes so close that it rubs and chafes, sometimes till it hurts. It is then that I take refuge in my Dream-room. It is filled with a soft golden dusk, and a subdued dreamy warmth. All the hard, barren ugliness of life is banished from my Dream-room, and only the beauty is left. I have only to cross the threshold and a thousand pleasant fancies come to me, falling through the dusk, like a shower of velvet rose petals. Some are only irised fancies; they come and go in a moment; others are abiding visions—one, for instance, of the beautiful new home with polished hardwood floors, thick soft rugs, sunny windows, with dainty curtains, and large easy chairs, and well filled bookcases. It has stood there now for years back, complete, even to the smallest detail. I go in sometimes and alter the arrangement somewhat. I add a new chair, table, or picture, or perhaps alter the kitchen a little, to make it more convenient, and then I close the door softly and come out.

The windows of my dream-room look out over the land of "Yet-To-Be," but a thick gray mist of uncertainty hangs so heavy over it that I cannot see clearly. Sometimes, when I have visited my beautiful house, I look out and fancy I see it looming up quite near, through the gray shadows; but the mist closes in, and it is gone again. Then sometimes I get impatient and leave the dream-room with a hard bitter feeling, till I realize that I am not making the proper use of it, and then I turn aside into the chamber of contentment, where present blessings are always displayed in full view. Somehow there is a very soothing influence in this chamber of contentment. The silence vibrates with an undercurrent of music, which seems to penetrate and linger deep down in the soul, and you come back from it all with an abiding sense of pleasure, like the perfume that lingers even after the petals of the flower have fallen.

After all, why should I long, with a feverish longing, for a beautiful house when I have all God's big outdoors to live in? Why should I covet to walk on the soft rugs, when the green velvet turf spreads out in all directions? Why should I do the dainty curtains, when they are hung, cold over fold, in soft billowy masses and never-fading colors, draped above me in a way in which no human

hand could ever drape them? Why should I long for beautiful pictures, when at best they are only crude imitations of those which nature spreads before me every day? Why should I ask for books, when nature abounds in wonderful studies, and the most fascinating mysteries on every hand?

Ah! I see, you are looking at that beautiful casket and wondering what it contains, no doubt. In it are my jewels, memory's jewels, more precious to me than any in the world. See, here are opals, made from the changeful, many tinted, fancies of girlhood days; pearls, the essence of those precious hours spent in the little gray church; turquoises, made from bits of the blue sky that shone over the happy days of courtship; amethysts, gathered in the purple dusk when the lullaby song, sank almost to a whisper, and the tired little head was laid on the pillow; emeralds made of the "green pastures," and diamonds of the "still waters" flashing beneath the sunlight; topazes born of the golden glow which follows a summer rain, after the thunder and lightning and floods have threatened to wellnigh swamp the soul; rubies that have stolen their rich glow from the love of the heart, and sapphires that were gleaned from friendships that were "true blue." These are my jewels, priceless and rare, firmly set in the golden links that bind me to the past.

We have come to the foot of the stairway now. Shall we go up into the "Upper Room," or shall I tell you of it? You who are familiar with the ways of little children have often seen them lay aside their dearest playthings just to rest in mother's arms for a few moments.

We are all only children, and there are times in my life when I, too, turn aside from my dearest treasures and creep softly up the stairs to the "Upper Room," just to lay my head on the Father's breast for a little while. When the soul grows weary under the burden of life, there is rest in the Upper Room. When the mind cries out for sympathy and help, there is companionship in the Upper Room. When the heart is hungry for love, there are answering heart beats in that Upper Room. It is there that I learn my duty to those about me, and there that I gather strength to live and courage to die.

Now, you have seen my treasure house; do you wonder I prize it? You ask me where it is? I cannot tell you that. I am not sure, but I think some day, when the heavy superstructure of clay has fallen away, I shall find it standing just inside the gates of the Beautiful City, and I am hoping that the ages of eternity will fill my treasure-house with many new and precious treasures; and I trust I shall welcome each one of you, in person, to see my treasures both old and new.

Now, dear "Nookers," are you wondering why I took so much time and wasted so much paper to say what I might have expressed in a few words by saying that I thought the best thing in life was a beautiful personal character?—Rich in Experience, well supplied with Knowledge, blest with Imagination, filled with Con-

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tentment, and having a personal knowledge of God, love for, those entered into the world would have been. For days past in the coarser, but I have been. My mind has my treasure-house days it has grown. I trust I have up too much time now to hear so first let me wish and a happy N

A LETTER FROM
From
DEAR JUNIA
—You all look chatting in the come in and be and blows this Whittier says: "What matter What matter Blow high, blow Can quench glow."

What a cheery way, apart from listener, it seems most thoughts, companionship of our Ingle Nook beyond its glow means death a for us. To such lips are dumb. Doesn't the more or less ret our questions v thing in life, and it is living—liv patient life. N cents or comfo for the spirit of "Just to be ten Just to be gla Just to be gen Just to be hel Just to let lo That is God's

Our life-wor demands strong with energy p talents develop pure formed. from whom li serve who only God knows ho but—

"Little by litt Short, if you sigh, Little by litt Gone with th away; Little by litt Trouble and So, dear frie roof keeps out neat and prote some and sust more about ur happiness in each mileston finds us more toward the fall not in, and v spirit more tha be thankful, k never die, but All the glad all.

A PARRY

DEAR JUNIA
plan in the issu concerning the offer you the little corner in DEAR INGL hand of time, speed as we a its mail web the clear frost mas has joy "A Merry C happy returns pressio
Who misdis back in bygo days when w Christmas wit

A Merry Christmas

to the thousands of housewives who will look their Christmas Dinner on an Othello Range, and all housewives who sooner or later may want to know about the Wonderful Baker,

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Established 1892

ment, and, above all things else, having a personal and intimate knowledge of God, and an interest in, and a love for, those about us. Unless you have entered into the spirit of it, no doubt you would have understood me better, but I would have been the loser.

For days past now I have been engaged in the coarser, rougher part of farm work, but I have been scarcely conscious of it. My mind has been busy taking stock of my treasure-house and in the last few days it has grown very real to me.

I trust I have not wearied you or taken up too much time, because I am anxious now to hear some one else's views, only first let me wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

A LETTER FROM BRUCE CO., ONT. From "Acturia."

DEAR JUNIA AND INGLE NOOK FRIENDS—You all look so cosy knitting and chatting in the firelight glow that I must come in and be one of you. How it snows and blows this Christmas time; but, as Whittier says:

"What matter how the night behaves?
What matter how the north wind raves?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Can quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow."

What a cheerful thing the fire is, anyway, apart from its warmth? Like a good listener, it seems to draw out our innermost thoughts, and we revel in the companionship of silence. No doubt, some of our Ingle Nook friends are looking away beyond its glow to a country where fire means death and dear ones are facing it for us. To such hearts only speak, for the lips are dumb.

Doesn't the New Year time make us more or less retrospective? Perhaps one of our questions will be: "What is the best thing in life, anyway?" I venture to say it is living—living a sane, loving, helpful patient life. Not work for dollars and cents or comforts or position, but work for the spirit of the thing.

"Just to be tender, just to be true,
Just to be glad the whole day through,
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet,
Just to be helpful with willing feet,
Just to let love be our daily key,
That is God's will for you and me."

Our life-work, to be done at its best, demands strong healthy bodies and minds with energy preserved from childhood, talents developed and ideals high and pure formed. There are, however, those from whom light is denied—they also serve who only stand and wait, and only God knows how hard that waiting may be, but—

"Little by little the time goes by,
Short, if you sing thro' it; long, if you sigh,
Little by little—an hour a day
Gone with the years that have vanished away;

Little by little the race is run,
Trouble and wailing and toil are done."
So, dear friends, as Junia says, if our roof keeps out the rain, if our clothes are neat and protect us and our food wholesome and sustains us, let us not worry more about unessentials, but try and get happiness in the path of duty, and if each milestone on the way to eternity finds us more patient, more forgiving toward the fallen, more ready to look out, not in, and valuing the things of the spirit more than those of the flesh, let us be thankful, knowing that such a life can never die, but will grow through eternity. All the glad season's greetings to you all.

"ACTURIA."

A PARRY SOUND DISTRICT OPINION.

From J. Clazier

DEAR JUNIA,—Having seen your little plan in the issue of September 23rd, 1915, concerning the Christmas Number, may I offer you the following essay for your little corner in that number:—

DEAR INGLE NOOK FRIENDS,—The hand of time, the hand that increases its speed as we advance in years, has spun its magic web around another year, and the clear, frosty air resounds with Christmas bells, joyous laughter, and shouts of "A Merry Christmas to you." "Many happy returns," and similar familiar expressions.

When undisturbed, our memories travel back to bygone days—those childhood days when we associated the return of Christmas with another visit from Santa

Claus. For weeks before we watched the calendar and counted the days; oh, how slowly they passed and how long they seemed! At last, however, the joyous Christmas eve arrived, and, as someone puts it:

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

What sleepless nights! What ringing of sleigh-bells! What prancing of reindeer and noises in the stove pipes! What pleasant dreams and early rising, only to find it was one o'clock and we had better go back to bed for five hours or so, and when the five hours were up, such humming of little wheels and breaking of nut shells! Then when breakfast was over and the chores completed, how we enjoyed the drive through the frosty crisp air to grandpa's! As you sit there, can you not smell the goose sizzling in the oven or get a sniff of the large plum puddings?

But time has changed the scene somewhat, and we, as men and women of a noble race, are face to face with responsibilities and questions concerning our well-being. For us, the Christmas of "used-to-be" has lost its charms with the passing of Santa Claus.

Can we not, however, even yet find something pleasant at this particular time of year?

Let us fancy ourselves in a cosy large sitting-room containing old-fashioned furniture, and a huge Yule log burning brightly in the fire-place, around which are placed six easy chairs containing sleepy occupants; on the walls and ceiling the shadows are playing hide-and-seek, and dancing hither and thither. As the flames dance around, we behold a great city, beautiful pictures, quite life-like, too; little elves and fairies flitting about; beautiful forests of trees then golden, now yellow; feathery clouds with silver lining; scenes of bygone days turn from faint recollections to firm realities. In our dreams we see ourselves playing on the pebbly beach, or barefoot, fishing on the green banks of a murmuring stream; in the leafy trees the birds are singing and the bright sun shines overhead. A minute or two ago the flames were almost obscure when suddenly a stick falls and new scenes are presented.

With the falling of the embers we are aroused and come gliding back from dream-land to our chairs before the fire-place. From a large pile of newspapers (among which appears the good old yellow back of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, which has found its way to every prosperous Canadian farmer's home). Mary picks up the issue of September 23rd of that paper and reads as follows: "What is the best thing in life?" etc., and, by the way, is there any more opportune time for such reflection than now at the end of the year? For some, no doubt, the journey has been one of cloudless skies and sunshine; for others stumbling blocks have been placed at every turn, and everything they do or think is apparently associated with trouble and disaster.

Oh! says one, riches are the best thing in life. "If I were rich, wouldn't I be happy?" "Never," answers Jean; "remember the old saying, 'Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.' Far from it: riches never made anybody happy, and I fail to see how they ever will; many an otherwise happy and contented life has been ruined forever by aspirations for wealth. Of course, do not misunderstand me," she adds, "a certain amount of wealth and happiness go hand-in-hand, but let us remain with that happy medium."

"Well," says Robert, "I believe if I had nothing to do, that would be the best thing in life for me."

"Not for me," says James. "No?" replies Robert, "what, then, is the best thing in life?"

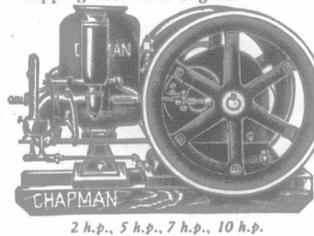
"Well, just this," continues James: "In my opinion, cheeriness and human sunshine are the best things to carry through life. We cannot cause the sun on high to shine, but we can all, more or less, cause a certain amount of sunshine to be present around about us. From human sunshine springs all that is necessary—prosperity, and a joy in doing our little share to make life worth while. In a large measure we ourselves are responsible for our troubles and those of people around us. Of course, there are extreme cases, and exceptions to all rules. Some people are giddy, and responsibility is as nought to them, because they never carry their share of it. Yet I have seen people, yes, burdened with loads of care and

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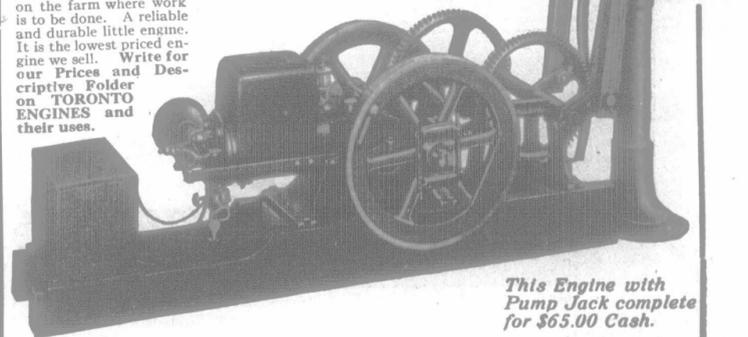


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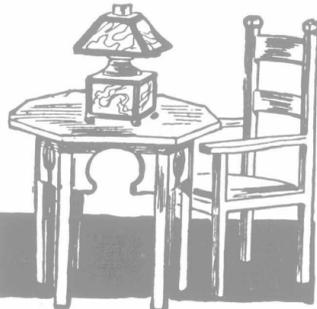
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trouble, in whose presence you delighted. Others, and no doubt you have met them, never had a trial to speak of, but were continually whining and grumbling, till you longed to be far enough away from them. How hard it makes the lives of those who from day to day are brought into contact with these people through business transactions.

Let us, therefore, one and all, strive in our small corners whether it be on the farm, in the school or the shop, to act in such a way that those with whom we come into touch may feel a ray of cheer and sunshine in our presence, so that many a dull hour and headache will banish; many a weary sleepless night will turn from such to one of joy and peaceful rest; many a harsh word to a neighbor will be silenced, and in its place will come words of cheer and goodwill, so that the old song, 'Peace on Earth and good will to men,' that people are singing on this Christmas occasion, will be carried into action. Life here on earth is beset with numerous troubles and worries at its best, but will it lessen them to grumble and worry? Not at all! Let us therefore follow out in our daily actions the little verse that runs thus—

"The inner side of every cloud
Is always bright and shining,
And so I turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show their silver lining—
And the world will be a little more beautiful,
Life a little more sweet for our having
lived in it.

Moving Pictures: A Memory Film.

BY AN OLD ENGRAVER.

I am 76 years old. My friends, seeing all the wonderful things that, during that period, have been invented, ask if I remember the days when I was young and there were no motors, no telephones, no flying machines and no wireless telegraphy to astonish mankind. Indeed, I do. Sitting, quietly reading and smoking in my "Garden of Roses," a word or phrase acting as a Magician's wand conjures up scenes of the past, which pass before my mental vision as rapidly as the moving pictures at a Cinema Show. I see myself a babe, a youth, a man—just a drop of the living stream that pulsates through the heart of English life—London. And, as the Acts pass, so also does the Scenery—first Brixton, then Kilburn, Highgate, and many other localities in which I played my part. I was born at Brixton, in the County of Surrey, January 24th, 1840. The first number of "Punch" appeared July 17th, 1841. My parents little thought as they scanned its pages that the boy in their arms would spend 36 years of his life in the service of that now famous periodical as one of its permanent staff of engravers. Many and various have been the writings that tell of the authors and artists who have written and drawn for "Punch" since it started; but, to my knowledge, the engravers, through whose labour and skill the drawings became known, and appreciated, have rarely received mention—and then only to be condemned by faint praise or ignorant criticism. Yet, through the work of these men, the humour of Leech, the cartoons of Tenniel and Sambourne, the social skits of Du Maurier and Keene, became known to the great mass of Mr. Punch's friends and admirers the world over. As one who spent so long a time engraving week by week, the works of these and other famous artists, the desire to say a few words on their behalf may be excusable and perhaps prove of interest to your readers.

"The patience and care bestowed by the artists upon their work was equalled by the wood engravers, who, tick by tick, line by line, did their utmost faithfully and conscientiously to carry out the intention and to reproduce the actual manipulation of the artist."

That "Mr." Punch's engravers succeeded in doing so, I know for certain, having seen and read many autograph letters from the artists themselves, expressing satisfaction both of the engraving and its results. Here I might add that for the excellency of the "Punch" engravings medals were awarded at the Paris and Vienna Exhibitions

BRIXTON.

Brixton in the "forties" was a residential suburb of London, very respectable and very dull, greatly given to Nonconformity. It had but few shops; an old

wooden flour mill, also a gaol, a Dame's school, where a mixed class of boys and girls were taught their A-B-C, and little else. It was the age of balloons, each with its two flags, and carried at times suspended to the car, a sheep, a pony, or a dog—forerunners of "Zeps" and Aeroplanes. The only "MAN" of note I remember there was "General" Tom Thumb, who rode through the street in a



John Ruskin.

miniature stage coach, painted bright-yellow, and drawn by four piebald ponies. A time of depression and discontent, cholera and chartism. A heavy hail-storm, that caused great destruction of glass from Streatham to Kennington, added to the gloom and fixed itself in my memory. Not a window left in my father's house remained unbroken. So passed my first decade.

THE EVOLUTION OF "PUNCH."

The founders of "Punch" were Henry Mayhew and Mark Lemon. The name occurred to them at Lemon's house in Newcastle St., Strand, where Lemon drafted the first prospectus. The first number was published by Bryant, and the periodical was owned in equal shares by Landells, the engraver; Last, the printer, and Lemon and Mayhew, who jointly edited it. For some time it was most unsuccessful and was only saved from disaster by the money which Lemon was making by his plays. The paper was then purchased by Bradbury and Evans. Mayhew retired from the editorship and Lemon had sole charge. I have heard Mark Lemon spoken of as a Jew and have been told that his name was derived from Moses Levi. This was not true. He was the son of Martin Lemon, hop merchant, by his wife Alice Collis, of Boston, in the County of Lincolnshire. He was born in a house at the northeast corner of Oxford Circus, London, Nov. 30, 1809, and was their eldest boy. His



John Leech.

father dying in 1817, he was brought up by his grandfather, also Mark Lemon, a farmer at Hendon. He used to say, "Punch and I were made for each other." And certain it is that it was owing to his wise control that it owed its rapid rise to fame. He sought for and obtained the wisest and wittiest writers, and the best artists of the day. To mention a few whose writings appeared in the early volumes will prove the truth of this—Tennyson and Thackeray, Hood and Jerrold, Burnand and W. S. Gilbert, Charles Lever and Tom Taylor. Its artists outside the Punch staff were such men as Lord Leighton, Sir John Gilbert, Fred Walker and Stacy Marks, Birket Foster and Briton Riviere, Walter Crane and Caldecott. I could mention many others but these few will suffice.

The five most notable artists on the staff were Leech, Tenniel, Sambourne, Keene and Du Maurier. Lemon was a good actor and wrote many popular plays. He was a tall, stout man, well-liked for his genial disposition. In 1869 he gave readings from Shakespeare, taking the part of that amusing rogue, Falstaff. A portrait of him in this character, drawn by Tenniel, appeared in the Illustrated

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SOM In the from Br district gress ene gate; b pleasant villages more, a Verulam one-story you pas then the don and right we an ecce made in its lid, sh and sto clock" t provision live was busy a village station, to be set This wa the forth We boys than the wound u The Key unreal f source o all the fi in everl of comin creator.

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1851, folk in were pl bands, I one way myself d mother Virginia, passing take pe "Great Queen Albert, conceiv

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London News. In after days I saw him frequently and have spoken to him at his editorial office, and was always received by him with courteous attention. One reason I believe that led to the success of the paper was that in those days its writers and artists turned from the political more to the social condition of the people, giving voice to the discontent of the poor, calling aloud for reforms immediately needed. Hood, in the Christmas Number (or Almanack) had published, "The Song of the Shirt," to be followed later on by "The Bridge of Sighs." These poems created a great sensation and led to a large increase in the circulation of the paper. "Mr. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," by Douglas Jerrold, commenced January 11th, 1845, added still more to its popularity. "Punch" was bravely liberal in these early days; full of sympathy, with advanced ideas and with the opponents of privilege and stately establishments, even to the extent of making fun of royalty and the royal family, and the rapidly lengthening list of royal children. To give an instance: A cartoon, drawn by Leech, was A Royal Nursery Rhyme for 1860, on the birth of another son, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert (afterwards Duke of Edinburgh). "There was a royal lady that lived in a shoe,

She had so many children she didn't know what to do." But times have altered. In these later days there is no subject more loyal, towards King and Queen, and all their belongings, than "Mr." Punch.

SOMETHING ABOUT OLD KILBURN.

In the year 1850 the scene changed from Brixton to the northern suburban district of Kilburn. The march of progress ended here, stopped by a turnpike gate; beyond that barrier stretched pleasant lanes and meadows through the villages of Cricklewood, Hendon, Stanmore, along the old Roman Road to Verulam in Hertfordshire. Some small one-story cottages stood on the left when you passed the gate. Then a farm and then the newly-built station on the London and North-Western Railway. On the right were two old Inns—one kept by an eccentric old lady, who had her coffin made in her lifetime, had hinges put to its lid, shelves inside, then had it polished, and stood upright like a "grandfather's clock" to use as a cupboard to keep her provisions in. Further on on the same side lived a watchmaker, who in 1850 was busy making an automatic model of a village in miniature, with a railway station, houses, a mill and a church—all to be set in motion by the turn of a key. This was being made in preparation for the forthcoming Exhibition in Hyde Park. We boys thought this toy more wonderful than the real moving figures around us, wound up and set going by another key—The Key of Fate—but the real and the unreal had one thing in common; the source of movement was concealed and all the figures popped in and popped out in everlasting succession—their method of coming and going known only to their creator.

Again at this period, I see myself a boy of ten walking home from Chapel one Sabbath eve, along with my parents and their friend—a Mrs. Jackson—a stout lady with a plain face and projecting teeth. She had lived, so she said, in haunted houses and seen ghosts. Their talk on this occasion was all about Dr. Cumming and his wonderful prophecies—the end of the world and the coming Judgment. I, all ears, listened fearfully. My conscience pricked me, for had I not secretly stolen several spoonfuls of my mother's jam—eating them on the sly? What, then, would be my fate, as one of the wicked? That night, when I said my little prayer, at my mother's knee, I told all, and received absolution; promising to be a better boy and do my best to resist tempting pleasures, however sweet. Alas! I had yet to learn the weakness of the flesh against the power of temptation.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

1851, on the first of May, the good folk in Kilburn were astir early—bands were playing and flags were flying, and bands, flags and people were all going one way—the way to Hyde Park. I see myself dressed in my Sunday clothes, my mother and her cousin from far away Virginia, uncle and aunt from Devon passing along with the crowd to see and take part in the festivities—for the "Great Exhibition" is to be opened by Queen Victoria and her Consort, Prince Albert, whom the idea had been conceived of entering the Park, through

the famous Marble Arch, we found it thronged with people who had come from all quarters of the globe to see the show—men of all colours, white, black, brown and red—a number of Chinese, owing to the fact that a Chinese Exhibition was being held near by—a group of three ladies were awaiting the arrival of our party, one of them, Miss Elizabeth Stirling, a daughter of the schoolmaster at Honiton, the Devonshire town noted for its beautiful hand-made lace. Miss Stirling was one of the exhibitors. She was a slim lady, with short hair, a plain but intellectual face, and was artist and sculptor. Her contribution to the show was a small statuette of "Waverley," carved in ivory. The building, all glass, glittered in the sunshine, gay also with flags of all nations. Strange to say, I only remember two of the exhibits, The "Koh-i-noor Diamond," and a "suite" of furniture cut out of solid coal—one precious, the other common, yet formed by Nature out of the same material, carbon. Why should the diamond boast? I strayed away from my friends and got lost. They hunted about for me, till they got tired; then returned home, to find the lost one sleeping quietly in bed. When, at the close of the Exhibition, prizes were awarded, Miss Stirling was complimented by Prince Albert upon the beauty of her statuette. She shortly afterwards entered the studio of a well-known sculptor; was introduced to Miss Eliza Cook and Miss Meteyard ("Silverpen"), and other writers on Miss Cook's journal, to which periodical she afterwards contributed. It seemed as though she was in a fair way to success, both in art and literature, when, alas! she was taken suddenly ill and died.—"L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose."

It was at St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, Kilburn, that the Rev. J. C. Bellew attracted a large and fashionable congregation by his eloquence, doing his best to emphasize and extol the virtues of the rich; whilst at an Essex village C. H. Spurgeon, like the Prophet Amos, obtained notoriety by denouncing their vices. A lithograph of these two orators, entitled "Brimstone and Treacle," found a ready sale in the print shops, and created a lot of amusement.

During these years "Mr." Punch's young men found plenty of material to keep pen and pencil busy. Nothing escaped their notice. Government changes, social foibles, freaks of fashion, humours of the streets, all are to be seen in the pages of this lively periodical. The great Exhibition and its influx of visitors, the discovery of gold in Australia, with the rush of emigrants eager to secure some share of the precious metal, gave ample scope to the wit and humour of Leech and Doyle. Of all the "Punch" artists, Leech is the one man who pictured the children of the poor with kindest sympathy. The children of the well-to-do were gracefully dealt with by Du Maurier.

To be continued.

The Rise and Progress of Dairying in Canada

Continued from Page 1942

more marvellous extension of the dairy business in Canada than the world has ever seen, because our climate, soil and people are all favorable for, and inclined to, dairying. A Toast to the Dairy Cow! May she live long, and produce milk in ever-increasing quantity for the people of Canada and for those outside our borders who desire first-class dairy products.

The following tribute in verse to the Dairy Cow recently appeared:

"Giver of perfect food, you hold first place;
Gentle, industrious and kind, mother to our race;
Servant of man, to you we bow,
And hail thee queen of beasts, oh, dairy cow."

Markets.

TORONTO.

The receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards from Saturday, December 4 to Monday, December 6 totalled 249 cars, including 4,634 cattle, 159 calves, 3,895 hogs and 383 sheep and lambs. Quality fair, and market slow and steady. Choice heavy steers, \$7.60 to \$8; choice butchers' heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; good, \$6.75 to \$7.15; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.60; common, \$5.50 to \$6; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.75; milkers, \$70 to

\$100; bulls, \$4.25 to \$7; stockers, \$4 to \$5.50; feeders, \$6 to \$6.75; calves, \$3.75 to \$10.50; sheep, \$5 to \$7; lambs, \$9.25 to \$10; hogs, \$9.25, fed and watered.

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	44	624	668
Cattle	482	7,499	7,981
Hogs	1,184	13,530	14,714
Sheep	616	4,480	5,096
Calves	35	512	547
Horses	80	1,740	1,820

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars	64	553	617
Cattle	855	8,183	9,038
Hogs	995	13,572	14,567
Sheep	1,056	5,757	6,813
Calves	44	491	535
Horses	14	19	33

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 51 carloads, 147 hogs, 12 calves, and 1,787 horses; but a decrease of 1,057 cattle, and 1,717 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Sellers had the advantage on the beginning of last week's market. Trade was slow at first, but soon became active. There was a scarcity of choice grades, but a showing of fairly decent kinds. The trade was active and steady to firm for anything approaching good and slow and steady on the lower qualities. One car of 1,340-lb. steers reached \$7.75; twenty-four steers weighing 1,210 lbs. brought \$7.50. One car of 950-lb. steers each sold at \$7.25. Sales on reasonably good to choice offerings ranged down as low as \$6.75, while light and common kinds fell between 5 cents and 6 cents per lb. Medium quality went for \$6.25 to \$6.50. Values remained firm on into the week as the offering was not large.

Stockers and Feeders.—This division showed little change at the beginning of the week, and except for the presence of a few farmer-buyers trading would have been dull. Good weighty steers and yearlings alone showed any activity at the beginning of the week. Steers sold on Monday as high as \$6.65 for those weighing 1,050 lbs. Throughout the week the younger steers were a little stronger than for the previous week, in some cases being 25 cents higher. One firm sold 85 stock steers of the lightish type at \$4 to \$4.50, and fair to good steers at \$5.25 to \$5.75. Prices ranged as follows: heavy feeder steers, 1,050 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.65; choice feeders, 900-950 lbs., \$6 to \$6.25; good feeders, 800-900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, 700-800 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50. Common stocker steers and heifers, \$4 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers sold at \$90 to \$100; good cows at \$70 to \$85; common cows at \$45 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—Extra Choice Veal, \$10; best veal calves, \$9 to \$9.50; good, \$7.25 to \$8.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6.75; heavy fat calves, \$5.75 to \$7; common calves, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market in this class of stock showed greater strength than during the previous week. Good lambs and light sheep were up 15 cents to 25 cents. Heavy lambs were quoted at \$9 to \$9.25, and light lambs at \$9.40 to \$9.60. One straight deck of the light, black-faced kind sold at \$9.60 on Tuesday, while another deck of the 90-lb. type went for \$9.70.

Light sheep, \$6 to \$7. Heavy sheep, \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, \$9 to \$9.70; cull lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—A great number of hogs were not on sale on the open market at the beginning of the week, but some were shipped direct. The greater part of the offering of selects was bought by one firm at \$9.50 to \$9.70, fed and watered. Prices ranged from \$9.50 to \$9.65. Fifty cents was deducted for heavy fat hogs and thin light hogs; \$2.50 for sows and \$4 off for stags from prices paid for selects.

MONTREAL.

The demand from American buyers for cattle on this market seems insatiable, and the quantity of stock which has now gone across is very large. The market was

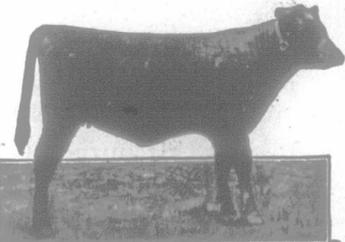
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - - \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000
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



Raised Without Milk!
Her name is "Daisy" and her owner, W. A. Riddle, of Chapin, Iowa, raised her on Blatchford's Calf Meal, which costs less than half as much as milk.
Blatchford's Calf Meal
A useful preventive of scouring. Calves raised "The Blatchford's Way" are heavier, bigger-boned and healthier. Known as the complete milk substitute since the year 1875. Sold by your dealer or direct from the manufacturer.
Blatchford's Pig Meal insures rapid, sturdy growth of young pigs at weaning time. Prevents scours.
See Actual Figures—based on records—show you how to increase your calf profits. Write today. Steele Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 1848, Toronto, Ont.



POULTRY and EGGS.

BRED-TO-LAY Strain—White Leghorn cockerels, one dollar each. Brahmas, Spanish, Giant Brons: turkeys, Indian Runner ducks, bred from winners at London, Ottawa, Hamilton, Detroit. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

FOR SALE—Purebred Emden geese, \$5 per pair or \$3 each. Robert Cleland, Listowel, Ont.
FOR SALE—Emden Geese \$3 a piece. White, Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 to \$5 a piece. Muscovie Ducks colored \$5 a pair; all from show stock. Herbie Sider, R.R. No. 1, Marshville, Ont.

IMPORTED S. C. W. Leghorns, Tom Barron's winners, dam of cock bird, authentic pedigree 282 eggs in 12 months. Sire's dam laid 254 eggs in year. Dam of my hen's pedigree 272. Cockerels and pullets strictly from above for sale. Choice show birds March and April hatch. These cockerels would make an extremely desirable out-cross. Garnet L. Doherty, Clinton, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, both sexes. Utility Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. David Ashworth and Son, Denfield Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Fine heavy birds bred from prize stock. W. W. Hodgins, Denfield, Ont. R. R. No. 4.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn and Houdan cockerels for sale at one dollar and half. Thos. Eyres, Cameron, Ontario

WHITE Holland Turkeys—A few for sale. Order before they are all gone. Chas. Heipel, Baden, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes. (Martin strain) Prize Winners. Dunc. McTavish, Chislewick, Ont.

We Require parties to knit Men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand; send stamp for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. S., Orillia, Ont.

On Shares 50 acres dairy farm, fine buildings, location and soil; all stock and implements supplied, except horses. Tenant with some stock preferred. Apply Box 10, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

TURKEYS 20c.

Chickens, crate-fatt, alive 14c., dressed 17c.; chickens, good farm stock, alive, 12c., dressed 15c.; Turkeys, extra choice hens, alive, 15c., dressed 20c.; Turkeys, extra choice gobblers, alive, 14c., dressed 19c.; Geese, (heads off when dressed) alive, 9c., dressed 15c.; Ducks (heads off when dressed) alive, 11c., dressed 12c.

HORACE WALLER, 700 Spadina Ave. Toronto

CALDWELL'S

Getting more milk from your cows

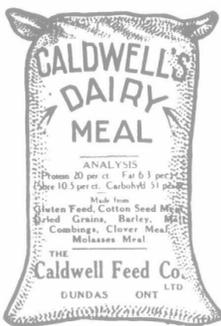
IT isn't usually an easy thing to change cows over from pasture to stall feeding without lessening in some degree the flow of milk. Far less easy is it for you, with your lack of facilities, to mix your own feeds so as to prevent this loss. What is really wanted for your dairy herd is a fully balanced ration—a ration that will retain the regular milk production, while keeping the cows in flesh and in normal healthful condition.

For this purpose

CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL

fills a distinct need. It is a highly protein, fully balanced cow ration, designed especially to keep up the flow of milk. By fully balanced, we mean that it contains all the necessary feeding units in their correct proportions, and that these feeding elements are combined in their most easily-digested form. Palatability, which is an invaluable aid to digestion, is secured in Caldwell's Dairy Meal by the use of Pure Cane Molasses Meal, combined with various other essential and highly-nutritious food stuffs.

That you may know exactly what the ingredients are, we print them on a tag attached to the bag, and, moreover, we guarantee them to the Government. Caldwell's Dairy Meal should be fed by itself, not mixed with any other feeding materials.



You ought not to have any difficulty in obtaining Caldwell's Dairy Meal from your feed man, but if by any chance you do, kindly let us know, and we will see to it that you are supplied at once. A copy of our booklet will be sent to you free if you are interested.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LIMITED, DUNDAS, ONTARIO
The Largest Feed Mills in the Dominion

STANDARD FEEDS

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.
EXPERIENCED married man wants work on farm by month or year. Apply, Box 1, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.
FERRETS—Either color, large or small, single pairs of dozen sets. Catalogue free. C. H. Keeler & Co., Greenwich, Ohio.
WANTED to rent, with the option of buying, good farm, near to a good town. Apply R. S. Co. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.
WANTED—Housemaid or young girl willing to be trained in English ways. Apply Mrs. Brown, The Rectory, Woodstock, Ontario.
WANTED. Position on good dairy farm, May 1st, by reliable man with family. Strictly confidential. H. E. Gordon, Trenholm, Que.

All About Automobiles—course on running, repair, care, etc., models of parts supplied. Practical course; can be learned at home in spare time. Canadian Correspondence College Limited, Dept. E.E., Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—Custom Tanning. Horse hides and Cattle hides for robes and coats; also all kinds of skins and furs. Send them to me and have them tanned soft and pliable. Address B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

CEDAR POSTS

at lots Green 4 1/2 ins. under 7 ins. by 8 ft. 9c., 7 ins. and up by 8 ft. 15c., 7 ins. and up by 9 ft., 22c. All bargains. Terms—Cash. Stamps for replies. Box 52, Gooderham Ont.

RAW FURS

High quality raw furs. Old-fashioned. Write for list and tags. G. H. F. GERS, WALKERTON, ONT.

cleaned up of stock nearly every night at the close. Choice steers were still quoted from 7 1/4c. to 7 1/2c. per lb., although the number of these offerings was not very large. The bulk of the trade in steers was in grades ranging from 6 to 6 1/4c. per lb. Common stock sold at 5 1/4c. to a little below 5c. Offerings of butchers' cows and bulls were fairly large, and prices continued to range from 4 1/2 to 6 1/4c. per lb. Canning stock met with a good demand, and packers took everything in sight at 3 1/4 to 4 1/2c. for cows. The demand for lambs was good and prices for Ontario stock ranged from 9 to 9 1/2c., while sheep ranged from 5 1/4 to 6c. Grass-fed calves still sold at 3 to 6c. per lb. and milk-fed stock at 7 to 8c. per lb. Hogs showed a fairly wide range during the week, and sold toward the close at 9 1/4 to 10c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Prices were steady, as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225; small horses, \$100 to \$150 each; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The tone of the market for dressed hogs showed little change, having been firmer during the week, but being at the close about the same as before.

Poultry.—Choice turkeys were quoted at 20c. to 21c. per lb., ordinary grades selling at 18 to 19c. Chickens ranged all the way from 14 to 18c. per lb. Supplies were fair.

Potatoes.—Quotations for Green Mountains were \$1.40 per bag of 90 lbs., extract, those for Quebec stock being \$1.30. Dealers add about 10c. to these figures for smaller lots.

Honey and Syrup.—Prices were 14 to 14 1/2c. per lb. for white clover comb honey and 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c. for brown, white extracted being 11 1/2 to 12c. and brown extracted 10c. Buckwheat honey was 8 to 8 1/2c. per lb. Maple syrup sold at 90 to 95c. per 8-lb. tin, \$1.05 for 10-lb. tins, \$1.45 for 12-lb. tins, and 12 1/2c. per lb. for sugar.

Eggs.—Prices were 42 to 45c. per doz. for new laid. Selected eggs showed no change at 33c. per doz.; No. 1 candled were 30c. and No. 2 were 27 to 28c.

Butter.—Choicest creamery was quoted 32 1/2c. to 33c., in a wholesale way, while fine was 31 1/4c. to 32c. and seconds 30 1/2c. to 31c. Dairy butter was unchanged at 26c. to 27c. per lb.

Cheese.—Finest colored cheese was quoted at 17 1/2c. to 17 3/4c. per lb., white being about 1-8c. below these prices. Finest Eastern cheese was 17c. to 17 1/4c.

Grain.—No. 2 white, Ontario and Quebec oats, 45 1/2c.; No. 3 white, 44 1/2c., and No. 4 white, 43 1/2c. per bushel, ex-store. Dealers quoted tough No. 2, Can. Western and tough extra No. 1 feed at 46c.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents were \$6.10; seconds, \$5.60, and strong bakers, \$5.40 to \$5.35 per bbl. in wood, the latter being \$2.55 per bag.

Mill Feed.—Bran was \$22.00 per ton, shorts being \$23.00; middlings, \$29.00 to \$30.00; pure grain mouille, \$32.00, and mixed, \$30.00 per ton in bags.

Hay.—Baled hay is \$1.00 higher, at \$20.00 per ton for No. 1; \$19.50 for extra good No. 2; \$19.00 for No. 2, and \$17.50 per ton ex-track for No. 3.

Hides.—Lambskins advanced 5c. Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides were 20c., 21c. and 22c. per lb., respectively; Nos. 2 and 1 calf-skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb.; lamb-skins were \$1.75 each; horsehides were \$1.75, and \$2.50 each for Nos. 2 and 1. Rough tallow sold at 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. per lb. and rendered at 6c. to 7c. per lb.

BUFFALO.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.00 to \$9.35; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; plain, \$7.25 to \$7.50; very coarse and common, \$6.00 to \$7.00; best Canadians, \$8.00 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common and plain, \$6.00 to \$6.75.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.00; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best handy, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; light, thin, \$5.25 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$8.00 to \$8.75; yearlings, common to good, \$7.00 to \$7.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime heavy heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.00; best handy butcher heifers, \$6.75 to \$7.00; common to good, \$4.50 to \$6.50; best heavy fat cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; good butchering cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium to good, \$4.25 to \$4.75;

cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.25; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.35.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.00; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common to good, \$5.25 to \$6.00; best stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; common to good, \$3.50 to \$5.40; good yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.15; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90.00 to \$100.00; in carloads, \$65.00 to \$75.00; medium to fair, in small lots, \$55.00 to \$65.00; in carloads, \$50.00 to \$60.00; common, \$30.00 to \$45.00.

Hogs.—Choice hogs, \$6.70 to \$7.25. Pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.50; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Calves.—\$11.50 to \$12.00; fat calves, \$7.00 to \$8.00; cull grades, \$9.50.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.60 to \$10.50; cows and heifers, \$2.65 to \$8.25; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.75 to \$6.70; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.90; rough, \$6.30 to \$6.45; pigs, \$4. to 5.60; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.70.

Sheep.—Native, \$6 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$7 to \$9.25.

CHEESE MARKETS

Campbellford, 16 1/2c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 17 1/2c., finest Easterns, 17c.; New York, State whole milk flats, held specials, 16 3/4c., average fancy, 16 1/2c.; specials, 16 1/2c.; London, 17 1/2c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 16c.; Belleville, 17-16c.

Gossip.

COMING EVENTS

Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Dec. 10 and 11.
Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention at Renfrew, January 5 and 6.
Western Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention at St. Mary's, Jan. 12 and 13.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Dec. 16, Joint Ayrshire Breeders' Sale, Montreal, A. E. D. Holden, 211 McGill St., Montreal, Secretary.
Dec. 21—T. F. Kingsmill, London, Ont. Shorthorns.
Dec. 22—Geo. Kilgour, Mount Elgin; Holsteins.
Dec. 30—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, at Tillsonburg: John McKee, Norwich, Sec. Jan. 26, 1916—Brant District Holstein Consignment Sale of Holsteins, Brantford: N. P. Sage, St. George, Ont., Secretary.
Feb. 2, 1916—Canadian Sale of Scotch Shorthorns, Union Stock Yards, Toronto: Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Manager.
Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Companies Annual Sale of Holsteins at Tillsonburg, first Tuesday after the annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein Association: R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont., Secretary.

The offering of 50 head of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle to be placed before the public by the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, at the Imperial Hotel stables, Tillsonburg, Ont., on Dec. 30, at 1 p.m., consists of females of all ages of very select type. Included are a number of fresh milch cows that have either qualified or are now running in the R.O.P. test. A number of extra choice young bulls fit for service will also be presented. The reference sires in the catalogue show that the breeding is choice. The rules of the club absolutely prohibit all "by-bidding" or "bidding in," so every prospective purchaser should be assured of a fair and square deal. Secure a catalogue from John McKee, Norwich, Ont., and learn what is to be offered on that day.

GOOD ILLUSTRATIONS

Several of the illustrations in this issue, including Indian scenes, are reproduced through the courtesy of the Canadian Kodak Company, Toronto.

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 ills.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.00; butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.
 ickers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$5 to \$6.50; common to good, \$5.25 to \$6.25; best stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; common to good, \$3.50 to \$5.40; good yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.15; common, \$3.75 to \$5.00.
 ilkers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$90.00 to \$100.00; in carload, \$65.00 to \$75.00; medium to fair, small lots, \$55.00 to \$65.00; in carloads, \$40 to \$60.00; common, \$30.00 to \$40.00.
 ogs.—Choice hogs, \$6.70 to \$7.25; \$5.75 to \$6.25.
 eep and Lambs—Lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.25; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$7.50; weathers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75.
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CHICAGO.

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 ogs.—Light, \$5.75 to \$6.70; mixed, \$5.25 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.90; \$6.30 to \$6.45; pigs, \$4. to \$5.80; of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.70.
 eep.—Native, \$6 to \$6.50; lambs, \$7 to \$9.25.

CHEESE MARKETS

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Gossip.

COMING EVENTS

nto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Dec. 10 and 11.
 tern Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention at Renfrew, January 5.
 tern Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention at St. Mary's, Jan. 12 and 13.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

. 16, Joint Ayrshire Breeders' Sale, Montreal, A. E. D. Holden, 211 McGill Street, Montreal, Secretary.
 . 21—T. F. Kingsmill, London, Ont. Secretary.
 . 22—Geo. Kilgour, Mount Elgin, Ont. Secretary.
 . 30—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, at St. Catharines, Ontario, Sec. 26, 1916—Brant District Holstein Consignment Sale of Holsteins, Brantford, Ontario, Sec. 26, 1916, Secretary.
 . 2, 1916—Canadian Sale of Scotch Cattle, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ontario, Sec. 26, 1916, Manager.
 . 3—Northern Ontario Consignment Sale of Cattle, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ontario, Sec. 26, 1916, after the meeting of the Canadian Holstein Association: R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont., Secretary.

ffering of 50 head of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle to be placed before the members of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, at the Imperial Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, on Dec. 30, 1915. The herd consists of females of all ages and of select type. Included are a number of fresh milch cows that have been qualified or are now running in the O.P. test. A number of extra young bulls fit for service will also be offered. The reference sires in the herd show that the breeding is of the highest quality. The rules of the club absolutely prohibit all "by-bidding" or "bidding" to every prospective purchaser. Be assured of a fair and square sale. Secure a catalogue from John Kingsmill, Norwich, Ont., and learn what is offered on that day.

GOOD ILLUSTRATIONS

ral of the illustrations in this issue, including Indian scenes, are reproduced in the courtesy of the Canadian Company, Toronto.

Persevere and Succeed.

Whatever you undertake to do,
 Be sure to persevere;
 For if this rule you keep in view,
 You'll have no cause to fear.
 Though long and rough the way appear,
 Which you are called to tread,
 If you will only persevere,
 You surely will succeed.
 Don't be discouraged if you should
 Oft meet with sore vexation—
 There's nothing done that's great or good,
 Without some provocation.
 Mean, jealous men will always sneer
 At every noble deed;
 But what of that? just persevere,
 Determined to succeed.
 Toil on with mind and might, until
 (As doth the proverb say)
 You show that "where there is a will,
 There always is a way."
 Keep mind and conscience always clear
 (This you will always need)
 Be sure you're right—then persevere,
 And you will then succeed.

—JAS. LAWSON.

Spaffordton, Dec. 13th, 1870.
 The above poem was published in The FARMER'S ADVOCATE 45 years ago. The old Advocate has followed the advice.

PERCHERONS AND HOLSTEINS AT SPRINGDALE FARM.

Prominent among the leading stock farms of Northern York County is the Springdale Farm of W. G. Hill & Son of Queensville, Ont., Percheron horses and Holstein cattle are the special lines. The Messrs. Hill are breeding pure-bred stock to sell, consequently anything on the farm is for sale. Chief in service in the Percheron stud is the grey seven-year-old, Ecureuil (imp.), by the great Ermitte. He is a horse of extra nice quality and a proven sire of merit. Second in service is the black six-year-old, American-bred Lyon, by Imp. Takou; dam, Brienne, by Imp. Labrador. This is one of the good kind, with lots of merit in character and underpinning. Eclipse 4701 is a grey two-year old, by the senior sire mentioned above, and out of Queen 1652, a grey six-year-old mare, by Leslie Powerful. This colt in his two-year-old form weighs 1,750 lbs. and was first at Toronto in his class last fall. He is a good one, and there is a yearling full brother of his that will make as good a showing another year. The mares and fillies range in age from foals up to six years and are for sale. At the head of the Holstein herd is the bull Prince Inka Segis, out of a 26.04-lbs. dam, and sired by King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose seven nearest dams have records averaging 27 lbs. The females of the herd, although never tested, are a choice lot, and show big capacity for production. All are for sale, including several young bulls.

OAKLAND FARM SHORTHORNS.

Another year's annual visit to the Oakland Farm of John Elder & Sons at Hensall, Ont., found everything in order, as visitors to this well-managed farm are wont to find them. Mr. Elder is one of Ontario's best farmers. In his general farm management he believes in having a place for everything and everything must be in its place, and in his farming operations he is a sworn enemy of noxious weeds, and few farmers in this country are as free of them as the Oakland Farm. Next to his general tidiness in his farm operations is his pride in the large herd of Shorthorns, numbering now about 65 head, and they are certainly a herd that any man may be excused for being proud of, for very few herds can show more excessive thickness of flesh than can be seen in this herd. Exceptionally good doers, many of them carry a wealth of flesh very evenly distributed. This is particularly true of the younger ones, from 3 years of age down, the get of the low, thick, mellow-handling Lady-Ythan-bred stock bull, Scotch Grey. He is one of the good sires of the day. But good doing and heavy flesh is not the only qualifications of these cattle. Many of them will fill a 12-quart pail night and morning, and keep it up. A 2-year-old heifer that has been milking 13 months is still giving 20 lbs a day, and in the year gave 7,000 pounds. She belongs to the famous Waterloo tribe, as do many of the others. The ancestral complexion of the herd is Lady Waterloo (imp.), 5162; Lavina (imp.), 229; Lady Jane (imp.), 281; Young Mary (imp.), 557, and Roan Duchess (imp.), 460. For sale are young bulls and heifers, a choice collection.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

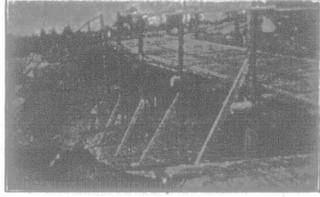


As Canadian citizenship makes Canada, as a nation, strong, substantial and enduring, just so the materials used in Peerless Perfection Fence permits us to make a fence that has stood the severest tests of time and endurance.

We manufacture farm fence, poultry fence, ornamental fence, gates, in fact there is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill direct from our stock now. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gates of any one company in the Dominion.

READ THIS LETTER

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont., 1914.
 Hamilton, Ont.
 Gentlemen: I thought you would be interested in the use we are putting your wire to. The Engineers of Queen's University have practical work in the field. This year, under supervision from the Engineer of the Military Department, they undertook to build a bridge.
 The stretch is 110 ft., and the bridge is 20 ft. wide. They used 240 rods. They laid the mesh 5 widths side by side, and 5 layers, making in all 25 lengths of 8 wires each or 200 wires in all, binding them up together at every two or three feet, and then putting the uprights on as you see, and then stretching the wire along the top in the ordinary way as protection.
 They are now at camp time when the Rurals come into camp, march the artillery across it and put some gun cotton under it and blow it up. They estimate it capable of carrying a load of 60,000 pounds, or a body of soldiers at close marching order.
 You can use these photos in any way you see fit, or if you want I could send you the negatives. I remain, Yours truly,
 (Signed) W. A. MITCHELL.



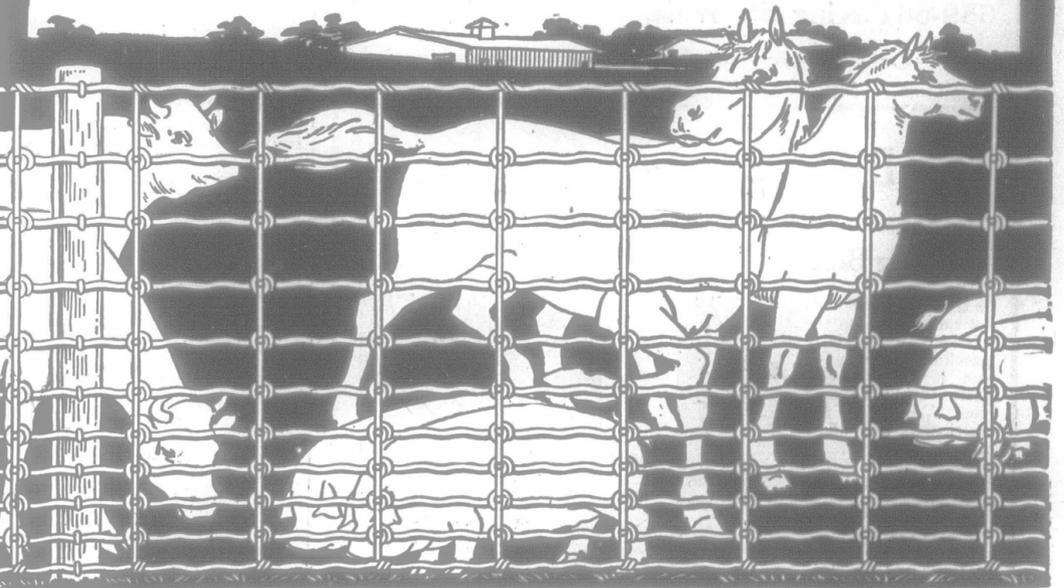
This is a Military Bridge
 The fence that is good enough to serve the Nation's purpose in her loyal efforts to assist the Mother Country, is good enough for every Canadian, is it not?

Peerless Perfection Fencing

is made of Open Hearth Steel Wire. The Open Hearth process burns all the impurities out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It's easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used few posts are required.

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 Learn all about this high-grade fence. Go and see it at your local dealer's store. Dealers nearly everywhere. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. — Hamilton, Ont.



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.22 CALIBRE

Repeating Rifle

Model 20, as illustrated, 24-inch octagon barrel, 15 or 25 shots, \$12.50.

Model 29, 23-inch round barrel, 15 shots, \$10.50.

The Marlin 22 pump-action repeater has simple, quick mechanism and strong, safety construction. Has sensible, visible hammer. It takes down easily. You can look through the barrel—it cleans from both ends.

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Handles all .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges, including the hollow-point hunting cartridges. Accurate to 200 yards. A perfect gun for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, etc.

Marlin 22 repeaters also made in hammerless and lever-action models.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
 113 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Send 3c postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.

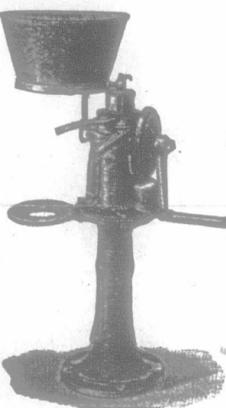
The Bissell Steel Stone Boat
 Built of stiff steel plate with railing around the edges and steel runners underneath, 2 ft., 2 1/2 and 3 ft. wide and different styles for all kinds of farm work.
 Write Dept. W for folder and prices.

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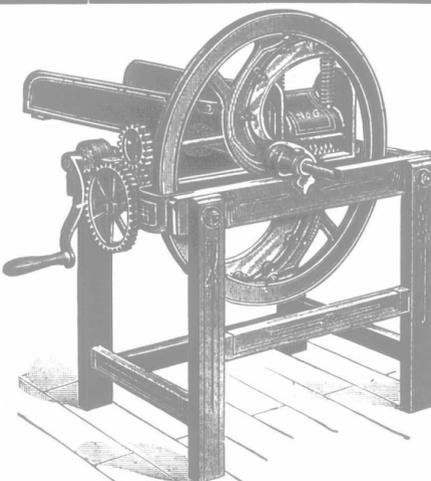
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Write us today. Mention this ad. Your best opportunity.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co. Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

Gossip.
GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES.

Individual and productive merit of a high order are the predominating features of the Gladden Hill Ayrshire herd of Laurie Bros., near Agincourt Station, a few miles east of Toronto. The senior stock bull in service is the high-quality show bull, Tam-O'Menie, a son of Queen's Messenger of Springhill, and out of Dewdrop of Menie, with a 3-year-old R. O. P. record of 9,783 lbs., and a B. F. Test of 4.10 per cent. At Toronto, in a strong class, he stood third for two years, and at Markham he was never beaten. His get, the progeny of a cow, was also third at Toronto the last two years. He is 5 years old, and, owing to his heifers being of breeding age, he is for sale. Second in service is the Toronto first-prize yearling, Fairvue Milkman, by Hobsland Triumphs Heir (imp.); dam, the Canadian champion, Milkmaid 7th, record in R. O. P. 16,696 lbs., test 4.36 per cent. Mention of a few of the cows in milk will show the high standard of the herd. Ivanhoe's Grace, 2 year-old, record over 7,000 lbs. She is a granddaughter of Primrose of Tangleweld, former Canadian champion; record, 16,000 lbs. Daisy of Gladden Hill, 7,149 lbs. as a 2-year-old, and 10,000 lbs. as a 3-year-old. She has a choice 11-months-old bull by the senior stock bull. White Lady of Craigie Lea, 2-year record, 9,320 lbs; test, 4.04 per cent. Snowflake, 2 years, 7,138 lbs.; test, 4.41 per cent. Annie Laurie, 2 years, 7,867 lbs.; test, 4.31 per cent. Nola of Ingleside, mature, over 10,000 lbs. Nearly all are prize-winners at Toronto and Markham, and anything is for sale. The Messrs. Laurie are also offering for sale an exceptionally choice 3-year-old Clyde stallion, Prince Fashion (14,978), a brown son of the great sire, Cairndale (imp.), dam, Lady Murray (imp.), by Fickle Fashion. He is a big size, with lots of flashy quality and is particularly good at the ground. He was first at Toronto as a yearling. He is a good one from top to bottom. There is also for sale a yearling full brother.

Then and Now.

Forty-five years ago things must have been progressing fast toward what we now know as modern advancement—according to the following from an issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in 1871. The stanza referring to 1871, in some parts at least, is true of 1915, although the mortgage part may be a little overdrawn.

THEN—1781.
Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking cow,
Daughter spinning yarn,
Son thrashing in the barn,
All happy to a charm.

NOW—1871.
Farmer gone to see the show,
Daughter at the piano,
Madame gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys learning Latin—
With a mortgage on the farm.

Man's Life.

Some modern philosopher has given in these eleven lines the summary of life. In this the young mother may see the destiny of her little son that she thinks is to be the noblest man of the age. The foundation of his character is laid in the first seven years, remember, and these are the mother's special terms of power. Be sure that your teachings will lead him in the right way; and make him in the last seven years turn to your teachings the best wisdom of his life:—

7 years in childhood's sport and play.....	7
7 years in school from day to day.....	14
7 years at trade or college life.....	21
7 years to find a place and wife.....	28
7 years to pleasure's follies given.....	35
7 years to business hardy driven.....	42
7 years for some wild-goose chase.....	49
7 years for wealth a bootless race.....	56
7 years for hoarding for your heir.....	63
7 years in weakness spent and care.....	70
Then die and go, you should know where.	

From FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 1871.

**The House
And the Owner**

Are told of a house which was continuously insured against fire for thirty years. Yet fire never touched it. During the thirty years, however, no less than seven people died in that same dwelling. This case shows the difference between life insurance and all other forms.

Fire may come, but death must come. If fire insurance is a necessity, and we think it is, then life insurance is very much more necessary. If a possible danger should be guarded against, how much more an inevitable one. Your family can be protected against the inevitable by a policy in

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The House And the Owner

WE are told of a house which was continuously insured against fire for thirty years. Yet fire never touched it. During the thirty years, however, no less than seven people died in that same dwelling. This case shows the difference between life insurance and all other forms.

Fire may come, but death must come. If fire insurance is a necessity, and we think it is, then life insurance is very much more necessary. If a possible danger should be guarded against, how much more an inevitable one. Your family can be protected against the inevitable by a policy in

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

109

Gossip.

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.

Walnut Grove Stock Farm, the property of C. R. James, Lansing P. O., lies in Markham Township, one and a half miles east of Thornhill, on Yonge St. Holstein cattle, Tamworth swine, White Wyandotte and Barred Rock chickens, and O. A. C. No. 72 seed oats are the specializing lines on this noted farm. At the head of the Holstein herd is the richly-bred and high-class show bull, May Echo Champion, a full brother to May Echo Sylvia, record 36 lbs. The three nearest dams of this great bull have records averaging over 30 lbs. butter in seven days and 100 lbs. milk in one day. The female end of the herd represent daughters of such noted bulls as Pontiac Hermes, Grace Fayne 2nd, Sir Colantha, and Prince Calamity Mercena, a son of the unbeaten champion, Prince Abbekirk Mercena. The younger ones are by a son of Lyons Segis King. Several of the herd have qualified in the R. O. P., their records on pasture only and twice-a-day milking averaging 10,000 lbs. for two-year-olds and 12,000 lbs. for mature cows in ten months. Anything in the herd is for sale. The Tamworths of breeding age are all sold, but more will soon be available.

R. M. HOLTBY'S HOLSTEINS.

Few Holstein herds have been brought to the same high standard of breeding and production in the same time as has the herd of R. M. Holtby of Manchester, Ont. Founded but a few years ago and numbering about 67 head, they represent such great producing blood as that in the veins of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, Sir Aaggie Beets Segis, Pontiac Hermes, Earl Burke Korndyke, Plus Burke, and the present stock bulls, King Fayne Segis Clothilde and King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. The former bull is a grandson of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, a former world's champion, with a record of 35.55 lbs. His dam was Belle Aaggie Clothilde with a record of 19 lbs. Several of this bull's daughters are in the herd. Those tested made 17 lbs. at two years, and ranged in milk yield from 55 to 60 lbs. a day, and in R.O.P. tests from 10,183 lbs. in 10 months to 13,541 lbs. in one year. King Segis Pontiac Duplicate is a son of King Segis Pontiac, with 30 A.R.O. daughters and grandson of King Segis, with over 100 A.R.O. daughters, nine of them over 30 lbs. The dam of this young bull is K. P. Duplicate R.O.M., 21.38 lbs., R.O.P. 791 lbs. butter and 17531½ lbs. milk, the former record being made as a two-year-old. She is a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, with 120 A.R.O. daughters, including the present world's champion, K. P. Pontiac Lass, 44.18 lbs. and a granddaughter of the great Hengerveld De Kol, with 116 A.R.O. daughters, eight of them over 30 lbs. In the herd are 12 daughters of the assistant stock bull, three of which have been in the test. Queen Pontiac Ormsby, as a 2-year-old, made 20.03 lbs. butter and 615 lbs. milk in seven days; 1191 lbs. milk in 14 days, 2479 lbs. in 30 days, 4701 lbs. in 60 days, 13,408.6 lbs. in seven months, and is still giving from 43 to 45 lbs. a day. This, we believe, is a world's record yield for the various terms for a 2-year-old. The other two 2-year-olds tested made 14½ and 15 lbs. respectively in 7 days. Many others in the herd have R.O.M. and R.O.P. records. Of the dozen young bulls for sale are such grandly-bred ones as Sir Duplicate Beets, a 2-year-old son of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate and out of a R.O.M. daughter of Sir Aaggie Beets Segis. King Fayne Segis is a 13-months-old son of the same sire and out of a 14,800-lb. 3-year-old dam. Korndyke Prince Concord is out of a 29-lb. dam and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. He is eight months old. Another is a son of Calamity Segis Walker and out of Una De Kol 2nd, a sister to May Echo, 100 lbs milk in one day, 21,000 lbs. one year, and 31 lbs. butter in seven days. If in want of a choicely-bred young herd header or females of any age, write Mr. Holtby to Port Perry, R. R. No. 4.

"Where's that hotel that used to advertise 'All the Comforts of Home for One Dollar'?"
"Busted up, The hotel opposite put up a sign, 'None of the Discomforts of Home for 100 Dollars.'"

A Pointer from Pickering

Read what Mr. J. F. Prowse, of Pickering, writes us:

Dear Sirs,—

Pleased to advise you that my 5 H. P. engine purchased from you some months ago is giving me the best of satisfaction.

I think the 5 H. P. engine is the most suitable Farmer's Power for it will run everything the ordinary farmer uses. I have found that my engine has lots of power to run a Cutting Box, cutting large corn sheaves and straw as fast as the box will take it.

The Page engine is very simple, and I am sure a child could start it, and I have also found that it is very easy on gasoline, using only about one gallon in three hours of hard running.

Yours very truly,

J. F. PROWSE

All we can say about the Page engine must be weak beside the above letter—an opinion from a man like Mr. Prowse is far more to the point than all the statements we can make.

Note the Prices:

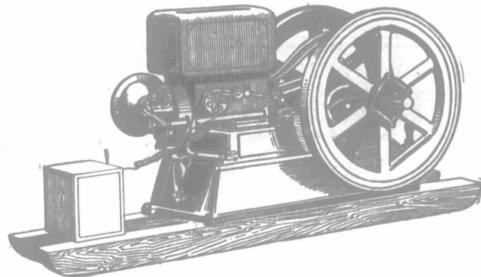
1½ H.-P.	\$ 46.50
3 H.-P.	68.00
5 H.-P.	113.50
6 H.-P.	168.00

If you prefer, however, to have your own experience before you decide definitely to own a Page engine, we have a proposition that meets you more than half way. We go to the limit to prove you need a Page. We send it to you (freight prepaid) to try for 30 days. At the end of that time, if it hasn't convinced you, return it and we'll send back the money without argument.

Could we make such an offer do you think, if we weren't sure—if we didn't know the Page to be a necessary part of your farm's equipment?

We also know we've got the cheapest engine on the market; horse power for horse power, it sells for about half the cost of its best competitor.

Don't put off this important matter of "Power on the Farm." Write to-day to our information Bureau, for free advice on how to buy an engine, how to select the right horse power for your particular needs, and how to operate an engine so as to get the most out of it. By writing, you put yourself under no obligation to buy—you simply put yourself in touch with someone who can advise you intelligently how to hitch power to your farm for profit.



FARM POWER INFORMATION BUREAU

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

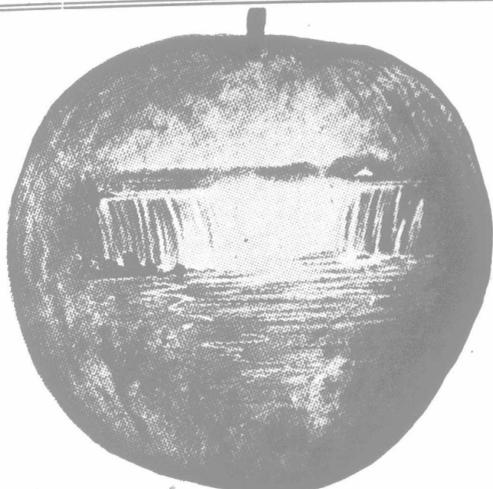
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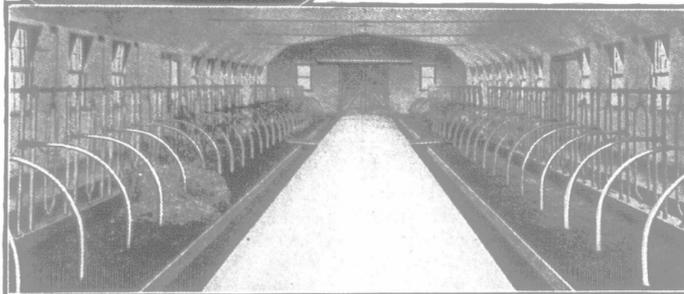
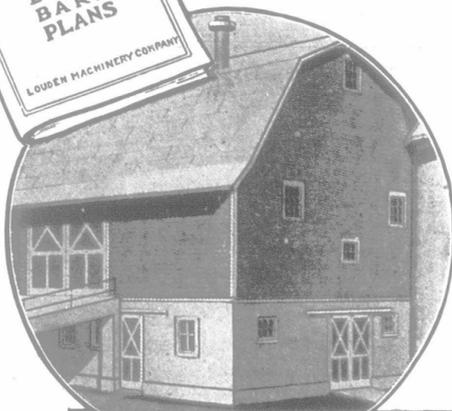
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Gossip.

THE FUR INDUSTRY.

Not many people are aware that fur-gathering is still a large and lucrative industry in the United States and Canada. Not only on the outskirts and frontiers, but in the midst of thickly-populated sections as well. There is scarcely a stream or river in the country that is not combed for fur-bearing animals every winter by men and boys. The pelts, after being tanned, find their way to the furriers, who make them into garments, muffs, stoles, etc. The fur houses every season conduct extensive campaigns of advertising trying to get trappers to send their catch to them. Owing to the manner in which the war has affected business, prices in Europe for raw furs has been considerably boosted. However, only those houses which have especially good connection in Europe are able to take advantage of these high prices. The others are obliged to dispose of their furs in America. Thus, the foreign market does not help local sales as much as one might expect. Nevertheless there is every prospect of a good year for the hunters and trappers, because furs are in such demand to satisfy the fashions. Each year there is considerable waste throughout the country, through fur-bearing animals being shot and left in the field or buried, in place of sending the pelts to market. Many would be surprised if they knew the value of some furs and pelts that are thus wasted. This loss has been rectified in older countries. Our people should inform themselves as to the real value of these pelts.

OAK PARK FARM.

The reputation acquired by the noted Oak Park Farm, near Brantford, as the home of many of Canada's best in pure-bred stock is still being maintained by the present owner, W. G. Bailey, who is breeding Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire hogs. Many permanent improvements have been added to the buildings, notably the erection of new horse barns, as well as sheep and swine pens, but chief among them all is the installation of Hydro Electric lighting and power, a finishing touch that places the Oak Park Farm among the best equipped in Canada. The Holstein herd, although only founded about two years ago, made their appearance before the public this year at Toronto, where their quality was shown by winning first prize on the stock bull, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, as well as several other prizes of lesser value. This is one of the good 2-year-old bulls in Canada to-day, as well as being particularly well-bred, he carries a combination of the blood of such sires as Colantha Johanna Lad, with 55 A.R.O. daughters, Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, with thirteen daughters over the 100-lb. milk mark, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad, whose four nearest dams' records averaged over 24 lbs., and such cows as Mona Pauline De Kol, 27.18 lbs., and a 33-lb. daughter. Assisting him in service is Pieterje Ormsby Beauty, which has 30-lb. backing for three generations on his sire's side, and the same for one generation on his dam's side. Among the breeding end of the herd are 20-lb. 2-year-olds, 21-lb. 3-year-olds, Guelph Dairy Test winners, and 95-lb. a-day cows. The several young bulls for sale are a straight, level lot put up on show lines. The Shropshire flock is a strong one. Thirty odd of the 100 breeding ewes are imported from the balance out of imported stock. In lambs there are about 25 selected ram lambs, and something over 30 ewe lambs, high-class in type, covering and quality. Anything in the flock is for sale and in any quantity desired. The Yorkshires, too, are strictly high-class, carrying their too, are strictly high-class, carrying their smoothness from end to end with no evidence of lightness of heart. In breeding are seven sows principally of the Lady Frost strain. The stock boar is O. L. Prince 284th of the Princess strain. They are crossing remarkably well the young ones, showing a splendid uniformity. For sale are both sexes from breeding age down. Honest representation and a square deal is Mr. Bailey's motto.

WIFEY—I cook and cook and cook for you, and what do I get? Nawthin!
HUBBY—You're lucky. I always get indigestion.

WE WANT CREAM

We offer highest prices for churning cream. Write us for quotations.

SANITARY DAIRY

H. W. Newhall, Mgr. ST. CATHARINES

Sarnia Creamery

Pays express, furnishes cans and remits weekly

Pay Highest Price.

Write for particulars.

Sarnia Creamery Co., Ltd.
Sarnia, Ont.

CREAM PRODUCERS

You buy a cow on the strength of past performances. You should apply the same test to the creamery you patronize. If you are not already shipping to us, get our prices for the past summer and convince yourself that it will pay you to start now. Cans furnished. Express paid.

VALLEY CREAMERY, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Brant Creamery

Brantford, Ontario

Guarantees to you a high-priced market for cream every day of the year.

Write for our book.

Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia

CREAM! Mr. Shipper, Attention!

Reasons why you should send your cream to us

1. We aim to pay the highest prices.
2. We give you a square deal.
3. We have the largest market in Ontario.
4. We are prompt in making remittances.

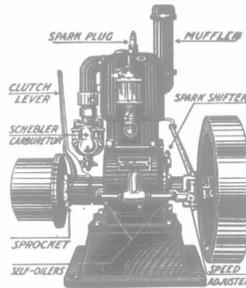
The market indicates a gradual advance. Act now. Write us for further particulars.

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
9 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

LEARN ENGINEERING.— Full course of instruction by mail in the construction, care and operation of boilers, engines and all appliances in connection with stationary plant; fit you for examination for licence in any province; courses also in traction, gas and gasoline, automobile, marine and locomotive work. Ask about what interests you. Canadian Engineering College, Limited, Dept. E., Toronto, Canada.

4 H.P. Cushman Weighs Only 190 lbs. 8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs.

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. The simple Cushman Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run. While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of most other stationary engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine made.

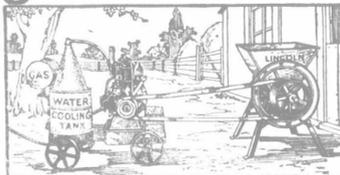


Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found on Other Engines.

Cushman Light Weight Engines For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H. P.

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

Farmer's Handy 4 H. P. Truck
Easy to Move Around from Job to Job.
Same Engine Used on Binder.



The ONE Binder Engine
The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "I can do everything with the 190-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and with a lot less noise."

Ask for our Light Weight Engine Book, sent free.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, LTD.
281 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

Powering Mills—Saw and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—
Grain Grinders—Lively Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Automatic
Cream Separators—Champion Cream Separators—Portable Grain Elevators—
Various Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centers.

DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR ONTARIO:

Foot of George Street
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Telephone Insurance!

There is no better form of Insurance for the farmer than a Bell Telephone.

It insures him against loss through delay in case of fire, sudden sickness, or in any emergency where prompt aid is needed: against undue loss of time when machinery breaks down; and against money loss in selling grain, produce or stock when the market is not at its best.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has over 240,000 stations in Ontario and Quebec, many of these serving farmers. It has direct connection also with 585 Independent Companies serving over 80,000 farmers.

More than 9,300 pole miles of Long Distance line connect Bell subscribers with all points in Eastern Canada and the United States.

If you have no telephone, consult our nearest Local Manager before Spring construction starts.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Windsor Circular Saws

High grade. Low prices. All sizes. Fully warranted.



Windsor Stock Feed Cookers
A safe, simple and cheap means of cooking feed. Many superior points of merit. Price, \$9 up.

Windsor Combination Outfit
for repairing boots, shoes, harness and tinware. Practical tools, no toys. A useful and profitable outfit for only \$2.75.

Windsor Tank Heaters
filled with either wood or coal morning and evening will keep a 40-bbl. tank from freezing in zero weather. Price \$4.75.



Windsor Steel Wheels
for farm wagons. Highest quality. Low prices. A full list of self-educational books.

Write for our Catalogue

Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

Glenlea Shorthorns

Herd headed by the grand show bull, Prince Ury (92621).—For sale—2 yearling bulls, 2 10-months old bulls, a few 2-year old heifers, lately bred, and some cows, nearly due to calf; also 1 2-year old Clyde stallion, by Imp. sire and dam. Prices easy for quick sale.

John McLean & Son, Rodney, Ont.

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Chicago Office: Room 64, 154 W. Randolph St.
Established 1858



Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insurance of Mortgaged Buildings.

A buys a farm from B, paying 60 per cent. of price of farm and giving a mortgage to B for balance (or 40%). Six months later B secures a loan, giving the mortgage on farm as security, and in so doing has to have farm buildings insured! Does A have to pay insurance premiums? B has already paid them, but has sent in bill to A for same. 2. Should A have a copy of Mortgage? ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. Yes, if the mortgage he gave contains the usual clause providing for fire insurance. 2. Yes.

Mineral in Rock.

I notice in my FARMER'S ADVOCATE of the 11th instant where you give an answer on mineral rock through your paper, and I am sending two samples, No. 1 and No. 2, and would like to know what mineral they contain, if any. L. G.

Ans.—In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, I would say that sample No. 1 is a silicate with a small quantity of graphite embedded in it. Sample No. 2 is a silicate on which apparently lies a fused mass of the silicate. Neither of the materials are of economic value. R. H.

Urinary Trouble

Mare has shown symptoms of urinary trouble since last winter. She seems to be weak, and urinates frequently when working. Last winter and the winter before I treated her successfully for worms according to your prescription. She eats very greedily, fills her mouth so full of grain that she has to spit some out. Her hind legs now swell when she stands. C. M. W.

Ans.—Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 2 ozs. tincture of hyoscyamus in a pint of cold water as a drench twice daily until the urinary trouble ceases. Feed grain in a manger with a large bottom, and spread it out so that she cannot get a large mouthful. Give her regular exercise after the purgative ceases to act, and hand-rub and bandage the hind legs when she is in the stable.

Hydraulic Ram.

I intend to put in a hydraulic ram. The distance the water has to come is about 100 rods. The water has to rise about 40 feet and then run level. We can get 6 to 8 feet fall from the spring to the ram. The water supply is 2 1/4 gallons per minute. What size of ram would I need to keep it going steady? G. S.

Ans.—The minimum quantity of water for the smallest size of ram is about two gallons per minute. This would indicate that you would need to install the smallest size.

I take your question to mean that the distance from the location of the ram to the barns is one hundred rods. If this is the case, it is doubtful whether the ram would work satisfactorily on such a small amount of water through such a long pipe. Before installing it you had better get the advice of the manufacturer of the ram which you are thinking about on this point. W. H. D.

Thoroughpin—Splints.

1. Mare has puffs on hock. There is a soft swelling on both inside and outside of the joint. The man we got her from says she was kicked. J. W.

2. Three-year-old light mare has a little hard lump just below the knee on each leg.

Ans.—1. This is a thoroughpin. It is very hard to reduce, and, even if reduced, is very liable to recur without appreciable cause. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ozs. each of alcohol and glycerine.

Rub a little well into each puff once daily. Have patience and continue treatment for months if necessary, as it is not probable that quick results will be obtained.

2. These are splints. When they do not cause lameness, it is usually wise to leave alone. It is probable that all visible signs will have disappeared in 6 to 12 months. If they cause lameness, blister them. You can hasten reduction by using the treatment advised for thoroughpin.

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—
"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."
Get It. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."
—Ed. Rosenburg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints. Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes: "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

Price, \$1.50 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Free Booklet and read what others say.

Cleveland, O. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Toronto, Ont.

Percherons Belgians and Clydesdales

We still have a few of our best imported Stallions and Mares that we are offering at very reasonable prices.

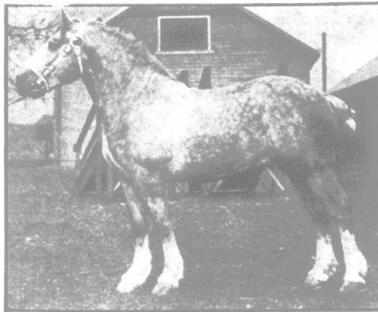
Percheron Stallions, blacks and grays, 4 to 8 years old, weighing up to the ton. Fillies, 2 to 4 years old. Mares over 3 are safe in foal to our champion gray "Loir." Our Percherons have again captured two trophies given by the Percheron Society at the large fairs.

Just one Belgian Stallion "Duc," coming 5 years old. This horse has won 1st and championship at all the large fairs ever since he was imported in 1913.

1 Imported Clydesdale Mare, coming 5 years.
1 Standard Bred Mare, coming 5 years.

Stallions all guaranteed sure foal-getters as all have been tested. Prices reasonable and terms to suit purchaser. Grenville is situated midway between Ottawa and Montreal on the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.R. Two trains daily each way.

J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que.



Lampyre [3919] (100630), Champion both at Toronto and Guelph

T. D. ELLIOTT & SON

HIGH-CLASS Percherons and Clydesdales

We have 15 stallions, Percherons and Clydesdales, and one Hackney. Champion Percherons International, Toronto, in 1915. Champion Percherons and Clydesdales at Western Fair, London, 1915. All must be sold regardless of cost. We will surprise you in price and quality.

BOLTON, ONTARIO

Liniment

YOURSELF—
 Nothing to stop
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 get it at once."
 give you immediate
 and a never failing
 relieved or cured by
 e wonderful healing and
 A Liniment that will
 wounds and bruises.

**c Balsam
 Remedy**

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 Blood Poison. Nothing
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"Just ten applications of
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Chest Cold, Backache,
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MS CO. Toronto, Ont.

**ons
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Imported Stallions and
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HIGH-CLASS

**Percherons and
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OLTON, ONTARIO

A MILK-MAKER AND A BEEF-MAKER

IS THE OLD RELIABLE LIVINGSTON BRAND

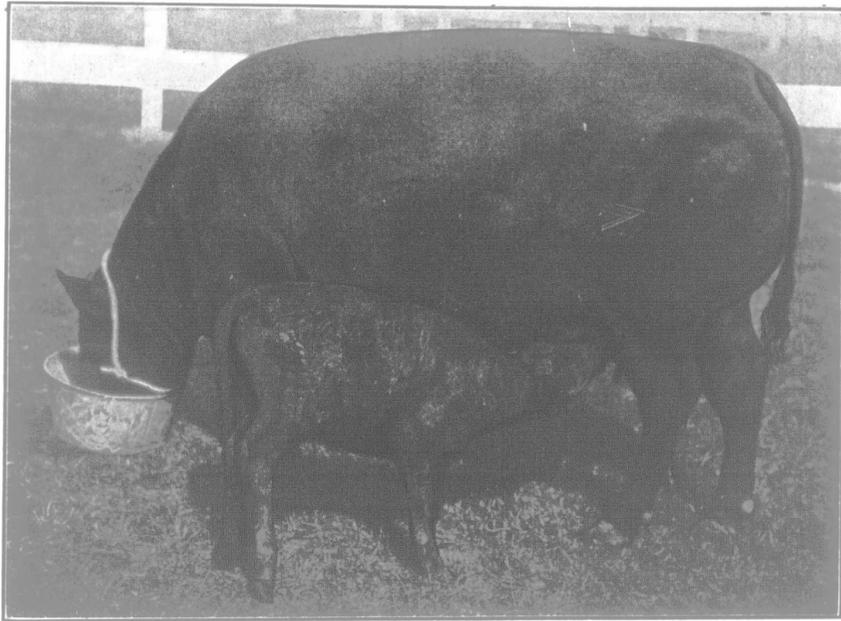
OIL CAKE MEAL

Helps to make glossy coats and good general health. Try the Pea Size Grinding For Sheep.

Made from Pure
 No. 1 North Western
 Canada Flax Seed

More Beef and
 Better Beef

More Milk and
 Better Milk



More Cream and
 Better Cream

More Mutton and
 Better Mutton

More Pork and
 Better Pork

The increase will more than repay the outlay.

CAN BE FED WITH SILAGE, ROOTS, GRAIN AND CHOPPED STUFF.
 PUT UP IN BAGS OF 100 lbs. EACH. PRICES REASONABLE.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL COMPANY LIMITED

BADEN, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS FLAX SEED PRODUCTS

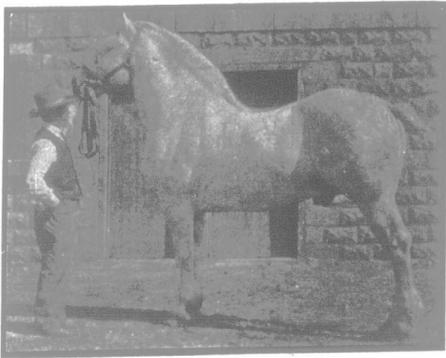
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Gossip.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association was held in Toronto on November 10th and 11th, and reports state that the Convention was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. The attendance was good and the discussion of practical telephone subjects brought out much of interest and benefit to those interested in local telephone companies. The reports show that the Independent Telephone Development in Ontario has taken a very important place in the established investments of the Province there being at the present time something about five hundred and forty local telephone systems in operation in Ontario alone according to Government statistics. These companies represent an actual cash investment of about five million and a half dollars which with the investment represented by free service of organizers and officers free poles, etc., would probably bring this investment up to six million and a half. These systems are serving about 76,000 subscribers. It was felt that the development was on the increase, especially of municipal systems which are working out very successfully. The following resolution, which was adopted by the Convention, indicates the appreciation shown of the encouragement and assistance given to the local systems in this Province:—

"Resolved—That this meeting of delegates assembled at the Tenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association records its sincere appreciation of the services rendered to the local and rural telephone systems within the jurisdiction of Ontario by the Provincial Legislature in the enactment of "The Ontario Telephone Act" and all amendments thereto, and further congratulates the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board upon its fair and impartial administration of that Act which has resulted in very material assistance

Percherons and Holsteins



Ecureuil (Imp.) at the head of stud—Sire of 2-year-old stallion and filly 1st and 2nd, respectively, Toronto, 1915

W. G. HILL & SON, Queensville, Ont., P.O. & Sta.

Toronto & York Radial Line

We have Percheron stallions from yearlings up, 1st prize-winners at Toronto. Also mares and fillies from yearlings up. Quality and type unsurpassed.

In Holsteins we have for sale, cows, heifers and young bulls.

Come and make your selection.

**Oak-Park-Farm
 Shropshires and Yorkshires**

We have over 100 Shropshire ewes, imported and out of imported stock, 40 ewe lambs, 25 ram lambs, a strictly high-class lot in type, covering breeding and condition, we will sell whatever you select. In Yorkshires we have both sexes from breeding age down, all of No. 1 quality. Write us your wants.

W. G. BAILEY, Oak-Park-Farm, Paris, Ont. R. R. No. 4.

WOODLAND HORSES AND BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

We are now offering for sale the Clydesdale Stallions, Lord Charming, Imp. [2264]. Barons Charm, Imp. [2238]. The Hackney Stallion, Warwick Model, Imp. 304. Two registered Clyde Mares, High-class Shetland Ponies, and Brown Swiss Bulls of serviceable age.

RALPH BALLAGH & SON, Guelph, Ont.

The Old Sorby Farm.

to the successful development of the telephone service of the Province and has in many cases overcome difficulties which would otherwise have been insurmountable."

QUEENSVILLE JERSEY FARM.

In the breeding of pure-bred stock, there are no half measures indulged in on the Queensville Farm of J. B. Cowieson & Sons at Queensville, Ont. Thoroughbred horses, Jersey cattle, Shropshire sheep and Tamworth hogs are the lines bred. In Thoroughbred horses there are none for sale yet. The stallion in service is the famous winner of many races, Tick-Tock, and the brood mares are of as equally high standard. The herd of Jerseys is one of the best in this country, daughters of Arthur's Golden Fox; Black Fox of Kirkfield, a son of Imp. Pearl of Kirkfield; Kirkfield Raleigh, a son of Beauty's Raleigh (imp.), and out of China Mirand (imp.); and the present stock bull's predecessor, Brampton Mark Anthony, a son of Imp. Brampton's Nameless King. In service at present is Kirkfield's Choice 5434, by Beulah's Raleigh of Kirkfield (imp.); dam, the unbeaten champion, Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield (imp.), a 50-lb. a-day cow with a test of six per cent. All these bulls were specially selected for their heavy-milking breeding. The herd, established over 20 years, has won many prizes at the big shows, and for four years has won the T. Eaton Co.'s special against all breeds. Two-year-olds in the R. O. P. test made up to 7,735 lbs. milk and 463 lbs. of B.F. Three-year-olds made 8,257 lbs. milk and 470½ of B.F. For sale are heifers and young bulls of choice quality. In Shropshires for sale are shearling ewes, ram and ewe lambs, all sired by a Copper-bred ram and of high quality and perfect covering. The Tamworths, too, are up to a high standard. All the breeding stock are the progeny of champions. The stock boar was second at Toronto, and among the brood sows are Toronto and Ottawa first-prize winners. For sale are both sexes from breeding age down.

BE YOUR OWN Blacksmith

FREE INSTRUCTIONS
In farm blacksmithing and horse-shoeing. Learn how to repair your own wagons and farm machinery. How to shoe your own horses. Learn the secrets of tempering and hardening metals. Be your own blacksmith.

SAVE MONEY FROM THE START
Write now and secure special direct-from-foundry prices on a forge and all necessary tools for practical work. Just the chance farmers are looking for.

LIBERAL DELIVERY OFFER
We Pay Freight Ontario and East and as far as Winnipeg West.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY Limited,
Factory Distributors,
Hamilton, Canada.

HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



MADE IN CANADA

Is used on **Official Test-work** on some of the best cows in Canada. It has NO! Gauges, NO! Safety Valves, NO! Pulsators, NO! Metal Piping.

Ask Us Why?
Price, \$50.00 per Unit

H. F. BAILEY & SON
Sole Manufacturers for Canada
Galt, Ont., Canada. Dept. H.

Northern-Grown Nursery Stock for Sale

Our nurseries are situated on the table land of the Ottawa Valley. We are the originators and propagators of the **FAMOUS McINTOSH RED APPLE TREE**. We do all of our grafting on crab-roots, which assures a strong, hardy root system. All of our scions are taken from our Thoroughbred McIntosh Red Orchard: every tree in this orchard was grafted from the original tree, that gives the fruit the same beautiful color and delicious flavor as the original. In continually grafting from one tree to the other every time the parent stock has some influence, and in time you lose a good part of both color and flavor. We also grow some other hardy varieties of apple, pear, plum, cherry, small fruits, flowering shrubs, shade and ornamental trees. Send want list for prices to

McINTOSH NURSERY CO.
Dundela, Ontario

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Fast "Daily" Service
TO WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER
Via THE TRANS-CANADA

Leaving Toronto 6.40 p.m. Connecting Train leaves 1.20 p.m. Through Trains No Change. See that your ticket reads **CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Particulars from H. J. McCALLUM, C.P.A., C.P.R., London, Agent, or write
M. G. MURPHY,
Dist. Passgt. Agt., Toronto

Make Your Own Will
In your home. No lawyer's fees
BAX CORRECT WILL FORM

Sent with full instructions and specs on a will for 35c. Sold by all stationers and druggists (take no substitute) or, **Box Will Form Co., Dept. 191, 287 College Street, Toronto.**

BULLS, BULLS. We have a very young Holstein Bull for sale just ready for service. Sired by the Great Bull King; Segis, Pontiac, Duplicate, and our Juno Herd Bulls, Pontiac, Hengerveld, Pieterje, and from High Testing Dams. Prices low for the quality. Write and get them. Manchester, G.T.R., and Myrtle, C.P.R. stations; Bell Phone.
R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R.-4, Port Perry, Ont.

Beef Cattle Then and Now.

(Continued from page 1929.)

be continuous until the animal is ready for market. If this plan is followed, our steers will go to market, as a rule, long before they are two years old, and we shall derive a threefold advantage over the older method—namely:

1. Pressure on our pastures, and stable room is relieved by cutting at least a year off the life of our market cattle.
2. We are giving our feed to cattle at the period of their life when they will return the highest possible price for it.
3. We are supplying the market with what it requires.

It will be seen that the heavy steer resulted from the demand made by shippers for that class of cattle. To-day the demand for heavy cattle is limited, and lighter steers are wanted, so that a change in methods is necessary. This change in market demands is a most fortunate thing for the farmer, because it enables him to market his cattle at an early age, and thus take advantage of the economical gains the young animal is capable of producing. The farmer who persists in keeping his steers until they are at least two years old before he commences to fatten them, is following methods which belong to a day that is past, and will find difficulty in showing a profit on his operations.

A Half Century of Canadian Agricultural Organization.

(Continued from page 1933.)

the agricultural advice of long ago and that of to-day. Baron de Longueuil, speaking at the Provincial Exhibition in 1856, said: "One of the greatest discoveries of modern farming, one which in its effects assists greatly in bringing land into a high state of cultivation and keeping it productive, is thorough drainage." Things are not so different to-day, after all and agricultural organizations are still working toward the same end they were 50 and 75 years ago. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, has aided all to do a better work and still goes forward to greater things.

(The writer wishes to acknowledge aid in preparation of this article from Prof. Michell, on the Grange, and from the various reports and histories so kindly lent by men now prominent in organization work.)

The Fruit Industry of Canada.

(Continued from page 1935.)

and, to-day, stands as one of the most important phases of agricultural activity, and has probably done more to advertise Canada to the nations of the world than either our live-stock or dairy industry, great and valuable as these are to the people.

Space will not permit to go into particulars of many important features of the progress made during the past fifty years. It must suffice to say, that the fruit industry of Canada is in the hands of an intelligent, alert, industrious body of men, who can be depended upon to uphold the traditions of the earlier pioneers, and press on to ever-increasing success as the years roll by.

The past year has been an important one for the manufacturer of Absorbine. It marks the quarter-century milestone in the career of this popular liniment and the first year of growing on the manufacturer's own farm some of the herbs used in the composition of this preparation. By growing the herbs and distilling the oils, Mr. Young has assured himself of the highest quality ingredients at all times. Absorbine is both an anti-inflammatory and germicide, which accounts for its high-healing value. If you are not familiar with Absorbine, write to the manufacturer, W. F. Young, P.D.F., 278 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Que., and ask for his free booklet, "How to Remove Blemishes."

Your Lamé, Blemished Horses Need Attention Now

Don't delay—it's easier and cheaper to treat blemishes before they become deep-seated. A few applications of **ABSORBINE** well rubbed in acts quickly and effectively without blistering or laying up the horse. **ABSORBINE** is concentrated—handy and economical to use. A few drops is all that is required at an application.



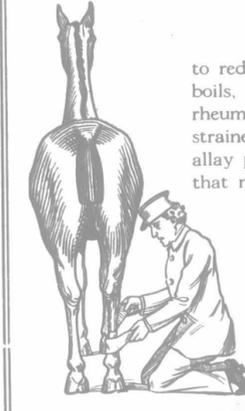
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

is used by successful trainers, breeders and horse owners the world over—it has increased the working and selling value of thousands of horses—it has helped many horses to break records on the track and, incidentally, has made money for its users. **ABSORBINE** itself has a record of twenty-five years' service in producing successful results.

WHAT USERS SAY:

Mr. R. J. Crabtree, Maroa, Ill.: "I have never used anything equal to Absorbine for thoroughpin. I removed one of a year's standing. I would not be without it, and have recommended it to my neighbors and friends."

Mr. Chas. Lawrence, Paoli, Pa.: "I have successfully used your Absorbine on a big knee of six months' standing. It certainly is the most remarkable liniment I ever used."



USE ABSORBINE

to reduce sprains, bogs pavins thoroughpins, puffs, shoe boils, capped hocks, swollen glands, thickened tissues, rheumatic deposits, enlarged veins, painful swellings, strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to allay pain and stop lameness; to strengthen any part that needs it.

ABSORBINE \$2.00 a bottle
at druggists or postpaid upon receipt of price

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Que.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

We are now offering for sale a number of extra good stallions and mares in foal. They will be shown at the Guelph Winter Fair. Write or call on

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ontario

HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES
We have a big selection of Imp. Clyde. Mares and Fillies and others from Imp. Sire and Dam. Buy now, for another year will see them away up in price. We have always a big selection of stallions.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont., Myrtle, Brooklin and Oshawa Stations.

Maplewood Herd

Offers choice Aberdeen Angus Females at prices you can well afford to pay. Address

Phone 238 Blyth, Ont. **A. W. McEWING**
R. R. No. 1, Blyth, Ont.

Burnfoot Stock Farm, Caledonia, Ont.

On this farm are the two highest record R. O. P. Shorthorns in Canada, as well as other high record cows. A choice roan bull, born April 9th, 1915, a grandson of Dairymaid, 86086, the leading cow in R. O. P. for Shorthorns in Canada is for sale. Heavy milking dual-purpose Shorthorns are the specialty on this farm.

S. A. MOORE, Prop., Caledonia, Ontario

Glenhurst Ayrshires For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60-lb cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice a day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me
James Benning, Williamstown Ont.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS
Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

The Maples Herefords. For this season we are offering, without a doubt, the best bunch of young stuff we ever handled, both sexes, including our imported herd bull, 3 years old, and undefeated this year, and a sure stock-getter. See our exhibit at Guelph. Prices right.

W. H. & J. S. HUNTER, Orangeville, Ontario

COTTON SEED MEAL
41 to 45% protein. **LANIER BROS.**
Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.

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, ONT.

DECEMBER

Preston
Locked secure to meet...
The Metal...
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Fig and PO EV
Any person can readily...
FISTULA—even back of...
have abandoned...
ting; just a...
and your m...
Cures most...
the horse sc...
has given in...
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Write us for...
covering mo...
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75 Oshawa

Dr. Page's
Cures the last...
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ent known...
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Agents: J. A...
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Is offering...
Guelph Perf...
change for fil...
Shorthorn...
some nice bu...
Poultry—...
P. rocks. Ro...
Stock for sale...
Write for pri...
D. A. GRA...
For Sale
harness. A che...
Would like to...
Collingwood w...
stallion, any t...

Her
Central H...
Formerly...

The Barrie
will sell without...
at the Market...
Dec. 11th, at...
stallion, Windf...
1907. Windfall...
about 2,000 lbs...
has proved him...
only offered for...
five seasons in...
paper at three...
Secretary, Bar...

For Sale—Clyde
Lord March, ou...
Black, 4 white s...
ally well built a...
able. Further...
Pomona

Clydesdale
shearing rams a...
W. F. SOM

The G
Some choice bu...
For part sale...
GEO. DAVIS &

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Beaver Hi
with calves at...
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ished Horses on Now

treat blemishes before they of ABSORBINE well rubbed... economical to use. A few...

ABSORBINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

LINIMENT

and horse owners the world... ABSORBINE itself has a... successful results.

R. J. Crabtree, Maroa, Ill.: "I... never used anything equal to... a year's standing. I would not be... neighbors and friends."

ABSORBINE

avins thoroughpins, puffs, shoe... swollen glands, thickened tissues... ligaments or muscles; to... to strengthen any part

ABSORBINE \$2.00 a bottle

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Bldg., Montreal, Que.

ns and Mares

number of extra good... will be shown at the... Write or call on...
Queensville, Ontario

MARES AND FILLIES

Fillies and others from Imp. Sire and... see them away up in price...
Myrtle, Brooklin and Oshawa Stations.

ewood Herd

erdeen Angus Females at prices you... pay. Address

A. W. McEWING
R. R. No. 1, Blyth, Ont.

n, Caledonia, Ont.

R. O. P. Shorthorns in Canada... choice roan bull, born April 9th... the leading cow in R. O. P. for... milking dual-purpose Short-

Caledonia, Ontario

50 years I have been breeding the great... tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have... 10 lbs. a day on twice a day milking. Young... If this kind of production appeals to you...
Penning, Williamstown Ont.

HEREFORDS

sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Oshawa, Ont.

For this season we are offering, without a... doubt, the best bunch of young stuff we... ported herd bull, 3 years old, and undefeated... our exhibit at Guelph. Prices right.

Orangeville, Ontario

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some... choice young bulls for sale... cows and heifers of show material, some with... Also choice Yorkshire sows...
DREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

Preston SAFE Shingles

Locked securely on four sides. Galvanized to meet the British Government test. Send for free booklets.
The Metal Shingle & Siding Company Limited
Preston Ontario

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Write for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Fleming Bros. Chemists 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunched hair, absorbs the Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins thick pastern joints, cures lameness in tendons. Most powerful absorbent known, guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address, price \$1.00. Canadian Agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., East Toronto, Ont.

Lochabar Stock Farm

Is offering the high-class stock Horse Guelph Performer for Sale or will exchange for fillies or other stock.

Shorthorns, both sexes, different ages, some nice bulls fit for service.

Poultry—M. bronze turkeys. Barred P. rocks. Rouen and Indian runner ducks.

Stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Write for prices.

D. A. GRAHAM, - Wyoming, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange—A beautiful French stallion, Coach Stallion, well broken to harness. A chestnut 7 year old, sound and sure. Would like to exchange a small house and lot in Collingwood worth about \$1,000 for a good stallion, any breed.

Henry M. Douglas
Central Hotel, Elmvale, Ontario.
Formerly at Stayner and Meaford.

The Barrie Clydesdale Association will sell without reserve, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Market Square, Barrie, on Saturday, Dec. 11th, at 2 p.m., the imported Clydesdale stallion, Windfall [11237] (11527), black, foaled 1907. Windfall is a handsome horse, weighing about 2,000 lbs., imported by Graham Bros., and has proved himself a first-class stock horse, and is offered for sale because he has travelled for five seasons in this district. Terms cash, or good paper at three months. **GEORGE RAIKES, Secretary, Barrie P. O. Ont.**

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, registered, sired by Lord March, out of Pomona Matron, No. 33676. Black, 4 white stockings and blaze. An exceptionally well built and promising horse. Price reasonable. Further particulars from **Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ontario**

Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Sheep shearing rams and ram lambs, for sale cheap.

W. F. SOMERSET, Port Sydney, Ont.

The Glengrove Angus
Some choice bulls, from 7 to 15 months, for sale. For particulars write—
GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Aberdeen Angus For sale—males and females any age.
Walter Hall, R. R. No. 4, Bright, Ont.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus—bulls fit for service. Females all ages. Cows with calves at foot. Prices reasonable.
ALEX. McKINNEY, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario
Chatham, G. T. R. Erin, C. P. R.

Gossip.

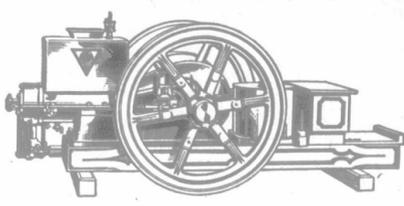
STOCK AT WALNUT GROVE FARM

For very many years the name of Duncan Brown, one of the pioneer breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Ontario, and owner of the beautiful Walnut Grove Farm near Shedden, Ont., has held a foremost place among Canadian cattlemen, not only as a breeder of high-class Shorthorns, but as one of the most critical judges of the breed and of fat cattle generally in the Dominion. His breeding operations were not confined to Shorthorns only; Clydesdales and Standard-bred horses, as well as Oxford Down sheep, have their place, and get their full share of attention, on this well-arranged farm. Several of the Canadian turf notables and high-class harness horses first saw the light of day on Walnut Grove Farm. Of late years, with the assistance of his sons, Mr. Brown has paid particular attention to the large herd of Shorthorns, at the head of which is that old and remarkably successful sire, Trout Creek Wonder = 56167 =, a sire whose get have won many honors at the big shows and have done golden service for their purchasers. Assisting him in service and for use on his daughters is the low well-fleshed roan bull, Roan Prince = 71105 =, a Rolla-bred son of Prince of Archers (imp.), and out of Roan Rolla (imp.). Among the breeding matrons of the herd are such well-bred ones as Imp. Seaweed, by Luxury and Meadow Beauty 2nd (imp.), by Spicy King. Several others are daughters of these cows. Others are daughters of Imp. Martha; others, again, are Strathallans, and still others trace to Daisy (imp.). Many of them are extra good milkers, up to 50 lbs. a day. Several young bulls and a few choice heifers are for sale, sons and daughters of Trout Creek Wonder, and the cows mentioned.

CLOVER BAR HOLSTEINS.

Many FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers acquainted with the high-class character and producing ability of the Clover Bar herd of Holsteins owned by Peter Smith of Sebringville, Ont., will be interested to know that this year he has had erected a complete new set of outdoor buildings, fully up-to-date and modern in all their equipments. The barn, which is L-shaped, is 44 by 76 and 40 by 70, with stabling underneath. The walls, which are practically all above ground, permitted the use of any number of windows, and Mr Smith certainly took advantage of the opportunity, for seldom or never have we seen a stable so well lighted or the ventilation so complete. Water is supplied from a cement tank outside, into which it is pumped by a gasoline engine. The same engine furnishes power for cutting, grinding, pulping, etc., as well as pumping to another tank that supplies the house. In one corner of the stable is partitioned off, with planed and matched lumber on both sides of the studding, the milk-cooling room, the tank in which is supplied by a separate pipe coming directly from the well, thus ensuring a cool, fresh water supply. In short, nothing seems to have been overlooked in comfort, efficiency, sanitation and cleanliness, and it is a certainty that the inspectors from the Dairy in Toronto, to which Mr. Smith ships his milk, will find little amiss on visiting this well-appointed dairy. Of the 35 head that make up the herd of Holsteins just now, all those in milk are in the official records, ranging up to 22.32 lbs. for a junior 2-year-old. This particular heifer, Minnie Paladin Wayne, with the above record, has a bull calf 7 months old, sired by Count Mercedes Ormsby, whose dam had three 30-lb. sisters and two daughters with 24-lb. 4-year-old and 23-lb. 3-year-old records. His sire was the great Sir Admiral Ormsby. With such backing as this youngster has he should be a most desirable herd-header. Several other young bulls for sale are by the same sire and out of record dams. Lately Mr. Smith has purchased as chief stock bull the richly-bred Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, a son of Francy 3rd, 29.15 lbs. and sired by Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th, whose dam gave 116 lbs. of milk in one day, 6,196 lbs. in 60 days and 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire, Paul De Kol Royalton, only sired 10 daughters when he died, and six of them gave over 100 lbs. of milk in one day. Mr. Smith is one of those men who cannot tolerate any half-measure business, the best is none too good for him

You Will Find it a Big Help



Alpha Gas Engine

There is no machine you can buy that will help you as much or that you can use for so many purposes as you can an Alpha. It is a real farm engine, especially built to properly operate the great variety of machines a farm engine is required to drive.

It is simple in design, strong and well made from the best materials, easy to operate, has a governor that regulates the speed and fuel consumption exactly to the load. There is no waste of fuel or irregular speed even when working under irregular loads.

Your wife, or boy or hired man can run the Alpha without the least trouble, doing with practically no effort many jobs that would otherwise require a lot of time and hard work. No farm equipment is complete nowadays without a good gas engine. You ought to have an Alpha on your farm right now.

Ask for the Alpha Engine Catalogue and read it. It will give you a lot of valuable engine information and help you select the engine best suited to your needs.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power, each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder. Burns either kerosene or gasoline.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Robert Miller pays the freight, and in addition he is offering a roan 2-year-old bull that has not been beaten, bred direct from imported stock and a grand sire. A yearling bull, first the only time shown, direct from imported stock, also proven sure and right, and several younger bulls of the very highest class, in beautiful condition at great value for the money asked. Females of all ages, some of them prizewinners, some of them great milkers and bred that way, some of them of the most select Scotch families that will start a man right. If you let me know your object, I can price you a bull to suit your purpose at a price that you can pay. Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes for sale as usual. Our business has been established for 79 years, and still it grows, there is a reason. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P.O. and Station, Ontario.**

Northlynd R. O. P. Shorthorns and Jerseys
For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clair = 84578 = a Clara bred son of Waverly. Several of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records is our speciality. **G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW P. O., ONTARIO, WESTON STATION.**

Blairgowrie Shorthorns Special offering for 30 days at reduced prices to make room for stabling. Bulls of serviceable age, young cows with calves by side and heifers in calf. Choice shearing and ram lambs, also ewes—both Cotswold and Shropshire.
JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Shorthorns Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. prices reasonable.
G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, Ontario

The Salem Shorthorns One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.
J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.
KYLE BROS., Drumbo Ont. 'Phone and telegraph via Ayr.

Shorthorns RICH IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. **A.J. Howden, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.**

Oakland Shorthorns For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred and more of them, 6 to 13 mos. of age, bred from 50 lb. a day cows, also heifers of grand quality.
John Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario With 125 head to select from, we can supply young cows in calf, heifers from calves up and young bulls from 9 to 18 mos. of age, richly bred and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs by a Toronto 1st prize ram, a high-class lot.

Walnut-Grove Shorthorns Sired by the great Sire Trout Creek Wonder and out of Imp. Cows and their daughters of pure Scotch breeding and others Scotch topped. For sale are several extra nice young bulls and a few heifers. Let us know your wants.
Duncan Brown & Sons, R.M.D. Shedden, Ont., P.M. & M.C.R.

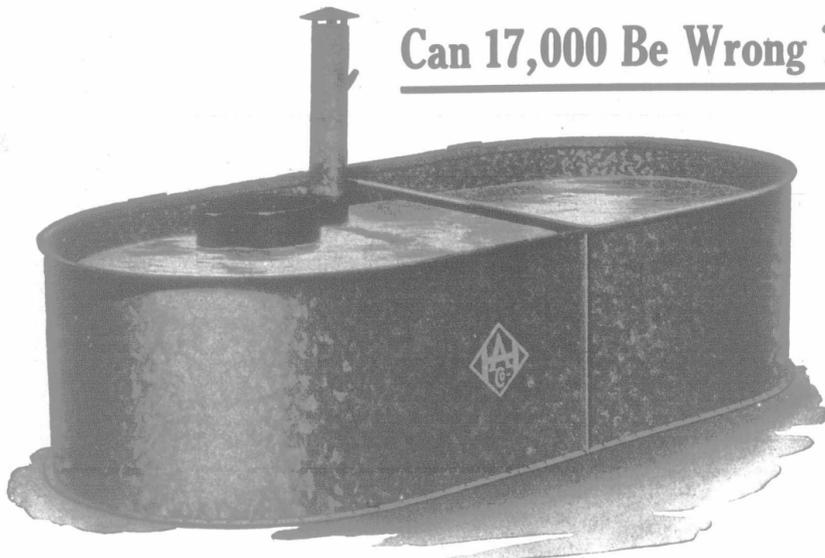
Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Chester Whites Choice young stock, either sex, of the different breeds, to offer at moderate prices. First Prize Poland China Herd, Toronto and London, 1915.
GEO. G. GOULD ESSEX, ONT. R. R. 4.

The Heller-Aller Cast Iron Tank Heater

Can 17,000 Be Wrong?

Leading stockmen
(more than 17,000)
now using

**Heller-Aller
Down Draft Tank Heater**



We say this to make it easy for you to decide. You know how perplexing it is to chop ice from your tank during the cold winter months.

Your stock cannot be in a perfectly contented mood if not supplied with good drinkable water. It is an imposition on the good nature of your cattle and other stock to expect them to drink from an ice-covered tank.

Keeps the water from freezing. Will burn any kind of fuel and made to last a lifetime.

The price is reasonable. Write now, a card will start full particulars.

The Heller-Aller Company
Windsor, Ontario

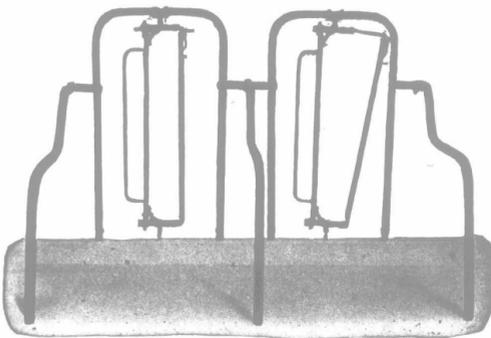
The Commissioner's Dream.

"Education in the Province of Ontario entered upon a new epoch last night when his Honor Sir John S. Hendrie, the Lieutenant-Governor, formally declared open the new Technical School which has cost the City of Toronto almost two million dollars. In the history making event over five thousand citizens participated. Only two thousand were permitted to listen to the many speeches delivered at the opening function in the assembly hall, but in an inspection tour of the four hundred class rooms which are assembled along the many corridors which extend altogether to over a mile in length, the vast majority found ample enjoyment. At the close there was one general opinion, and that was that the school is the finest of its kind on the American continent, and that so far as the provision of technical education of the masses is concerned, Toronto leads the way."—Newspaper report, September 1st, 1915.

"We are the people and wisdom will die with us" has been a prevailing note in every age. Above all things the past quarter century has plumed itself on doing the right things with mile-a-minute speed. Turning over the pages of a yellow old volume the other day we noted by chance that Hon. John Carling, Commissioner for Agriculture in the young Province of Ontario, dreamt a dream in January, 1871. Officially, he informed the then Lieutenant Governor, Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., about it. Having first observed that agriculture was unquestionably the principal interest contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the country, he added:—

"In order to promote more effectually the interests of manufacture, mining and the useful and ornamental arts generally, the establishment of a Technical School of Arts is much to be desired. This should embrace systematic instruction, with a constant application to practical purposes in mining, civil engineering, architecture, chemistry in its various applications to manufacture and arts, designing, modelling, mechanical drawing, etc. In such a school our youth designed for any of these pursuits would have an opportunity of going through a course of instruction suited to their wants and of acquiring the knowledge and habits requisite for performing those practical operations of analysis and constructions which are essential to success. The utility of such an institution will become apparent upon a careful consideration of the present state of our mineral and manufacturing industries and the inadequacy of the means we at present

Cow Stalls that are Different



These Stanchions and Stalls are in a class by themselves, both having features not to be found in any other make in Canada.

EACH STALL IS COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

You can install one or one hundred. No top rail being used, we get rid of the loud rattle and clang of the other makes. Ours being absolutely noiseless. Our Stanchion will fit the

largest cow, and can be adjusted for a calf. Has what we call the Positive Lock Attachment, which guards against animals getting loose. Write for catalogue and prices, and nearest agent to

M. T. Buchanan & Company, Ingersoll, Ont.
Manufacturers of Haying Tools, Cow Stalls, Water Bowls, etc.

A Reasonable Chance to Buy a Well-bred, Good, Young SHORTHORN BULL

at a small price; I have three January calves which I want to move at once. Also four or five a little older.

Will A. Dryden, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.
Brooklin, G. T. R., C. N. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM SHORTHORNS

Your opportunity to buy a good shorthorn bull as a herd header or to raise better steers is right now. We have ten good ones for either purpose by imp. Loyal Scot, also several cows and heifers. Write us (before buying) GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat Station, Ont., C.P.R. (11 miles east of Guelph).

Willowbank Stock Farm Shorthorn Herd Established 1855. This large and old established herd has at the head the two great bulls: Imported Roan Chief =60865= a Butterfly and the prizewinning bull, Browndale =80112= a Mina. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. Good families of both milking strain and beef. **James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

10 Bulls serviceable age, all good ones (some herd headers) and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman =87809=; also four choice fillies all from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS** Long-Distance Phone **STRATHROY, ONTARIO**

Shorthorns and Shropshires Am offering six young bulls at reasonable prices ranging in age from seven months to 19 months. A good lot. Also 10 Shropshire shewing ewes: a first class start for a flock low set and well covered.

SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. From the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmelines, they are all of show-ring quality. **Geo Gier & Son, R.M.D. WALDEMAR, ONT., P.O. AND STATION**

H. SMITH HAY P. O., ONT.

21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

possess of an educational character of meeting this want."

Under the aegis of The University of Toronto, "School of Practical Science" work was started in the session of 1878-9, but a building was not opened until 1890, and the designation now used is "Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering." The Toronto realization of the dream, however, as above remarked, came true in 44 years, and after no end of commissions and commissioners to find out what was so plainly outlined in the dream of 1871.

On another page of the musty volume the Commissioner of Agriculture expressed his "happiness" upon informing His Excellency "that steps were being taken to supply the "pressing need" of imparting agricultural education in the common schools of the country, especially for the youth of the rural districts, and a Bill was introduced for the systematic training of teachers in the Normal School in order properly to prepare them for their work. Educationists in high places have been dabbling away at the "pressing need" ever since, and it can hardly be said that the dream has yet been realised, but we are moving—some.

I Remember! I Remember!

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born;
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
You'd hardly know the old place now,
For dad is up-to-date,
And the farm is scientific
From the back lot to the gate.

The house and barn are lighted
With bright acetylene,
The engine in the laundry
Is run by gasoline.
We have silos, we have autos,
We have dynamos and things;
A telephone for gossip,
And a phonograph that sings.

The hired man has left us,
We miss his homely face;
A lot of college graduates
Are working in his place.
There's an engineer and fireman,
A chauffeur and a vet.,
'Lectrician and mechanic—
Oh, the farm's run right, you bet.

The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn
Now brightens up a bathroom
That cost a car of corn.
Our milkmaid is pneumatic
And she's sanitary, too;
But dad gets 15 cents a quart
For milk that once brought 2.

—CANADIAN COURIER

Who that beh...
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J. T. GIBSON
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Our herd of...
direct from...
for sale, also...
R. R. L. Fern...
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Heater

Heller-Aller Down Draft Tank Heater

Make it easy for you to
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ler Company
Ontario



Who Would Have Gussed
that behind the piano was a full sized
table, reposing peacefully against the
wall, ready to be set up at a moment's
notice! Just see how easily it is put up!
Feel how light it is—only eleven pounds!
Try to shake it—'isn't it firm! Never a
wobble! This is our new



—the very latest model. We are proud
of this table, and we know you'll be de-
lighted with it too. Once you set eyes
on it you'll want it—and when you learn
the price you'll buy it. Your Furniture
Dealer has it, or will get it for you.
Ask him.

Made in Canada
Write for FREE Booklet describing
our "Pearl" and "Elin" Tables
HOUD & CO., LIMITED
Sole Licensees and Manufacturers
LONDON, ONTARIO

A Gold Mine on Your Farm

You can double your profits by storing up
good green feed in a

BISSELL SILO

"Summer Feed all Winter Long"

Scientifically built to keep
silage fresh, sweet and good
to the last. Built of selected
timber treated with wood
preservatives that prevent
decay.

The BISSELL SILO has
strong, rigid walls, air-tight
doors, hoops of heavy steel.
Sold by dealers, or address
us direct. Get free folder.
Write Dept. W.

T. E. BISSELL CO.
Limited Ontario
Elora, Ontario

PATENTS TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS

PROCURD IN ALL COUNTRIES
Special attention given to
Patent Litigation.

Pamphlet sent free on application.

Ridout & Maybee

CROWN LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT

Ask for
GOOD LUCK Calf Meal
Brand
MAKES HEALTHY, VIGOROUS CALVES
Write for prices and sample

GRAMPEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Rd., Toronto

Plaster Hill Shorthorns

Six young bulls 8 to 14 months. Eight females,
those of breeding age in calf. Some qualified in
R. O. P. and others from R. O. P. cows. Among
these some choice show animals. Prices right.
Terms to suit purchaser.

F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont.
Long-Distance Phone Station and P.O.

Shorthorns high class young bulls from 7 to
18 months, 15 young cows and
heifers, straight, smooth big kinds of choicest breed-
ing including several families that have produced
dairy test winners. I never was in a better position
to supply you with a good young bull at a more
reasonable price. Write me or come and see
them.

Stewart M. Graham
Long distance Phone, Lindsay, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows
with their calves, cows in calf and yearling
heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good
pedigrees. Inspection solicited.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS
Our herd of pure Scotch shorthorns are mostly
direct from (imp.) stock. Three very choice bulls
for sale, two females. GEO. D. FLETCHER,
R. R. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone, Erin Sta. C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS, bulls, females, reds, roans, size,
quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows
milking 15 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's
bull More here in herd, the kind you want. Prices
easy. Thomas Graham, R.R.3, Port Perry, Ont.

The Wars of Fifty Years.

Canada has been at peace with her
nearest neighbor for over one hundred
years, but peace is a New World idea,
fostered by a race who have emigrated
from oppression and restricted liberties
to a country where freedom of thought
and speech actuate the whole Govern-
ment and conduct of its people. Europe, on the
other hand, has been one vast battle field
down through the centuries. Nations
made war on nations for reasons which
to us appear trivial. The "balance of
power" has been difficult to maintain.
Colonization has cost millions of dollars
and many precious lives. All wars have
been carried on largely for the acquisition
of power or to prevent the expansion of
another nation. During the last fifty
years great wars have been fought and
nations born. Bismarck made Germany,
which to-day defies the world. Russia
freed Bulgaria from the oppressive yoke
of the "unspeakable Turk," but the foster-
child has disappointed her in time of
trouble. The Ottoman Empire was dis-
rupted; Spain was humiliated by the
United States, and other events have
taken place which have altered geography.
In very many cases some of these wars
have a direct bearing upon the world
conflict now being waged; so in this
Christmas Number of THE FARMER'S
ADVOCATE it is opportune to record a few
incidents that have transpired during its
lifetime relative to the conduct of the
nations.

United States and Her Troubles.

The Civil War in the United States
was concluded about half a century ago,
but the period of reconstruction falls
within the era under discussion, and many
points of controversy at the present time
are hinged upon the conduct of the
nations during that conflict. We think,
therefore, it is worthy of mention here.

Fifty years ago, last October, a weary
army of 175,000 men in faded blue were
reviewed and released from service by Presi-
dent Johnson. Last October a few of the
Civil War veterans who had lived to see the
development of a united nation grown to
unimaginable size and power gathered in
Washington and were received by a
southern born President, who now directs
the destinies of one-hundred million
people. The United States, most bloody
war was fought on account of the slaves
not for them. The Union was disrupted
and Lincoln strove to unite his people,
but there were enthusiasts both for
slavery and against it who prevented a
compromise. In March 1862 the President
suggested to Congress that compensation
amounting to \$173,000,000, or an average
of \$400 per slave in the States of Missouri,
Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and the
District of Columbia, which were still
loyal to the Union, would help to prevent
a struggle. Although this amount was
less than the cost of the war for 87 days,
neither Congress nor the people were
pleased. There were those who feared
the coming election, a fear common to all
politicians, and Lincoln did not receive
the support his proposition warranted.

Horace Greeley, then editor of the New
York Tribune, published an editorial in
the form of a prayer reproaching Lincoln
for being influenced by "certain fossil
politicians" from the Border States. To
this Lincoln replied in the following words:
"I would save the Union. I would save
it in the shortest way under the Constitu-
tion. The sooner the national authority
can be restored, the nearer the Union will
be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those
who would not save the Union, unless
they could at the same time save slavery,
I do not agree with them. If there be
those who would not save the Union
unless they could at the same time de-
stroy slavery, I do not agree with them.
My paramount object in this struggle is
to save the Union, and is not either to
save or destroy slavery. If I could save
the Union without freeing any slave, I
would do it; if I could save it by freeing
all the slaves, I would do it; if I could
save it by freeing some and leaving others
alone, I would also do that. What I do
about slavery and the colored race, I do
because I believe it helps to save the
Union, and what I forbear, I forbear
because I do not believe it would help
to save the Union." Thus Lincoln strove
to reunite the Southern and Northern
States, but war could not be diverted.
It resulted in the emancipation of the
colored race and the reunion of all the
States.

On account of the cotton grown in the
(Continued on next page.)

GARDINER'S Feeds and Tonics Mean GREATER PROFITS for you

Feed for health and increased profits are bound to follow. There's
the principal of Gardiner preparations, and the secret of their unbound-
ed success. We can unhesitatingly recommend and GUARANTEE any
of the following preparations because of actual results obtained wherever
used.

Gardiner's Calf Meal The Perfect Cream Substitute

Gardiner's Calf Meal perfectly
replaces the cream in skim milk, and
restores the necessary fats for quick
growth in calves. It is high in Protein,
and several points higher in fat than
any other meal offered. A money-
maker with calves, colts, lambs, and
little pigs.

Sac-a-Fat Meal

Not only a highly nutritious feed,
but an unsurpassed medicinal tonic for
the digestive organs. Capital for work-
ing horses, increasing digestion and
assimilation. Produces flesh and more
milk in dairy cattle, and is a rapid fat-
tender for all stock.

Gardiner's Pig Meal

There's nothing to touch this meal
for pigs, from weaning time until they
are full grown. The quicker you get a
hog ready for market the greater your
profit—Gardiner's Pig Meal shortens
the growing stage to the minimum.
Write for full particulars.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS!

Ovatum Egg Producer - Poultry Tonic

Not a poultry food, but a tonic to
mix with the food. Ovatum is a com-
pound of certain roots, herbs and barks
that marvellously aid digestion and
assimilation and so prevents disease.
Puts life into your poultry so that they
lay more eggs. Protects young chicks
from effects of chill and cold.

Poultry Specials

We make a specialty of Poultry
Preparations, the following being some
of the more prominent favorites:—
Gardiner's Baby Chick Food; Chick
Food; Developing Food; Egg Mash;
Scratch Food; Alfalfa Cut Clover; Beef
Meal; Louse Killer. No grit or shell
used in any of the foregoing.

Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal

The dairyman's income depends on
the milk yield of his herd. A cow can
only produce milk according to the
Protein, Fat and Carbohydrates fed.
Ontario Feeder's Cotton Seed Meal is
41% to 48% Protein and therefore has
no equal as a milk and flesh producer.
If you have a dairy, you are vitally
interested in the comparative costs of
feeds for milk production. Write for
this information.

Insist on Gardiner's at your dealer's. We will
guarantee results. Prices and Bulletin of
information will be sent you on request to

GARDINER BROS.

Feed Specialists, - SARNIA, ONT.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Let me send you a Xmas present of a Shorthorn bull or
heifer at a small price. Write me your wants.
I have the stock to supply you.

C. E. BAIN, Woodbine Stock Farm, TAUNTON, ONTARIO
Oshawa, G. T. R., C. P. R., C. N. R.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—15 bulls 8 to 14 months old, several of them priz-winner at Toronto and London, sired by
the noted Imported bulls Right Sort and Raphael. Also for sale—20 heifers and cows of choice
breeding and quality for show or foundation purposes. State your wants and we will send copy of
pedigree and prices. Mail orders a specialty, satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS. Burlington P.O., Ontario
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.

20 IMPORTED BULLS

These imported bulls, along with 10 home bred bulls may now be seen at our farms. There are some
choice ones among them. We also imported four cows and a heifer, all of which are forward in
calf. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in this class of stock to visit us at any time.
Correspondence will receive our most careful attention.

Burlington Jct. G. T. R. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT,
Burlington phone or telegraph. Freeman, Ont.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns We are offering a select lot of Scotch bulls and heifers,
from 10 to 18 months old, from the Claret Wimples
Marth, Roan Lady families. Sired by Proud Monarch No. 78792 by Blood Royal (imp.) You
are invited to inspect this offering. Bell telephone. G.T.R. and C.R.R.
F. W. EWING R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

Rosedale Stock Farm offers for quick sale at low prices one 2-year-old Shire
Stallion, champion at Toronto. One 2-year-old and one
yearling Hackney stallions, both imp. and both first at Toronto. One Hackney pony horse foal, dam
champion at Toronto. Two Clyde horse foals, sire and dam imp. Ten Shorthorn bulls. A few
choice Leicester ram lambs.
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Line.

IRVINGDALE SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers of the very best quality. Sired by Gainford Select
(One of the great sons of the celebrated Gainford Marquis).
JOHN WATT & SON, R. R. No. 3, Elora, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and
Scotch-topped
Breeding unsur-
passed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding
Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime.
These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up.
WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Remember! I Remem-
ber!

Remember, I remember,
the house where I was born;
the little window where the sun
was peeping in at morn.
I hardly know the old place now,
but dad is up-to-date,
and the farm is scientific
in the back lot to the gate.

House and barn are lighted
with bright acetylene,
engine in the laundry
run by gasoline.
We have autos,
have dynamos and things;
phone for gossip,
a phonograph that sings.

My hired man has left us,
miss his homely face;
of college graduates
working in his place.
I am an engineer and fireman,
a chauffeur and a vet.,
a mechanic and a mechanic—
the farm's run right, you bet.

The little window where the sun
was peeping in at morn
brightens up a bathroom
that cost a car of corn.
The milkmaid is pneumatic
and she's sanitary, too;
and gets 15 cents a quart
milk that once brought 2.
—CANADIAN COURIER

Compliments

As this advertisement is appearing in the beautiful Christmas issue of the Farmer's Advocate, we think it most appropriate for us to extend the "Compliments of the Season" to the readers of this splendid publication. May you one and all enjoy a very Merry Christmas, and may the New Year bring you the most bountiful prosperity.

Speaking of compliments, the

Renfrew Standard

line of Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines and Truck Scales has received many hundreds of compliments from users.

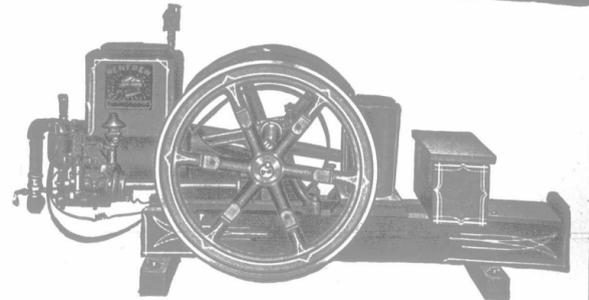
For instance, Thos. J. Smith, of Sprucedale, Ont., says: "We made more butter off four cows with the Standard Separator than we did the previous year with six cows without the separator."



Mr. Wm. G. Brown, of Lynville, Ont., states that he tested the Standard for two weeks alongside of four others, and finally selected the Standard.

Herb. Tompsett, of Desboro, Ont., says; "We have used the Standard for three years, and it has not cost us five cents for expense."

Lack of space forbids further compliments. But we have a Separator Catalogue that gives further particulars. Glad to send it on request.

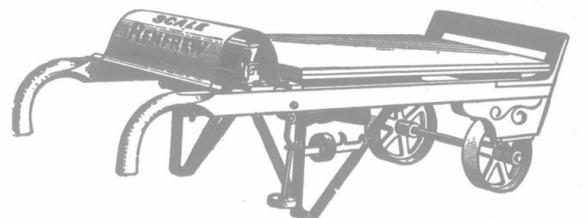


The Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine has had compliments showered upon it ever since it was placed on the market.

J. Orchard & Sons, of Chipman, N.B., pay it this nice compliment: "We had no idea, although before we bought your engine we had used two or three other makes, that there was an engine on the market with so many advanced ideas in gasoline engineering worked out to perfection."

Joseph Buller, Arkona, Ont., says: "After a thorough test of your 4 h.-p. engine I have decided that in fuel economy, close regulation and ease of starting, it is superior to anything in this vicinity. I had no difficulty in starting it, even when the temperature was twelve degrees below zero."

Wouldn't you like a copy of the new Engine Catalogue?



The little space here forbids us mentioning the fine compliments that have been paid to this Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale. Those who have used the Renfrew Truck Scale say that it has paid for itself in a short time. The Scale Booklet tells how it does this. Send for a copy.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Head Office and Works: Renfrew, Ont.

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

Southern States and the dearth of manufacturing carried on there, some European powers found the South a very profitable trading place. The Federal or Government of the North found it difficult to maintain an effective blockade of the Confederate ports, for if a ship could two or three times escape the patrol, she would more than pay for herself even if she were eventually destroyed. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that the Federal Government announced their views regarding "continuous voyage," which England cites as her justification for intercepting cargoes destined for Germany even if billed to a neutral port.

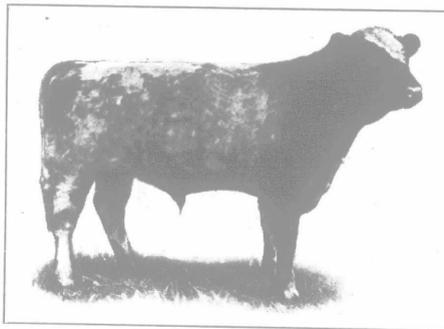
When we read that Germany or England must soon cease fighting on account of the lack of funds, we should remember that perhaps neither party in the conflict has resorted to the ingenious devices that financed the Civil War. Jay Cooke, of bond-selling fame, raised \$700,000,000 by popular subscription after the bankers had loaned the Federals \$50,000,000 and expressed their desire to extend no more credit. Cooke's agents went into the factories and every place that a bond might be sold. They were advertised in every conceivable way, and people subscribed liberally for patriotic reasons. Even when the Capital was besieged by the Confederate army, selling went on. The Union army was canvassed, and the soldiers purchased the very bonds that were issued to pay their allowance. Even Southerners were asked to buy, but the agents were sometimes roughly used in the Border States. If such a propaganda be inaugurated by the European powers and controlled by such a genius as Jay Cooke, the present conflict may last longer than we anticipate.

In 1868 civil war broke out in Cuba, which was then under the rule of Spain. Two parties were in existence: one aristocratic which was loyal to the Government, and another which objected to the exploitation of the Island's resources for the aggrandizement of the ruling nation. Guerrilla warfare devastated the Island, demoralized business and caused intolerable suffering. Native despots tried to gain some nominal control, but they did not know how to govern. The war, and the general state of confusion, grew

Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Wimples, Jilts, Rosebuds, Secrets, Kilblean Beautys, Nonpareils, Fragrances, Mysies, Cecelias, Victorias and Orange Blossoms.

Typical of the Bulls We Breed



Commander-in-Chief = 100701 = Calved Feb. 1, 1915

Nonpareil 46th, 1st at Toronto 1914-15 Bandsman's Commander = 90929 =
Nonpareil of P.O., 1st at Toronto, 1912 Burnbrae Sultan = 80325 =
Nonpareil 44th, shown by Mr. Harding Lancaster Floral = 64461 =
Old Lancaster (imp.). Etc.

An example of the Canadian crosses on our Scotch cattle, if any, and an example of the fashionable foundation. Consult us if you want a bull.

A. F. & G. AULD, R.R. No. 2, Guelph, Ont.

Out of a good one by a good one, and a good one.

A winner at
Brandon
Regina
Saskatoon
Edmonton
Toronto
and
London

Brampton Jerseys

F. BULL & SON,

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show-ring.
BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Jerseys, Shropshires, Tamworths

We are offering now for the first time a limited number of high-class and richly bred heifers and ewes. Showing ewes. Ram and Ewe lambs by Imp. Sire. Tamworths both sexes. These are down on offer, offering is high-class and prices no higher than the other fellow.
J. RAWLSON & SONS, Queensville, Ont., Toronto and York Radial.

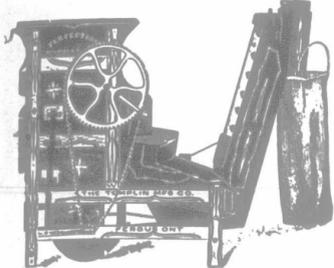
worse, and in the chaos American citizens became engulfed. Consequently, the United States was obliged to communicate with Spain relative to her own interests. Grover Cleveland, during his term as President, persistently maintained neutrality, even when the people were anxious for war, but later circumstances prompted General Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul, to ask that an American battleship be sent to Havana to protect his countrymen's rights. The Maine arrived on January 25, 1898, saluted the forts and anchored at the place assigned her by the authorities. On February 15 the Maine, at her assigned anchorage, blew up, with the loss of 2 officers and 258 men. Whether the explosion came from without or within, or who caused it, has never been definitely known to the public, but the catastrophe, together with the publication in a New York paper of a letter from Senor de Lome, Spanish Minister in Washington, describing autonomy in Cuba as a failure and McKinley, then President, as a "cheap politician" was too much to forbear. The letter had been purloined, but it was genuine, and it naturally displeased the President, who at once asked for de Lome's recall. It appears customary for European consuls to write very uncomplimentary things home about American politicians, but in this case it resulted in war with Spain, which existed from April 21, 1898, to August 12, of the same year. In conclusion, for \$20,000,000 Spain handed the Philippines over to the United States and relinquished her suzerainty in Cuba that the victors might occupy it until they saw fit to hand it over to the Cubans. Guam, in the Ladrone group, and Porto Rico, were also ceded to the United States as indemnity.

The Birth of Germany!

From September 23, 1862, to 1890, Prussia was completely under the influence of one man—the man who hated democracy, the man who believed that Prussia formed the center of the world, the man of "blood and iron," Otto von Bismarck. It was he who came to the aid of William I of Germany, who was ready to resign, and made him one of the

(Continued on next page.)

**THE PERFECTION
SEED AND GRAIN SEPARATOR**



This mill is the choice of the Colleges and Government Farms at the O.A.C. and Prison Farm at Guelph, Ont.; Harrow, Ont.; Farnham, and St. Catharines, Portneuf, Que.; Fredericton, New Brunswick; Truro, Nova Scotia; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and hundreds of farmers everywhere throughout Canada.

There must be a reason. It is the best mill on the market to-day for cleaning grain of all kinds, including the clovers. Write for free circular "A," get better prices for your grain and double your crop.

THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO. FERGUSON, ONT.

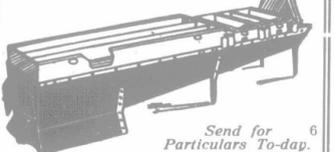
**Make your Maple Trees
Produce a Profit**

Never before has there been such a fine opportunity to earn big profits from your maple trees.

The supply of pure maple products is far behind the demand. This means higher prices and a market ready to take all that you can produce.

Get ready now for spring tapping. Select the necessary equipment as soon as possible. In the meantime write for our free circular which illustrates and describes how you can make the finest grade of syrup and sugar—quicker, easier and at a lower cost—by using

**The Champion
Evaporator**



Send for 6
Particulars To-day.

Grimm Manufacturing Co.,
Limited,
40 Wellington Street, Montreal

Queen City Holsteins

Present offering is 10 young bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, the records of whose dams, sires dam and her full sister, range from 25 to 32 lbs. They are sons of King Lyons Hengerveld Sigs.

R. F. HICKS, Newtonbrook, Ont.
On T. & Y. Railroad line.

Walnut Grove Holsteins

Herd headed by May Echo Champion, full brother of May Echo Sylvia, who made 36 lbs. of butter in seven days. Females for sale from one year old upwards. Prices right for quick sale.

C. R. JAMES, Langstaff P.O. Ontario
Phone Thornhill.

HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.

R. M. HOLTBY
R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

**Holsteins Cotswolds and
Yorkshires**

A sample of Minster Farm's offering a young bull whose Jr. 2 year old dam in R. O. P. and sire's 4 year old dam average 14,546 lbs. milk 1 year and heifers from R. O. P. cows. Also sample of both sex.

For full particulars, write:
RICHARD HONEY & SONS,
R. R. No. 1, DARTFORD, ONTARIO

Pedigreed Holstein Bull

For sale, 15 months old. Apply
HEROLD'S FARMS Beamsville, Ont.

RIDGEHOLE HOLSTEINS For Sale. One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell Phone

Alderley Edge

Ayrshire cattle and
Yorkshire swine.
Both sexes.
J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.

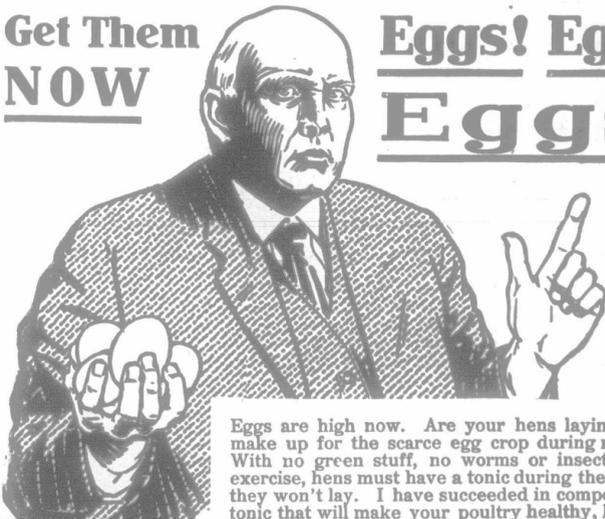
most influential rulers of Europe. It was Bismarck who with Austria waged war on little Denmark in 1864 for diplomatic reasons; it was he who engineered the Seven Week's War with Austria in 1866, and induced Italy to attack his enemy in the rear; it was he who brought about the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, so disastrous to France. It was Bismarck who spilt the blood of his countrymen in these and other conflicts in order to unite duchies and principalities with Prussia and form the German Empire. German unity was his watchword, and to accomplish this task his diplomatic ingenuity and unscrupulousness carried Germany through these three wars in the brief period of six years.

On June 16, 1866, Prussia and Austria began the Seven Weeks' War for the acquisition of leadership in Germany. Bismarck was jealous of Austrian influence over some duchies which he desired to annex to Prussia. Aggrandizement was his object, war his means. On April 8, 1866, Prussia and Italy signed a treaty to the effect that the former country should go to war with Austria inside of three months, and that Italy should attack Prussia's enemy. By diplomatic manoeuvring Bismarck fulfilled his promise, and war began. One of the great battles of history was fought at Koniggratz on July 3, 1866, where each army numbered over 200,000 men. The Prussians were victorious, but lost about 10,000 men. The Austrians lost over 40,000 men in the same battle, and fought desperately, but they were not so well officered as the Prussians, who were trained and marshalled by General Von Moltke, one of the greatest military geniuses of the time. The war was one of the briefest in history, for peace was agreed upon on July 26. Austria ceded Venetia to Italy. She was to withdraw from the German Confederation, which ceased to exist. Prussia was allowed to organize and lead a new confederation, composed of those states which lie north of the river Main. The South German states were allowed to choose for themselves. Thus Germany north of the Main became united in accordance with Bismarck's policy.

After this brief struggle, resulting in such a signal success for Prussia, she felt able to make other annexations which materially strengthened her position in Europe. In addition to this, Bismarck influenced the South German states into an alliance with the North German Confederation by enlarging upon the possible dangers which might arise from the direction of France. This annexation of territory and alliance with the other states gave Bismarck an army of over a million. In a sense, Germany was united, but it required a war with France to make the union lasting and secure. This, Bismarck had planned, for in his reminiscences he wrote: "That a war with France would succeed the war with Austria lay in the logic of history," and again, "I did not doubt that a Franco-German war must take place before the construction of a United Germany could be realized."

Napoleon III of France allowed an opportunity to slip by when he failed to attack Prussia during her brief war with Austria. Such would have been good policy at that time, for King William of Prussia himself said that the war of 1866 with Austria was the ruin of France "because Napoleon should have attacked us in the rear." Prussia became so strong as to embarrass the balance of power and cause a feeling of alarm among the French, who sought revenge for the victory at Koniggratz or the "Revenge for Sadowa," as it was called in France. Bismarck knew that war was inevitable, but he was desirous that it should come when Germany was ready, and that France should promote it. Occasion for diplomatic controversy arose in 1868, when the throne of Spain became vacant and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, a kinsman of the King of Prussia, was named as a candidate. This, of course, would broaden Prussia's power, and the French at once took exception. Without going into details regarding the well-thought-out policy of Bismarck and the erratic, erring policy of the French ministers in connection with this controversy, suffice it to say that war was declared by France on July 19, 1870. Prussia was ready and orders were taken out of pigeon-holes and dated, while the army was mobilized and moved toward the frontier with amazing rapidity. Moreover, the South German States joined the confederation of the north, as

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Eggs are high now. Are your hens laying well to make up for the scarce egg crop during moulting? With no green stuff, no worms or insects and no exercise, hens must have a tonic during the winter or they won't lay. I have succeeded in compounding a tonic that will make your poultry healthy, help hens lay and keep the egg organs active.

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A Tonic—Not a Stimulant
Formula printed on every package

I have had Pan-a-ce-a on the market now for 22 years; for nearly a quarter of a century it has stood the test and it has made good in every nook and corner of this country. My Pan-a-ce-a has in it blood builders, tonics, and internal antiseptics, carefully compounded, which, from my lifetime experience as a veterinary surgeon, doctor of medicine and successful poultry raiser, I know will do their work.

During all these years I have never asked a single poultry raiser or farmer to buy my Pan-a-ce-a on claims or say-so, but on a genuine money-back guarantee. Here it is:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will help to keep your poultry healthy and help to make your hens lay, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock and if it doesn't do as I claim, return the empty package and get your money back.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid). Pan-a-ce-a costs only 1c per day for 30 fowl.

My new poultry book tells all about Pan-a-ce-a. It's free.
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

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Your cows, horses and hogs are pretty apt to get out of fix during winter. 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 (duty paid); smaller packages in proportion.

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Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens 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 cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sitting-top cans, 1 lb. size; 2 lbs. size (duty paid). I guarantee it.



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Canary Mercedes Pierte Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6,197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

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Long-distance Telephone

Ourvilla Holstein Herd If you are starting a herd, or wanting to improve one, look at these young sires for sale, from Homestead Susie Colantha, at three years 28.50; Ourvilla Susie Abbecker, at three years 26.02; Ourvilla Calamity Ormsby, 22.14 at three years; Homestead Hellon Abbecker, at three years 23.51, and a few others. Also come and make a selection in choice
LAIDLAW BROS., Aylmer, Ont.

Evergreen Stock Farm - REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Present offering; Several bull and heifer calves, also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell phone.
A. E. Hulet, Norwich Ont.

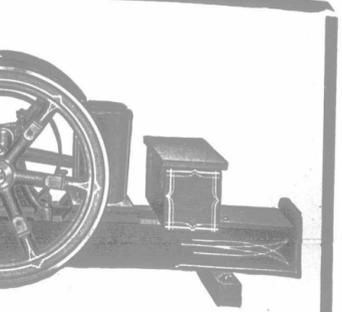
Lakeview Stock Farm Bronte, Ont. BREEDERS OF HIGH TESTING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE OFFER FOR SALE A FOUNDATION HERD consisting of 1 male and 3 females all bred in the purple and backed by officially tested dams. Terms to suit purchasers.
T. A. DAWSON, Manager.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS
Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde whose first junior two year old daughters averaged 14,600 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. butter in R.O.P., and five juniors now in R.O.P. test have averaged 10,893 lbs., have nearly four months to complete records and still giving from 40 to 50 lbs. each daily. For prices write
WALBURN RIVERS, R. R. NO. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Clover-Bar, Holsteins. My special offering just now are some choice young Bulls out of official record dams and sired by Count Mercedes Ormsby, whose dam has 3-30 lb. sister, and a 24 lb. 4-year old and a 21.06 lb. 3-year old daughters, and his sire was the great Sir Admiral Ormsby. Also a few females.

PETER SMITH, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ont. --- Stratford or Sebringville, Stations.
HOLSTEINS Do you want a young herd header backed up by generations of record makers? Write me. Am now booking orders for Hampshire and Chester White Swine.
C. E. KETTLE, Wilsonville P.O. Ontario
Long-distance telephone from Waterford.

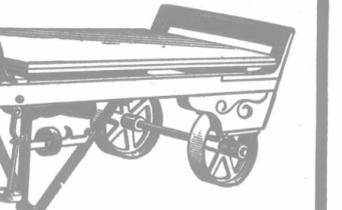
HOLSTEIN CATTLE Pure-bred cows, heifers and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST BE SOLD, having disposed of my two stock farms. Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes.
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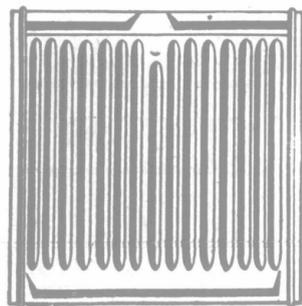
Office: Renfrew, Ont.

worse, and in the chaos American citizens became engulfed. Consequently, the United States was obliged to communicate with Spain relative to her own interests. Grover Cleveland, during his term as President, persistently maintained neutrality, even when the people were anxious for war, but later circumstances prompted General Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul, to ask that an American battleship be sent to Havana to protect his countrymen's rights. The Maine arrived on January 25, 1898, saluted the forts and anchored at the place assigned her by the authorities. On February 15 the Maine, at her assigned anchorage, blew up, with the loss of 2 officers and 258 men. Whether the explosion came from without or within, or who caused it, has never been definitely known to the public, but the catastrophe, together with the publication in a New York paper of a letter from Senor de Lome, Spanish Minister in Washington, describing autonomy in Cuba as a failure and McKinley, then President, as a "cheap politician" was too much to forbear. The letter had been purloined, but it was genuine, and it naturally displeased the President, who at once asked for de Lome's recall. It appears customary for European consuls to write very uncomplimentary things home about American politicians, but in this case it resulted in war with Spain, which existed from April 21, 1898, to August 12, of the same year. In conclusion, for \$20,000,000 Spain handed the Philippines over to the United States and relinquished her suzerainty in Cuba that the victors might occupy it until they saw fit to hand it over to the Cubans. Guam, in the Ladrone group, and Porto Rico, were also ceded to the United States in indemnity.

The Birth of Germany!

From September 23, 1862, to 1890, Prussia was completely under the influence of one man—the man who hated democracy, the man who believed that Prussia formed the center of the world, the man of "blood and iron," Otto von Bismarck. It was he who came to the aid of William I of Germany, who was ready to resign, and made him one of the

(Continued on next page.)



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BUILDING for the FUTURE—that's the part of WISDOM. There's mighty small satisfaction in putting up the so-called "cheap" barns that need repairing every few years. Such buildings are not only the most expensive in the END—but often cost as much, or more, in the BEGINNING. To start with the ROOF—which is always of the utmost importance in building a MODERN barn—you want it Rain-Proof, Wind-Proof, Lightning-Proof and Fireproof.

PEDLAR'S "George" SHINGLE is the choice of thousands of progressive farmers in every part of Canada. This is a four-lock, galvanized steel shingle of great strength and durability, possessing exclusive features that make it by far the best steel shingle made. (This we are prepared to prove to your entire satisfaction.)

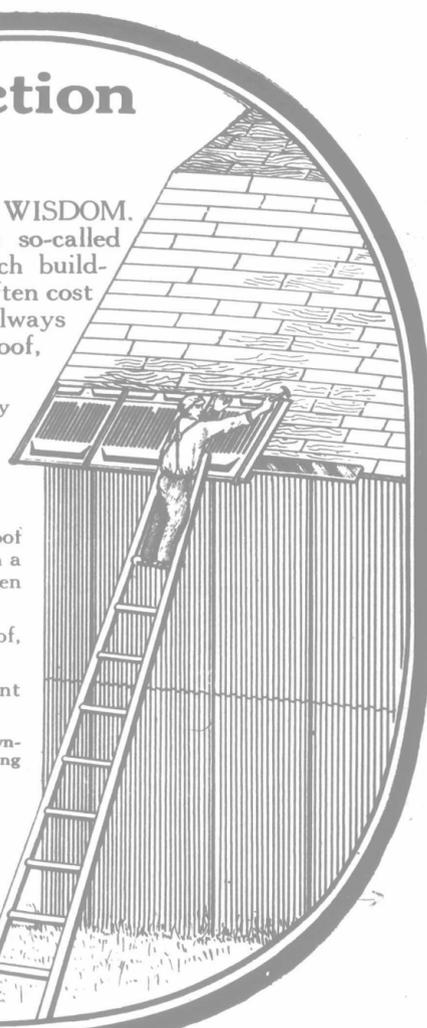
Next in importance to the roof is the Siding.

PEDLAR'S Galvanized Corrugated Iron SIDING makes your building absolutely fireproof from the outside, when the roof is covered with Pedlar's "George" Shingles. Moreover, such a building will actually **COST YOU LESS TO BUILD** than a so-called "cheap" wooden structure. No sheathing boards are required under our siding.

Where close sheathing is used, our Rock or Brick Faced Siding makes a Windproof, Fireproof job of neat and workmanlike appearance.

PEDLAR'S SILO COVERS are widely used, and highly recommended, as the permanent covering for Silos. Supplied in "All-Metal" or "Metal-Clad" types.

PEDLAR'S Barn VENTILATORS are Storm-Proof, Bird-Proof and Durable. Their construction prevents a downward draught and induces an upward current of air, ensuring perfect ventilation at all times.



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Bismarck had planned, and France found herself confronted by a Germany united from north to south. The French war ministers entered the conflict with a light heart, declaring all was ready, even more ready than were the enemy, but German readiness in those days, as in August of 1914, was not to be equalled, for France was really in a lamentable state of unpreparedness. A document that is probably unique in the annals of war is a telegram from General Michel, who was sent to command a certain division. He wired thus: "Have arrived at Belfort. Can't find my brigade, can't find the General of the Division. What shall I do. Don't know where my regiments are." There were cannon without ammunition, horses without harnesses, machine guns without men who knew how to fire them. The French were also inferior to the Germans in numbers, for they could put into the field hardly 300,000 men, while the Germans put into the field nearly 450,000 men, and they had large reserves from which to make new armies.

In a short time one French army capitulated at Sedan and another was bottled up in Metz, while the Emperor himself was made prisoner. From that time, September 3, France was a republic and war was carried on more determinedly but without success. Metz fell on October 27, 1870, and Paris, after a wonderful defence and heroic resistance, succumbed on January 28, 1871. In the final Treaty of Frankfurt, signed May 10, 1871, France agreed to pay an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 within three years, to cede Alsace and a large portion of Lorraine, including the important fortress of Metz to Germany and support a German army of occupation which should be gradually withdrawn as instalments of the indemnity were paid. Thus ended the Franco-Prussian war, which has grieved France for 15 years and has fired her in the present great conflict to regain her lost territory and repay Germany for her deeds of almost half a century ago.

Wars in the Far East.

Relations between China and Japan became entangled in 1894 over the peninsula of Korea lying between the two

JOINT AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' SALE

To be held at 10 a.m.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1915

At the Canadian Pacific East End Stock Yards, Montreal, about 80 head of

AYRSHIRES

From the celebrated herds of the Hon. Senator Owens, Montebello, Que.; W. F. Kay, M.P., Phillipsburg, Que., and the Vaudreuil Dairy & Stock Farm, Limited, Vaudreuil Station, Que., will be offered for sale at auction.

Every animal will be registered in the Canadian National Records, and transfer and certificate of health will be delivered to each purchaser.

ANDREW PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

Catalogue may be had from the Secretary-

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Gladden Hill Ayrshires

Present offering: Our stock bull, Tam O' Menie=35101= dam, Dewdrop of Menie=25875=, R.O.P. test 9,783 lbs. milk, 401 lbs. butter-fat as a 3-year-old. This bull stood 3rd at Toronto this year. Also young bulls from record cows, and females of all ages.

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Humeshaugh Ayrshires

We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best imported and home-bred females, which we offer at Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R.No.3. Good value for quick sale.

HILLHOUSE

Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.

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Excellent chance to secure good two-year-old bull at low price. Two young cows fresh in January. Several young bulls, heifers and calves. Good individuals, good pedigrees and prices right.

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Stonehouse Ayrshires

Are a combination of show-yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

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countries and supporting a population of ten or twelve millions of people. Both nations claimed suzerainty over Korea, which was, in name, a kingdom by itself. Japan desired larger markets and friction arose among the orientals in this regard. Japan, with a modern army and equipment, was victorious over the Chinese, who fought in a primitive manner and according to the traditions of old Asia. The Japanese drove the Chinese out of Korea, occupied Liao-tung peninsula, defeated the Chinese fleet at Yalu and captured Port Arthur, one of the strongest fortresses of the East. When the Japanese prepared to march on Peking, the Chinese became alarmed and prayed for peace, which was effected by the treaty of Shimonoeki on April 17, 1895. China recognized the independence of Korea, ceded Port Arthur to Japan, agreed to pay an indemnity of \$175,000,000, and made other concessions as well to the victors. As usual at this stage European nations stepped in and robbed Japan of the rewards of her triumph. Russia, France and Germany declared that the possession of Liao-tung by the Japanese would menace China and peace in the far East. Japan realized how futile it would be to oppose three powerful European nations, so restored Port Arthur to China and withdrew from the mainland, harboring all the while a grudge against Russia, with whom she was soon to contest her rights in that portion of the Earth.

This talk about the integrity of China in which the nations of Europe indulged when dictating to Japan was soon forgotten, for Russia secured the right to continue the Trans-Siberian railroad through Manchuria, a Chinese province, to Vladivostok, and to construct a branch into the peninsula of Liao-tung. Russia poured tens of thousands of troops into Manchuria and acquired extensive mineral and timber rights. In 1897 two German missionaries were murdered in the province of Shantung. A German fleet soon appeared on the scene to demand redress, and was given a ninety-nine year lease of the harbor of Kiauchaw. This encouraged Russia to demand more, so she in turn

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Summer Hill Oxfords

Flock established many years ago on Summer Hill Stock Farm by the late Peter Arkell, now owned by his son, Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale, all recorded. Positively no grades registered as purebreds; also no grades handled except by order.

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Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month: Southdown Prize Rams

ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London Ont.

Tower Farm Oxford Sheep. Champion flock of Canada. Choice shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs bred from imported and prize-winning stock. See winnings at Toronto and Ottawa. Erin or Hillsburgh Stations. Long-distance Phone. E. BARBOUR, R. R. 2, Hillsburgh, Ontario

SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS
Our Shropshire lambs this year by a Butter ram are an extra lot, well grown well covered and well balanced. They are for sale, both sexes, also milking bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and heifers. P. Christie & Son, Manchester, Ont. Sta. & P.O.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1 Brantford, Ontario.
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BERKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS

Boars and sows—10 weeks to 8 months—Sire and dam 1st prize winners at Toronto. First-class Shorthorn bull by Sea Foam, (Dark Roan, 12 months old.)
Industrial Farm, Muncy, Ont.

was given a twenty-five year lease of Port Arthur. The aggression of the nations and the forcing of China to open ports to the world gave birth to an anti-foreign party in that country. In 1900 we read so much about the "Boxers," who endeavored to drive the "foreign devils into the sea." An international army suppressed this movement and forced China to pay a large indemnity, but the powers agreed to acquire no new territory.

The acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia aroused Japan, whose people firmly believed that the province of Manchuria would be annexed to the country of the Bear. Russia promised the European nations to withdraw, but Japan had come to an understanding with Great Britain that very much strengthened the little island, and she would no longer allow Russia to continue her occupation of Manchuria. In 1904, on the night of February 8 and 9, the Japanese torpedoed a Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur and threw her armies into Korea. The war lasted until September, 1905, during which time some fierce battles were fought. In August, Russia's Port Arthur and Vladivostok fleets were wiped out and a new fleet, under Rodjestvensky, was equipped and sent to the East. After a long voyage, this Armada was attacked by Admiral Togo as it entered the sea of Japan, and annihilated in a great battle on May 27, 1905. The Japanese were successful on land as well, and after a heroic and wonderful siege of Port Arthur, captured that fortress on January 1, 1905. This siege cost Japan 60,000 men in killed and wounded. A treaty was signed at Portsmouth, U. S. A., on September 5, 1905, very favorable to Japan, which from that time on has been dominant in the Orient and numbered among the great nations of the earth.

In the Troubled Balkans.

Religious and racial hatred of Christians and Slavs for the Infidel Turk in Europe became unbearable in 1875. The Balkans were then ruled largely by Turkey, which was in a bankrupt condition and was drawing heavily in taxes upon the peasants in the states under her suzerainty. Early in 1876 the Christians in Bulgaria, a large province of European Turkey, rose in a revolt, which the Sultan's forces proceeded to put down by some of the worst atrocities and massacres heard of in history. Gladstone denounced them as the "unspeakable Turk," and in a pamphlet demanded that "England should cease to support a Government that was an affront to the laws of God," and urged that the Turks be expelled from Europe, "bag and baggage." The Disraeli Ministry, then in power, would not intervene in behalf of the persecuted Christians, nor were other powers inclined to interfere. In July, 1876, Serbia and Montenegro declared war on Turkey, and the Bulgarians rose in a body. The Russians, out of sympathy for their fellow-Slavs, espoused the cause of the oppressed people and declared war on May 24, 1877. Roumania, on May 21, of the same year, declared her independence of Turkey and allied herself with Russia and the other Balkan States. The war terminated in the Treaty of San Stefano, March 3, 1878, but neighboring nations of Europe desired to profit by the agreement, and feared Russia's expansion, so had the treaty revised at the Congress of Berlin, July 13, 1878. The treaty, as revised, acknowledged the independence of Montenegro, Serbia and Roumania, while Bulgaria was left divided in three parts, but in 1885 the Bulgars took the matter in their own hands and declared the Bulgarians north and south united, thus ignoring the arrangements made at the Congress of Berlin. The Russia-Turkish war reduced the population of Turkey by approximately two-thirds. Thus one long step was taken to drive Turkey out of Europe, "bag and baggage"

Macedonia, as disposed of through the treaty of Berlin, was destined to be the seat of future trouble for Bulgar and Serb communities were dotted here and there throughout the territory. These were promised self-government by Turkey and guaranteed them by the Nations, yet in February, 1912, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria and Montenegro formed an alliance for the promotion of their common interests, chief amongst which was the enforcement of this very clause of the Treaty relating to Macedonia. In February, Montenegro declared war on Turkey, and the Balkans again began to boil. On May 4, 1913, conditions pointed towards

(Continued on next page.)

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It is a whole life insurance, requiring premium payments for twenty years only, and, if discontinued at any time after three years' premiums are paid, the holder is entitled to a cash surrender value which is guaranteed in the policy. At the end of twenty years the regular guarantee given for similar insurances is increased by an amount equal to the sum of

Six Annual Premiums

This results in the guaranteed cash return being larger than the cash actually paid to the Company, for all who insure between the ages of 24 and 41. At all other ages the amount is only slightly less than the sum received by the Company.

This Policy Participates

in the profits earned by the Company, and the guarantees will therefore be still further increased by the amount of the profits accruing.

If You Are Considering

putting any more insurance on your life, we want you to know about this policy. Ask your friends about it, or get into touch with the Company itself or one of its district managers.

You Incur No Obligation

of any kind by asking for information, you are conferring a favor.

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PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont.

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Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs



Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show-ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.

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Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell, C.P.R. Telephone Guelph. Long-distance phone in house.

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Dorset Sheep for Sale—10 ewe lambs, 2 shearing rams and 2 ram lambs. Low prices for quick sale.

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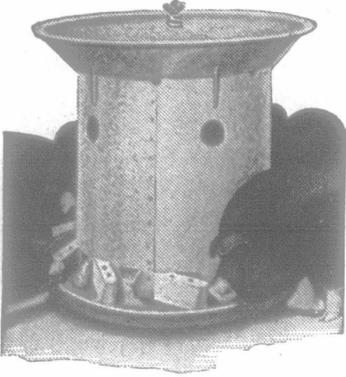
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tries and supporting a population of or twelve millions of people. Both ns claimed suzerainty over Korea, a was, in name, a kingdom by itself. n desired larger markets and friction among the orientals in this regard. a, with a modern army and equip- was victorious over the Chinese, fought in a primitive manner and ding to the traditions of old Asia. Japanese drove the Chinese out of a, occupied Liao-tung peninsula, ted the Chinese fleet at Yalu and red Port Arthur, one of the strongest sses of the East. When the Japanese red to march on Peking, the Chinese e alarmed and prayed for peace, was effected by the treaty of Shimo- i on April 17, 1895. China recog- the independence of Korea, ceded Arthur to Japan, agreed to pay an nity of \$175,000,000, and made concessions as well to the victors. ual at this stage European nations ed in and robbed Japan of the e- of her triumph. Russia, France ermany declared that the possession ao-tung by the Japanese would ce China and peace in the far East. e realized how futile it would be to e three powerful European nations, stored Port Arthur to China and rew from the mainland, harboring e while a grudge against Russia, whon she was soon to contest her in that portion of the Earth.

s talk about the integrity of China hich the nations of Europe indulged dictating to Japan was soon for- for, Russia secured the right to ue the Trans-Siberian railroad h Manchuria, a Chinese province, divostok, and to construct a branch e peninsula of Liao-tung. Russia ens of thousands of troops into uria and acquired extensive mineral mber rights. In 1897 two German aries were murdered in the province ntung. A German fleet soon ap- on the scene to demand redress, as given a ninety-nine year lease of bor of Kiauchaw. This encouraged to demand more, so she in turn

(Continued on next page.)



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peace, but the Alliance could not withstand the pressure of self-interest, and while delegates were discussing peace terms in London, the Greeks and Serbs were forming an anti-Bulgar alliance. At the end of June, 1913, war blazed out again. Not until August was peace brought about once more. Then, at Bucharest, on the tenth, documents were agreed to that altered for another period the geography of the Balkan States.

England's Conquests.

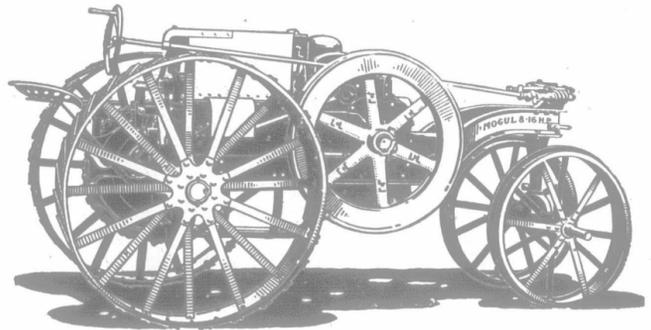
During this Fifty-year Period, England has had several wars, chief among which were the war in Egypt, in 1882, the Zulu war, the war in the Soudan, and the colonization of South Africa.

The recent Boer war, 1899 to 1902, was the outcome of an unsettled condition in the Transvaal, which lasted for over 60 years, with alternative periods of peace and trouble. In the year 1836 the Dutch emigrated from Cape Colony through the territory that was later known as the Orange Free State into Natal, and there opened a new chapter in the history of South Africa. The country was fertile and minerals were abundant, so in a few years the little colony became wealthy. In 1876 a resident, named Lekukuni, raised an insurrection which the Government failed to quell; their monetary affairs grew worse, the State became bankrupt, and claims on all sides were enormous. To clean the matter up Sir Theophilus Shepstone, on April 12, 1877, armed with authority by the British Government, annexed the Transvaal as British territory. There was no open opposition to this move on the part of the most intelligent inhabitants, but events later proved that a large proportion felt wronged by the act. In December of 1880 hostile squads attacked the British troops and the first Transvaal war began. An historic engagement in this campaign was the battle of Majuba Hill, February 27, 1881, which resulted disastrously for the British. Peace was again established in March of 1881. The English had 29 officers killed and 20 wounded. There were 366 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 428 wounded.

The scrap at Majuba Hill was in one sense insignificant as a battle, for only a small number of troops were engaged, but it fired the zeal of the Boers to an exaggerated degree, and made future controversy more difficult and complicated. In the year 1895 Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of Rhodesia, gathered together a band of 500, and rode fearlessly into the Transvaal, evidently intending to support the Uitlanders or foreigners and upset the Boer Government. They were captured by the waiting Boers and magnanimously handed over to the British. The officers were lightly punished by the Home Government and Cecil Rhodes, believed to be responsible, was shielded by the authorities at home. This, the Jameson Raid, was not soon forgotten by the angered Boers.

War again broke out in October, 1899, because British influence was being undermined and suffrage would not be extended to non-Boer residents in the country. Each side believed the war would be brief, but it continued for nearly three years, during which time sieges were indulged in and battles with brilliancy and bravery on both sides were fought. Not until 450,000 troops had been sent to Africa did England conquer the sturdy Boers, who under De Wet, Botha, Delarey and Cronje, fought with exceptional courage for the independence of their country. Peace was concluded on June, 1 1902, and the South African Union so formed is the most recent triumph for England's system of colonization. Botha, at one time England's bitterest enemy, now presides over the colony in far-away Africa, and has proven himself a loyal subject of His Majesty King George.

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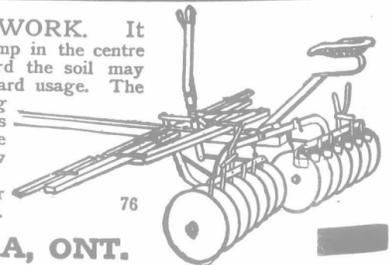
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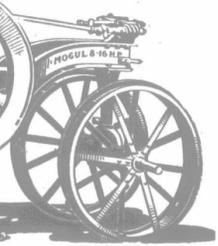


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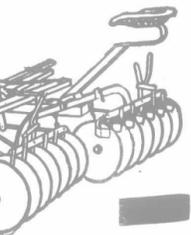
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Poison Sprays and Poison Baits in Their Rela- tion to Bees.

BY PROF. L. CAESAR.

Spraying With Poison During Bloom

On this important subject of the danger
of killing bees by the use of poison sprays
or poison baits I shall first discuss what
in my belief is the most important point
of all, namely, the spraying of fruit
trees with a poisonous mixture when
they are in full bloom. Professor F. M.
Webster, formerly of Ohio, has shown
clearly that such spraying is ruinous to
the bees. I believe almost every ento-
mologist and every beekeeper agrees
with him. Unfortunately my time is so
taken up with investigation work at that

season of the year that I have seldom
been able to travel around and see for
myself how much, if any, spraying was
being done during the blooming period.
My experience this year, however, shows
that there is more of it than I had ex-
pected. In the Niagara district I hap-
pened to visit a certain locality to see
when the bloom would be off so that I
might be ready at the proper time to
spray for the Codling Moth and Apple
Scab, and to my surprise I found two
men spraying apples and pears, though
the latter were in full bloom. I notified
them to stop, which they promptly did,
with apologies. They were inexperienced
growers and not deliberate sinners. I
suspect, however, that there are a few
experienced growers who spray just
when it suits them, though the law
clearly states that no poisonous spray
must be applied to trees when in bloom,

under a penalty not exceeding \$25. Bee-
keepers will, of course, have to lay their
own complaints where there is infraction
of such law. It will be well for them to
visit the orchard in question, take a
witness along, make notes on the amount
of bloom, see the spraying done and
discover, if possible, the mixture used, so
that there may be no loophole of escape.
So much for compulsion.
As to the matter of whether there is
anything to gain from spraying during
bloom, I may simply say that if they
spray, then it usually means that they
will have to re-spray to accomplish the
end in view, namely, obtaining clean
fruit. This is because at such a time there
will be many late blossoms not open, and
so these will not be sprayed; moreover,
the presence of the blossom makes it
very difficult to cover the part just
beneath it which develops into the fruit

and which must be covered with the
mixture to keep off fungus diseases like
Apple Scab. Hence it is not merely for
the sake of the bees, but also for the sake
of economy and the obtaining of the
cleanest fruit that I, along with all other
entomologists, in the Spray Calendar,
published each year in this paper, recom-
mend that fruit trees be sprayed just
before bloom and again immediately
after bloom, or when almost all is off.
We have observed that if we wait until
all is off the early blossoming trees and is
nearly off the later the bees will have by this
time deserted the orchard for other
flowers. It is my belief that nearly all
the poisoning of bees is done by the
breaking of this law against spraying
during bloom. Every fruit grower, there-
fore, should as a matter of justice to
beekeepers, and in the long run to him-
(Continued on next page.)

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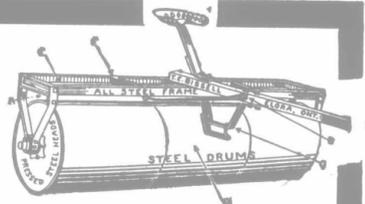
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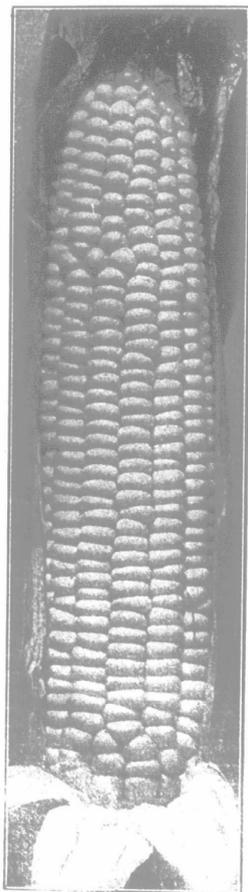
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T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT.

self, because insects are essential to the proper setting of fruit, voluntarily refrain from spraying when the trees are in bloom.

Sweetened Arsenical Sprays

Let us now pass on to the use of arsenical sprays containing molasses to sweeten them. Very little has yet been done by farmers or fruitgrowers with such sprays, but we have at least three pests that in some localities are very destructive, and that cannot be controlled satisfactorily in any other way than by a sweetened poison spray. These pests are the two species of Cherry Fruit-flies that often cause over 75 per cent. of the later cherries, like Montmorency, to be maggoty, and the Apple Maggot that in a few places ruins most of the apples. The time of application of the sweetened sprays for these pests is not until some time after bloom is over. For the Cherry Fruit Flies the first application is given when Early Richmond cherries are just showing the slightest sign of a red blush, and the second about two weeks later. Cherries nearly ripe are not sprayed. Only two applications are given. For the Apple Maggot three applications are given if the season is wet, and two if it is dry. The date of the first of these varies with the locality, but is in July, and the second usually early in August. No spray is put on apples nearly ripe. It will be observed that at these dates the orchards under ordinary conditions would be deserted by the bees. However, someone will say that the bees would be attracted to the sprayed trees and get poisoned. I have watched this point for three years and in seven orchards sprayed by myself and assistants. I have also asked them to observe, and we have not yet seen a bee feeding on a cherry, apple or any other tree sprayed with such a mixture. Further, at Mountain, on the farm of J. P. Smith, I mixed up the mixture one day after day for over twenty years of the bees. His beehives were



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within about 100 feet of where the mixing was done, yet no bees came to the molasses or paid any attention to it, though many flies were attracted and became a nuisance. In addition, there is the fact that such sprays have been used in Italy, France and South Africa for many years for the Olive Fly, and there have been no complaints of injury to the bees, so far as I know, where the ordinary cheap molasses was used, though where honey was added to the mixture, and in some cases where sugar was used instead of molasses, bees have been attracted. Only three weeks ago Prof. Lounsbury, of South Africa, told me the sweetened poison spray was just as common in South Africa among growers as the Codling Moth spray in North America; so they evidently do not fear injury to the bees there. I confess that at first I believed that such sprays could not be used because of the danger to the bees; hence it was a great relief to me to find that the bees were not attracted by them. I mean, of course, where molasses was used, and we do not recommend any sweetening but the cheapest of molasses

Sweetened Poison Baits

Let us now pass to the sweetened poison baits. These, especially the so-called Kansas remedy for Grasshoppers, are coming into great favor. They are remarkably efficient against Cutworms and Army Worms, as well as against Grasshoppers. A modified form of them, or else a sweetened poison spray, may soon prove to be the best remedy against Cabbage and Onion Maggots.

The Kansas remedy is composed of 20 lbs. bran, 1/2 lb. Paris green, 2 or 3 ground up lemons or oranges, 1/2 gal. molasses and 2 or 3 gals. water. For grasshoppers the mixture is scattered so thinly over the ground that 4 lbs. are sufficient for an acre. For grasshoppers it is put on between 5 and 7 a.m. and for Cutworms and Armyworms after sunset. (Continued on next page)

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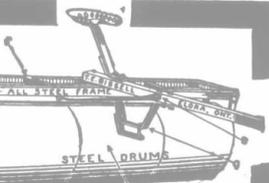
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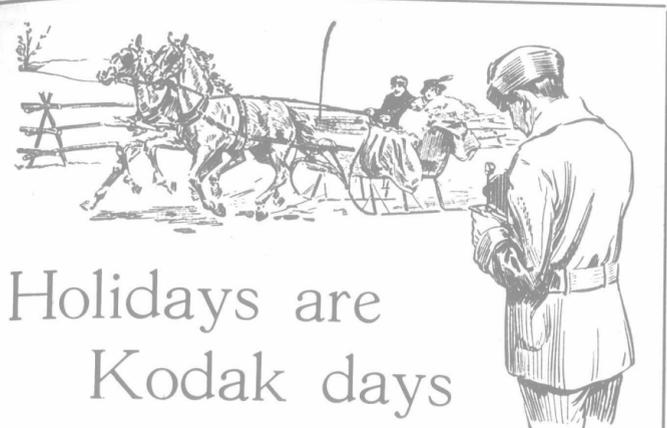


ed if required. Write catalogue. 63

about 100 feet of where the mixing one, yet no bees came to the moor... I wish, however, to be still more sure of my ground, and so wrote to Kansas to Prof. Dean and Hunter, who were the chief advocates of this remedy, and asked them if the bee men of that State had made any complaints. They said that they had not done so, and that they themselves had no evidence of danger to the bees, though many tons of the mixture had been used. Prof. Hunter stated that, now that I had called his attention to the matter, he would investigate carefully. He did so the next year, and the following extract from his paper shows the result:— "Two years ago, during the extensive use of the poison bran mash against the native grasshoppers, the question was frequently asked as to what effect the poison would have on bees, when distributed through a large alfalfa field where bees from large apiaries were at work. Last summer, Prof. Caesar, of Ontario, wrote me that similar inquiries came to him from apiarists. Under date of July 24, Professor Caesar writes:— "The beekeepers of Ontario are alarmed at the supposed danger to the bees which they believe attends the use of your remedy for grasshoppers. I used this remedy this year and saw no bees feeding on it. I should, however, be very pleased if you would kindly let me hear, as soon as possible, whether bees have been poisoned by it to any extent in Kansas."

Sweetened Poison Baits us now pass to the sweetened baits. These, especially the so-called Kansas remedy for Grasshoppers, bring into great favor. They are probably efficient against Armyworms, as well as against Coppers. A modified form of them, a sweetened poison spray, may prove to be the best remedy against Armyworms and Onion Maggots.

Kansas remedy is composed of bran, 1/2 lb. Paris green, 2 or 3 up lemons or oranges, 1/2 gal. and 2 or 3 gals. water. Foroppers the mixture is scattered so over the ground that 4 lbs. are at for an acre. For grasshoppers t on between 5 and 7 a.m. and for ms and Armyworms after sunset. (Continued on next page.)



Holidays are Kodak days

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These are times of the day when bees are not likely to find it and it will be dry in both cases, and so have lost most of its attractiveness before they would normally have begun feeding. However, here again we have plenty of good evidence that the bees are not enticed to feed on it. I have myself made this mixture up and applied it on a considerable scale, and have no proof that bees are attracted to it. Furthermore, I had an assistant at Guelph place molasses and bran around Mr. Pettit's hives at a distance of about 20 feet. Only two bees in the course of about an hour alighted near it and these apparently did so for some other reason than the mixture, because they almost at once flew away again. The mixture was then held in a vessel near the hive until the bees, possibly to emphasize the fact that it had no special attraction for them, stung the assistant and caused his withdrawal.

I wished, however, to be still more sure of my ground, and so wrote to Kansas to Prof. Dean and Hunter, who were the chief advocates of this remedy, and asked them if the bee men of that State had made any complaints. They said that they had not done so, and that they themselves had no evidence of danger to the bees, though many tons of the mixture had been used. Prof. Hunter stated that, now that I had called his attention to the matter, he would investigate carefully. He did so the next year, and the following extract from his paper shows the result:— "Two years ago, during the extensive use of the poison bran mash against the native grasshoppers, the question was frequently asked as to what effect the poison would have on bees, when distributed through a large alfalfa field where bees from large apiaries were at work. Last summer, Prof. Caesar, of Ontario, wrote me that similar inquiries came to him from apiarists. Under date of July 24, Professor Caesar writes:— "The beekeepers of Ontario are alarmed at the supposed danger to the bees which they believe attends the use of your remedy for grasshoppers. I used this remedy this year and saw no bees feeding on it. I should, however, be very pleased if you would kindly let me hear, as soon as possible, whether bees have been poisoned by it to any extent in Kansas."

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) L. CAESAR.

"In order to satisfy ourselves, even more fully on this subject, George H. Vansell, our Apiary Inspector, undertook a series of experiments to determine whether the bees would feed at all on the poison bran mash; and, if so, under what conditions, and with what results.

"First, to determine whether the bees would partake of the poison at all, small piles were placed on the running board of the hive. Here the bees did not go out of their way to come to the piles, but those which ran against it stopped and

"Water, Water, Everywhere," And Comfort for You and Your Wife

In the stables, in the house, in the garden; clean, pure, fresh water at all times, summer or winter. No more heavy lifting and pumping for yourself or your wife. No more unsanitary attic tanks. Water any place on the farm—without work—without trouble—with little expense.

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save time, labor, doctors' bills, and inconvenience; they bring city comforts to the farm, make bath rooms, laundries and running water in any part of house, barn or fields possible. Compact, strong, simple, require little attention and cost almost nothing to operate.

Water is pumped from source of supply to tank located in cellar, outhouse, or underground. Then held under air pressure which purifies and forces it to wherever you run the pipes in house, barn or garden. There's no cost of operation beyond the filling of the tank, and when desired the engine used for this purpose can be used for driving cutting box, churn, separator or other machines on the farm.

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began to lap up the mixture quite greedily, sometimes starting off, to return to lap again. Such were retained, and all died within three hours.

"A number of the bees were confined in a bell-jar with this poison. After a time, the bees came down and sipped the mash contentedly; they would then fly to the top of the jar, to return again for more of the mixture. All those confined in the bell-jar partook of the mash and died; but on the running board of the hive only 15 of those that passed over it during an hour's observation stopped to taste it. When the bran mash was scattered about a few feet from the hive, not a single bee halted to taste the substance.

"Second, the bran mash was distributed in a sweet-clover patch, where bees were unusually abundant, and not one was observed feeding, or in any way being drawn toward the mixture. It was also distributed freely among rotting peaches on the ground where bees were feeding in large numbers, with similar results.

"Last year, the poison was placed around in small piles among apiaries of 38 stands of bees and the honey systematically taken from the stands. This usually makes bees more active in feeding. Even under these conditions, but a single bee was observed feeding on the mash. These attempts at feeding the poison bran mash to the bees were repeated morning, noon and night, and no evidences were observed which would tend to show that there was any appreciable danger to the bees from the distribution of this poison.

"Furthermore, against the insects for which this poison is used, it is most effective when scattered early in the morning or late in the evening. Before the working hours of the bees began, the poison would, then, be too dry for them to feed upon.

"From this it would appear that when the poison mash confronts the bees, they will partake of it and perish; but that the use of the mash in field work is not attended by danger to bees."

Ayrshire breeders should not fail to keep the date Thursday, December 16, in mind, for on that day 80 head of Ayrshires will be disposed of by auction sale at the Canadian Pacific East End Stock Yards, Montreal. This offering is selected from the celebrated herds of the Hon. Senator Owens, Montebello, Que.; W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg, Que., and the Vaudreuil Dairy and Stock Farm, Vaudreuil Station, Que. These are all pure-bred animals, and every individual will be registered in the Canadian National Records. Transfer and certificate of health will be delivered to each purchaser. The sale will begin promptly at 10 a.m. on the 16th. Catalogues are ready and may be had from the secretary, A. E. D. Holden, Room 805, McGill Bldg., 211 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

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Today and Forever**



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DIAMOND
FLOUR**

Established 1854

"Always the same"—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

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**R.M.S.P. TO
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By Twin-Screw Mail Steamers.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS.
Next Sailing from HALIFAX:
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APPLY TO
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57-59, Granville Street, HALIFAX (N.S.)
OR TO THE
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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

Seed Grain Classification.

The following is a copy of the order covering the nomenclature of grades of Western seed grain which became effective December 1st:—

Whereas it is deemed desirable in the execution of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Seed Control Act that special grades of grain should be established exclusively for seed purposes without affecting, of course, the commercial grades fixed under the authority of the Canada Grain Act:

And whereas the primary purpose of providing a special grade of grain that may be suitable for seed is to create a substantial supply of Red Fife and Marquis wheat, white oats and six-rowed barley that is clean, of superior quality and reasonably pure as to variety or type of grain, so that such supply of grain may conveniently be made available to farmers, seed merchants or grain dealers who sell seed at the minimum cost; the main object is the improvements of field crops;

Therefore the Governor-General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 2 of the Seed Control Act, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes shall be as follows—the same having been revised and approved by the chief inspector of grain, viz.:—

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95% of white oats, sound, clean and free from other grain; shall be free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Extra Canada Western seed barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump, free from other grain, of fair colour, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern seed wheat shall be composed of 85% of Red Fife, or 85% of Marquis wheat, sound, clean and free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

For seed purposes, Red Fife and Marquis wheat be kept separate.

No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean.

Seed inspectors shall observe the foregoing regulations in the grading of grain for seed purposes, nevertheless inasmuch as the operations of seed inspectors are dependent upon and follow after the operations of grain inspectors in respect of the grain to be examined as to suitability for seed purposes, the seed inspectors will remain subject to the approval of the chief inspector of grain or his deputy in all matters of procedure and prompt attendance to duties and for efficiency and accuracy of technical work done seed inspectors shall be responsible to the Minister of Agriculture.

Seed inspectors are authorized to certify ex-elevator the grain graded for seed purposes pursuant to the foregoing regulations.

Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, says of it:—

"It is not to be supposed that these grades of seed grain are comparable with selected seed grain that is pure as to variety, grown by expert seed growers, subjected to special screening and offered for sale at high prices. In these grades for seed grain it is rather the object to provide a commercial grain that is practically free from noxious impurities and may safely be used for seeding.

"Car lots of grain that may require a dockage, in process of cleaning to make good seed, of more than two per cent in excess of the dockage fixed by the grain inspector for the regular grade of wheat, or of more than three per cent for oats and barley, may not be accepted for seed."

If interested in Aberdeen-Angus, write to Jas. Sharp, R. R. No. 1, Terra Cotta, Ont. He is offering both males and females of this breed for sale. His advertisement appears in another column.

"Look here!" said an excited man to a druggist. "You gave me morphine for my pain this morning!"
"In that so?" replied the druggist.
"And you owe me twenty-five cents."

**Telephone
Information**

NO rural community should be without its local telephone line or system. If your locality hasn't telephone service, it is time the residents got together and secured it.

You are doubtless interested in telephone matters yourself. If so, you would like to know what a local telephone system costs to build and equip, also how one is organized. Or, perhaps you would like information about Municipal Telephone Systems which are giving efficient service at reasonable cost? Whatever it is you would like to know, write us. We will gladly furnish particulars.

For example, our No. 3 Bulletin is illustrated

and gives reliable information how to build telephone lines. We will send you a copy if you ask for it.



**The
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We are the pioneer independent telephone company of Canada, and the only Canadian Manufacturing Company not controlled or owned by the Bell Telephone Co., that is actually manufacturing telephone equipment for the INDEPENDENT operators of the Dominion.

We established a high standard of quality for our products and, at great expense of time and money, equipped our factory so as to ensure the maintenance of this high standard. This has been successfully done during the past years.

Telephones That Satisfy

Thousands of satisfied people are using our telephones to-day. Scores of companies who had been using other makes of telephones have adopted ours on account of the high standard of quality. If you are in the market for telephones, it will be to your interest to communicate with us. Our No. 4 Bulletin illustrates and describes our telephones. Get a copy by asking for it.

Special Trial Offer—To any company that has not given our telephones a practical test, we will make a special trial offer. Write for particulars.

We carry a large stock of everything required for the construction of telephone lines. It will pay you to let us quote prices.

High quality, guaranteed satisfaction and prompt shipments are responsible for our success.

**Christmas
Greetings**

We extend our heartiest Christmas Greetings to the readers of this paper, with the hope that they are all enjoying health, happiness and prosperity.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.,

261 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto Limited

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Canada

The Dominion approximately 700,000 bushels; Manitoba, 41,572,000 bushels; exportable wheat 405,000 people's head, but there is a shortage which is a percentage which is a into consumption. This latter quality amount to over 300 million bushels. It ultimately read food unless it be doubt a portion. When THE FARMER was founded in 1866, the "Killman set the development of Canada has been t. The immense qu in this country in competition o premier honors o

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We will send you
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The Pioneers

We are the
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of Canada, and
the only Cana-
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Bell Telephone
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Christmas Greetings

We extend our heartiest
Christmas Greetings to
the readers of this paper,
with the hope that they
are all enjoying health,
happiness and prosperity.

Telephone Co.,
Toronto Limited

This is the way to cure a Cold on the Chest

Apply
THERMOGENE.

RELIEF follows al-
most immediately.
THERMOGENE is a
scientifically prepared,
light, dry, fleecy wadding.
Place a piece over the
affected part as illustrated. A soothing, healing
warmth will at once be generated—penetrating to
the seat of the trouble—dispelling the pain.



*Thermogene Curative Wadding as applied
for the relief of Chest troubles.*

THERMOGENE CURATIVE WADDING

—has brought comfort and relief to thousands of sufferers. A
quick and certain remedy for Colds, Pneumonia, Backache,
Pleurisy, Lumbago, and all ailments caused by cold and damp.
THERMOGENE can be worn day or night without inconveni-
ence. Sold by druggists everywhere.

THE THERMOGENE CO., LIMITED, HAYWARDS HEATH, ENG.

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To introduce THERMOGENE we will mail anywhere in Cana-
da a trial package. Write to-day to the Thermogene Bureau,
Dept. M, 10 McCaul St., Toronto, enclosing 10 cents for packing
and mailing. State your name and address clearly.

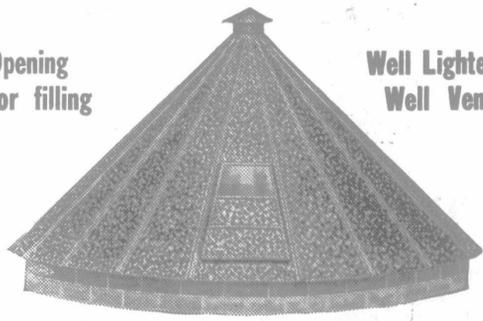
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Substantial—Neat—Very easy to erect.

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Tell us the OUTSIDE diameter of your silo, and
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A good silo roof pays for itself in two seasons in
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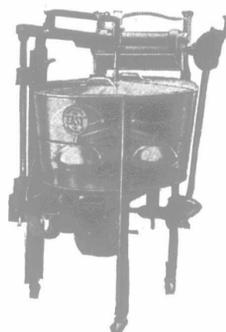
"Empire" Corrugated Iron

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TORONTO, ONT.

Canada as a Wheat Field.

The Dominion of Canada had in 1911
approximately 711,681 farmers or occu-
piers of holdings and homesteads. They
do not all produce wheat by any means,
but enough of them do to give employ-
ment to hundreds of thousands of men,
to keep transportation lines active, to
supply immense milling plants, and, on
the whole, to make Canada feel healthy
and strong financially. Everyone appreci-
ates, to a greater or less extent, what the
wheat crop means to this country, yet
there are a few facts in connection with
wheat growing and dependent industries
in the Dominion that look well in print.
The Canadian-born railway magnate,
James J. Hill, once said, "There is land
enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled,
to feed every mouth in Europe," and,
when we consider the extent of arable
land and what may be produced from it,
we must agree that the remark is more
than the words of a great man—there is
some truth in it. After feeding the home
population and reserving enough wheat
for seed, Canada, according to official
estimates, will have 228,132,200 bushels
of wheat to export from the 1915 crop.
The total wheat crop has recently been
set at 336,258,000 bushels, while the
three prairie Provinces produced in the
following order: Saskatchewan, 171,055,-
000 bushels; Manitoba, 83,933,000 bushels;
Alberta, 41,572,000 bushels. Even our
exportable wheat would feed over 36,-
405,000 people with 6 1/4 bushels per
head, but there is always a certain per-
centage which is unmarketable and goes
into consumption through live stock.
This latter quality will this year probably
amount to over 33,000,000 bushels, but
it ultimately reaches the consumer as
food unless it be fed to horses, as no
doubt a portion of it is in the west.
When THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was
founded in 1866, there were few commu-
nities in the west, the first one being
the "Killman settlement" in Manitoba.
The development of Western agricultural
Canada has been truly phenomenal.
The immense quantity of wheat grown
in Canada is considered as the very best.
In competition open to the world, growers
in this country have persistently won
premier honors over competitors from



Low Cost Washing

For Practical Farmer Readers

Isn't the regular family washing hard enough? Don't you
dread the extra house cleaning wash and put it off until it must
be done? The lace curtains, woolen blankets, and heavy quilts,
comforters, etc., come in for their share. Were you ever able
to make a good job of them by washboard methods? Have you
not often wished for some way of washing such pieces with less
labor and better results?

The "EASY" Vacuum Washer

can be had for your relief, either in hand power, gasoline engine,
or electric power. It washes several times quicker than you can
do it by hand and rubboard. Does it better too—leaves the cot-
ton in the quilts and the woolen in the blankets soft—fleecy and
clean as when new, instead of rolled, wadded and hard, as the
rubboard does.

Thousands of users have proved these statements to their
own satisfaction and profit and have made the "EASY" hand
power washer earn and save them several times as much as the power washer will now cost.
Don't you want to reduce your washing problem to the smallest cost and least labor?

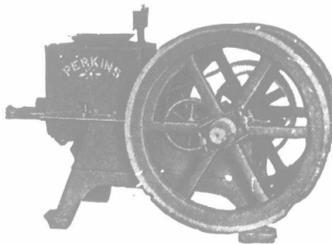
Air pressure and vacuum suction is the secret of easy, harmless, economical washing.
Don't let another day pass till you write for further particulars of this wonderful labor and
clothes saver. State the kind of washer you are interested in.

Don't forget the "EASY" received the Highest Award at the Panama Pacific Exposition at
San Francisco, 1915. Made in Canada.

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EASY WASHER CO. 40 CLINTON PLACE, TORONTO

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 work-
ing 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. The Perkins
Cylinder is internally ground to a glassy
surface. Crank Shaft is drop forged
from open hearth steel and unbreak-
able. Steel Cut machined gears. All
parts are made of the very best mate-
rial that money can buy. Let us prove it to you.
Write us for our time or cash proposition. It will pay you to do so before placing your
order elsewhere.



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other wheat growing spheres. Our wheat
is not only sold for the manufacture of
the choicest flours, but it is valuable for
blending with inferior grades to improve
the milling character of the latter.

Canada had, in 1914, 2631 grain ele-
vators and warehouses, with a capacity
of 154,715,000 bushels. At Port Arthur,
Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw are Govern-
ment elevators with a capacity of 3,-
500,000 bushels each, while all along the
line are similar structures which will
house all the way from one million to
two and one half million bushels. About
75,000,000 bushels are ground into flour
in this country, resulting in an output of
approximately 15,000,000 barrels. Of
this great quantity about 11,000,000
barrels are consumed at home. In 1913,
4,478,000 barrels of flour were exported.
The number of flour mills in Canada in
1914 was 609, having a capacity of 112,000
barrels daily. In 1912 there were 684
mills, but their capacity was only 111,200,
thus showing that fewer mills are now
turning out more flour than did formerly
a greater number.

"Yes," said the principal of the young
ladies' seminary to the proud parent,
"you ought to be very happy, my dear
sir, to be the father of so large a family,
all the members of which appear to be so
devoted to one another."

"Large family! Devoted!" gasped the
old gentleman in amazement. "What on
earth do you mean, ma'am?"

"Why, yes, indeed," said the principal,
beaming through her glasses. "No fewer
than eleven of Edith's brothers have been
here this term to take her out, and she
tells me she expects the tall one with the
blue eyes again to-morrow."

A singer who recently passed an evening
at the house of a lady stayed late. As he
rose to go, the hostess said:

"Pray, don't go yet, Mr. Basso. I want
you to sing something for me."

"Oh, you must excuse me to-night. It
is very late and I should disturb the
neighbors."

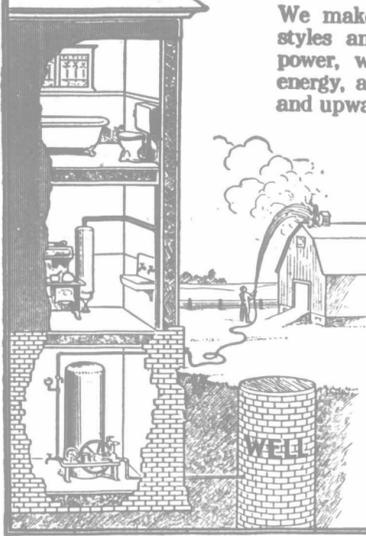
"Never mind the neighbors," answered
the lady quickly. "They poisoned our dog
yesterday."

Have city conveniences with ample fire protection

First of all, the cost is much more moderate than you might suppose. One of our complete outfits will meet your needs to a nicety and provide running hot and cold water on every floor; water to the barn and other outbuildings; water for fire protection at a good pressure; water to lighten farm burdens.

Safety and convenience are both assured by putting in an

Empire WATER SUPPLY System



We make complete outfits in many styles and sizes to operate by hand power, windmill, gasoline or electric energy, at prices ranging from \$225 and upwards.

Our pumps will supply water and air at the same time—air alone or water alone. Nothing complicated about the EMPIRE SYSTEM. Everything is simple, durable and made to stay in order.

Take the first step towards enjoying better living conditions and greater security. Write now for free illustrated booklet describing our various systems.

Empire M'fg Co., Limited
East London, Ontario

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Plants which are more noticeable at this time of the year than during the summer are the Lichens (pronounced Likens, not Litchens). Numerous species of them are familiar to everybody, though they are usually miscalled moss or gray moss.

The Lichens are extremely interesting plants and also, though one would hardly think so at the mention of them, extremely important plants.

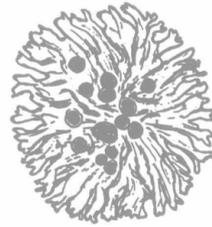


Fig. 1
A Flat Lichen

The Lichens have been classified in almost every imaginable way. They were a puzzle to the old naturalists. Some placed them with the sponges and other stationary animals, some with the algae, some with the fungi, some with the mosses. Others again declared that they were an excretory product of rocks. Not until the microscope had been invented and brought to a fair state of perfection, and modern methods of investigation had come into use, did the Lichens yield up their secret.

Now we know that they are a combination of two plants, of an alga and a fungus, living together for "mutual benefit." The alga which enter into this partnership belong to species which also grow free in water or very moist situations, and all are very small, single-celled green plants. Now, what benefits does each kind of plant derive from the partnership? The fungus gets the benefit of the food which the alga—because it possesses chlorophyll, which the fungus does not possess—is able to manufacture from the carbon dioxide of the air. The alga gets a "home," the threads of the fungus among which it grows keeping it from dying out, and enabling it to grow in situations which are impossible to algae growing free.



Fig. 2
A Cup Lichen

That this partnership, or symbiosis, as it is technically called, is highly successful is shown by the fact that Lichens are able to live in situations where no other plants can exist; for instance, on the bare faces of rocks and cliffs, and on the bark of trees in exposed locations. It is this very fact which renders the Lichens an important group, as they are the first plants to colonize rocks, and by their life processes to turn the surface of the rocks under them into soil.

There are a large number of types of Lichens. Most of them are flat and thin (see Fig. 1). Some are decidedly moss-like—for instance, *Usnea barbata*, which hangs so abundantly from the lower branches of trees in many localities, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, and referred to in Longfellow's description of "the forest primaeval" in "Evangeline" as being "bearded in moss." Another common type is the "Reindeer Moss," which forms the conspicuous gray tufts on moors, and which is an important item of food of the Caribou. Another very common type is one in which the Lichen takes the shape of a little cup on a stem, the inside of the cup often being red in color (see Fig. 2).

(Continued on next page.)

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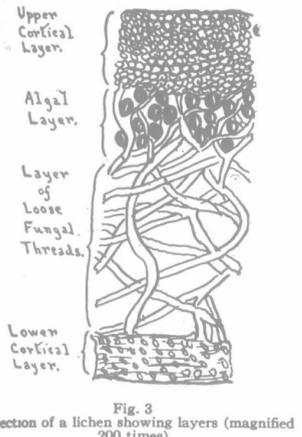



Fig. 3 A section of a lichen showing layers (magnified 200 times)

On the surface of many Lichens there will be seen little saucer-shaped disks, such as are shown in Fig. 1. These are the fruiting disks of the fungus, and a section of them reveals the fact that they consist of closely-packed elongated sacks which contain the spores. While these spores will germinate, they cannot develop into a Lichen, unless they happen to germinate where there are the proper kind of algae for them to surround, and the main way in which the reproduction of the Lichens occurs is by what are termed soredia, which consist of small, rounded particles of fungus threads surrounding some algal cells. These are produced on the surface of lichen and, on being detached, they grow directly into a Lichen.

The algae of the Lichen are not scattered all through the tissues, but are arranged in a definite layer, as shown in Fig. 3.

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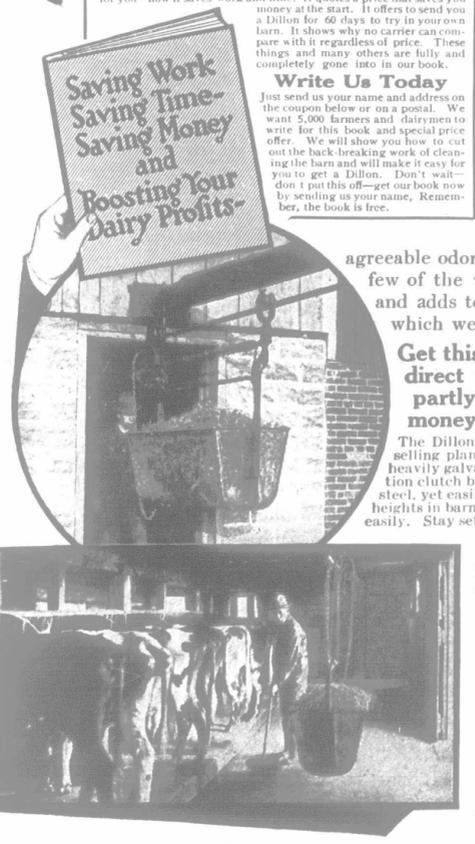
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The Forest's Prime Evil.

BY JAS. LAWLER.

A man there was and he let his fire
Burn down his neighbor's shed;
But he was tried and sent to jail,
And "served him right," they said.

Oh! years he spends at breaking stone,
And he sleeps on a soft plank bed
For carelessly burning his neighbor's fence
And his fifty-dollar shed.

A man there was and he let his fire
Burn down a forest wide;
Millions of dollars went up in smoke—
Thousands of animals died.

Settlers rushed from burning homes,
Some were burned in their beds;
And to-day o'er the place where this was
done
A deathlike desert spreads.

And the man went back to his distant
home
With a buck and a hunting tale,
And none of his neighbors rose to remark
That he ought to be sent to jail.

A fool there is and his name is US,
As the blindest man can see;
If its jail for the man who burns a shed
While the burner of forests goes free.

Gossip.

On Wednesday, December 22, Geo. Kilgour, at Mount Elgin, Ont., will dispose of 45 registered Holsteins, being the entire herd. The herd sires, namely, Ourville, Calamity, Abbekerk and King Segis of Forest Ridge 10th, will be sold. The senior or first-mentioned bull is a three-year-old show animal, with two 26-lb. three-year-old sisters. The assistant bull is a yearling whose dam and sire's dam have each made over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days. Mount Elgin is on the Port Burwell branch of the C.P.R. The C.P.R. and M.C.R. trains will be met at Tillsonburg by appointment. Catalogues are ready and will be distributed by Geo. Kilgour, Mount Elgin, Ont.

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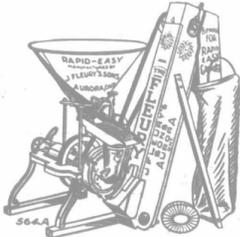
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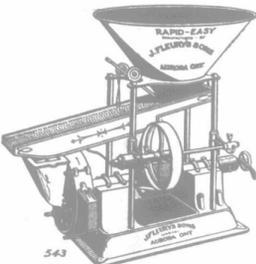


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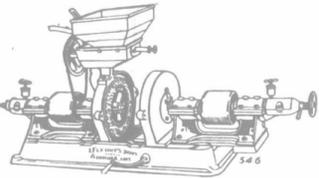
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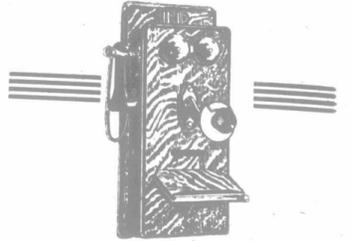
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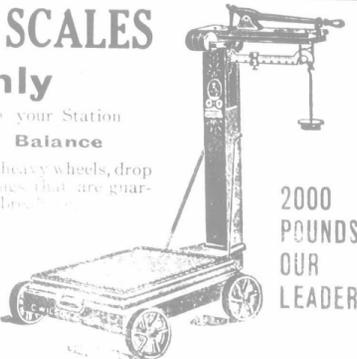
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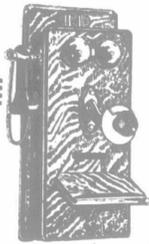
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Distinction Attained.

(Continued from page 1937)

A popular tide of western wheat growing in favor of mixed husbandry. The world has been ransacked for improved strains of fruits and grains, and what is still more important, as a result of years of patient and original culture, such outstanding achievements are on record as the production of the early maturing and prolific marquis wheat of high-milling quality which has brought fame to the country and added to the more certain compensation of the Western grain grower. Most gratifying and important benefits to the West are also confidently expected to accrue in the near future from the dissemination of hardy fruit like the Wapella apple, a remarkable cross-bred seedling from Russian stock. In concluding these necessarily brief references to the labors of Dr. Saunders, which continued so long concurrently with the publication of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, a word must be added in recognition of the conscientious seriousness with which he invested all his duties, of the scrupulous personal oversight which he would give even to the make-up of a package of trial seed, for some lone man in the far-off Yukon and of the unflinching courtesy he main-

SECOND ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE OF 50 HEAD OF PURE-BRED

Ayrshire Cattle

From the herds of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club. To be held at the Imperial Hotel Stables, Tillsonburg, Ont., on

Thursday, December 30th, 1915, at 1 p.m.

The offering consists of females of all ages, including a number of fresh milch cows that have either qualified or are now running in the R. O. P. test. A number of extra choice young bulls fit for service are also included. The breeding of the cattle in this consignment is of the very choicest. Note specially the breeding of the reference sires in the catalogue. The Club constitution absolutely prohibits all by-bidding or bidding in, so that everyone is assured of a fair and square deal.

TERMS: Cash or credit up to 6 months on bankable paper with interest at 6 per cent.

W. W. Ballantyne
Stratford, Ont.
President

John McKee
Norwich, Ont.
Sec.-Treas. and Sale Manager

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS



If you want a good one to head your herd, get you high-priced feeders, or some females, inspect our herd before buying. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O'NEIL BROS. Denfield, Ont. R. No. 2.

tained amid the thousand-and-one calls and perplexities of his busy life.

R. Honey & Sons, Dartford, Ont., when ordering a change in their advertisement, wrote THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE that the demand for Cotswold sheep has been extra good this fall. They could have sold many more if they had had them to spare. One of their two-year-old Holstein heifers with her first calf has just finished her R.O.P. test with over 15,000 lbs. milk in one year. Hugh Brannen, Hawkesbury, Ont., purchased a bull from these breeders four years ago and has just ordered another, whose two nearest dams averaged 14,261 lbs. milk in one year. Messrs. Honey & Sons are now offering another young bull which, considering its breeding, is one of the best they have offered in a long time. He is nicely marked and weighed 500 lbs. at six months of age. This calf's sire is from a four-year-old cow that gave 19,375 lbs. milk in one year, and he has ten two-year-old R.O.P. sisters that averaged 11,546 lbs. milk and 499 lbs. butter in one year. Full particulars regarding the bull will be forwarded upon application. They also have females of all ages of similar breeding for sale. Also Yorkshire swine of both sexes.

FREE

We will give absolutely free to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new 80-page booklets, which tells how to balance rations for feeding stock, milch cows, horses, etc. This also deals with the common diseases in poultry, the symptoms, treatments, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all kinds of diseases in both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without milk, and describes fully the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture.



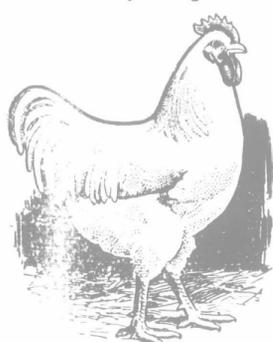
Royal Purple Stock Specific

Not a dope, but a pure unadulterated condition powder that can be fed according to directions every day. Will make the animal digest its food properly and secure the greatest good therefrom. There has not been a season in a decade when it will be so absolutely necessary to use condition powders as this coming season on account of the enormous amounts of musty grain and fodder that have been harvested. Unless farmers are extra careful, they will have many animals in bad condition due to coughs, heaves, indigestion, etc. Royal Purple Stock Specific will cause the animal to digest every particle of food and will make impurities pass through without injury. Royal Purple Stock Specific will fatten animals you have never been able to fatten before.

Mr. Dan McEwan, the veteran horse-trainer, says: "I have used your Stock Specific 8 years and have never had an animal out of condition more than a week in all that time. Your stock conditioner is the best I have ever used, and as for your Cough Powder, I can safely say it will cure any ordinary cough in 4 days."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Works entirely on the digestive organs of the poultry. When a bird's gizzard is working properly, it will be healthy, and when healthy will lay just as many eggs in winter as in summer. You can fatten turkeys and other fowl in just one-half the time on the same food when they digest their food properly. Royal Purple Poultry Specific should be used in the food once a day through the fall, winter and spring seasons. The cost to use it is so small that it will pay for itself 10 times over in actual results. No poultryman can afford to be without this excellent tonic. It is a hen's business to lay. It is our business to make her lay. Put up in 25c. and 50c. packages, \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. A 50c. package will last 25 hens 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 200 hens for over four months.



Last year our horses were troubled greatly with coughs and I used 26 tins of your Cough Specific with excellent results."

It will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 pounds during the winter. It will help fatten steers a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor. You can raise and fatten pigs and market them a month earlier, saving a month's feed and labor. Malcolm Gray of Komoka, Ont., says: "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific and sold them when 6 months old and they averaged 196 pounds each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific and at the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says: "I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P. at Brownsville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the Market."

Put up in 50c. packages; \$1.50 tins that hold as much as four 50c. packages, and \$5.00 tins which hold four times as much as the \$1.50 tins. A 50c. package will last an animal 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 10 animals nearly three months. The cost to use this condition powder is so small that no farmer can afford to be without it, as it will average less than 1/2c. a day if purchased in large tins.

Royal Purple Cough Cure

It will cure any ordinary cough in four days and break up and cure distemper in 10 days. The large quantities of musty grains and fodder harvested this year will start more horses coughing than in any year for a decade past. John Cartier, Bothwell, Ont., says: "I have used one tin of Royal Purple Cough Specific and found it excellent for distemper. One of my father's horses had distemper last fall and inside of two weeks the distemper was entirely cured by using your Royal Purple Cough Specific. I am recommending it to my neighbors."

Put up in 50c. tins; 60c. by mail.

Barrie, April 28th.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—In response to your request as to our opinion of 'Royal Purple' brands, beg to say that in two years, or rather two seasons (winter), we have sold it, we have found it the best and most satisfactory stock and poultry specific we have ever handled. We have had many testimonials from customers as to its good qualities. One lady customer told us that she used 'Royal Purple' in feeding her turkeys, and the result was that she got the highest price paid on our market for them. The buyer stated they were the best turkeys he had seen."

Respectfully yours, H. H. OTTON & SON.

Royal Purple Roup Specific

Is a most excellent remedy and every poultryman should use it in the drinking water during fall, winter and spring months. Read over what Messrs. McConnell & Fergusson have to say about it.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find a photograph of one of our 'Dull-Mage' White Rocks. Isn't he a big-boned vigorous specimen? About three years ago we had a hen nearly dead with the roup, and after trying a number of remedies, sought the advice of Mr. Wm. McNeill, the well-known poultry judge, and he advised us to kill her at once, as it was impossible to save her life. She was not a valuable hen, and we thought it better to experiment further, as we might have a more valuable bird to treat later on. We got a package of your Roup Cure, and it relieved her at once. At the end of a week's time she was completely cured. We have put a little of your Roup Cure in the water from time to time, and have only had one case of roup in our immense flock in the last three years."

(The bird shown in this advertisement is reproduced from McConnell & Fergusson's photo.)

Put up in 25c. tins; 30c. by mail.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. It is without doubt the highest grade calf meal on the Canadian market. This year we gave two \$25.00 prizes at the Western Fair, London, Ont., for the two best calves raised entirely on our calf meal. Read what Mr. Lipsit, who won these prizes, has to say about this meal. Mr. Lipsit is probably one of the best-known Holstein cattle men in Canada.

"Stratfordville, Ont., Sept. 28, 1915.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—Replying to your letter of Sept. 18th, my bull's name is Fundering King May Fayne. I am having printed now an extended pedigree of him, which I will be pleased to forward you, along with his photograph, as soon as completed."

"The calves I won your two special prizes on were Forest Ridge Fayne Elite and Forest Ridge Fayne Calamity 2nd. They were both fed regularly on your calf meal, as well as the calf that won first at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year in a class of 33. I also won first and your special prize at the Stratfordville Fair here on another calf."

"The above I believe to be recommend enough for one breeder, as I have used several different calf meals, and have not found any quite so satisfactory."

"Yours truly, L. H. LIPSIT."

\$4.00 a cwt. F.O.B. London, Ont.



Peace River Crossing, Alta., Oct. 4, 1915.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—I used your Roup Cure last spring and can safely say that it saved my flock. Previous to my getting the remedy I had lost 37 hens, and after I began using it I only lost three and the entire flock were affected. Many people here have small chicks and they all complain of the roopy condition of their fowl. There seems to be something in the climate or soil that caused the disease."

"Yours very truly, J. W. MARR."

We also manufacture:

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment—8-oz. bottles, 50c.; by mail, 60c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure.—25c. and 50c. packages, 30c. and 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Disinfectant—25c., 50c. and \$1.

Royal Purple Worm Powder—25c. tins; 30c. by mail.

Royal Purple Lice Killer—25c. and 50c. tins; 30c. and 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Linseed Meal.

Royal Purple Chick Feed—25c. packages, 100-lb. bags.

We sell only to the trade, but if you cannot get these goods from a merchant in your town, we will send any 25c. tin by mail for 30c. and any 50c. package for 60c. Larger packages will be forwarded by express or freight.

Made in Canada by Canadian capital and labor.

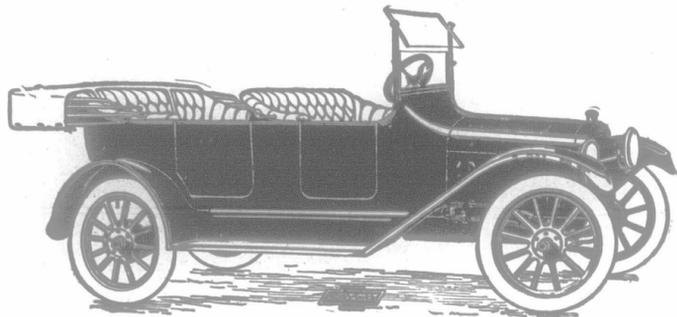
THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

CUT THIS OUT

Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c.—Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct gold nibbed, self-filling Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (10s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

edhill Aberdeen-Angus. Choice young bulls of serviceable age; males. If you want anything in this line

Sharp, R.R. 1, Terra Cotta, Ontario Cheltenham, C.P.R., & G.T.R.



THIS is a distinctly Canadian Chevrolet—not just Canadian in name, but made by an all-Canadian company—backed by one million dollars of good Canadian money—every shareholder, without exception, a Canadian—and manufactured in a Canadian plant, by Canadian workmen.

Now—note what the Chevrolet offers:

Let's start with the engine—the heart of the car—and, in the case of the Chevrolet, a "heart" with a dependable action. Quiet and smooth running to the last degree, its valve-in-head motor drives with a steady stream of power.

The feeling of ease and security you have in a Chevrolet comes from its **low centre of gravity**. It "clings to the road."

You won't tire in a Chevrolet. It's roomy—it has Cantilever springs on rear, and double-acting patented front springs—no shock absorbers necessary. And it's comfortably upholstered in Fabrikoid.

Transmission, selective type, with sliding gears; three speeds forward and reverse.

The price, \$675, includes full equipment, even to an ammeter and speedometer. Tires, 30x3½ all 'round; mohair top and dust hood; clear-vision, rain-vision, ventilating windshield. And an electric lighting and starting system that is designed and built into the car as an integral part of the car. This is important. The lighting system includes dimming attachment.

One look at the car—one ride in it—and you're convinced that nothing can compete with the

Chevrolet

\$675 f.o.b. Oshawa

MODELS? JUST TWO. This 26 horsepower, five-passenger car we've been describing, and a two-passenger roadster of the same type that will be ready in the spring. The touring car is ready for you now—and you had better get your order in at once. Agencies have been established in all the principal cities and towns of Canada.

**Chevrolet Motor Company
of Canada, Limited**

Sales Office: TORONTO

Factory at OSHAWA

Agricultural Instructions In Canada.

(Continued from page 1939)

School in every county of Ontario. This school would replace from six to ten of the little one-room schools now scattered broadcast over the country.

This brings us to the question of Consolidation of Schools, of which we read so much, and about which many talk so much, and for which so little is done. We build and equip universities and technical colleges, we spend large sums in agricultural colleges, and rightfully so—but last of all, and least of all, we think of the little country school. And herein we come to what is a real problem: How can we combine or consolidate four or five or more of the one-teacher schools of the country into one graded school, having on its staff teachers specially trained to teach agriculture, farm mechanics and domestic science?

All of our provinces in recent years have made a start in school gardens and in nature study, but the rapid growth and permanent prosperity of the rural community demand a more extensive instruction in the subjects so intimately related to farm life. Rural public opinion must be stimulated. Have the men failed? Then why should not the Women's Institutes take up a campaign of investigation, promotion and action? They, more than any others, can appreciate what it will mean to have their sons acquainted with the scientific principles underlying farm work, and thereby to quicken their interest and increase their pleasure in agriculture, and to have their daughters trained in the economies of home life; and to create a school that may become the social centre of the countryside. In the consolidated school there lies the possibilities of rural salvation and uplift.

"So you think a college education is a good thing for a boy?"

"Yes, I think it's a pretty good thing. Fits him for something in life. If he can't catch on with the baseball team, he can often land a job as a professor."

DISPERSION SALE

OF 32 HEAD CHOICE

Shorthorns

ON

Tuesday, December 21st, 1915

At Bellevue Farm, London, Ont.

This offering comprises nine Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters and four Buchan Lassies, as well as representatives of the Beauty, Barrington and Princess families. Imported bulls have for years headed this herd. They are all well bred.

All live stock and farm implements will be disposed off at the same sale.

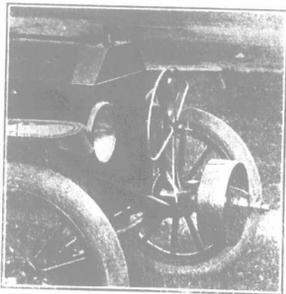
TERMS—Six months on bankable paper; 6 per cent. per annum off for cash.

The sale will commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

The farm is 2½ miles from the G. T. R. Station, and 10 minutes' walk from the end of the North Richmond car line. Conveyances will meet all visitors from the morning trains at the Grigg House.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON
Auctioneer
London, Ont.

T. F. KINGSMILL, Prop.
London, Ont.



Autopower Attachment

on your Ford car, gives you a 10 h.-p. farm engine. Does not interfere with the use of the car for pleasure. Simple, efficient, cheap to operate and portable. Drop a card for particulars to

Canadian Autopower, Limited
110 Richmond St. W. TORONTO

Questions and Answers. MISCELLANEOUS.

Taxes.

A rents a farm from B for a term of years, agreeing to pay a certain sum annually, do the road work and pay taxes, except for local improvements. Our municipal council some time this year levied a tax of one mill on the dollar on the assessment as a War Tax. Has A to pay this special War Tax?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We think so.

Ducks, Poultry Feeds, Chicken Diseases, Etc.

1. How many ducks should be kept with one drake so the eggs will hatch well?

2. Which is the best poultry feed put up?

3. Which is the best poultry doctor book?

4. Do hens have diarrhoea with indigestion?

F. A. M.

Ans.—1. Some drakes are better than others, but from five to seven ducks should run with one drake. Some raisers allow even more ducks to a drake, but from five to seven is a safe proposition.

2. We can not say. Reliable firms advertise in these columns, and one could obtain samples of their products and learn for themselves. The best makes are all good.

3. "Poultry Diseases," by E. J. Wortley, is a recent work along this line, and will probably serve the purpose as well as any. It may be procured through this office for 75 cents, post paid.

4. Diarrhoea is a symptom of indigestion, but it does not always appear in such cases. A bird may suffer from constipation when troubled with indigestion. However, diarrhoea is more commonly the condition.

WILLIE—Paw, why is the way of the transgressor hard?

PAW—Because so many people have tramped on it, my son.

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Oshawa

This 26 horse-
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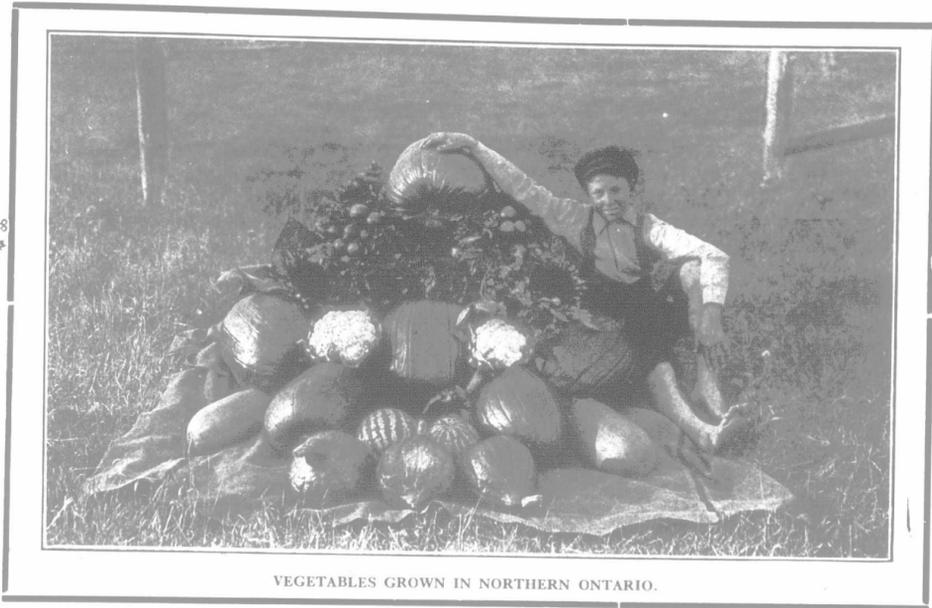
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VEGETABLES GROWN IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Northern Ontario

A Vast New Land

It seems like a romance or a fairy tale to say that the people of Ontario possess a new land within its boundaries that is fully four times the size of Old Ontario and far larger than Great Britain, or France, or Germany. That new land—new in having been recently known and begun to be settled—is now known as Northern Ontario, and is divided into eight great districts—Nipissing, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Patricia. It is 330,000 square miles in extent, and is 121,000 square miles larger than the largest of the three old countries named. So near to us, it is not prized as its worth demands. Later than the prairie in advertisement, this fact has carried the vision of homeseekers much more toward the treeless West than the tree-covered North. Yet both are great in rich extensive land. And the intending settler should not take a half view, but consider whether it is not worth while to investigate the merits of territory nearer hand.

Many Million Acres of Fertile Land

It should not be a great surprise that out of so vast an area there are, say, twenty million acres of agricultural land, most of which is good. There is what is called a Clay Belt, which extends westerly from the interprovincial boundary between Quebec and Ontario for over 400 miles, and which varies in depth, north and south, from 25 to 100 miles and more. The Clay Belt proper lies north of the height of land, and is an area of at least sixteen million acres of level or undulating ground. The soil, a rich clay or clay loam, is similar to that section of Timiskaming south of the height of land, where agricultural results have been excellent, and it is probably better than the level clay stretches of fine farming land in Manitoba. Sandy and gravelly ridges and areas appear in various places, but from the point of view of the general needs of the settler these have their own special advantages in affording material for concrete construction and road improvement. It is safe to say that from 65 to 75 per cent of the Clay Belt is good farm land, and that this percentage will be considerably increased by comprehensive drainage, which the rivers will aid in making easy. Aside from its immense resources in timber, mineral, water-power, fish, game,

and scenery, Northern Ontario contains one of the greatest expanses of fertile territory in the world.

The Soil as Settlers Find It

On the subject of soil the great majority of these same settlers emphatically affirm that it is good, and no one is unqualifiedly against it. Some of them use such strong expressions as—"Yes, whether it be in the clay loam or sandy areas, excellent crops are harvested, each soil produces its own individual crops to the best advantage;" "we have all kinds of soil—heavy clay loam and sandy loam—which cannot be excelled in any part of the Province;" "no better in the Dominion;" "will produce anything from No. 1 wheat to strawberries." The settlers are scattered far and wide over many hundreds of miles in the seven great districts of Northern Ontario. Naturally, therefore, everyone is not fully pleased, just as everyone is not quite pleased with the prairie.

What the Settlers Think of Bush Life

The great preponderance of their expressed preference lies on the side of the Bush. The following are some of their vigorous words: "Yes, I had two years on the prairie and I would not return, one reason is we can get out every day in the winter;" "bush land is more profitable;" "you have plenty of firewood and wood for repairing machinery, fence posts, lumber for building, etc.;" "no blizzards in winter, no windstorms in summer, there is shelter for stock, and good water;" "we have better homes and not so great loss with frost and hail;" "the deadly monotony of the prairie is outdone by the varied forms of foliage giving relief both to the eye and mind;" "there are beauties beyond description in the spring, only imagined on the long, unbroken prairie;" "it has many advantages—scenery, shelter, fuel, lumber, pine atmosphere, delightful walks, shaded;" "there is more employment in the winter months;" "one can manage with the bush life without capital better than in the prairie;" "the bush has too many advantages to mention in short space;" "I would not think of living in the prairie as long as I could get a bush farm;" "the bush farm for me."

The prairie has its own advantages, and we wish it all success, but Ontario naturally wishes a share of it.

FOR FREE LITERATURE DESCRIPTIVE OF NEW ONTARIO, SETTLERS RATES, ETC., WRITE TO

H. A. Macdonell

Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings
Toronto, Ontario

James S. Duff

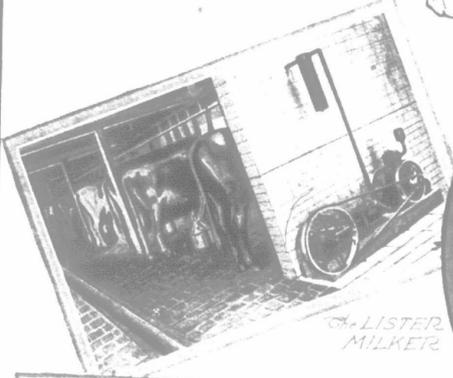
Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings
Toronto, Ontario

W. BERT ROADHOUSE, Deputy Minister.

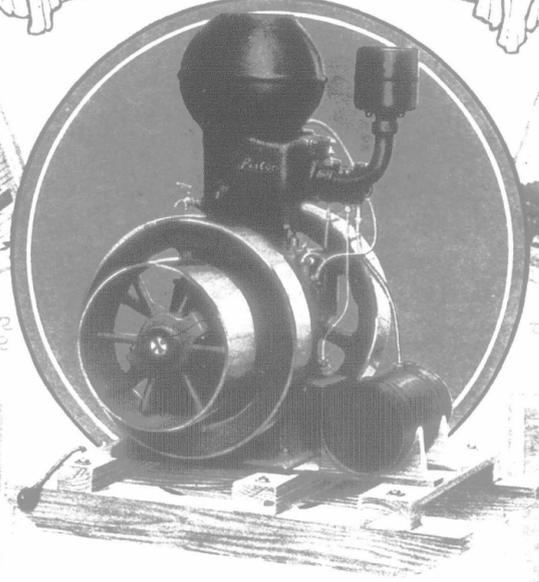


Lister

POWER ON THE FARM BRINGS PROSPERITY TO THE FARMER



THE LISTER MILKER



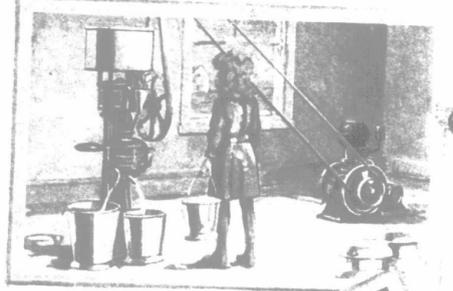
Lister Gasoline Engine

BUILT IN ENGLAND AND SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD

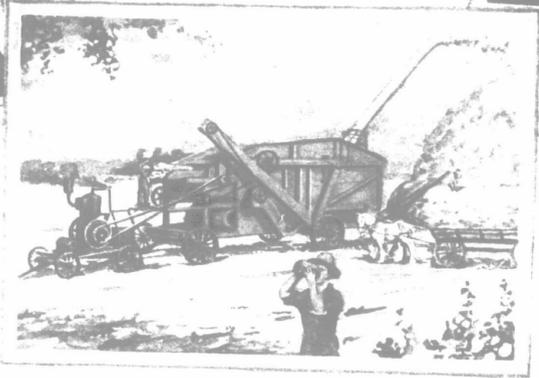
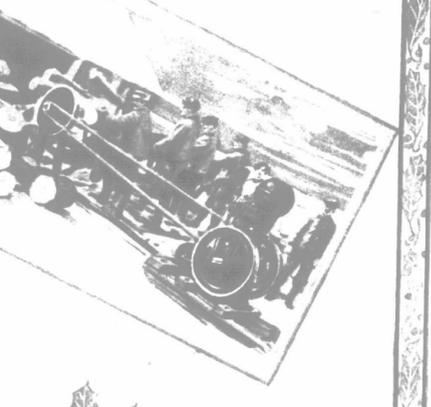
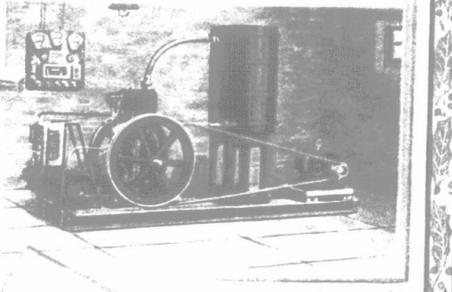
The high grade of materials and workmanship employed in the manufacture of the Lister Engine, its superior construction, equipment and finish, combined with its great simplicity, render it THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE POWER AVAILABLE FOR THE USE OF THE CANADIAN FARMER.



THE LISTER SILO



THE MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR



The Lister Works are among the largest and best equipped in the British Empire. Lister Farm Machinery maintains a reputation for solid construction and long life, and is widely recognized throughout the world as the complete range of agricultural and domestic machinery.

R.A. LISTER & CO LIMITED
 TORONTO-WINNIPEG-QUEBEC-ST JOHN, N.B.
 WORKS - DURSLEY, ENGLAND.

The Lister Firm was established nearly a century ago. For twenty years Lister goods have been sold in Canada. A hundred thousand Canadian farmers are our customers. These facts speak for themselves. Catalogues and photographs of Lister power outfits in use on Canadian farms sent free.