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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE



CHRISTMAS 1912

WHERE SHOULD I SETTLE

IN THE NORTHWEST, OR IN NORTHERN ONTARIO?

Do not forget that both great regions have their difficulties. If you think you can escape them by settling on the Prairie you may be sadly mistaken, especially if you have no capital. The difficulties are sometimes very great, and the overstrained man succumbs. He says bitter things about



A Great Country Nearer Hand.

trying weather, long hours, hard work, small wages, scarce winter work, railway freightage, and elevator charges, which we refrain from quoting, because they are just one side of the case. We are satisfied if we call a reasonable halt to your unqualified expectations, and get you to consider

A GREAT COUNTRY NEARER HAND

It has twenty million acres of the finest agricultural land in the world, producing first-class wheat, oats and barley, and the best of hay, clover, roots and vegetables. Think of wheat weighing 64 pounds per measured bushel, 25 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 40 to 90; barley, 40 to 60; Swedish turnips (on land unfertilized), weighing from 12 to 18 pounds each; cabbage, 20 pounds each; potatoes, 1 to 3 pounds each, 200 to 400 bushels per acre (unfertilized); field carrots, 26 inches; and blood beets, 16 inches long; clover, 4 feet; and timothy, 6 feet high; and two crops of hay or clover in one season. The soil is easier cleared of its lighter bush than was Old Ontario of its strongly rooted heavy trees.

Its bush relieves the monotony of the scene, protects from storm and wind, furnishes timber for the settler's dwelling, and fuel for his winter need, and is a source of income where markets are available. Large rivers and lakes and many lakelets water the land, and offer fine inducements to stock raising and dairy farming.

Hundreds of miles of colonization roads are built and being built, and 2,500 miles of railway are finished and 1,000 more in course of construction.

Cities, towns and villages with modern equipments are built along the lines of the various railways. Churches of the leading denominations and

good government schools are there, and there are exceptional facilities for establishing schools in the new unsettled districts.

Ready markets, with good prices, are in the various towns and cities, on the roads and railways, and in the mining and lumbering camps.

Open-eyed, industrious people are making thousands in the north, and are optimistic.

It is not far north, unless you include the upper limits of the newly added vast District of Patricia. The northmost railway, the Transcontinental, running through the heart of the great fertile area is practically on the same latitude as the Southern boundary of Manitoba.

Old Ontario people should think of this great opportunity lying at their door, with its farming sections peopled mostly by their kindred or their own race.

And intending settlers from the British Isles should consider that North Bay (the eastern entrance to it) is only 350 miles from Montreal, whereas Winnipeg is 1420 miles; Regina 1771; and Calgary 2251.

Read the Ontario Government's new handbook "Northern Ontario", given free, and you will get your eyes opened to an empire in magnitude, rich in soil, timber, and minerals, abounding in fish and game, an attraction for thousands of sportsmen and tourists, and the coming home of millions.

ONTARIO

Southern Ontario is the most populous and best developed section of the Dominion.

It has a fine fruit area of from 2000 to 6000 square miles. The capital invested is \$75,000,000, and the value of its fruit crop is estimated at \$20,000,000 per annum. Its gardens and orchards are among the best in the world, and no finer apples or peaches are grown anywhere. The demand for fruit is greater than the supply.

In these fruit lands there is a great opportunity for profitable investment.

Dairying is one of the great industries of Ontario, which makes more than half the cheese produced in Canada. The total value of dairy products of the province in 1911 is estimated at \$33,000,000.

In live stock the province leads, the total value for 1911 being \$214,720,424.

The value of field crops in 1911 (Dominion Government Census) was \$193,260,000, out of a total of \$565,711,600 for all Canada.

The annual agricultural production is \$350,000,000.

Its pine forests are the most valuable in America. The total lumber cut in 1910 was \$30,011,009, as against

\$47,492,178 for the other eight provinces combined. Ontario furnishes over 40 per cent of the value of the mineral output of Canada.

Its water powers are capable of generating from 5 to 6-million horse power.

The steam railways are one-third of the railway mileage of the Dominion.

There are 16,000 factories, with 500 million dollars of invested capital and 450 millions of annual output, giving the province the leading place.

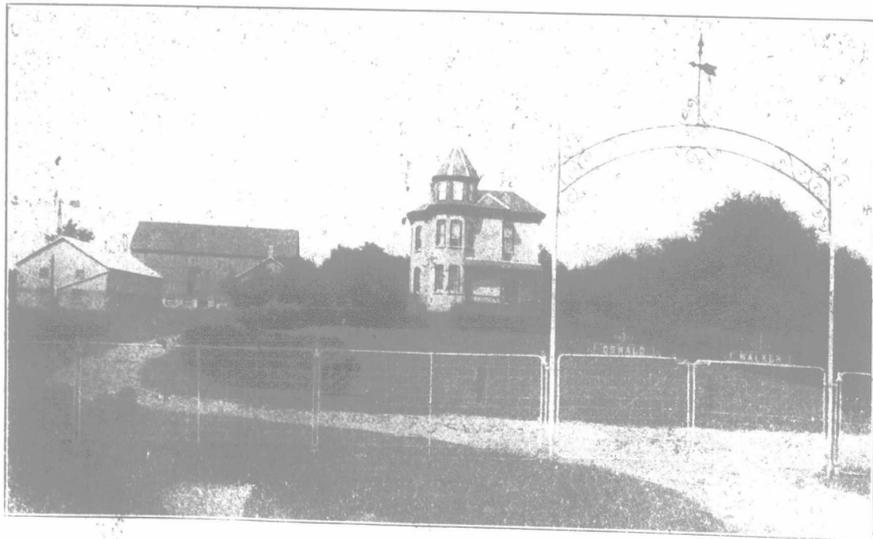
A complete system of elementary and secondary schools exists, with a high standard of education. The University of Toronto alone had in 1911, an attendance of over 4000 students.

Ontario has 375 Agricultural Societies, 80 Horticultural, 230 Farmer's Clubs, 100 Farmer's Institutes, 687 Women's Institutes, and a large number of Live Stock Associations and other organizations, with many thousand members.

The province has 292 cities, towns and villages, and 544 townships. Its population is 2,523,274, chiefly British or of British stock.

There is a great demand for farmers and farm hands. The products of the soil might easily be doubled, perhaps trebled, by careful progressive farming.

Here is an immense province, first in the Dominion, with golden opportunities. Its eastern boundary is less than 50 miles from the port of Montreal, but Canada is only about a week's sail from the British Isles.



An Ontario Farm Residence.

For Further Particulars Write to : **The Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.**
or **The Ontario Government Office, 163 Strand, London, England.**

BUILT TO GIVE LASTING SERVICE

NO cream separator in the world is made from finer materials than the STANDARD. For instance, the Gear Spindles are made from a special grade of tool steel, ground and polished—a steel so hard and wear-resistant that tools are made from it for drilling through ordinary steel. This special tool steel costs five times as much as steel in ordinary separators, but ten ordinary spindles wear out before one STANDARD spindle.

The STANDARD'S Discs are made of steel heavily and smoothly tinned. Stand on one and test its strength in comparison with aluminum or tinned iron discs.

The Bowl Bottom is made of special steel forging. If the STANDARD'S bowl falls on the floor it won't bend or break.

NOT THE ONLY REASON

In fact every part of the STANDARD cream separator is built to give lasting service. But that's not the only reason you have for selecting the STANDARD cream separator. There are for instance, several features that add greatly to the convenience and satisfaction of owning a STANDARD.

For example, there is the Wide Open Bowl, so easy to get at and wash. No tubes to clog up, either. Then there is a disc holder on which the discs are all washed together in about one minute. The discs are numbered so that they cannot be put together wrong.

Then too, the STANDARD Bowl doesn't leak. That's because the bowl shell fits tight without screwing down on top of a rubber ring, causing wear on the rubber and allowing the milk to leak through when the bowl is revolving.

Another good feature is the Interchangeable Clutch. When you stop the crank the gears all stop and the bowl runs down of its own accord and without wear. The Interchangeable Clutch also enables you to "pump" the handle and start the STANDARD quickly and easily.

Standard

OTHER BIG FEATURES

Other big features of the STANDARD, such as the Self-Oiling System—the Centre Balanced Bowl—the Liberal Space between Disc Edges and Bowl for Accumulation of Impurities—the High Crank Shaft—the Low Supply Can—the Enclosed Dust-Proof Gearing, were emphasized in previous advertisements.

So why go further. You've already learned enough to know that the STANDARD is the convenient and efficient machine, and is built to last long. In fact, tests go to show that the STANDARD should give 25 years of service.

One test given the STANDARD was equal to skimming 100 lbs. of milk every day for six years. At the completion of the test there was no wear visible on the working parts. The STANDARD was easily good for 20 years of service after the test.



Write for Booklets

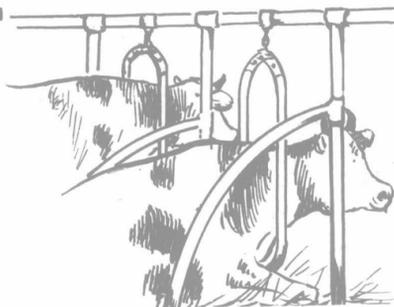
We take it for granted you are interested in this test. And we would like to send you our booklet describing it fully. Also booklets showing construction of the STANDARD and containing records of skimming tests.

Send us your name and address promptly. Booklets will be mailed to you by return mail.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY Co., Limited HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS **RENFREW, Ontario**

Sales Branches: Winnipeg Man. and Sussex, N.B.

P. S. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to our Friends, Patrons and the Public Generally.



At Guelph

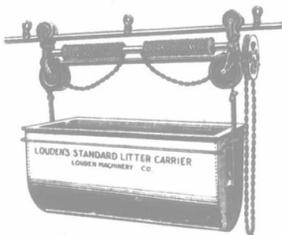
WHEN you visit Guelph, make it your business to see the equipment of the Dairy Stable and the New Dairy Barn at the Ontario Agricultural College. Note also the equipment of the building where the Fat Stock Show is held. The equipment in each case is

LOUDEN Equipment

Feed and Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions and Hay Tools LOUDEN EQUIPMENTS were installed because they are worthy—that's the long and short of it. For the same reason Louden Equipments are to be found in the barns and stables of many hundreds of Canada's best farmers.

VISIT OUR FACTORY IN GUELPH, if you can. Visitors are always welcome. To see Louden Equipments being made will convince you that they are right from first to last. They represent the concentrated, intelligent effort of nearly 50 years on the part of men of vast experience. The result is that to-day Louden Equipments are the Standard of the North American Continent.

In any event, send for our catalogue, "Louden Perfect Barn Equipments." It will give you many good ideas. Posted free on request.



THE MECHANISM of Louden Equipment is the Acme of Simplicity

STUDY out this Winter the whole matter of your new barn and stables, if you are building; or the making over of your old barn and stable, if only remodelling.

Our Barn Architect Will give You HELP FREE

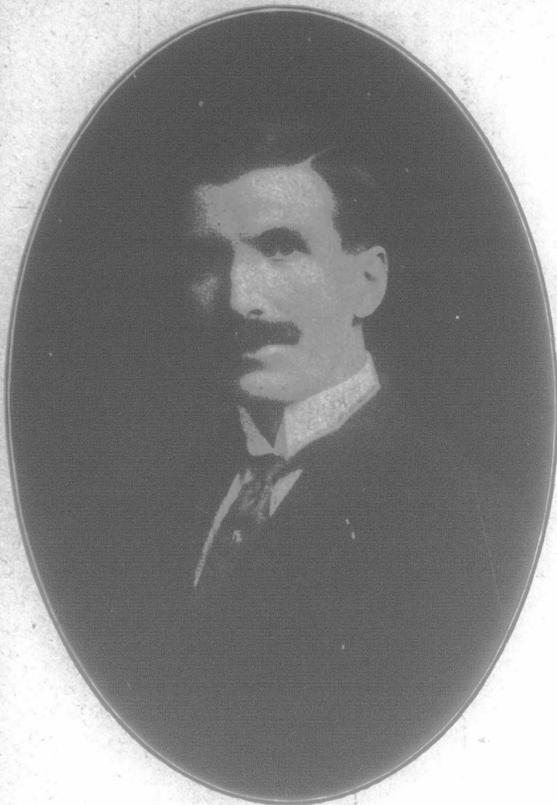
His experience and advice can help you from making mistakes, and save you many dollars. Many others have used this help. They will tell you what they think of the kind and value of the assistance our Barn Planning Department gives. Names and addresses on application.

A last word. You can save a hired man's wages by equipping your barn with Louden Equipments. Put that in your pipe and smoke it. Then ask us to prove it.



A Lad can work Louden Feed and Litter Carrier with ease

THE Louden Machinery Company 34 Crimea Street . . **Guelph, Ont.**



Mr. Doherty, Principal Kennedy School

Will You Help Me Solve This Problem?

ONE of the hardest things I have to contend with is to secure enough young men and young women to meet the demands made upon me by the business men for my graduates. I could have placed in positions many more stenographers, bookkeepers, billing clerks and office assistants than I have done, if I had had a larger number of students to select from.

For years I have been proving to the bankers and business men that my training in bookkeeping, shorthand and office methods and my plan of giving my students office experience while attending school is far superior to any course offered by the business colleges.

There must be some good reason why so many of my students are employed by the Board of Education, the Board of Trade, and hundreds of manufacturers, lawyers, insurance and real estate brokers and business men. This proves, that I train my students to be proficient, and the success of my graduates proves beyond a doubt that they are competent.

I have been able to supply only a part of the number of Kennedy School graduates asked for. The only reason that I can attribute to the bankers and business men having this confidence in my graduates, is that the course of instruction in the Kennedy School is identical with the methods employed in their offices, and that a student going from here does not have to "learn all over again," as is the case with many students from business colleges. It is because my students have been trained to be practical and are able to prove that they are competent, that they experience no difficulty in securing positions.

My aim is to co-operate and help each student to advance. I give the same conscientious and painstaking attention to the student in my school as the parents give in the home. I direct and supervise for the best results, and I only ask you accept and pay for, if I were sending my son or daughter to your school, if you had

to accept and pay for that which I would be willing to one. Surely nothing could be fairer than that.

It is the treatment accorded my students that is the kind of evidence that comes from giving "value received." I keep my promises and put forth the very best that is in me, and that is the reason my graduates as well as myself are "MAKING GOOD." If you mean business and want to "MAKE GOOD," enroll at once, and I will solve YOUR problem for getting a start, and making you a success, and YOU will help me solve my problem of supplying the business man with competent office workers.

makes them satisfied and willing to recommend other students to my School. That

J. Doherty

**Shorthand in Six Months
Bookkeeping in Three Months
Farmers' Course in Three Months**

Kennedy School

570 Bloor Street, West
TORONTO

**POSITIONS
GUARANTEED**

Send me a copy of your latest catalogue.

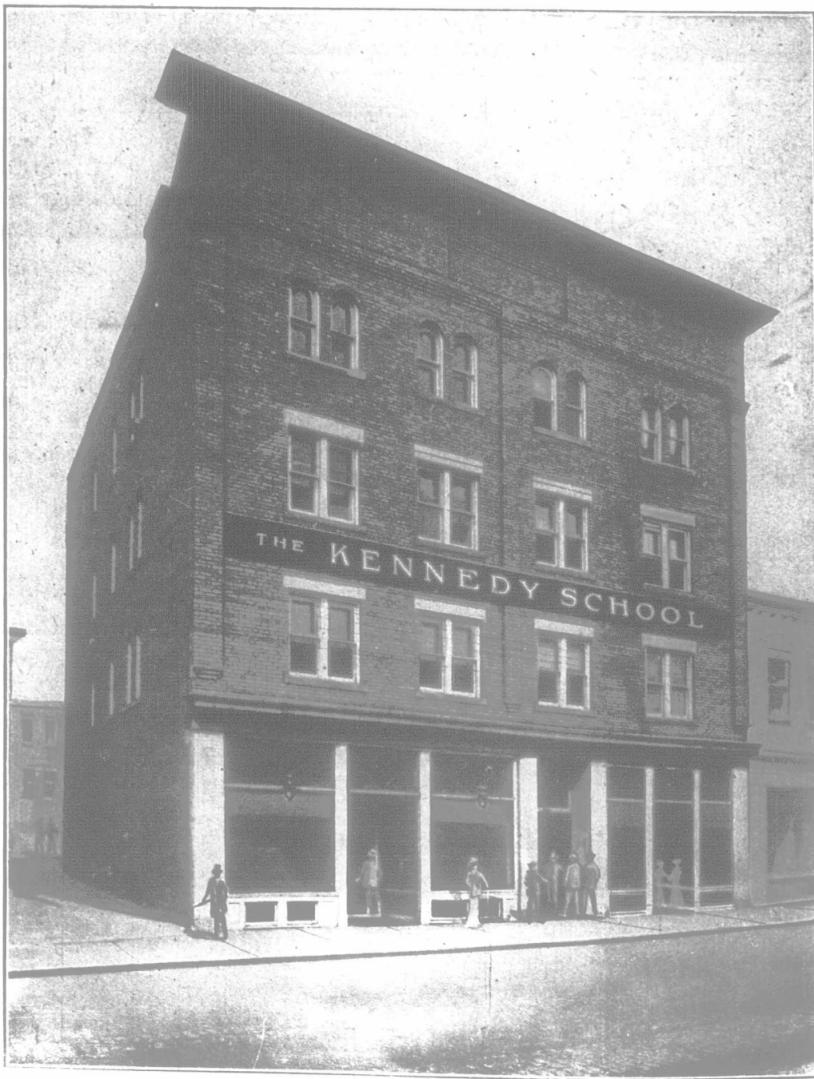
Write to-day for a copy of our catalogue.

It is FREE.

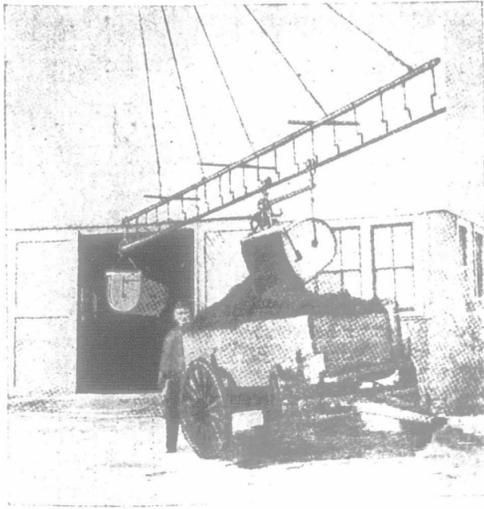
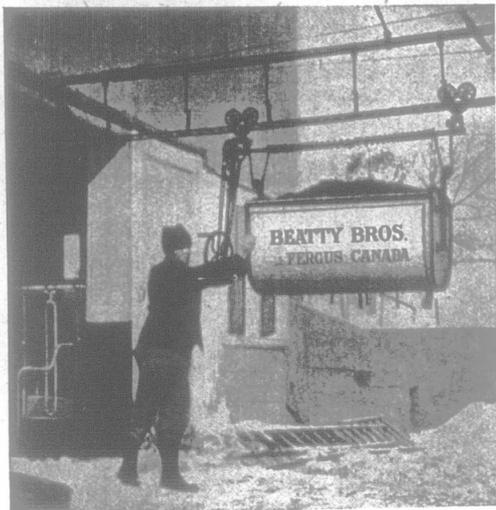
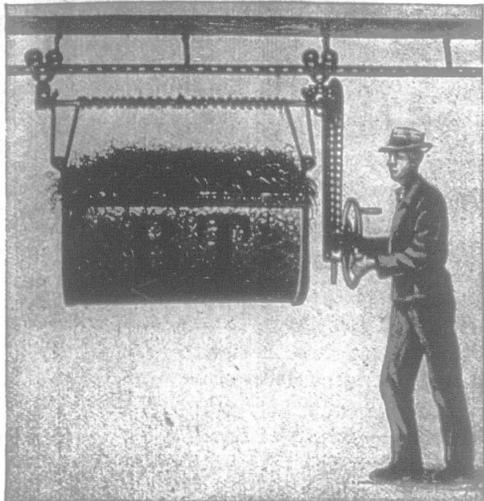
Name

Address

Cut this out, fill in your name and address, and mail to-day.



The School, 570 Bloor Street, West, Toronto



Barn Cleaning Made Almost Automatic. Read the Proof Here NOW

MAIL COUPON NOW FOR CATALOGUE

BEATTY BROS., 411 Hill Street,
Limited, Fergus, Ont.

Please send me your Manure Carrier Catalogue
at once and quote me prices on a complete
outfit for my barn.
I will need..... feet of track.

Name

Post office

Province

You can lower the BT Manure Carrier right down to the gutter, and easily pitch half-a-ton of manure into the big wide-mouthed bucket—an easy shove sends this big load away out from the barn, and you can dump it into the sleigh or wagon, or on the pile in a minute.

Isn't it easy—there's no hard work on your part at all—its a snap even for your boy. Get him a BT Manure Carrier, and he'll be glad to do all the stable work. He'll like to do it, where your strong man hated it before.

And the best of it is, your manure carrier makes a far better job. There you have a big wide-mouthed bucket, lowered close to the floor, behind the stalls. Its easy to fill it with the liquid as well as solid manure—the galvanized, water-tight tub keeps all this until you reach the pile rods from the barn. There's no dripping or slopping along the passageway at all.

If you could read the hundreds of letters we receive in praise of the BT Manure Carrier, you would agree with us that it makes your barn cleaning automatic—and you'd be glad to write for our catalogue and read all the facts about the BT Carriers.

THE BT MANURE CARRIER

The BT Carrier means so much to you that you cannot afford to ignore the facts. Think! In one big load it cleans your stable—the whole thing is done in a minute—only one trip out into the yard. Isn't that worth something when it's bitter, icy cold? And then you get the manure a good distance from the barn, where it won't rot the sides of your barn, or injure the health of your stock by the fumes given off.

Write for our catalogue—we want you to read of the value and superiority of the BT Carrier. Know why it is the choice of the best farmers and dairymen all over Canada. Know why it is used exclusively on all the big Government farms. Read about the BT Hand Wheel Windlass, the Friction Brake, the Latch and Latch Trip, the Track and Hangers. Investigate all the superior qualities of the BT that make it years ahead of other styles.

Mail Coupon Now for Catalogue

This is the best time of the year to install your Manure Carrier—right now, while your work is slack. Our catalogue gives you complete instructions, so that you can go ahead and quickly put in your outfit. Don't delay. Be ready for the heavy stable work in the January and February months. You ought to have our catalogue. It proves to you that a BT Manure Carrier is the best investment you can make, and pays for itself before the winter's over in all the dirty, disagreeable, tedious work it saves.

Send us the coupon now, and get our catalogue by return mail.

BEATTY BROS., Limited
411 Hill Street, FERGUS, ONT.

We also make Steel Stalls and Stanchions,
Feed Carriers, Water Bowls, etc.
When writing, please ask
for catalogues.

The Old
Back-Breaking Way



Come again, Pie Time, and often.
For wholesome, digestible "eats"
— give us PIE.

At its very best wrapped in a FIVE
ROSES crust.

Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the
Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.

Great for Pie Crust—top and bottom.

And Puff Paste and Difficult Things.

Close-grained—melting—even textured.

Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet tender.

Put into your bake things the rare nutlike
sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.

All soppy with the rich red juice of the
cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy
custard—meat, may be, or mince—

Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.
See the hungry wedges fade behind busy milk teeth.
At Pie Time—

Use FIVE ROSES.

7

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

PROFITS

Some of the profits of the Farm cannot be
better invested than in a short-term

Life or Endowment Policy

The Federal Life Assurance Co. issues
most desirable forms of contract.

Consult any agent of the Company or
write to the Home Office at Hamilton.

The Federal Life Assurance Co.
HAMILTON ONTARIO

HACKNEY AUTO - PLOW

"The Great One-Man Outfit."

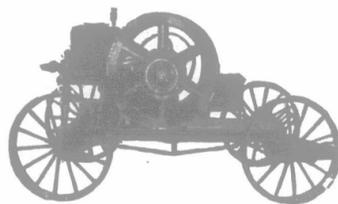
The only "One-Man" Machine on the market that
can be used successfully for plowing, seeding,
harvesting, threshing, as a tractor for haul-
ing loads, road grader, and as a stationary
engine for all power purposes. Send
for illustrated catalogue and
testimonials.

HACKNEY MANUFACTURING CO.
618 Prior Ave. St. Paul, Minn.

FOR YOUR FARM, YOUR HOME, YOUR FACTORY

FOR EVERY POWER PURPOSE

A Gilson "Goes-Like-Sixty" Engine with New Features and
Latest Improvements.



MORE VALUE
MORE POWER
MORE SERVICE
MORE SATISFACTION

Does satisfaction mean anything to you?
Does money saved in fuel, in time, in repairs
and expense bills appeal to you? Get
Gilson Facts, and find out how the Gilson
60-SPEED engine does the greatest variety
of work—how it gives the maximum satis-
faction—saves money in equipment, and
yields 100% service at lowest cost. Every
engine covered by a cast-iron guarantee.

The New Gilson 5, 6 and 8 h.-p. engines, equipped with our new friction clutch pulley, with
five removable rims, each of a different diameter. Change to the proper speed for any job in
five minutes. A NEW and EXCLUSIVE GILSON FEATURE.
We also make 60-SPEED engines in 1½ and 3 h.-p. sizes. These are mounted on truck,
with line shaft and five interchangeable pulleys, and pump-jack. Drop us a card to-day, and
we will send you full descriptive literature. We are making special prices to the first purchaser of
one of these engines in every locality. Write NOW. Agents wanted.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD., 120 York St., GUELPH, ONT.

TELEPHONES

For INFORMATION and
ESTIMATES for local
telephone systems;

For guaranteed construc-
tion material and tele-
phone equipment

Write:

Canadian Independent
Telephone Co., Limited

20 Duncan Street
TORONTO - ONTARIO

ASK FOR NO. 3 BULLETIN

TRANSIT Insurance

HORSES and cattle shipped to the Western Provinces or elsewhere can be insured under short
term Policies of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 days to cover the Railroad transit and a few days
after arrival. These policies cover the Owner against loss by Accident or Disease and only cost
a few dollars per carload.

Losses are heavy on Live Stock shipments on account of injuries sustained in cars through
rough shunting, trampling, car fever, etc. not to mention numerous other causes resulting
fatally a day or two after landing at destination. We cover both on board car and after ar-
rival, some other companies do not cover after arrival. Insure with us and get the most for
equal Premium. Do not take any chances with others.

All kinds of Live Stock Insurance transacted. Write us for particulars and name and address of nearest agent
The General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada, HEAD OFFICE: 71a St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que.
J. A. CAESAR, Room 110, 154 Bay St., Toronto.

Farm Help Supplied

With a view to securing to its many patrons the very best obtainable in the way of immigrated

Farm Labourers, The Salvation Army

is this year putting forth special efforts in the rural and outlying districts of

THE BRITISH ISLES

From such districts will come the very class of men, boys, and housekeepers required by Canadian farmers.

Apply by letter at once to—

Immigration Secretary
20 Albert St., TORONTO, ONT.

— OR —

Major McGillivray
396 Clarence St., LONDON, ONT.

The Right Building Material for Houses, Barns, Implement Sheds

Whether you are building an implement shed, a granary or a house or barn, the most **ECONOMICAL** and **DURABLE** building material is "METALLIC."

For Barns: Corrugated Steel Siding and "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles make a barn absolutely fire-, lightning- and weather-proof.

For Houses: Metallic Rock Faced Stone or Brick Siding will give your house the appearance of a stone or brick dwelling. It is easily and cheaply applied and very durable. "A 25-year actual test" has proven "Eastlake" Shingles the best roofing.

All about the permanent roof you want is told in our artistic free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write for it now.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

1189 King St., West, Toronto Branch Factory, Winnipeg. Agents in principal cities.



\$2.25

Lumbersoles for Women and Children

This neat lacing style LUMBERSOLE is made specially for women and children although we make them in men's sizes also. They are lined with soft, cosy fleece instead of the felt used in our other styles.

Made in sizes 6 to 2 for children, to fit ages 3 to 10, price \$1.50. Sizes 3 to 12 are for men and women, price \$2.25.

The wood soles wear like iron and keep out cold. The soft, fleecy linings keep the feet warm in coldest weather. Just the thing for children going to school and for the wife when outdoors. Fine for boys too, on account of their wearing qualities. **WE GUARANTEE LUMBERSOLES** to keep the feet warm in 50 below, and will refund the money if you find it's not so.

Better than leather, rubber, or steel shoes, both for warmth and wear. Lighter weight than any other winter footwear. Price includes delivery to you. Send for free catalogue of British-made footwear, socks, underwear, etc., etc. **DEALERS WANTED.**

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Company
134 Princess Street, - Winnipeg.

PRICES--DELIVERED FREE TO NEAREST P. O. ON EXPRESS OFFICE

Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles, Sizes 6-12	\$2.00
Two Buckle Style, to fit all ages, Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for Ladies)	1.75
Neat Lacing Shoe (fleece-lined) for both sexes, all ages, Sizes 3 to 12	2.25
Men's Half Wellingtons, Sizes 6-12	3.00
Children's 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-2, Fit ages 3-10	1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style, Sizes 6-2	1.50
Sixteen other styles for all purposes	

Ask Your Dealer for LUMBERSOLES



Local Telephone Systems

Nearly 600 in Ontario

At the present time there are nearly 600 different localities in Ontario that are enjoying the services of independent telephone systems. A municipal or local system means that every ratepayer in the township is afforded the opportunity to have a telephone in his home. The importance of a telephone in business and social life requires no argument.

If your locality is without a telephone system, write us. We have assisted the majority of the independent companies and the municipalities to organize, and are prepared to do the same for any locality desiring to build a local or municipal system.

Our experience and knowledge is of great value to municipali-

ties or new companies entering the field, as they are able to secure accurate information about organization, equipment, cost of operation, etc.

The interests of the independent local and municipal telephone systems are allied to our own. These systems are our only customers. The telephones and equipment supplied to them by us are high-grade. Everything is fully guaranteed, the telephones for 10 years against any defect in material or workmanship.

Drop us a card for further information. Our

No. 3 Bulletin

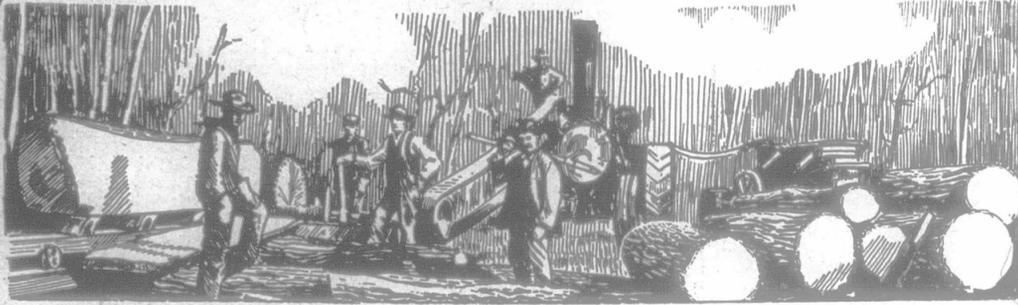
the latest book on telephones—is well worth reading. It's free.



Every telephone in a separate case, ready to go on the wall.

Free Trial If you are operating a telephone company and not using our equipment, write for our free trial offer.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd., 20 Duncan St., Toronto



You Get Sawing Efficiency with a Waterous Outfit

"Better Lumber and More Lumber" is the slogan of all Waterous Sawmill Machinery. It applies particularly to our Portable Sawmill Outfit.

Our idea has been to build a Saw Frame and Carriage that can be easily handled, and will turn out perfect lumber, and at the same time be so sturdy that it will keep on doing it season after season.

The WATEROUS Portable Sawmill

has been on the market for many years. In this time hundreds of Canadian farmers—some with no sawmilling experience whatever to start with—have proven to their satisfaction and ours that the "Waterous Portable" will outcut and outlast any similar outfit on the market.

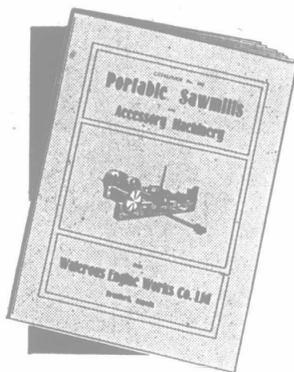
You know the profits that are to be made in portable mill work. If you can increase your daily cut you increase these profits. That is just what the Waterous Portable Mill will do. The average cut with our outfit is 10,000 feet per day—and the mill is built to keep it up.

If you have never seen a "Waterous Portable" at work, let us send you a copy of our special catalogue No. 100, which describes this mill simply and clearly. It will show you in black and white just how the WATEROUS is different, where it is built better, and why it will saw faster than the "other fellow's."

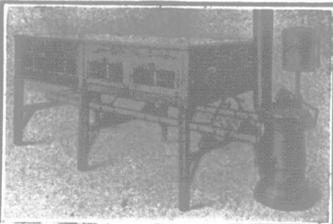
Write to-day. A post card will do.

The Waterous Engine Works Company, Ltd.
Brantford, Canada

This is it! Catalogue
No. 100. Send for
it to-day.



START A CENTRAL CUSTOM HATCHERY



Four Compartment, 1,200 Egg Size Candee
WHEN you think of the hatching that has to be done with small machines and broody hens, you will realize the field for a CENTRAL CUSTOM HATCHERY
Write for our Free Custom Hatching booklet, giving full directions how to start and operate a hatchery.
CANADIAN INCUBATOR CO., LIMITED
Dept. 5 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

RAW FURS



Are you a trapper? Are you a dealer? Are you seeking a reliable firm to ship to? Many thousands of shippers say we give best returns, good reasons—we pay as we quote, give a square grade and send your money as quick as the return mail can bring it to you. We post you reliably.

No Commissions. No Express Charges.
Write at once for price list, tags, envelopes, invoices, etc.

BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.
RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL
147 West 24th Street, New York. (Mention this paper.)
References: Greenwich Bank, N. Y. East River National Bank, N. Y.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION

The Farmer's Advocate



MAKE A
Lasting Present

Something the entire household will enjoy. There are some special patented features in the Bell not found in any other piano.

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GUELPH, ONTARIO

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THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; makes heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.



FANCY CHOICE COTTON SEED MEAL

Guaranteed Analysis
Protein (Equivalent to Ammonia 8%) 41 to 45 per cent.
Carbohydrates (Sugar and Starch) 20 to 30 " "
Fat or Oil 7 to 12 " "
Crude Fiber 4 to 10 " "
\$1.90 per 100 lbs. 500 lbs. or more at \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Feeding directions with each bag.

OLD PROCESS OIL CAKE MEAL

Protein 30%; Fat 5%; Fiber 10%.
\$2 per 100 lbs. 500 lbs. or more at \$1.90 per 100 lbs.
Oyster Shell 75c. per 100; Grit 65c. per 100;
Blanchford's Calf Meal \$2.00 per 50 lb. sack.
Bibbles Calf Meal \$2.00 " 50 "

GEO. KEITH & SONS, SEED MERCHANTS
SINCE 1866
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Brilliant Light ON YOUR TABLE

Five times more powerful than largest circular coal oil lamp, this clear soft white light makes reading a pleasure. Cheaper than coal oil. Costs less than 1/3c. per hour. Always ready. Generates itself. Burns its own gas with mantle same as city gas. No chimney. No odor.

Beautiful ornament to any table. Art dome of rich amber glass with 2 1/2 inch beaded fringe. Write to-day for descriptive circular and card. A showing lamp in natural colors

RICE-KNIGHT Ltd.
Toronto or Regina

Big Values for Xmas

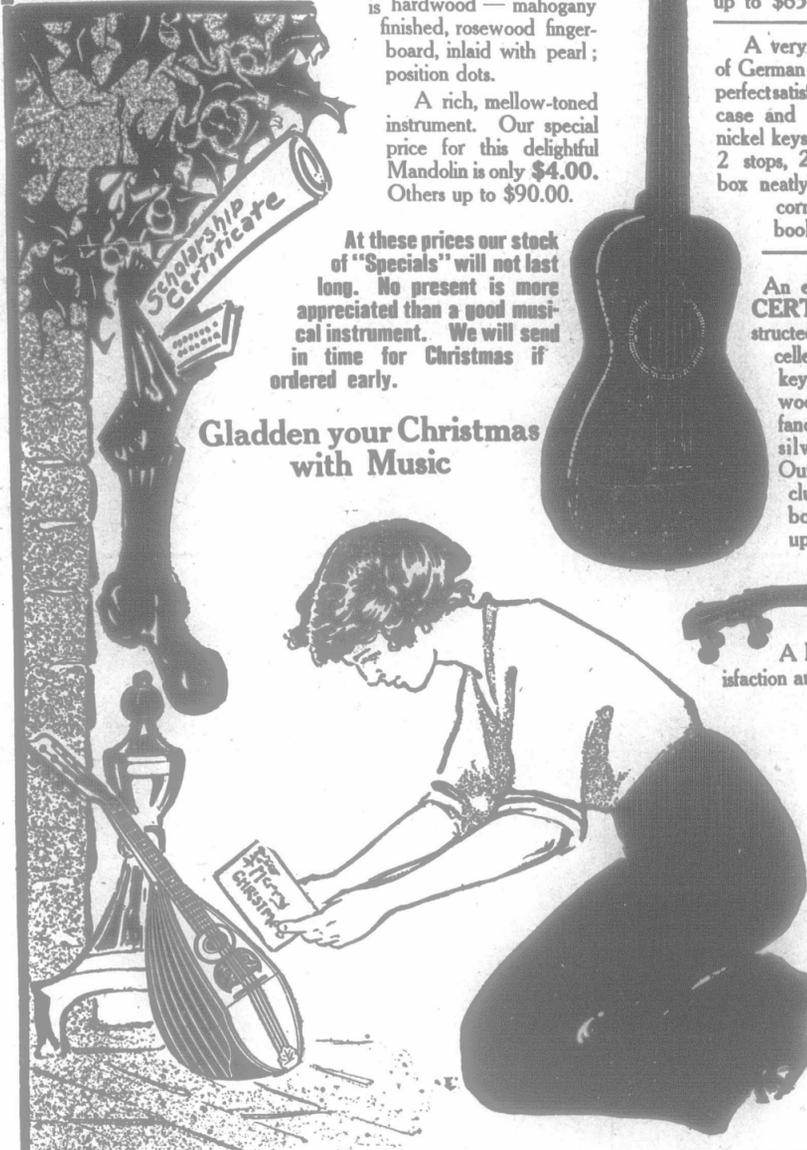
Christmas is the time to encourage young musicians. A Musical family is a Happy family.

Look at the lovely **MANDOLIN** Santa is bringing to some fortunate boy or girl! A splendid instrument. 18 ribs finished in mahogany with strips of black wood between. Top of spruce inlaid with purfling round the edge and sound-hole; bound with white celluloid. The neck is hardwood — mahogany finished, rosewood finger-board, inlaid with pearl; position dots.

A rich, mellow-toned instrument. Our special price for this delightful Mandolin is only **\$4.00**. Others up to \$90.00.

At these prices our stock of "Specials" will not last long. No present is more appreciated than a good musical instrument. We will send in time for Christmas if ordered early.

Gladden your Christmas with Music



This **GUITAR** has a maple body, finished in a beautiful rich dark and light colored spruce top. The sound-hole is inlaid with fancy ornaments of jet and pearl. The bridge is finely scrolled and ebonized, as is the finger-board. It also has brass patent heads. Perfect in tone and workmanship. Our special price, **\$3.75**. Others up to \$85.00.

A very good **ACCORDION** of German make, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Nicely finished oak case and mouldings, open action, nickel keys, 6 fold bellows, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds. Bellows box neatly finished in dark wine color leatherette and gilt edged, nickel corner-protectors. Our special price, **\$3.25** (including instruction book). Others up to \$50.00.

An exceptional **CONCERTINA**, well constructed and with an excellent tone. It has 20 keys, imitation rosewood case, 8-fold fancy bellows, German silver sound-holes. Our special price (including instruction book), **\$2.75**. Others up to \$50.00.

A **BANJO** that will give perfect satisfaction and has an excellent tone. It is a nicely finished instrument with nickel-plated band on wood shell, six nickel-plated, good quality hexagon brackets, with hooks, finger-board with raised frets and position dots, and good quality calfskin head. A very desirable instrument for a beginner. Our special price, **\$3.50**. Others up to \$75.00.

Bargain upon Bargain is to be found in our book "**MUSICAL TREASURES**." It is a book of special interest to all lovers of music—containing a great amount of musical information. It is a handy shopping guide too. Send for your copy to-day. It is free.

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OUR LARGEST MUSICAL PAUL CROSS STORE

TORONTO

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For the past three months we have sold The King Edward Vacuum Cleaner at the special introductory price of \$16, and will continue to do so until January 1, 1913. After that date it will not be sold under the regular price—\$20. You want a King Edward, and to save you \$4 we will allow you to name your own shipping date, provided you send in your order before January 1, 1913. Send in that order now, saying when you want your machine shipped, and take advantage of the biggest bargain ever offered in Canada.

"King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner

So easy to operate. Place one foot on the board; grasp the lever lightly, an easy gentle motion creates the suction, leaving the other hand free to operate the nozzle. Far less tiring than sweeping with a broom.

Outfit Includes

- King Edward Vacuum Cleaner
- 8 ft. best non-collapsible hose
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- 1 nozzle for scraps
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- 1 rubber faced nozzle for upholstered furniture
- 1 felt faced nozzle for walls, hardwood floors or any polished surface

We will send this outfit to you, express paid, on 10 days absolutely free trial. Return it at our expense if not satisfactory. If you keep it, the "factory to you" price is...

\$16

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

The **GEO. H. KING CO. Limited** Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water Motor and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners

The Geo. H. King Co. Woodstock, Ont.
Gentlemen:—Please send me a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner on 10 Days' Free Trial.
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Address.....



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Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our 6 Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.—Plain or Ribbed—can be knitted ten times as fast as by hand, and for far less than they cost ready-made.

A child can work our machines. Besides your own family work, you can make good money knitting for others. FREE—6 Illustrated Catalogues—No. 623. Agents wanted in every locality for Typewriters and Home-money-maker knitting machines. Address

CREELMAN BROS. 2 Box 623. GEORGE TOWN, ONT



Clearing Sale of USED PIANOS

EVERY one of these pianos is nearly as good as new. Each is a genuine bargain. Any instrument will be sent on approval to any address in Canada and may be returned—freight collect—if not satisfactory. Each piano is guaranteed for 5 years, and is carefully packed without charge. A piano stool included free with each piano. Send second choice in case your first choice is sold before your order is received.

TERMS OF SALE

Pianos under \$250—\$10.00 cash, \$6.00 per month.
 " over \$250—\$15.00 " \$7. " "
 10 per cent. discount allowed for cash, or, if these terms are not satisfactory payments quarterly or half-yearly, or at any stated interval may be arranged.

List of Slightly Used Pianos

- MENDELSSOHN**—A very attractive upright piano, by the Mendelssohn Company, in rich mahogany case of simple style, but up-to-date. Has 3 pedals, trichord overstrung scale, double repeating action. Used only a few months. Sale price..... \$205
- KARN**—7½ octave upright piano, by D. W. Karn & Company, Woodstock, in ebonized case, with plain polished panels, double repeating action, ivory and ebony keys, etc. An excellent toned piano. Sale price..... \$220
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—7½ octave cabinet grand upright piano in ebonized case, has full length polished panels, ivory and ebony keys, double repeating action, etc., not new in style, but in quite as good condition as when new. Sale price..... \$238
- MENDELSSOHN**—7½ octave upright piano by the Mendelssohn Company, medium size, in walnut case, has full length panels and music desk, Boston fall board, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals, etc. Just like new. Sale price..... \$243
- FRANKLIN**—7½ octave, cabinet grand upright piano, by the Franklin Piano Company, New York, in handsome figured walnut case, full length panels and music desk, Boston fall board, 3 pedals, etc. This piano is just like new. Sale Price..... \$245
- WINTER**—7½ octave upright piano, of our special "Winter" style and scale, in walnut case, full length panels and music desk, Boston fall board, ivory and ebony keys, etc., has only been slightly used and is quite as good as new. Sale price..... \$248
- KARN**—7½ octave upright grand piano, by D. W. Karn & Company, Woodstock, in figured walnut case, with plain polished panels, ivory and ebony keys, etc., has double repeating action. The Manufacturers' original price was \$450. Sale price..... \$255
- MASON & RISCH**—A very handsome 7½ octave cabinet grand upright piano, by Mason & Risch Company, Toronto, in burl walnut case of colonial design, full length panels and music desk. Piano is in excellent order. Sale price..... \$285
- GOURLAY**—A very attractive but simple style of Goulay piano, cabinet grand scale, in rich mahogany case, has been used professionally for a short time, but is quite as good as new. Has 7½ octaves, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Sale price..... \$305

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We prepay Transportation on the following lines:—

A Charming DRESSING SACQUE



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 Sacque, good quality flannellette shirring at shoulders, front trimmed with sateen. Fitted and belted waist. A neat and serviceable article at a price to induce immediate buying.

98c

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QUALITY AND TASTE COMBINED IN THESE WAISTS

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\$1.25

J.W.S. 1—Men's Heavy Winter Waterproof

BOOTS



In Tan, Calf, storm Calf, Box Calf, and Gun Metal; every pair Good-year welted and guaranteed to give good satisfactory wear. Sizes 5 1-2 to 11. Mail Order Price.....

\$4.00



Women's Dongola KID BOOTS

JWS 2—Women's Dongola Kid Boots, Blucher style and up to date lasts, with solid sewn soles. Sizes 2 1-2 to 7. Mail Order Customer's Price.....

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JWS 3—Women's Felt Slippers with fancy trimmed top. Leather soles. Sizes 3 to 7. Cozy and warm for evening

49c

Women's Fleece Lined Vests



JWS 6.—Women's Fleece-lined Vests, fashioned waist, high neck, long sleeves; also drawers to match, ankle length, closed or open styles, in colors white and natural; sizes 32 to 38, each .25c
 JWS 5.—Children's Heavy Ribbed Fleece Lined Vests, high neck, long sleeves; also drawers to match, ankle length—Warm, healthy underwear, for ages up to 4 years—each .20c
 For ages up to 13 years, each .25c
 State clearly when ordering the size required.

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JWS 4
 J.W.S.3. Flannellette, varied styles but all made of the good, heavy quality characteristic of Scroggie's Mail Order goods. High and low neck, nicely trimmed with hemstitching, embroidery or plain trim. Plain white or fancy stripe. Warm and cozy these winter nights and exceptionally good value.....

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J.W.S. 8.—Women's Pure Wool English-made, Cashmere Hose. Plain ribbed; positively the best quality obtainable, and the greatest value ever offered in high-class Hosiery. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair.....

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Mail order customer's price, 3 pairs.

\$1.40



JWS 7.—Women's Plain Black Hose, Cashmere of good quality, seamless feet, soft knit and stainless dye. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair25c

Mail Order Department
W.H. Scroggie
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COCKSHUTT

Plows that Make Profits for Farmers Everywhere

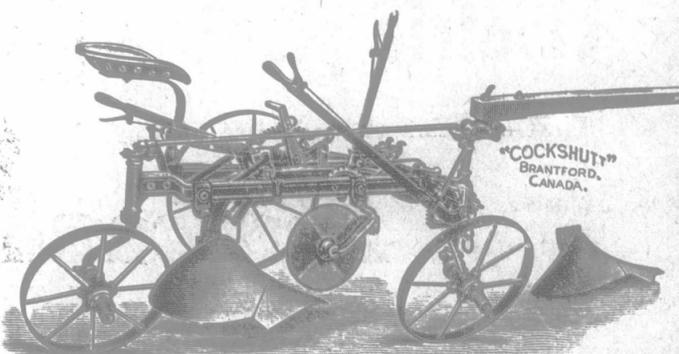
"MERRY Christmas" for 1913 is bound up this Christmastide with the plowing plans you make for next spring.

Use plows that meet the modern farm conditions. Wages are high. Deep plowing is coming in more and more. Light draft plows save tillage time and save your teams and harness.

These plows reduce the cost of plowing as never before. They better the quality of modern plowing. You get better growth of crop and bigger harvests—yet spend less time in the field and obtain better tillage.

Write us for more information about these Cockshutt plows, and free catalogues. Do it at once. These modern plows win profits and prosperity for farmers all over Canada.

THE ONTARIO FOOTLIFT



THIS plow is fitted with suitable bottoms, shares and colters for any kind of work, as noted in our catalogue. This means its exact adaptation to any farm for which it is bought. It will do your plowing most satisfactorily.

Set the furrow width as desired. You can then have your boy operate the "Ontario Footlift" even in stony land. On reaching a boulder, the "Ontario Footlift," rises and resets itself. At a furrow-end, a mere touch of the foot raises the bottom instantly. The furrow wheels keep the plow straight. A boy can do perfect plowing.

The "Ontario Footlift," Sulky, will plow down to 8 inches deep, if desired. It is easy riding. Dust proof wheels avoid oil troubles and worn bearings. Repairs are avoided by the safety device, and the high quality of material used throughout.

Investigate this plow. Write us for information. It means high quality work at low cost, and good crops.

THE BEAVER NO. 1 GANG AND THE BEAVER SULKY



THESE are plows for "general farming." The "Beaver" wheels are so arranged that they keep the plows at even depth in the most irregular land. The wheels are instantly controlled by easy levers to keep the plows upright. The automatic furrow straightener device makes even plow-

ing easy. The large land wheel and dust-proof self-oiling bearings on all wheels make light draft. The Sulky may be had with Judy or Nip bottoms, and the Gang with Judy, Kid or Nip bottoms, as required by the farmer buying the plow. Write us for details of capacity and furrow depth for Beaver Gangs and Sulkies.

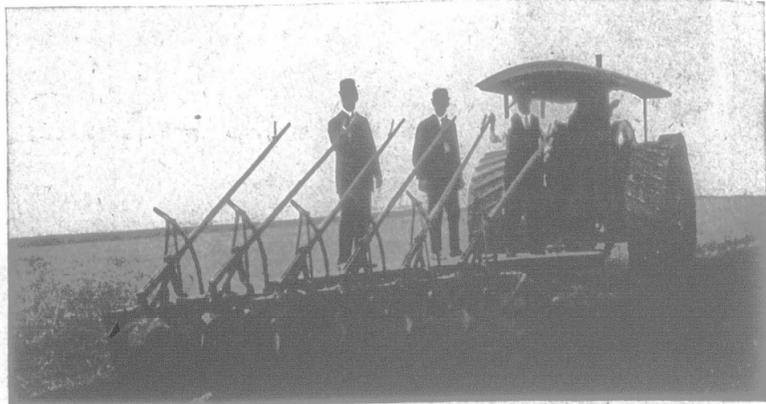


We have more than 125 different styles of plows to exactly suit every kind of farm land and bring in greatest profit to the user. Write us for a catalogue now. It's Free. During the winter, lay plans for the kind of plowing and the implements your farm needs. We can supply anything you require in that line.

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by **COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.** Brantford, Ontario
 Sold in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces by **The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.** Smith's Falls, Ontario

FROM A
Tractor to a churn

FROM A
Corn-sheller to an electric plant

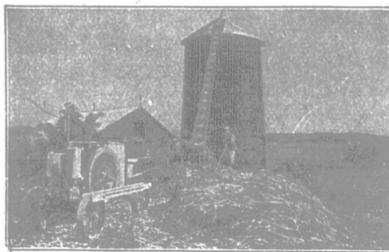


That suggests the number of ways in which a farmer may find profitable use for

Fairbanks - Morse Farm Machinery

MANY farmers know us for our engines. Others know us better for our scales. There may be others who think we sell only tractors. But we believe there are many who do not realize that we handle practically every kind of farm machinery you can possibly need.

Farm Engines, ranging from one to twenty-five horse power, suitable for every conceivable use, Tractors, Harvesters, Binders, Pumps (both power and hand), Electric Light Plants for the farm, Corn Shellers, Feed Mills, Ensilage Cutters, Wood-sawing Outfits—in fact, our line includes nearly every known form of labor-saving machinery.



And every machine bearing the name "Fairbanks-Morse" or supplied by our organization is of the same

high quality that has made our scales, our engines and our tractors known throughout the civilized world.

It is of the greatest importance to a farmer to know that his farm machinery comes from a thoroughly reliable firm. It is his safeguard against possible "machinery troubles" which he is not equipped or trained to correct.

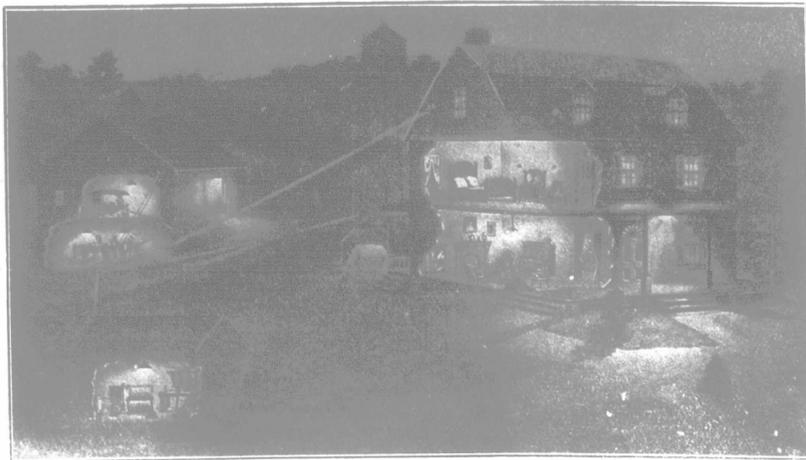
You have the assurance of best possible quality and workmanship when you buy from the **Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company.**

We have listed a few of our more important articles in the coupon below. Mark an X opposite those in which you are particularly interested, and mail to us with your name and address, and catalogue and full particulars will be sent to you by return mail. Address :

FARMERS' INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal, Quebec



TEAR OFF HERE
COUPON

Please send me full particulars concerning the articles which I have checked "X."

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| Small Farm Engine (1 to 6 h.-p.). | Feed Mills |
| Large Farm Engine (6 to 25 h.-p.). | Ensilage Cutter |
| Portable Farm Engine | Pump-jack |
| Marine Engine | Home Water Supply System |
| Tractor | Motor Boat Supplies |
| Electric Light Plant | Farm Scales |
| Binder Engine | Flour Mill |
| Wood-sawing Outfit | Wheat Cleaner |
| Spraying Outfit | Home Safes |

Write in any article not listed.

Name

Address

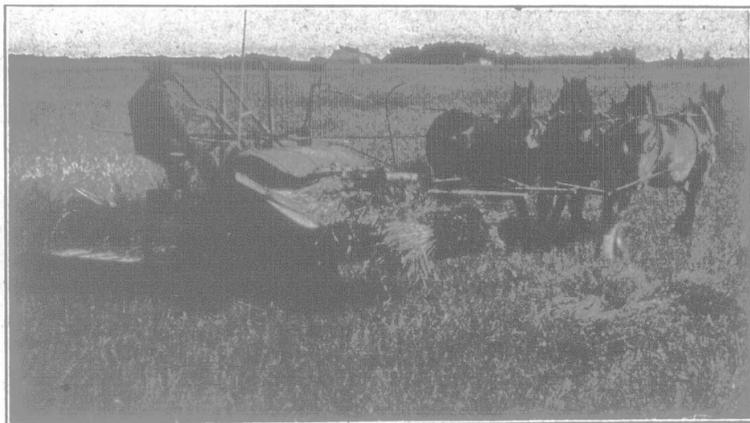
CANADA

NOT ONLY IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES

But in every other Province

SPLENDID LAND

IS OPEN TO THE INCOMING SETTLER



Grain Growing on the Prairie.



A Fruit Ranch in British Columbia.

If you are not satisfied with your present employment, why not take advantage of the FERTILE SOIL and the BRACING CLIMATE OF CANADA, which afford the best opening now offered to the public

Young Man!

Here is the opportunity of your life.

You cannot afford to neglect IT.



Mixed Farming in Central Canada.

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Here you can make provision for your old age and a heritage for your CHILDREN.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO

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Assistant Superintendent of Emigration
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ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR—HE KNOWS

Direct
From
Factory
To
Farmer



Made Of
Steel
Yet
Cheaper
Than Wood



\$ 4 \$
STEEL FARM GATE

12 x 4-foot Farm Gate.....\$4.00 13 x 4-foot Farm Gate.....\$4.25 14 x 4-foot Farm Gate.....\$4.50 3 x 4-foot Walk Gate.....\$3.00

Freight paid in lots of three gates or over, on orders received before January, 1st., 1913

In Old Ontario, west of Toronto, list price. | In Old Ontario, east of Toronto, add 25c. per gate. | In New Ontario, add 50c. per gate
In Quebec, add 55c. per gate. | In Maritime Provinces, add 60c. per gate.

We give here a description of the points of interest to you, that together make possible our claim of the best Farm Gate on the market. We use the best steel tubing that money will buy. The filling consists of a heavy No. 9 Galvanized Wire. Each wire, both upright and line wires, is wrapped twice around the frame, making the most secure fastening of filling possible. The special and distinct feature is our method of bracing. Two braces to each gate. Each brace consists of two pieces of heavy angle iron, bolted together over the filling and forged around the frame at both the top and bottom. There is no other gate on the market with a brace that braces both the filling and

the frame. It would seem impossible for a factory to sell a gate of this description for the price we ask. It would be impossible for us to do so if we used old-fashioned business methods, but with our enormous capacity and our low cost of selling by our Direct-from-factory-to-farm method, we are in a position to do so. Our small profit, as you will see, is based on a very large volume of business, and it is necessary for us to sell enormous quantities of these gates to continue to sell them at the prices we quote. We cannot guarantee this offer for any length of time. Send us your order to-day at this SPECIAL PRICE OFFER. Remit by Post Office Order, Money Order or Draft.

THE REGAL FENCE CO., LTD., Manufacturers of **LAWN**
SARNIA, **ONTARIO** **FAMOUS** *Regal* **FENCING**

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours to
California, Colorado, Mexico
and Pacific Coast Points

The Grand Trunk Railway is the most direct route from all points East through Canada via Chicago.

FEATURES:

Double Track, Fast Service, Finest Roadbed, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service.
All elements of safety and comfort.

TO THE SUNNY SOUTH

No more desirable route than via Grand Trunk to Detroit, thence via Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Palm Beach, Nassau, etc. Round trip tickets, giving choice of all the best routes, together with full information and reservations, may be obtained from nearest Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

"Go North Young Man"

WHY?

Because there are millions of acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario, in some cases free, and in others at 50 cents per acre, excelling in richness any other part of Canada, blessing and waiting to bless the strong, willing settler, especially the man of some capital. For information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc., write to

H. A. Macdonnell
Director of Colonization
TORONTO, **ONTARIO.**
HON. JAS. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture

for him

Dollars worth of usefulness and comfort he will appreciate.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR
Specially packed in handsome colored box for Christmas giving

"EZE"
(PRONOUNCED EASY)
SUSPENDERS

50c. at your Dealers or sent postpaid anywhere for 50c.
THE KING SUSPENDER CO.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

WINTER TOURS

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THE SUNNY SOUTH

Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for Florida, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Round Trip Tickets at Low Rates

Full particulars from any C. P. R. Agent.

STUMP EXTRACTOR

If you are troubled with stumps, give our "Patent Samson Stump Extractor" a trial. It has now been in use in Europe for the past three years with the greatest success. By its assistance, two men will do the work of three men and a horse. It can also be used for felling trees.

WRITE US FOR DETAILS.

The Canadian Boving Co., Ltd.
164 Bay Street, TORONTO

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

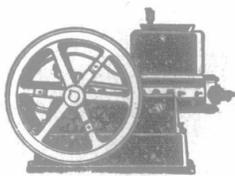
Headquarters for All Kinds of Concrete Machinery



Concrete Silo built with London Adjustable Silo Curbs

Concrete Silos are here to stay, and when you build one use the **London Adjustable Silo Curbs**. These curbs permit of any size up to the full capacity of the curb.

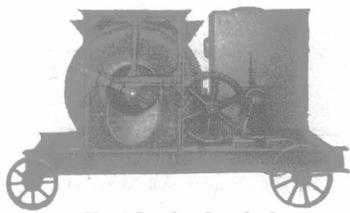
Standard Gas and Gasoline Engines, sizes 1½ to 15 h.-p. We warrant these engines to be constructed in every respect as described in our catalogue, designed to be used on **all classes of work**. Cleanliness is one of the superior features of the **Standard**. Can be used in the kitchen or milk room without soiling the floor or spotting the walls.



Standard Gas and Gasoline Engine—1½, 2½ and 3½ h.-p.

No. 1 London Standard Batch Concrete Mixer.—This machine is built in five sizes and with any desired equipment. It is built on the most improved designs—all steel constructed; built to last for life.

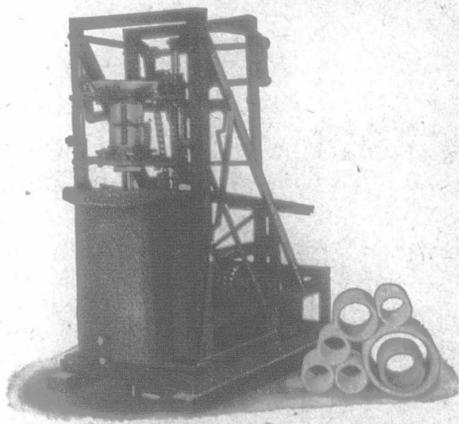
London Cement Drain Tile Machines.—There are larger profits in the manufacture of cement drain tile with one of our machines than from any other branch of the cement industry.



No. 1 London Standard Batch Concrete Mixer

London Automatic Continuous Concrete Mixer is suitable for small contract work, can be easily moved from place to place, operated with few men, does perfect mixing, and can be purchased at reasonable price.

Tell us your requirements. We guarantee satisfaction. A post card will bring you our illustrated catalogue and price list of any machine desired. Write to-day. Address:



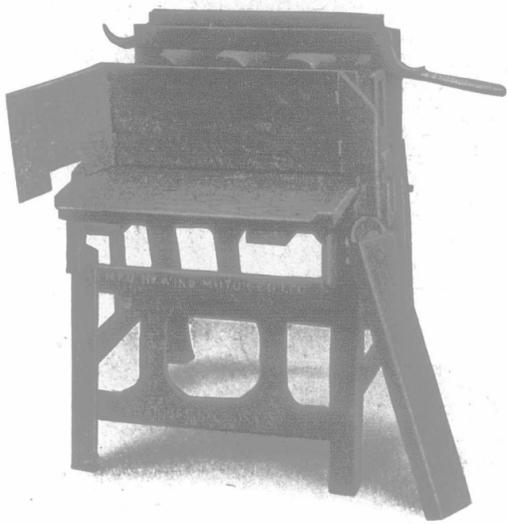
London Cement Tile Drain Machine—The best money-maker of all



London Automatic Continuous Concrete Mixer

London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., London, Canada

Woodstock Steel Windmills



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



Send for Catalogue

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED
Woodstock, Ontario



No ruts on this or any other concrete road

You Can't Wear Ruts in a Concrete Road

Concrete is the Ideal Pavement
for either town streets or
country highways

CONCRETE IS "RUT-PROOF"

TO REALIZE WHAT THIS MEANS, it is only necessary to compare a piece of dirt or Macadam roadway with one that is built properly with concrete. The roadway shown in the illustration is a typical one of its kind. You can see one just like it in almost any Canadian Community. Take a look at the one nearest you. You'll see a big double rut down the centre, made by the vehicles driven there to escape the soft, oozy surface on either side.

There's a reason for that double rut down the centre. A Macadam road when originally laid, **must** be constructed with a high "Crown," so that the water may drain off properly on either side.

A Concrete road, you'll notice, is **not** built that way. True, it has a slightly sloping surface, a certain amount of "Crown", but very little is necessary, because a concrete surface drains so much more easily than dirt.

The high crown of the Macadam road forces all vehicles to drive **in the centre of the road**. From the very day the roadway is ready, every wagon takes the middle of the road; and every one that follows, follows in the ruts thus started. The result is that you have two narrow strips of surface carrying the total traffic that passes over that road. Everybody takes to the ruts.

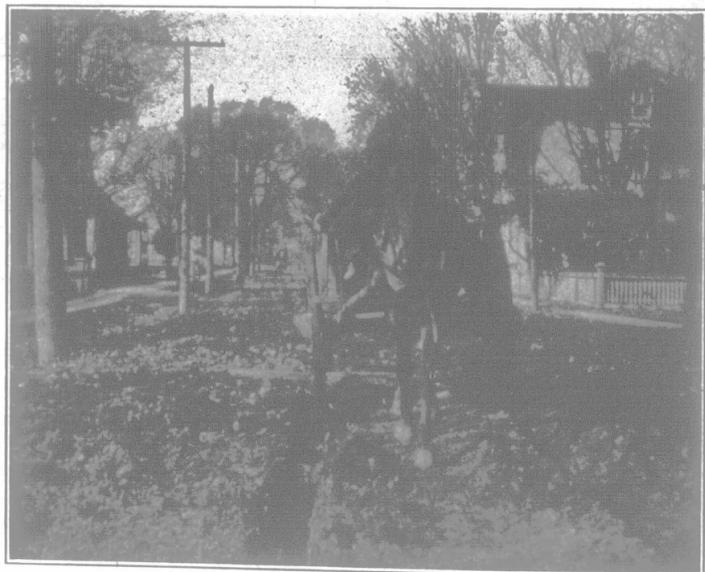
Now see what happens when the road is of concrete. The slope, or crown, of a concrete road is so imperceptible that there's no need to keep to the centre. Vehicles, therefore, use the entire width of the road. The traffic is distributed over the whole surface.

When you drive along a concrete pavement, you'll find no ruts whatever. Concrete doesn't give them a chance to get started.

Concrete roads are not an experiment. They have been proven the best and, in the long run, the cheapest of all roads.

Wind and rain, instead of making mud-pools and ditches, only serve to keep them clean enough to serve as a pathway for pedestrians.

Concrete roads save the farmer's money by allowing him to haul bigger loads, in faster time; they are never impassable when he wants to hurry in with a load of produce to catch high prices.



Driving in the rut. Where else can you drive?

For further information address: PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited, MONTREAL

Concrete roads save the public money, their cost of maintenance is so low.

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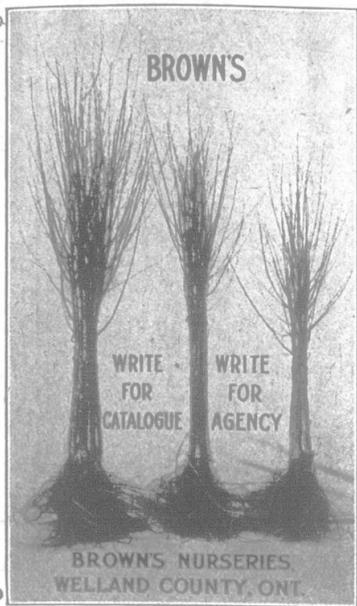


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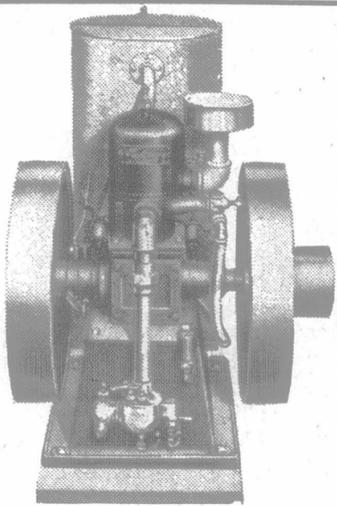
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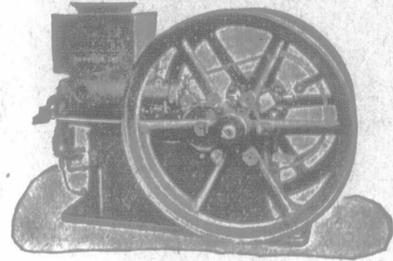


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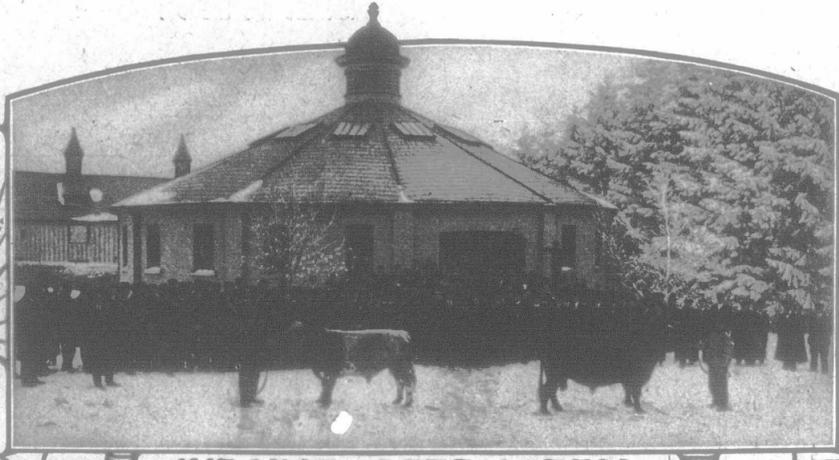
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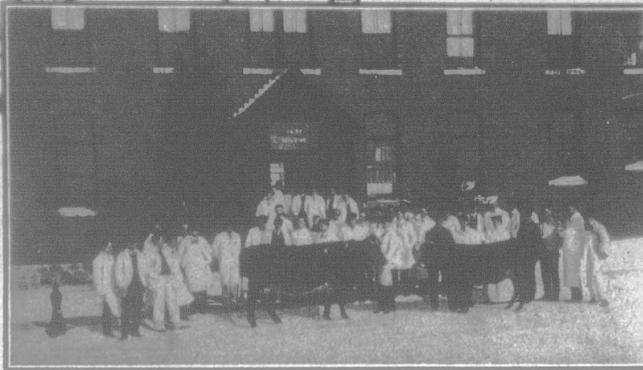


FRUIT GROWING
 Jan. 28 to Feb. 3, 1913

DAIRYING
 Jan. 2 to Mar. 21, 1913

BEE KEEPING
 Jan. 7 to 18, 1913

JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.



BUTTER-MAKERS.

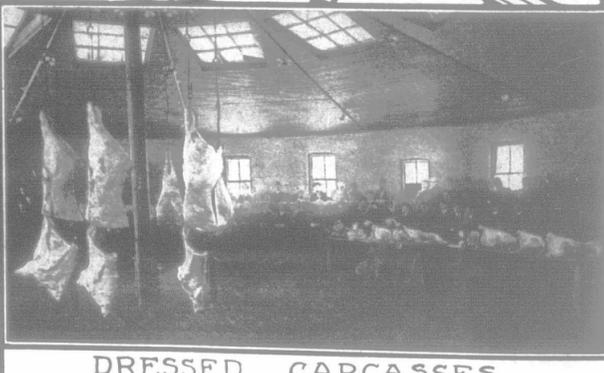
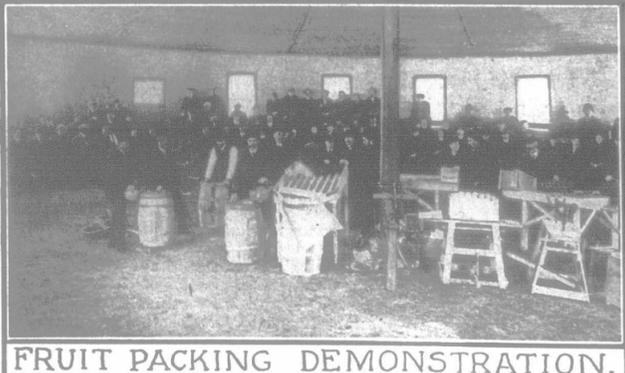
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1868

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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 12, 1912.

No. 1055

The Spirit of the North.

By Agnes C. Laut.

The colored Christmas frontispiece of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," symbolizes the spirit of the Canadian Northland, and the virile pen of Agnes C. Laut on this page interprets both the picture and the past. The story of the discovery and development of the Dominion is a romance of adventure and achievement in which Miss Laut has steeped her mind and won distinction in the world of letters. The very titles of her books are a stirring epitome of what they contain—"Lords of the North," "Stories of the Trapper," "Heralds of Empire," "Pathfinders of the West," "Vikings of the Pacific," "Conquest of the Great North West," "Canada—Empire of the North," and "Freebooters of the Wilderness." Like so many others of the distinguished children of Canada, her forebears were of the land; her father, John D. Laut, being a farmer at Stanley, Ont., where Miss Laut was born in 1871; and her mother, Eliza Laut, was a daughter of the late Rev. Principal George, D. D., of Queen's University. While yet a child, the family removed to Winnipeg, where she concluded her scholastic education in Manitoba University, subsequently devoting her gifted and tireless energies to the profession of Journalism in connection with the Winnipeg Free Press and other periodicals, Canadian, British and American. Versatile, imaginative and enquiring, it was not to be wondered that the lure of the legendary past of Hudson's Bay and westward, which lingered about old Fort Garry and the Red River country, should awaken her quest and quicken literary ambitions to tell the thrilling tales of those by-gone days, which she has done with such distinction. Lord Strathcona, himself one of the most famous and successful of the intrepid band, who discovered the possibilities of the West, once voiced an appreciative judgment, which a discriminating public long-ago confirmed, that she has shown herself to be not only a woman of ideas but one gifted with the power of giving them expression. Much of her time latterly has been devoted to first-hand studies of conditions in the south-western portion of the Continent—California, New Mexico, Mexico and the Panama Canal Region. A devotee of the out-door life, she counts it her high privilege to be its exponent, and to Farmer's Advocate readers the knowledge will be of special interest that she is the owner of a large ranch in New Mexico and the possessor of a farm with extensive orchards in New York State, where for considerable portions of the time she makes her home, and in pursuits of the soil she takes the keenest interest.—[EDITOR.]

DID you ever stop to think of it—the North was not won by soft words and theories; or pomp of war or bloodshed? It was won by sheer courage and dauntless daring—by a school-boy desire to see what was at the end of the Trail; to drop over the edge of the Earth, to hunt the empty spaces and sleep under the stars and chase a myth of dreams at the other side of a receding rainbow.

To be sure, there wasn't any end to the Trail. There never is to any Trail that shines with the lure of dreams. You think to set out to the end and find the end a beginning to wider vistas, higher uplands, and yet another Trail that is endless. And there isn't any pot of gold at the other side of the rainbow; but the feet of youth, that run over the shining Trail of dreams, touch earth rich with a vaster wealth than any myth of dreams.

The myths of the South are of panoplied knights in armor seeking treasure; or of gentlemen rovers turned pirates on the high seas seeking treasure. The myths of the North are of brawn-muscled men and red-blooded women over-mastering fear and want and cold; pitting their wits against the elements; riding the rapids in glee with but a wilder leap of daring to the wilder leap of the canoe quivering to the live waters.

The myths of the South reek of love and roses, and soft words, and serpent treachery beneath flowers. The myths of the North know no flowers but the frost bloom. Loki, Spirit of Evil, sits smiling in icy scorn and frost mist, amid whooping of the floes and the bergs—smiling in scorn at Man's puny efforts to invade his realm; and the bones of the Dead are a fence round his throne. Also, as Man, the Runner, comes into Loki's realm, there snap at his heels the Fenris Wolves of want and cold and desperate need. Such are the Scandinavian myths of the North—such are the Indian myths of the North.

But the runner must run swiftly, or die. The hunter must find his quarry, or perish. The canoeman must leap the quivering rapids; or go down in the swirling dark. Into his blood come the red corpuscles of fearlessness. Into his hope comes the torch that is quenchless. Into his spirit the daring that is dauntless.

What matter, though He perish? His bones will mark the outpost where the next comer will pass on? At Nipissing, at Kaministiquia, along the Rapids of the Saskatchewan, at Grand Rapids, Athabasca, you will find the crosses of the voyagers who perished; but their graves marked the places where other men went on; and That is the Spirit of the North—to take Death gleefully, as a joke; but to Press On; to know no Peace but the Peace of Victory.



A Canadian Lady of Letters.

"Why art Thou scornful, O Brother?" said the Charcoal to the Diamond. "Are we not of the same elements? Weigh we not the same in the Scales of the Gods?"

The Diamond laughed.

"Thou art soft! I am hard—Poor Brother" said the Diamond to the Charcoal. "Thou art Darkness. I am light. Thou art a torch that hath flickered out when the wind blew. I am quenchless Hope. Yet we are the same element; and we weigh the same," and the Diamond laughed.

To put the allegory in terms of fact:

The Spaniard explored the South for the gold and silver treasure at the end of the Trail; and the treasure that poured into Spain signaled the downfall of the greatest Empire after Rome.

The men of the North followed the Trail to know—to know what was at the end. Where was Cathay? Was there a Gamaland lying in the Pacific, or a lost Atlantis in the Atlantic? Was there a North-West Passage or a North-East Passage? Could they find the North Pole? Could they pit their daring against its cold? No pot of treasure at the end of the Trail; only a fool idea: a hope; the desire to know.

Kings financed the Spanish caravels. The little Beaver financed every expedition from Quebec to the Pacific North West. Priceless fleets were the equipment of the South. A little canoe—seven bits of birch bark sewed together by deer thong and tarred with pine resin—made up the equipment of the Man of the North.

Both peoples were alike fearless; but where the vices of luxurious wealth—the treasure found—entered into the Spirit of the Man of the South, there entered into the Spirit of the Man of the North the strength of the clean aromatic pines; the cool daring of the leaping rapids; the diamond hardness of the clear glittering frosts. Sin was to him not the breaking of this or that little puny law.

Sin, was to him to be weak, to be stupid, to be dull, to be slow, to be simple, to be rash, to be cowardly, to be less than heroic. The law of the North was that the weakling must grow strong or perish.

A roster of the heroes of the North—men who followed the call of the Spirit of the North would practically include every great leader in the history of the West. First came Radison, a century after, Henry Hudson, then Marquette and Jolliet, then La Salle, then Le Moyne d'Iberville, then La Verendrye, then MacKenzie and Vancouver and Cook, and Selkirk and Donald Smith.

People ask why the dominant races of the world are Men of the North. Because through hardship, through stress, through suffering, through reckless daring, and care-free courage that laughed at Death, there has entered their souls the Spirit of the North.

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, agents. 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.
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13. 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.

The Christmas Spirit in Perpetuity.

One blessed occasion of the year, which this special number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" joins its readers to commemorate, remains, perhaps more than any other, undimmed by toil, surviving the dread circumstance of wars, the sordid tendencies of materialism, the conflicts of politics, and the mechanistic construction placed upon nearly everything in the Universe by an iconoclastic philosophy. Christmas abides, and let us hope it ever will, the bright particular time of the year, inculcating the unselfish service and generosity taught and divinely exemplified by that transcendently supreme Life and Death twenty centuries ago in Palestine. The spirit of the great Redemptive Exemplar is not for one day, nor yet for one season, but for all days and all seasons, for all years and all people. Are things well with us? Are they as well, then, with some one else whom we may call "our neighbor"? Suppose we cast about to see if in some simple way we may not be instrumental in lightening the burdens, brightening the skies, and quickening the aspirations for better things of some others within the circle of our influence and activities. At the best the days are not long, and the opportunity may not come our way again. Just "looking out for ourselves" is too narrow a doctrine on which to build an enduring life work while on the farm or anywhere else.

In the relation so long standing, between us as Periodical and Reader this Christmas issue is an expression on our part of fraternity for the year to come. To share in making 1913 better than 1912, is our simple purpose in which we may confidently count on the reader's co-operation.

The contents of this number must speak for themselves. Some of the articles have been more than a year in course of preparation, and in some cases embody the best teachings and observations of a life-time in subjects of deep concern to farmers, stockmen, educationists and home-makers. The illustrations, too, being of the best obtainable in art, will repay study and preservation.

To all our readers, as in former years, the number goes with our compliments, and will also be sent with all the other numbers for a

year in case of new subscribers. Extra copies desired by subscribers for transmission to friends in Canada and abroad are obtainable at the rate of twenty-five cents per copy.

Once more: A Happy Christmas and a Glad New Year.

A Distinguished Canadian Painter.

We are continually being stirred in these days by the theme of Canadian progress; we indulge in a glowing pride, and justly so, at the thought of our country's material development. A cultivation of the arts, however, is seriously necessary to counteract the narrowing effects of commercialism, to promote a love of the beautiful and to perpetuate our best interpretations of life and nature. The subject of this sketch is an indication that Canada is capable of producing works of supreme merit in the realm of painting.

Horatio Walker was born and grew to young manhood in Canada. His father, an English officer, was living at Listowel, Ontario, at the time of the artist's birth—1858; later on the family moved to Rochester, N. Y. Artistic ability revealed itself early in the young boy, who was constantly drawing. At fourteen years, in Toronto, he first saw oil paintings, but his feeling was one of disappointment. A little later, he was fortunate in seeing a collection of old English pictures which made a deep impression, but it is remarkable how rapidly his genius developed with so few artistic influences. Never having placed himself under a master, he is almost entirely self-taught, though he studied miniature painting and photography under J. A. Fraser, in Toronto.

The majority of his exhibitions have taken place in New York, where his work is looked upon with much favor by the art world and an appreciative public. Several of his pictures are possessed by the prominent galleries of the United States, and many honors have been bestowed upon him by noted Art Societies. His pictures command among the very highest prices paid for contemporary painting on the continent to-day. He contributes annually to the Exhibition of the Canadian Art Club in Toronto, and one of his finest works "Oxen Drinking" (reproduced) is owned by the National Gallery of Art at Ottawa.

Mr. Walker's sketching ground, discovered by himself early in his career, is wholly Canadian. On the Island of Orleans, lying in the River St. Lawrence twenty miles from Quebec, he spends most of the year, finding in the primitive life of the "habitant" farmer, passed amidst the beauty and grandeur of nature, a continual source of inspiration. He has completely won the good will of these simple people, who obligingly arrange their plowing, sheep-shearing or whatever it may be to suit his convenience. In his choice of theme he seems to have been influenced by the work of the famous Jean Francis Millet, whose pictures "The Angelus" and "The Sower" have immortalized the peasant of France. But the artists differ in their point of view. Millet, intensely alive to the burdens of his people interprets the painfully depressing aspects of unprofitable toil, and in the mastery force with which he presents this feeling is in "The Man With the Hoe" lies the greatness of his work. Horatio Walker on the other hand, feels and imparts the more harmonious contentment of the "Habitant" whose life absorbed, though it may be by the "daily round and common task," is yet being lived under happier conditions than exist for his brother in the old land.

Mr. Walker is a master of the medium by which he conveys the noble thoughts and delightful sensations inspired in him by the glories of nature. Long years of incessant drawing, with an "infinite capacity for taking pains" have made him an expert draughtsman. His work is never hurried, indeed, he refuses to part with it until he is satisfied that he cannot improve it. His color sense is highly developed, and he knows how to use it most effectively and harmoniously. The bright reds and blues of the blouses or knitted caps and stockings of his models are beautifully toned by the atmosphere, and myriad effects of light with which he fills his pictures. His figures and his landscapes truly belong to one another. With the technical brilliance, which distinguishes his work, he emphasizes the dignity of labor, portraying the beauty that lies in honest application to homely duties of which he has a feeling of sympathetic understanding which the reader will discern. He expresses a feeling of the largeness of life engaged with the forces of nature, and each picture also expresses some definite thought. In "Sheep Shearing" it is a quiet scene. In a "Summer Pastoral" it is the quiet enjoyment of a sunny day. In "The Wood cutter" it is the quietness of a winter day. In "Oxen Drinking" it is the quietness of a peaceful scene. He is at home with all the creature's moods. One thrills at the mere sight of his sunset skies, rejoicing in the

delicate life of early spring; basks in the rich sunlight of a summer day, feels the chill of dawn on the ploughed lands or the excitement of a stormy autumn firmament. We are as instruments in the hands of a musician when standing before his picture.

To N. E. Montross of the Montross Galleries, New York, N. Y., we are indebted for permission to reproduce for the pleasure of readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," a number of the best productions of this distinguished painter.

James J. Hill.

By Prof. Thomas Shaw.

The Great Northern Railroad, with its trackage of 7,407 miles, not including the several important extensions now under construction, is a development of the last 35 years. It now covers directly, or over the tracks of allied lines, a territory reaching from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior, on the East, to Puget Sound on the West, and from Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, to Vancouver in British Columbia.

This large achievement has been accomplished under the guiding hand of one man, who, it is now generally conceded, is the greatest railroad builder since the world began. That man is James Jerome Hill, in several respects the most remarkable man that Canada ever produced. He was born at Rockwood, Ontario, in 1838. In 1856 he came to St. Paul and engaged as a shipping clerk in the employ of a transportation line of Mississippi River steamboats. After engaging in various business enterprises, all of which were successful, he finally became the station agent at St. Paul for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. In 1878 the defaulted bonds of this company were purchased by Mr. Hill and certain others who were associated with him. The property consisted of less than 400 miles of completed road, which began at St. Paul and was leading toward St. Vincent, at the Canadian boundary. In 1879 these properties were reorganized under the name St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. In that year Mr. Hill was appointed general manager, and he became president of the same in 1883.

The history of the Great Northern Railroad reads more like fiction than sober fact. Step by step extensions were made year by year, until the main line had reached the Pacific in 1893. Previously to that time, and subsequently, branch lines have been built in various directions. These cover much of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Manitoba and British Columbia, with terminals at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Seattle, Portland and various other places. Since 1890 these properties have been known as the Great Northern Railway Co. In 1901, in conjunction with the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, with its main trackage of nearly 9,000 miles, was purchased. This system extends from Chicago, St. Louis, and Galveston, westward to the Pacific. Meanwhile, an independent line of steamers, known as the Great Northern Steamship Co., has been put upon the Pacific to meet the needs of the Asiatic trade from Great Northern terminals, and a line of steamers has been put upon the lakes connecting Duluth and Chicago with Lake Erie ports.

The success of the Great Northern Railroad as a business venture has been phenomenal. This will be very evident from the statement that the stock has paid a dividend since 1882, and since 1900 the rate has steadily remained at 7 per cent. With the single exception of the remnants of a land grant in Minnesota, taken over with the purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific, not one acre of land and not one dollar in cash has been asked by or given to the Great Northern Railroad Company by any corporation or state. The other transcontinental lines were heavily bonused.

But the building of railroads is not the only interest that concerns this many-sided man. He has sought improvement in agricultural production in areas traversed by his lines through munificent gifts of blooded stock to improve the country, through the maintenance of demonstration stations located at various points on the same, and through numerous addresses delivered in person. His donations to colleges and churches along Great Northern lines have been most generous, and they have been given in the least ostentatious manner possible. The protection which he has at all times sought for the stockholders of the Company finds abundant evidence in the purchase of iron-ore lands in Northern Minnesota to the extent of \$4,050,000, the profits from which go to the stockholders of the road. What monument could a grateful nation build that would be high enough to do honor to such a man? The legacy of the railroads which he has built, and of the agricultural empire which he has developed, will forever remain his proudest monument.

Lessons for Canada from American Experience.

By James J. Hill.

The Dominion of Canada is fortunate in many things; but particularly in her opportunity to profit by the success and avoid the mistakes of the United States. The two countries are so similar in natural conditions that Canada is now passing through practically the same industrial phase which the latter experienced fifty years ago. Since progress consists mostly in taking advantage of accumulated experience, she has much to gain by studying conditions in her neighbor on the south.

Two conclusions stand out with great clearness and force. The United States is suffering from a disturbance of the balance between industries by the steady drift of population from country to city. Decline of agriculture, increase in the cost of living, and alternations of prosperity and depression are the natural and necessary consequences. The resources of Canada are so immense in quantity, and so varied in kind, that she may easily achieve a symmetrical industrial development. The continued artificial promotion of any interest, no matter what it may be, ends just as would systematic exercise for one arm or leg to the neglect of the other.

Many of the commercial and political difficulties of the United States to-day are due to carrying such a policy to an extreme, after even the theoretical need for it had ceased. The people and the rulers of Canada should not be insensible to this warning. It is not too early to begin to think about it. The year 1870 seems but yesterday to most people in the United States, and the commercial rank of their country was then as settled, though not as high, as it is now. But its total foreign commerce for that year amounted to \$828,730,000, while that of Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1912, was \$871,407,000.

Even more important is the lesson taught by the need of conservation in the United States. Fifty years ago its people possessed resources apparently inexhaustible. To-day congresses in the states and in the nation are considering how best to save the remainder, and legislation is being invoked to prevent further waste. Canada has wonderful wealth in her rich mines, her great forests, and her expanse of tillable land. Now

is the critical time, when her Western provinces are being settled, to see that errors found so costly and so difficult to check elsewhere are not repeated.

Most important of all is the conservation of soil fertility. Some of the best farmers in the world are to be found in the older provinces of the Dominion. But with the rush of people from all parts of the world to occupy the cheap lands of Western Canada, mistakes are likely to be made

that will bring trouble later on. Soil cropped for years without rotation or fertilization surely deteriorates. Diversified and careful farming is the only escape from future misfortune.

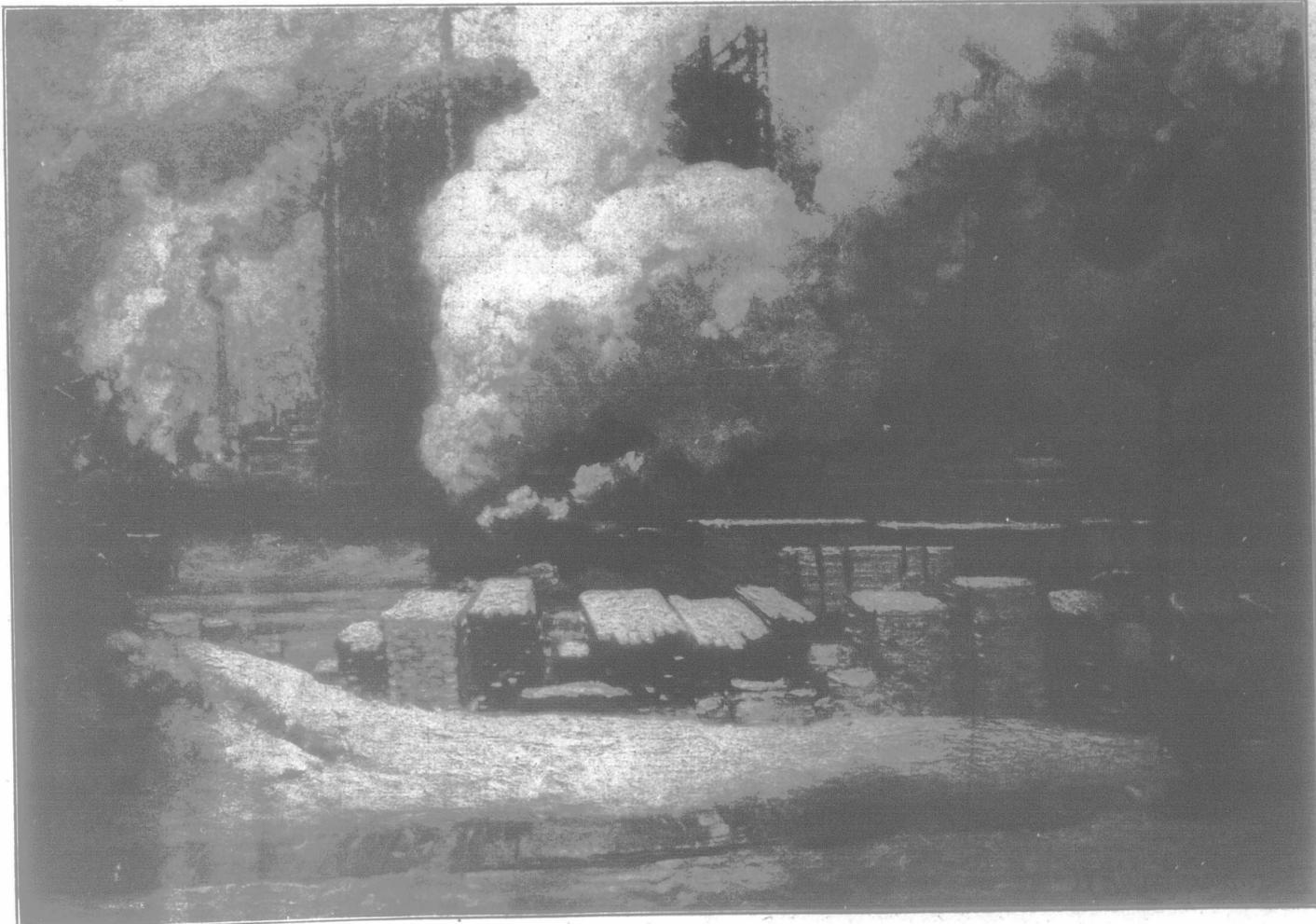
Canada, with her seven and a half millions of people, sows ten million acres of wheat. A more significant fact is that, in the last four years, although the number of horses on farms increased, as one would expect with the large increase of acreage, the number of milch cows decreased 27,646; that of other cattle 536,286, and that of hogs 713,458. These figures measure the drop of the mercury in the farm barometer. Crops cannot be raised to or kept at the proper level, the fertility of the land cannot be maintained, unless the raising of live stock keeps progress with the cultivation of cereals. If the farmers of Canada desire to avoid a decreasing yield of grain per acre and the steady decrease in the fertility of the soil, if the people of the cities would not face the evils that follow the absorption of rural population in urban areas, she must apply a remedy in time.

Canada is the youngest child of the great family of nations. She has received a proud heritage. It is still mostly unwasted. Her people are intelligent, capable, and respectful of law and established institutions. Her responsibility is great, not only because of the greatness of the trust committed to her, but because with her development will end the possibility of the appropriation for man's use of any large area of virgin soil in North America. Nowhere, indeed, in the world can the experience through which she is passing be duplicated. She may make the last stand against the age-long consequences of ignorance and greed. It is within her power to win an even more distinguished triumph by giving to the world an object-lesson in the wise and conservative development of natural resources than that of the past progress, of which she is justly proud.

According to the Scientific American Reference Book, the total mileage of railway operated in Canada for the year ending June 30th, 1911, was 25,400. In addition there were 1,610 miles of second track; and 5,550 miles of yard track and sidings, making an aggregate trackage of 32,560 miles, representing an increase of 8,897 miles in three years; or 1,279 miles a year. The number of passengers carried in the year ending June 30th, 1911, was 87,097,718, and the average journey was 70 miles.



James J. Hill.



"Tracks and Traffic."

From a painting by J. E. H. MacDonald.

Typical Canadian winter railway scene, exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1912.


CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, PERCHERONS,
MAKERS OF HORSE HISTORY

HACKNEYS, TROTTERS, THOROUGHBREDS.



"Empires and nations rise, decay and fall,
But still the bit survives, rules and conquers
all."

Scientists have by careful research been able to discover by fossil remains that there was a prehistoric horse or that horses inhabited the earth in the Geological ages previous to the Glacial period.

What if they did? What if miniature horses did roam over this old universe unassociated with man until the Paleolithic or Stone Age? What if man's first use for the horse was as food to satisfy his hunger? What if Virgil had a better idea of the requirements of a good horse than the Italians? and in 3rd Georgics wrote: "The colt of a generous breed from the very first, has a lofty tread, stepping daintily on his tender pasterns. He is the first that dares to lead the way, to ford a threatening stream, to trust himself on an unknown bridge. No empty noises frighten him. His neck is carried erect; his head is small; his belly short; his back broad. Brawny muscles swell upon his noble chest. A bright bay or a good gray is the best color; the worst is white or dun. If from afar the clash of arms be heard he knows not how to stand still; his ears prick up, his limbs quiver; and, snorting, he rolls the collected fire under his nostrils; and his mane is thick, and reposes tossed back on his right shoulder. A double spine runs along his loins. His hoof scoops out the ground and sounds deep with solid horn. Such a steed was Cyllarus, tamed to the rein of Amyclean Pollux; such were the two steeds of Mars, famous in Greek poetry; such drew the chariot of Achilles." All this matters, not in the present age and stage of equine development and perfection. Man has become more closely associated with the horse. He has learned to trust him, drive him, ride him, and use him as a beast of burden, and what is of interest to us is, "Who improved the horse, and how was the improvement accomplished?" In referring to these men, one feels like the poet who, thrilled with the hunter's spirit, wrote:

"Oh give me the man to whom
nought comes amiss,
One horse or another, that country
or this,
Through falls and bad starts, who
undauntedly still
rides up to his motto, 'Be with 'em
I will.'"

Such men are they who have made horse history; men of courage no matter what befell, no matter what the breed they established or improved, no matter what country they worked in and no matter how many "bad starts" or failures confronted them undaunted they pushed forward their work and eventually succeeded in overcoming all obstacles.

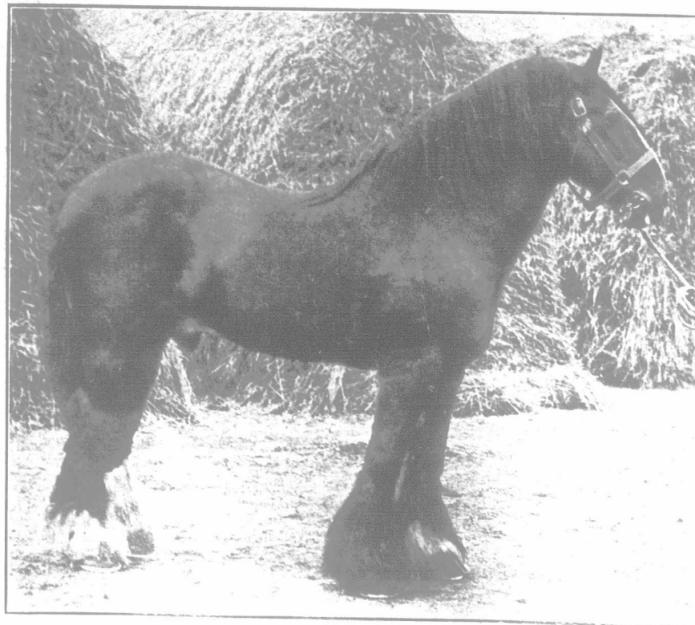
The numbers of men and horses who have made horse history are legion, and to discuss all is impossible, but there are six breeds originating in three different countries which have special interest to us,

and which contain a few individual horses which, thanks to a few men, are deserving of a place in an article on "Makers of Horse History." The six breeds are, as the heading implies, Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Hackneys, Trotters, and Thoroughbreds. France is the home of the Percheron; the United States the home of the



Prince of Wales (673).

Trotter, and the four others owe their origin to Great Britain. While we have not yet reached perfection in horseflesh. "The faultless monster that the world ne'er saw," each of these six breeds, and others as well, contain many individuals nearing the perfect form for the use to which they are best suited.



Darnley (222).

Clydesdales.

The draft horse first, and first the Clydesdale. So much has been written about the origin of this breed that all theories and facts seem to be exhausted.

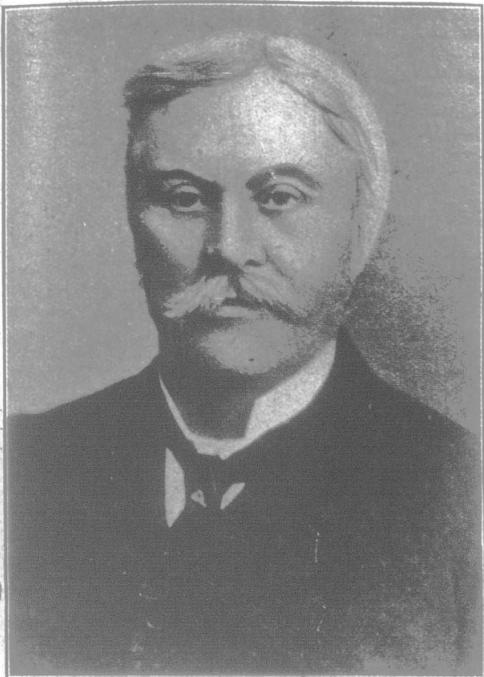
It is not necessary to get new facts or to put forth new theories, however, for although the old ones are somewhat threadbare, they are still honored by and still interesting to Clydesdale breeders. We do not wish to go into detail as to the origin of the breed, or to enter into the controversy of Clydesdales and Shires having or not having identical breeding. All that is proposed to do is to draw attention to two horses and two or three breeders who have had a lasting influence upon the breed. Flemish stallions may or may not have been used on the Scotch mares of two centuries ago. The breed may have resulted from selection, using only the old Scotch stock. But however it was formed, or by what means it was established, all horse breeders agree that it is a good breed, and all Clydesdale men agree that Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673) made history for the breed. These two horses have been described in every history of Clydesdales, and rightly so.

Darnley (222) first saw the light on the Keir Stud Farm of Sir William Stirling Maxwell in 1872. He was a fine colt from an illustrious dam, Keir Peggy, a very massive, dark-bay mare, almost a brown, with exceptionally strong bone, plenty of hair of good quality, strong, sloping pasterns, and the broad, wide, strong-topped hoofs of the drafter. This was not the only good foal Keir Peggy dropped. She was the dam of five fillies and three other male foals—Pollok (592), sired by Baronet (30); Newstead (559), by Byron (101), and Newman (2305), by Young Lorne (997). Three of these were first-prize winners at the great Highland Show, and the mare herself won like honors in 1864 and 1865. Darnley's sire was Conqueror, not a distinguished horse by any means. He was a Kirkcudbright-bred horse, small, and not a good mover, going wide behind, and it was a case of accident that Darnley resulted, for, after a season's service to another horse, in which she did not conceive, Keir Peggy was bred to Conqueror, and Darnley was the product.

It is not necessary to go into his breeding further. It is too well known to need more comment. Darnley was a rich, bright bay, showing much less white than the present-day Clydesdale, and also having a small head and ear, not desired by present-day breeders. His muscling was light, and he was by no means a good actor. Yet he had quality of bone and feathering, good hoof-heads and pasterns, and the right kind of feet, inherited from his dam. He grew slowly as a colt, but continued growing until he reached 2,000 pounds in weight. He was good enough to win the Glasgow district premium twice, 1876 and 1877, two firsts and championship of the Highland 1877 and 1878, and at the age of 12 years captured the championship of the Centenary Highland Show.

His standing ring and his get, rent-pays, Gregor, Darnley, Buxom and se-mony. On the 1886, years, t-ing an dale b-whereve bred.

Six vent of Prince ped in Fleming Ayrshir "purple and da winners also his the age Wales w Blackha him to dams Prince mares. Prince mare, dam of is disp to be S is true ling w brown a stron and fee She w Peggy, in type Prin was a was a with a long, eye. fine-qu musclin best o of twe Prince his act points, Darnle horse, in any most from winnin plionsh shows he was 1888, of 22 of Da



James Forshaw.

His filly and stallion colts were equally outstanding. Sons of his were heroes of the show-ring and stud. Many a coveted prize rested on his get, and many a farmer blessed him as his rent-payer. Of his sons, MacGregor, Topgallant, Flashwood, Darnley's Last, Eastfield Stamp, Buxom Lad, Springhill Darnley, and several others, bore testimony to his great prepotency. On the thirtieth of September, 1886, at the age of fourteen years, this great horse died, leaving an impression on the Clydesdale breed which still lives wherever this Scotch horse is bred.

Six years previous to the advent of Darnley, his great rival, Prince of Wales (673), was dropped in the stud of James Nichol Fleming, Drumburle, Maybole, Ayrshire. He was bred in the "purple" of the time. His sire and dam were each first-prize winners at the Highland, as were also his sire's sire and dam. At the age of three years Prince of Wales was sold to David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, who resold him to Mr. Drew. The granddams of General, the sire of Prince of Wales, were both gray mares. Darling, the dam of Prince of Wales, was a Samson mare, and like the origin of the dam of his sire, that of her dam is disputed, some claiming both to be Shire mares. Whether this is true or not matters not. Darling was a noble mare of dark-brown color, and great size, with a strong top, fine quality of legs and feet, and excellent pasterns. She was a half-sister to Keir Peggy, and resembled her greatly in type.

Prince of Wales, like his dam was a rich brown in color, and was a very large, massive horse, with a nicely turned body, but a long, narrow head, and a small eye. He had an abundance of fine-quality bone and plenty of muscling, good pasterns and the best of feet, standing the strain of twenty-two years of use. The Prince was straight of hock, but his action was one of his strong points, far outclassing that of Darnley. He was a striking horse, and commanded attention in any company. He had an almost unbeaten show-ring record from his two-year-old form on, winning many first and championship prizes at the largest shows in Scotland. At the stud he was equally outstanding. In 1888, the old horse, at the age of 22 years, and back in the stud of David Riddell to take the

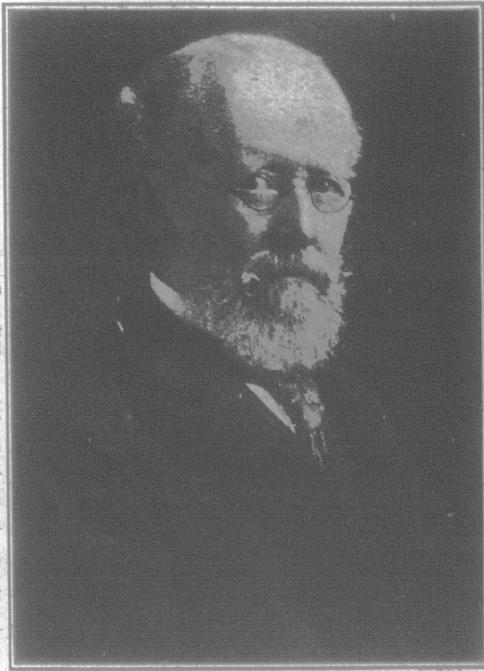
place of Darnley, ended his career, leaving a host of descendants (too numerous to mention) which have been of great value to the breed.

Such is the history of two great Clydesdales, whose names appear in the extended pedigrees of nearly all of our best present-day individuals. Truly they were makers of history.

But what of the men?

James Nicol Fleming, the breeder of Prince of Wales, was the son of a Glasgow merchant, born in the city. He went to India and made a huge fortune out of cotton, after which he returned to Scotland and took the farm of Drumburle, South Ayrshire. Mr. Fleming also purchased the estate of Knockdon, near Drumburle, and carried on fancy farming. He was more of a "fancy" farmer than a practical farmer, and bred, besides Clydesdales, Ayrshires of a high order. He was a man given to doing things on a gigantic scale, regardless of cost. The production of the great Prince of Wales was more or less of a lucky happening. In 1876, the stud was dispersed at record prices, and the owner moved to the estate of Kell, in South Ayrshire. Here he built a gigantic mansion. Soon after this, he left Scotland, and was away several years, and upon his return wrote many articles upon Clydesdales and Clydesdale breeding. It was a case where money meant much to the breed, because had not Mr. Fleming purchased Darling and bred her to General no Prince of Wales (673) would ever have resulted.

Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, the breeder of Darnley, was a great horseman. His stud, which is still considered the greatest of them all, was the pioneer in keeping draft mares solely for breeding purposes. Mr. Maxwell-Stirling believed that a mare to be a good breeder should not be called upon to do farm work. Sir William began to succeed, others were added and good Clydesdale breeding in 1852 on the borders of the Counties of Stirling and Perth. The first mares bought were of no especial value, but de-



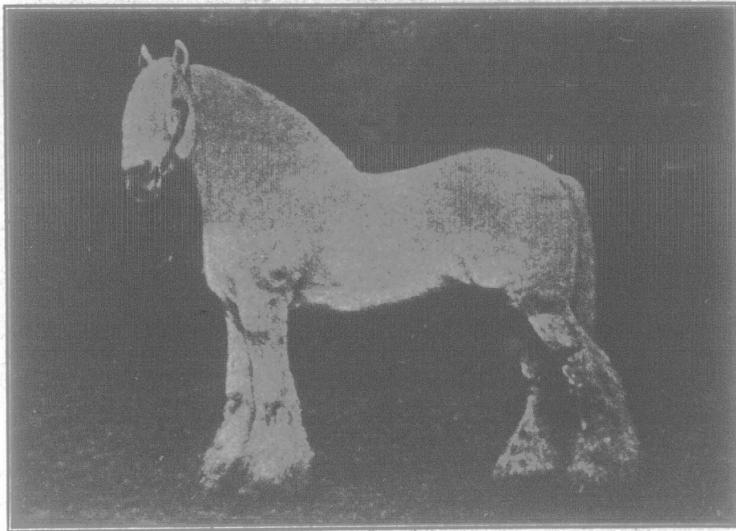
A. C. Duncombe.

feel proud. If he had done nothing else than breed Keir Peggy and Darnley, his work would have been invaluable, but unlike Mr. Fleming, he bred many noted sires and dams.

Shires.

What the Clydesdale is to Scotland, the Shire is to England. We do not know just how far back the history of this horse dates, but we do know that paintings of horses early in the sixteenth century, known as "The Old English War Horses," or "The Great Horse," resemble somewhat the Shire of to-day. But Shire horses were not always as we know them at the present. In the early days they were coarse, heavy of head, and had very heavy fronts, and coarse, hairy legs, with straight pasterns and a sluggish gait. Not so the Shire of the twentieth century, which has retained the great weight and draft character, but has added quality of bone and feathering and a good slope of pastern, improving his action. In bringing about the change, two or three horses occupy a place by themselves, viz., Lincolnshire Lad II. (1365), Harold (3703), and William the Conqueror (2343).

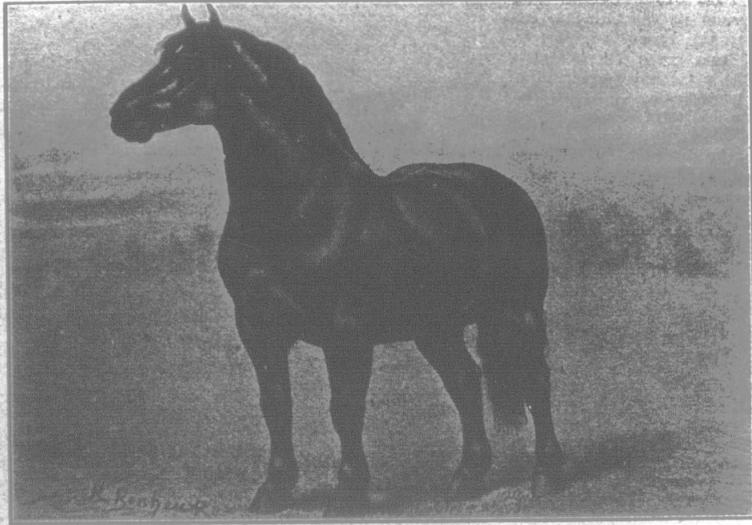
Lincolnshire Lad II. is recognized as the sire who did more for this breed than any other Shire stallion of modern times. He stands in a class by himself, not only as a sire of winners, but also as a grand-sire and a great-grand-sire of championship progeny. He was foaled in 1872, and at the age of twenty was still in the stud, with his illustrious sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters. He was bred by Fred Ford of Loco Park, Derbyshire, and while a great breeder, was not a handsome horse. He was himself no show horse. He was nice and smooth on top, but of a poor gray color. He was very much wanting in middle, being short of rib, and having little depth of barrel. Like the earlier type of Shire, he had extremely shaggy coarse-haired legs, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration. He stood upwards of seventeen hands high, and, for comparatively light muscling, was quite a massive horse, moving better than one would expect from his conformation. It can scarcely



Lincolnshire Lad II. (1365).



Harold (3703).



Brilliant.—From a painting by Rosa Bonheur.

be said that he was prepotent, and yet he was; but his bad points seldom out-cropped in his colts, as his strong features almost invariably did. Lincolnshire Lad II. got many good ones, but Harold (3703) was the most notable of them all. There is little wonder that he was a great horse, for did he not have as sire the greatest of the earlier horses, Lincolnshire Lad, registered as K., with several aliases, as Honest Tom, etc., a horse which travelled in Lincolnshire at the time Prince of Wales was being used in Scotland?

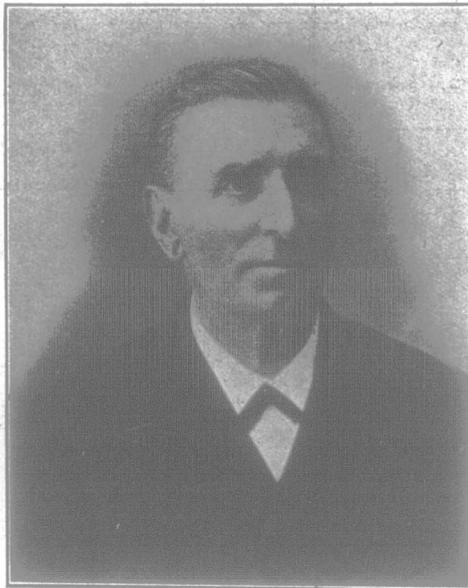
The great Harold (3703) was also a product of Derbyshire, being foaled in the stud of Mr. Potter, of Spondon, out of a mare by Champion (419). He was a beautiful brown, and, at the age of three years, passed to the stud of Lord Hindlip from C. J. Douglas, who had purchased him, intending to send him to this continent. As a three-year-old he was far from being a winner. He was an "also ran," getting only the "highly commended" award. He was essentially masculine, and was almost a monster in size, with the greatest bone seen in a Shire up to his day. He had plenty of spirit, and showed good action considering his weight. His great power of transmitting his good qualities placed him in the first rank as a sire. He finally stood in the stud of A. C. Duncombe, Calwich Abbey, Ashbourne, Derby. He was a London champion horse in 1837, and sire of many champions, including Rockey Harold (15315), Markeaton Royal Harold (15225), Queen of Shires, and Dunsmore Gloaming. He was as valuable as a sire of fillies as of stallions.

Of the Shire breeders who have been makers of history, we illustrate two, A. C. Duncombe and James Forshaw. Sir Walter Gilbey, mentioned in connection with Hackneys, is also a great Shire breeder.

Mr. Duncombe founded the Calwich Abbey stud in the early days of Shire improvement, and paid particular attention to pedigree. He was born June 5th, 1843. He was educated at Eton, and later in life was Captain of 1st Life Guards and Honorary Major of Staffordshire Yeomanry. He believed that results could not be obtained unless the animal had a good pedigree to back up his individuality. He made Shire breeding a life study, and successfully blended different strains of blood. He believed in using the best of sires. His work was in the center of the greatest Shire district in England, and the Calwich stud was the Mecca of them all. Harold and Premier made the stud famous wherever Shires are known. Mr. Duncombe has been more than a horse dealer; he has been a breeder, and colts of quality were ever a feature of his stables. The stud is still in operation, and Mr. Duncombe still lives to enjoy the results of his labors.

Many horsemen in England in the days of Shire improvement belonged to the wealthy class, and kept horses more particularly to benefit the tenant farmers of their district, but James Forshaw, of Carleton, Trent, made horse breeding strictly a business, and his stud, besides being profitable, has also done much toward the improvement of the Shire. He was born in the North of England, in 1840, the son of a farmer, who kept a few stallions. He gained his experience while a boy, and at the age of 25 years commenced business for himself with one stallion. From this small beginning the stud gradually grew until upwards of forty have been standing for service at one time. Mares were never a special feature of this stud, although a few choice individuals were generally on hand. Stallions were Mr. Forshaw's forte, and during his years of business over 3,000 stallions were owned by him. Such famous horses as None Such, the first pedigreed Shire stallion to come

fusion of Oriental blood which flows through his veins. Originally he was a war horse. The finest specimens which have ever existed are traceable directly to the regenerative influences of the Arab and the primitive horse which, ac-



Ernest Perriot.

ording to the French stud book, are the primal origin of the Percheron race. Feudal wars ceased and agriculture made demands for horses and the district of La Perche rose to the occasion, as it had done when war horses were needed, and produced this great drafter. Many horses figured in the transformation, but none were so remarkable as the great Jean-Le-Blanc (739) foaled in 1823 or 1824 in Mauves and bought in 1825 by Monsieur Miard, of Villiers in Ouche, near Sap, in which district he proved the sole improver of the equine race. He was described as being a heavy, very powerful horse, with a gait which savored very much of the Oriental family. He resembled an enlarged Arabian, which he really was, for he was a direct descendant of the great Arab Gallipoly. He died in 1836, having proven the most potent element in the improvement of the Percheron race in all the ages. Nearly all the high-

to Canada. What's Wanted, Premier, Lockinge Forest King, Bar None and many others had their homes in this great stud. A horse to suit Mr. Forshaw had to possess great weight and good feet and legs. The business is still carried on under the name James Forshaw & Sons.

Percherons.

This great French breed of drafters dates back to the time of the Crusades and the Percheron is known as the "Horse of Quality." Originally he was gray, and he owes this, together with many other striking features, to the strong in-

est-priced horses of the breed in the past traced to him, and his son, Mignon, foaled in Eure-et-Loir, sired the great Coco, and the wonderful Coco II. was a direct descendant of his, and sired during ten years most of the horses produced in the La-Ferte-Bernard district. When the breath left this great horse, the Percheron breed was much stronger than when his life began. His influence has never died, and he made more Percheron history than any other horse that ever lived.

Of the other famous stallions, it is difficult to make a selection. They all trace to Jean-Le-Blanc. There is the wonderful Toulouse, who did such good service in the stud of Monsieur Cheradame, of Ecouche. Then there was the great Brilliant (755), who sired Brilliant (756). Both were blacks of great size and fine quality, the latter being by Coco II. (714), who in turn was sired by Vieux Chaslin (713), a great son of Coco (712), by the wonderful Mignon (715), by the beginner of them all Jean-Le-Blanc (739). There are many sires which have been famous, but those mentioned have done most in the remarkable history of this great breed, brought to its present state of perfection in the little district of La Perche, where large farms are unknown and where two-thirds of the country is comprised of holdings of less than one hundred acres each, the remaining third consisting of farms of from two hundred to five hundred acres in extent, the latter being the chief breeding farms where stallions are kept, the smaller owners or tenants furnishing the mares.

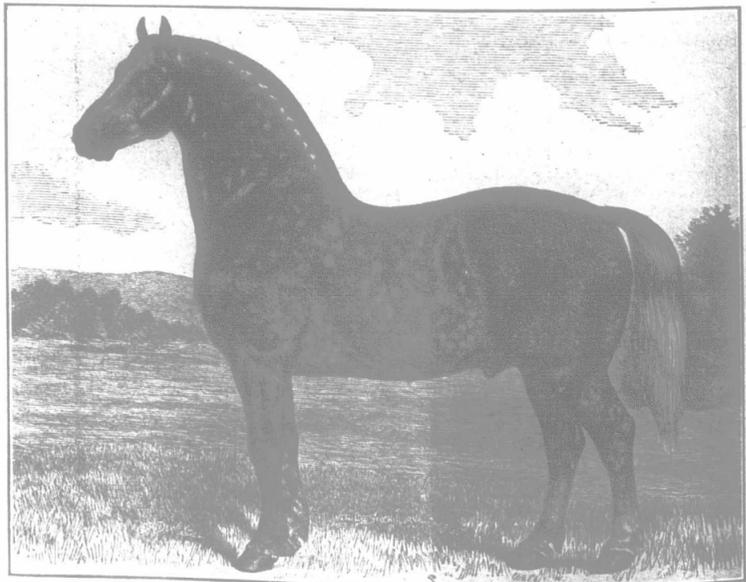
It is not easy to get an account of the life of the great French breeders, but we have succeeded in obtaining a short account of the work of Ernest Perriot, whose photograph appears herewith. Monsieur Perriot was born in 1836, and died in December, 1911, having spent his life in the breeding of high-class Percheron horses. He was the son of a breeder, and his old farm, "La Cheneliere," lying between Nogent-Le-Rotrou and Masles, has turned out the cream of the Perche. He was a man of great originality, with an unswerving and inflexible strength of character, even to the point of obstinacy, and although his views did not always agree with those of his rival breeders, none questioned his great ability. In his earlier days he did much exhibiting, but during the latter part of his career retired from the show ring. He insisted on keeping the best in his own stud, and would refuse the most tempting offers for promising youngsters. The leading French studs of the present day owe their blood to the famous strains from "La Cheneliere." The great Brilliant (755), Brilliant (756), "Gilbert," "Fenelon," "Childebert," "Voltaire," "Marathon," "Superior," "La Ferte," "Jules," "Algon" and several others drew their first breath in the fine stables of "La Cheneliere." The death of Monsieur Perriot saw the passing of a great history maker in the Percheron breed.

Hackneys.

The term Haquenee or Hacquenee, derived from the Latin equus, a horse was brought into England by the Norman invaders in the eleventh century. About the year 1300 it came into active use as Hakeney or Hacknay.

The early home of the breed was the County of Suffolk, Norfolk and York, in England. Each intruder into England brought new horse blood,

(Continued on page 2195.)

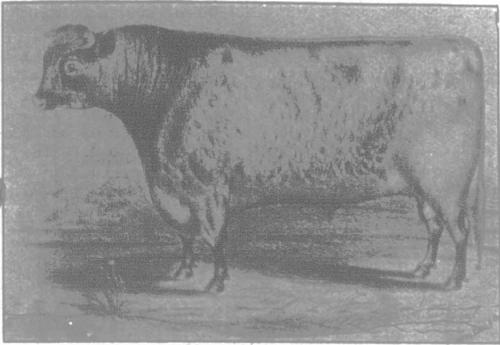


Chere—A Paris Winner in 1878.

Shorthorn Blood Lines and Improvement.

The history of the founding, improvement and development of the Shorthorn cattle, formerly designated Durham, affords a fascinating study for persons interested in this or indeed any other breed of farm stock. In the limited space allotted to this article it is impossible to more than briefly sketch the leading features of the subject, the history of which covers more than a century and a half of time.

The original home of the breed was the counties of Durham, York and Northumberland, in England. It is stated a Shorthorned type of cattle was in evidence in those counties as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, though the common class at that period were known as Longhorn cattle, but the names of English breed-



Duke of Northumberland.

Bred by Thomas Bates.

ers giving attention to the improvement of the Durham, or Shorthorn, before the advent of the eighteenth century, are yet familiar to persons having studied the herdbook record. The first volume of the English Herdbook, yet designated Coates' Herdbook in honor of the compilers of the volume, the Coates Brothers, was not published until the year 1822, nearly half a century after the decease of many of the pioneer breeders whose names appear in the first volume, consequently much of the information regarding the breeders and animals mentioned in the initial volume, must have been gathered through correspondence or conversation with early breeders or their acquaintances. A peculiarity of the English Shorthorn Herdbook is that the pedigree is traced through the male line entirely, no record being given as to the female line of many of the early foundation sires. The sires only are numbered in the English Herdbook, even up to the present time, a system quite different from that of the American and Canadian Herdbooks, in which both males and females are numbered, the ancestry of both sides being easily traced by any person having access to the books. But, even in these only a mere shadow of a pedigree is attainable in comparison with a tabulated form, such as is used by some breeders in sale catalogues, in these days, and which show at a glance all the various branches of the family pedigree.

Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire was the first on the roll of improvers of English sheep and cattle, and he adopted a theory diametrically opposed to that commonly practiced by his contemporaries, who held in abhorrence the idea of incestuous breeding, the coupling of males and females closely related in blood lines. Bakewell was not at that period a breeder of Shorthorns, but of Longhorned cattle, (a breed common in his time), and Leicester sheep. Of the latter he made marvellous improvement in type and quality, by concentrating the blood of animals possessing desired characteristics, and demonstrated that by the scheme of in-and-in breeding, and "the survival of the fittest," uniformity of type could, to a large degree, be definitely and quickly attained. His success in the improvement of sheep by the use of selected sires under the system above named was the means of transforming, not only the Leicester breed, but many others of the breeds now competing for popularity. Bakewell paid more attention to quality and early maturity than to size, and he aimed at producing compact and thrifty animals of medium size.

COLLING BROTHERS' FOUNDATION WORK.

On the farms named Barmpton and Ketton in the county of Durham, lived the brothers Charles and Robert Colling, the first great improvers of the Shorthorn cattle. Having seen Bakewell's successful work, they studied and tested the theory of in-an-in breeding. In the year 1784 they bought, in Darlington market, a cow which they named Duchess, that gave rise to the Bates family of Shorthorns, which afterwards became the subject of the greatest interest, and the highest prices ever attained in the history of this or

any other breed of cattle, the Bates Duchess. In the Shorthorn counties a number of breeders, including the Colling brothers, who were the most notable improvers of the breed at that time, began with the use of the Bakewell method of improvement in a modified form.

HISTORY OF HUBBACK, FAVORITE AND COMET.

The bull Hubback, calved in 1777, described as yellow-red, with some white, was one of the principal sires used by the Collings in the improvement of their herds, and his merits were not appreciated until they had parted with him. They had seen some thrifty veal calves in the Darlington market, and on enquiring as to their breeding ascertained that they were the get of a bull known then as "Fawcett's Bull," some years afterwards named Hubback, that was at that time serving cows at a shilling each. On looking him up they were not particularly impressed with his appearance, but bought him at the modest price of ten guineas (about \$50.00). They learned afterwards that his breeder was a bricklayer who had once been a tenant farmer and bred Shorthorn cattle, and when leaving the farm reserved one choice little cow and as he had no pasture the cow ran in the lanes of the town, and while there was bred to Geo. Sander's bull, the offspring being a bull calf which with his dam was driven to Darlington market in 1783. The calf was sold to a blacksmith, and at six years old was in the hands of a Mr. Fawcett, a few miles from Darlington, from whom he was purchased by the Colling brothers. He was described as a small bull, his dam was small for a Shorthorn but a very handsome cow, of fine symmetry, with a nice touch and fine, mossy hair, all of which qualities Hubback took from her, and as size was a meritorious point in the breed at that time the Collings used him somewhat sparingly at first, but his subsequent reputation as a sire was higher than that of any other



Field Marshal.

Bred by Amos Cruickshank.

bull of his time. He was used until he was fourteen years old, and was vigorous to the last. Among his daughters left at Ketton was one called Haughton, said to have been "fine and neat." She was bred to "Richard Barker's bull" (52), and the produce was the noted bull Foljambe (263), a white, with red spots, inheriting size and constitution from his sire, and good handling quality from his dam and sire. Foljambe was used with success upon some of Collings' best cows. It was at this point that the Bakewell system was tried, the Lady Maynard heifer Phoenix, (by Foljambe) being bred to the bull Bolingbroke (by Foljambe), the produce of this close breeding being the celebrated bull Favorite (252) an extraordinary sire in spite of uncommonly close in-breeding. Favorite was a light roan, born in 1793 and died at the age of 16 years. He so nearly met the Collings' ideal that for years he was used upon his own offspring, in many instances to the third and in some to the fifth and sixth generations, and his get were the most celebrated Shorthorns of his day. He was bred back to his own dam, the produce being the heifer young Phoenix, and to farther test the Bakewell system this heifer was bred to her own sire, and the issue was the celebrated bull Comet (155), the most noted of his time, and the first Shorthorn bull to sell for \$5,000, which he did at the dispersion of the Charles Colling herd at Ketton, in 1810, Mr. Colling having retired.

BATES AND THE DUCHESS FAMILY.

Thomas Bates about the year 1800 entered the field of Shorthorn cattle breeding, and for a period of about a quarter of a century exercised a powerful influence upon the fortunes of the breed. He was partially contemporary with the Colling brothers, being born in 1775, and died in 1849, at the age of 64. While a young man he became acquainted and quite intimate with the Collings, and studied their system of breeding carefully.

In 1804 he bought from Charles Colling for 100 guineas the cow Duchess, by "Daisy Bull" (186), then four years old, in calf to Favorite.

In 1804 he bought from Charles Colling for living running direct from Hubback to Favorite. In 1805 Duchess, by Daisy Bull, produced a red and white bull calf by Favorite, named Ketton (709), in honor of his Colling derivation. This was the first bull of the Duchess blood owned and used by Mr. Bates. At the Ketton dispersion in 1810 he bought young Duchess, a granddaughter of Duchess by Daisy Bull, sired by the 1000-guinea bull Comet (155) at 183 guineas. She was not one of the best in the sale, was indeed by some called shabby, but Bates relied on her breeding and quality. Under the name of Duchess 1st she proved the ancestress of the famous Duchess family which ultimately became the highest priced and most widely sought tribe in Shorthorn history. Bates was an extremist in his faith in the doctrine that blood will tell, and would not admit that other contemporary bloods were worthy of being crossed upon his Duchesses, but he recognized that the tribe had not been prolific, as he had up to 1831, bred but thirty-two Duchess cows in as many years. He had long held in respect the old Robert Colling Princess strain, the original cow of which carried a double cross of Favorite on top of Hubback. He was not aware that any bull descending direct from this foundation, without admixture of, in his opinion, objectionable blood, was then obtainable, but by chance he learned that in the herd of John Stephenson of Wolviston was a roan bull so descended. Bates went to Wolviston prepared to buy this Princess bull regardless of his appearance, and it is said that on passing a window of the stable in which the bull was kept he caught sight of the head of Belvedere (1706), and promptly decided to buy him at any price. Belvedere's sire and dam were own brother and sister. He was six years old when Bates bought him for £50. The cross of Belvedere upon the Duchess and other tribes which Mr. Bates had meantime acquired proved the soundness of his judgment. Belvedere was used extensively until 12 years old, and was slaughtered in 1837. He much improved the herd, siring among others the famous Duchess 34th which, bred back to her own son, gave Mr. Bates his greatest bull—Duke of Northumberland (1940), considered the crowning triumph of Thomas Bates career as a cattle breeder. The Duke was the acknowledged champion of England in 1842. His weight at 3 years and 8 months was 2,520 lbs.

THE BOOTH STRAINS.

Thomas Booth, the founder of the tribes that for a long period bore his name, began breeding Shorthorns at Killerby in 1790. He, like the Collings, realized the faults of the ordinary Shorthorns of the time, and conceded that through Hubback and the Bakewell system the problem of refining the old stock had been discovered. He had an idea that by crossing moderate sized Colling bulls upon large, roomy cows, showing an aptitude to fatten, he could improve even upon the work of the Collings. The result of the use of Colling bulls, full of the



Lady Fragrant.

Bred by T. C. Booth.

blood of Hubback and Favorite, fulfilled his expectations. In the year 1814 Richard Booth, son of Thomas, who had been a close student of his father's methods carried the Booth stock, at Studley to even greater perfection than had been at Killerby. The Royal Show established in 1839, attracted increased attention to the breed, and Mr. Bates and his contemporaries, John Booth of Killerby, and his brother Richard became keen competitors at the leading shows. The Booths were happy in their selection of names and were especially strong in females, of which the names of the famous trio, Faith, Hope and Charity, and the marvelously fleshed twin sisters Necklace and Bracelet, winners of many championship honors, are familiar to readers of the history of their period as also are the names of the great Booth-bred bulls Buckingham, Leonard and Crown Prince. The latter was conceded by many expert

judges to have been the best of all Booth bulls; and was to Warlabby what Duke of Northumberland was to Kirklevington, or Champion of England to Sittyton. Crown Prince was a roan dropped by the Royal winning cow Charity, to a service by the White Fitz Leonard. Another noted Booth bull was Windsor (14013), a white son of Crown Prince, which made ten shows and won nine firsts, and was spoken of by a prominent breeder as the Comet of modern times. It is a question, however, whether he was equal to Commander-in-Chief (21451) a roan son of Valasco, by Crown Prince, out of the show cow Campfollower, by Crown Prince. Of Commander-in-Chief, a noted breeder declared he was the best bull he had seen since the days of Comet. On the death of Richard, in 1864 at the age of 76, he was succeeded at Warlabby by his nephew, T. C. Booth, who proved no unskillful heir. The Messrs Booth always adhered to the opinion that their best results in breeding were secured by interbreeding their own established tribes, though they were aware of the fact that in-breeding the cattle in their possession was quite a different proposition from, and was notably attended by more dangers than in-breeding as practiced by the Collings, as in the latter case the cattle that were incestuously bred had no previous relationships, while with the Booth stock, as it existed at Warlabby, in-breeding meant the mating of close affinities, as nearly all ran back originally to Hubback and Favorite perhaps through a hundred different channels. The Warlabby bulls were for many years in great demand in Ireland and Canada as well as England, their home, where famous herds were developed by distinguished breeders among whom were Lady Pigot, Messrs Torr, Hutchinson, Outhwaite, Pawlett, and Linton of Sheriff Hutton, father of our William Linton of Aurora, Ontario. Sheriff Hutton produced, among others, the Royal champion bulls Sir Arthur Ingram and Lord Irwin. Among the most notable females of their time, full of Booth blood, was the Royal champion winner in 1871 Warrior's Plume, also a splendid cow, yet carrying an udder of size and shape which would do honor to one of the best of special dairy breeds. Other Royal champion females of Booth breeding were Vivandere, bred by Outhwaite, Graceful, Grateful and Gainful, bred by Hutchinson, and the peerless Lady Fragrant, bred by T. C. Booth of Warlabby, which the writer was fortunate to see at her home in 1871, and has ever since deemed her the most perfect cow of the breed in conformation, quality and character seen in an experience of over sixty year's attendance at leading shows. She was champion at the Royal in 1868 and 1869, and it is remarkable that this was the last time that Warlabby competed for showyard honors. She was a rich roan, sired by Lord of the Valley (14887), dam Lady Blithe, by Windsor.

At the Semi-centennial, or Jubilee, Show of the Royal Society, featured in Windsor Park, in 1889 it was our pleasure to see the first prize awarded to the beautiful and bountiful roan cow Molly Millicent, bred on Booth lines, exhibited by Robert Thompson of Penrith, Cumberland, and carrying a large and shapely udder, fit for a cow of any dairy breed. The championship award went to her two-year-old half-sister, Belle Madeline, in the hands of the same breeder and exhibitor, both being sired by the Linton-bred Beau Benedict, a bull strong in Booth breeding, with a Bates foundation.

AMOS CRUICKSHANK OF SITYTTON.

Born in 1808, in Aberdeenshire, Amos Cruickshank was the most outstanding Shorthorn breeder of his day. Like Booth, he worked for type mainly, utilizing at first any good material attracting his attention. In the foundation females of his herd, choice was generally made of those possessing indications of good constitutions, a broad, thickly fleshed back, and an aptitude to fatten. Realizing that the bull was at least half the herd, and that the secret of success in the fixing of a desirable type lay in the choice of sires, greater attention was given to those than to choice females. He bought many bulls in the early years of his experience from leading breeders in England and Scotland, paying high prices for some without attaining the uniformity of characteristics he desired. It was not until after 1860 that the policy of purchasing was modified, and it was not until the get of his home-bred bull, Champion of England (17526) was used that the system of inbreeding began. He was a roan, born in 1859, and though not an extraordinary calf, he was shown as a two-year-old at the Royal Show at Leeds, where he failed to get into the prize list. He was shown also at Aberdeen, and was only placed third in his class. Owing to this record, he came near being disposed of, but there was something about his hair, handling, and thrift that led his owner to decide upon retaining him, for a time at least. His calves soon evidenced rare promise, being robust thick fleshed, with good coats of hair, and mellow handling hides. Mr. Cruickshank's experience had taught him the uncertainties attending the use of even the best individual bulls acquired from various

sources and representing many different tribes, and he went slowly at first with the use of Champion of England bulls, but, when convinced that he was, on the right track, he freely used the Champion and his sons. The sire of Champion of England was Lancaster Comet (11663), bred by Mr. Wilkinson, of Lenton, of whose herd Mr. Cruickshank had a good opinion, and, having heard complimentary accounts of the progeny of Lancaster Comet, he wrote Wilkinson to ship the bull to him. The Laird of Sittyton was disappointed with the appearance of the bull, then in his eighth year, principally on account of his big head and long horns. He was otherwise a good bull and well bred, a roan whose pedigree ran back to the famous Comet (155), with straight lines and a beautiful coat of hair. He was relegated to a back farm with a lot of cows that had failed to get in calf to the bulls used. He soon after contracted rheumatism and was sent to the shambles at no great loss, as he had cost only 30 guineas, having left not more than a dozen calves, one of which was Champion of England, a roan, calved in 1859, and which was freely used as a sire in the herd and bred in-and-in closely with splendid results, his sons and daughters becoming famous as breeders of high-class show cattle of a type much sought after in the later years of Mr. Cruickshank's life, and, indeed, are to the present time. Lancaster Comet, a bull of little personal grandeur, was therefore, through his son, Champion of England (17526), out of the cow, Virtue, by Plantagenet (11906), the means of establishing a type that has stood the test of time and tide to a marvellous extent.

FOUNDATION OF SITYTTON TRIBES.

Space forbids reference to the foundation of nearly all the notable females that figured in the Sittyton herd, but a brief history of a few of these is here attempted. The methods of Mr. Cruickshank were much like those of the elder Booth. Bates proceeded on the theory that a combination of certain bloods must necessarily produce the type he sought. Thos. Booth and Amos Cruickshank worked for type alone, utilizing at first any good material attracting their attention, and, finally, fixing the desired confor-



Darlington Cranford 21st.

A typical Dairy Shorthorn.

mation by resort to in-and-in breeding. In the purchase of the foundation females for Sittyton choice was usually made of those that seemed to possess good constitutions and an aptitude to fatten. Purchases were made from widely separated sources, and while Mr. Cruickshank endeavoured to adhere to one general ideal as closely as possible, he was unable to collect a cow herd which in point of uniform excellence would satisfy his aspirations. Realizing that the bull was the key of the situation for many years, greater attention was bestowed by Mr. Cruickshank upon the selection of sires than upon choice females, and though many bulls from many sources were used, the uniformity of type he was seeking did not materialize until the get of the home-bred bull, Champion of England, made their appearance. From that time forward improvement in uniformity of type was obtained, and, as before stated, the best of his sons and grandsons were kept in service.

FOUNDATION FEMALES OF SCOTTISH TRIBES.

To undertake to enumerate all the females used in the improvement of the Sittyton herd is out of the question, but allusion may here be made to a few which played a prominent part in the founding of the herd.

The Butterflies are descended from one of a number of cows purchased at the dispersion sale of the herd of Captain Barclay, at Ury, in 1847, when Mr. Cruickshank made several purchases, including the splendid cow, Buttercup, by Report. From her was derived a great set of cows known as the Butterflies.

The Clipper tribe descended from a cow of that name bought in Mr. Boswell, near Aberdeen,

tracing her maternal descent to the Chilton herd of Mr. Mason.

The Brawith Bud family, in the Sittyton herd, came from the cow, Pure Gold, descended from the famous Brawith Bud, which sold for 160 guineas at the dispersion sale of the herd in 1841.

The Clippers.—By the year 1852 the number of females at Sittyton exceeded 100 head, but during that year was bought from Mr. Boswell, near Aberdeen, two cows named Verdant and Clipper. The first became the grand dam of the celebrated Champion of England. Clipper, by the Barclay bull, Billy (8151), was traced from the Chilton herd of Mr. Mason. At 15 years old she produced her best heifer, Cressida, by John Bull, and Cressida produced the good red and white cow, Carmine, whose daughters, by Champion of England, Princess Royal and Carmine Rose, proved mines of bovine wealth. She was considered the best combination of beef and milk in the entire herd.

The Lovely family came originally from the beautiful cow, Marion, by Anthony (1640), that had been bought in England. Bred to Grand Monarque (21867), Lovely VIII. gave Mr. Cruickshank one of the bulls that made the reputation of the herd—Scotland's Pride. She also left the handsome cow, Lovely IX, which, bred to Champion of England, produced Lord Lancaster, also used in the herd.

Of the Victorias, the first of Mason-bred tribes to enter the Cruickshank herd was Victoria 19th. Although full of the best English blood, she lacked the substance which Mr. Cruickshank had insisted upon. She was sent to Mr. Hay's, at Shethin, to be bred to the Booth-bred Red Knight and produced the twin heifers, Victoria 29th and 30th, but these showed no special merit until crossed with Champion of England, Victoria 39th, by the Champion, was a good one. Her heifer, Victoria 41st, by Lord Privy Seal, was of the right stamp and a good breeder, producing the good stock bull, Ventriloquist. Of this tribe also was the bull, Vermont, that did good service in the herd of Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar, and J. Deane Willis' 500 guinea prize bull, Count Victor.

The Duchess of Gloster sort owed its excellence at Sittyton to the skill and good judgment of Amos Cruickshank. The blood was acquired by purchase of a cow called Chance, by Duke of Gloster, bred by Earl Ducie. She had five calves by Champion of England that measured up to the Sittyton standard.

The Lancasters came from Lancaster 16th, one of three cows purchased by Mr. Cruickshank at the sale from the old herd of Wilkinson of Lenton. Lancaster 16th, in 1862, gave birth to three heifer calves, one of which was Mary of Lancaster, the dam of the splendid bull, Baron Booth of Lancaster, which was imported to Canada by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, and was perhaps the most perfect bull of the breed ever brought to this country. He and the grand cow, Rosedale, that came over the ocean with him, were sold the same year to go to the Western States, where they made splendid records in prize winning. The bull was bred by Barclay, of Fifeshire, got by Baron Booth, and out of Mary of Lancaster, one of a set of triplets bred from the herd of Amos Cruickshank.

Prominent Shorthorn breeders contemporary with Amos Cruickshank were Douglas, of Athelstanford; Barclay, of Kevil; Silvester Campbell, of Kinellar; W. S. Marr, of Upper Mill, and others who made great improvement in their herds, largely by the use of Cruickshank sires.

THE COLLYNIE CONTINGENT.

The most prominent of present-day Shorthorn breeders is William Duthie, of Collynie, who was a near neighbour of Mr. Cruickshank and was fortunate in securing at the dispersion of the herd by private contract a score or more of the Sittyton cows, which greatly strengthened his herd and placed him in the lead, which, by his good judgment and enterprise, he has held remarkably well, scions of the Collynie herd being in great demand in North and South America, as well as in the homeland. His annual auction sales of bull calves bring exceedingly high prices, the six months old calf, Collynie Cupbearer, at the 1912 sale, selling for the record price, for one his age, of 2,000 guineas, or a little over \$10,000, for export to the Argentine. Another of the same age sold for \$5,000, and twenty-five calves for an average of a little over \$1,885. Of the legion of high-class bulls emanating from Collynie and winning champion honors, it is questionable whether many better ones in type and quality have figured at the Royal Shows than the massive roan, Mario (51713), bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by Field Marshal, seen by the writer at the Windsor Royal in 1889, where he was first in his class and, but for palpably bad judging, should have had the championship award.

(Continued on page 2194.)

The Future of the Sheep Industry in Canada.

By Prof. H. S. Arkell.

The future of the sheep industry in Canada lies in the hands of the younger generation and we may, therefore, ask with what favor the lads of the farm regard this branch of their father's business. It is not with the sheep as with the horse, the farmer's boy does not find within him any inborn liking for this misunderstood inmate of his father's barn. The horse is a perpetual delight to him, the cow is a necessity and he soon learns to take her as a matter of course, while for the pig, which he finds may be relied upon in a pinch to furnish a needed supply of ready money, he even acquires a more or less wholesome respect. But the despised sheep, where does it belong? It follows the roadside in the summer and in the winter, with its back full of straw and chaff, with its nostrils filled with cold contracted in draughty quarters and with its wool rubbed away in an effort to free itself of troublesome ticks, it frequently enough becomes a sorry-looking object. The boy finds that there are few of his men folk who champion the cause of the sheep or, for that matter, are able to give him much information about them, and, following the example of his seniors, he grows up with as much indifference in his heart for these provident little animals as he has respect for his nobler four-footed friend of the equine race.

In the light of such a situation, is it any wonder that the sheep industry in Canada, or, more properly, Eastern Canada, has declined. An instinctive, appreciative management is necessary to any real success in sheep keeping, and such is not a characteristic of the manner in which, from generation to generation, they have been reared in this country. I must qualify that statement in order to do justice to those who have honorably created and maintained the international reputation of Canadian sheep, but it remains true that that reputation relates to the flocks of the few and perhaps to those of their immediate neighborhood, but has little or no significance as regards the indiscriminately bred and indifferently cared for collection of the average farmer.

To one who has been brought up in accordance with the habits of an Old Country shepherd, the scrupulous regularity and watchful attention insisted upon in all details of management will be understood. It is a good sign to find that the flock commences to bleat if they are left five minutes late at feeding time. It tells its own tale when they will come from the far end of the pasture at the call of the master, and when they will quietly rise and stretch themselves or contentedly lie chewing their cuds as he passes amongst them in their winter quarters. The true husbandman is recognized at lambing time by the watchful care he gives his ewes, and not less by his thrift in the provision he makes for the babies of his flock. At the shearing also he discovers himself. It is a delight to watch the fleece unfold from a shearling's back under the skilful shears of a natural-born sheepman, as it is a thing of horror to see the butchery of animal and of fleece under the hands of a man who doesn't know, nor perhaps cares to know, the secret of the shearer's art. A flock that knows the anxious, intent care of the true shepherd cannot but be to him a constant source of pleasure and of profit.

It may be charged that I have wandered from my subject but I think not. Until there can be instilled into the whole rural population engaged or likely to engage in the industry an appreciative liking for sheep and their management, there can be no real success and no permanent development. I put this as the first essential to the building up of a great sheep business in Canada. It is idle to say to a man in encouraging him to begin the foundation of a flock—"sheep need very little care." No more dangerous impression can be created in his mind. There may be a truth in the statement, but it is the truth we ought least to teach. We need to foster the sentiment that will regard the keeping of sheep as an honorable part of a farmer's business, and to encourage the idea that if he would attain success it will require of him his keenest, shrewdest, most sympathetic attention. We need to inspire in the younger generation a generous pride in the possession of a flock, and help them to acquire a true stockman's insight as regards their management and care. We need to develop, as a cardinal principle of our agricultural teaching, a deliberate faith in the value of sheep on land and, as an essential factor of agricultural practice, the habit of regularly providing for their maintenance in the rotation and cropping system of the farm. Can these things be done? I believe they can. It will take time, it will require patience, it will necessitate work but a re-adjustment of ideas, a change of sentiment, a redetermination of the popular attitude will accomplish more in establishing the future of the sheep industry than almost anything else that can be undertaken.

The whole question of marketing I must refer

to with but a passing mention. The stability and extent of the market is, of course, of such essential importance that were it not that these are definitely determined or assured, it would be useless to discuss the utility of more extended production. Canada, however, has now ceased, as regards mutton, to be an exporting country and is, in fact, now importing at the rate of about 200,000 live sheep, and between three and four million pounds of mutton and lamb per year. Domestic consumption is steadily and rapidly growing in strength and importance, it being particularly noticeable of late that when any scarcity of beef is apparent, the public quickly shifts its demand in favor of the smaller meats. This fact is of itself significant. Even with an over-production, the foreign markets are to be depended upon to take care of any surplus that Canada can produce. As a meat-producing country, the Dominion commands an enviable posi-

guidance, particularly in the competitive fields of salesmanship and trade.

It may be considered that in a discussion of this kind the old hackneyed objections to sheep-raising should be squarely faced and if possible disposed of. They are already disposed of. No unbiased, unprejudiced student of agricultural husbandry believes them to be of any real validity or importance. Let me offer the best argument I know. A man whose farm is situated in the wheat belt of one of the Western provinces and who had to contend with all the problems attendant upon the sheep industry, including cost of fencing, the presence of dogs and coyotes, the difficulty of obtaining water, etc., secured in the fall 100 range ewes and bred them to three Suffolk rams. In the winter he fed them at the rate of 1 sheaf of oats to 20 ewes, and one-third lbs. rough grain each per day. They had access also to the straw stack. From 95 ewes he raised 143 lambs, 94 of which he sold at \$6.00 a head, and the balance, 49, at \$5.50 each. He clipped 124 fleeces of wool, which, at 11½ cents a pound, netted him \$112.00. The aggregate of his sales amounted to \$945.50. The maintenance of the flock in the winter time amounted to a very small consideration, while, in the summer, when I saw them, the sheep were feeding off a summer fallow, clearing it of weeds, besides packing and manuring the soil for next year's crop. This illustration to me was more convincing than a hundred arguments in determining what a man could accomplish who had made up his mind that that was the thing for him to do.

Turning now to another phase of the subject, we must consider that the future of the industry depends upon the natural adaptability for sheep raising of the country itself. What favoring opportunities does Canada afford upon which or as a result of which a substantial and extensive business may be built up. Upon anyone who has travelled in the Maritime Provinces there must have been forced the conclusion that nature in its bounty had destined these provinces to become in time a great sheep country. Water, air, soil, climate, hill, valley—all combine to constitute the topography and environment in which sheep thrive and flourish. The hill and valley lands of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the highlands of Cape Breton, the mixed farming areas of Prince Edward Island, though varying in character and in productivity, are alike in being eminently suitable for sheep raising. "Island" and Cape Breton lamb and mutton have attained an almost international reputation. The land needs sheep and is going to waste without them. A permanent and comprehensive expansion of the industry would serve to rejuvenate and recreate Maritime agriculture.

The Province of Quebec has magnificent resources, and, though lacking a coast climate, there are areas within it which, in order that they may become permanently fruitful, must sooner or later come under the domain of the "golden hoof." Many stretches of hill country to the north of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers constitute splendid grazing grounds. With satisfactory provision made for winter feed, which indeed is rarely impossible, the prospect for developing a thriving trade in lamb and wool is very great. The level portions of the Province where mixed farming is practiced must, if any progressive movement is followed in improving methods of cultivation and of soil management,



Which Wins?

tion as regards location and internal resources, and some day will have to be reckoned with in the markets of the world.

Further, there is now being borne in upon us a realization of the fact that the growing of wool has in it possibilities hitherto quite unsuspected. Wool is a commodity of which the world's market is finding itself in increasing need, and of which the conservation of the supply is gradually becoming a consideration of prime economic importance. It is practically established that within certain limits it is possible, under the conditions of soil and climate in Canada, to produce a grade of wool of unexcelled quality. If an effective organization can now be instituted and backed up by a serious effort on the part of the sheepmen themselves, there is every reason to believe that within a few years the growing of wool may be made a really substantial asset in any prospective development of the sheep industry.

There are, at the present time, dividends secured through the handling of wool, which, however, do not reach the pockets of the producer, even as there are profits obtained in the handling of live and dead mutton, which likewise fail to reach the producer. The problem of marketing, as it now exists, is not a question of markets, but one of system and of method, and its solution lies in the direction of a movement which will promote community organization and co-operative relationships in a business association of the producers. While the future of the sheep industry may be assured, its progress needs



Blackfaces on the Brae.

soon bear their full quota of sheep. I look for steady and consistent development of the sheep industry in this Province.

Of Ontario little need be said. Many things, including dairying and dogs, have combined to crowd sheep-raising out of its proper proportion in its relation to the other occupations of the farms. No one doubts, however, that Ontario has the capacity to become again, as she once was, the breeding ground of the Continent. Let her policy be as statesmanlike as her resources are comprehensive, and it is within her power to secure an enviable place amongst her sister Provinces in the national development of this important branch of agriculture. Let her not despise her birthright.

Of Western Canada much could be written. The bigness of the country, its possibilities, its resources are almost inconceivable, not only as regards grain raising, but with respect to the production of all classes of live-stock. In the past the interest and ambition of the sheepman has centered about the range. The great, lone hills and plains of Southern Alberta and South-Western Saskatchewan have reared and nourished their countless thousands of sheep, but the day of the herder is passing. Here and there are areas, and of an extent large enough to warrant the exercise of very careful judgment in their administration, which, it is to be hoped, may be permanently reserved for range purposes. Otherwise, the settler will increase, and the range decrease, and rightly so.

What, then, is the prospect for a development of sheep raising in Western Canada. The grain farm furnishes the answer. The condition of the soil, the increase of weeds, the urgent need for the adoption of a rotation in land management, all point to the economic advantages to be obtained through making sheep husbandry an essential feature in agricultural practice on the grain farm. The most careful students of the problem in Western Canada are of this opinion. The illustration given above suggests the possibilities likely to arise out of the advent of sheep upon the great grain areas referred to. The extent of the territory bespeaks the future of the industry.

With, then, the East and West each having its own problems to face, its own destiny to create, but with each finding it necessary to secure for sheep husbandry an increasingly important place in its agricultural economy, what more need be said? How much depends nationally and commercially upon the future of Canadian agriculture may not here be discussed. Public men, however, whose opinion and judgment carry weight do not hesitate to affirm that the whole fabric of the country's progress is bound up with the prosperity and well-being of the men on the land. The more closely we examine the situation the more will we be forced to the conclusion that sheep husbandry is destined to play an increasingly important part in the development

of Canadian agriculture. The future of the industry may then be measured by our faith in the country's resources.

Father's Old Log Barn.

Dear relic of the silent past!
Old barn, my father's pride,
When such as thou graced hill and dale
O'er all the woodland wide!

Fondly on thy last remnant still
My partial eyes are bent;
Though to the highway passer-by
It is no ornament.

For half a hundred years and more
How bravely didst thou stand,
Until it seemed that time alone
Could blot thee from the land!

No flying brand from forest fire,
Nor lightning's kindling stroke,
Bade thy strong rafters and stout walls
Go up in flame and smoke.

No sudden storm whose rending power
Wrecked many modern kin—
One breathless day at noontide hour
We heard thy roof crash in.

The roof that in the early days
Sheltered my father's grain,
When through the doors the long-horned steeds
Drew in the loaded wain.

And oft, well shielded from the cold
In home-spun coat of mail,
I sat within thy wondrous walls
And watched the sounding flail.

The old horse-power machine shall hum
And shake thy roof no more,
Nor boys crawl out with egg-filled hat
From 'neath thy stout plank floor.

That floor is gone and thy old walls
Are disappearing fast;
And soon thou shalt exist alone
In visions of the past.

But ne'er while I can think a thought
Or spin the bairns a yarn
Shall I forget long-vanished days
And father's old log barn.

Wellington Co., Ont.

—JOHN MORTIMER.

In the printing of the article on Makers of Horse History, two cuts were inadvertently exchanged and, as a result, two illustrations of Prince of Wales appear—one reproduced from a painting, the other from a photograph, the latter in the place of Darnley (222) as indicated.



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Sheep Shearing.

From a painting by Horatio Walker.

Fruits of Canadian Origin.

By Prof. H. L. Hutt.

Many lands have contributed, and are still contributing, to build up in Canada a strong and vigorous nation. In like manner many lands have contributed to the variety and excellence of the fruits produced in Canadian orchards and fruit plantations.

That the early settlers should bring with them the improved varieties of the Old Land, rather than be dependent entirely upon the wild fruits of the New, was quite natural. To bring these up to the Old Land standards of excellence would have taken generations of patient effort in seeding and selecting. In this particular, we profited immediately by those early importations, yet it is quite possible that in neglecting the improvement of the native species more has been sacrificed than we are aware of in hardness and general adaptability to our soil and climate. To some extent, we are making up for this in the gradual acclimatization of the foreigners, or by developing from them new varieties of Canadian birth.

A brief review of what has been done in this particular is interesting, for it suggests what might yet be accomplished if more attention were given to the development of Canadian varieties.

CANADIAN-GROWN APPLES.

The varieties of apples first grown in this country were those brought out by the early settlers from Europe. From the seeds of these, or similar varieties brought indirectly through the United States, have sprung many varieties truly Canadian though of European parentage. One of the most remarkable of this class is the Fameuse, or Snow apple, as it is generally known here. The origin of this variety is uncertain, but it is supposed to have sprung from the seed of some European variety grown about Montreal in the early history of the country. The excellent quality of this old variety and its prepotency as shown in the general appearance and quality of its seedlings have made it a truly famous apple.

The McIntosh, which originated over three-quarters of a century ago on the farm of John McIntosh in Dundas County, Ontario, is by all odds the most valuable Snow seedling yet produced. In both appearance and quality, it surpasses its parent and is gradually supplanting it in the newer orchards which have been put out during the past ten or fifteen years. The adaptability of the McIntosh to varied conditions may be inferred from the fact that it is grown in all Canadian apple sections, and is being extensively planted in the large orchards of the American West.

Other Canadian Snow seedlings of more local adaptation are the Scarlet Pippin, Princess Louise, La Victoire, and Canada Baldwin. The Scarlet Pippin originated in Leeds County, Ontario, and although very handsome and of good quality will not likely be widely grown because of its tendency to drop early.

The Princess Louise, which originated on the farm of L. Woolverton, Grimbsy, Ontario, has the white flesh and excellent quality of the Snow, but lacks the rich red color of skin which makes the Snow and most of its seedlings so attractive.

La Victoire, a showy, mid-winter variety which originated near Grenville, Quebec, is one which will likely prove valuable for northern districts because of its extreme hardness.

The Canada Baldwin originated near St. Hilaire, Quebec, about sixty years ago. The name given it was a mistake for it is nothing like our Baldwin, but is a small-to-medium-sized, showy, stripped apple of the Snow type, valuable in Northern sections because of its hardness and good keeping qualities.

Other Canadian varieties worthy of note are the Baxter, Brockville Beauty, and the Russell, all of which originated in the St. Lawrence Valley. The latter two are not much grown, but the former has been more or less widely distributed. Nowhere else does it attain such fine appearance and quality, however, as in its native district. The Swayzie Pomme Gris, one of the choicest dessert varieties of russets, originated about a century ago in the Niagara District, but it has never found a place in commercial orchards.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF SYSTEMATIC CROSSING.

Strange as it may seem, all of these varieties, and in fact most of our Canadian varieties of fruits, have been of chance origin. True, we have had a number of Canadians who have given much thought and labor to the improvement of our fruits, but in many cases they have labored more or less in the dark. What might now be accomplished in the light of more recent investigations, needs only a Canadian Burbank to prove.

The late P. C. Dempsey, of Trenton, Ont., made many crosses of the Northern Spy with the American Golden Russet, but the great variability and inferiority of the seedlings show that the selection of these varieties as parents was unfortunate. The Walter, which partakes more of

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the nature of the Spy, is the most promising one of the lot, but was never deemed worthy of general propagation. The Trenton, supposed to be of the same parentage, is in many respects the most valuable of Mr. Dempsey's apple seedlings, but it bears such unmistakable resemblance to the Snow that we feel sure it, too, must have been a chance seedling.

The late Charles Arnold, of Paris, Ont., was more fortunate in the selection of varieties to work upon, and in the Ontario apple has given us a wonderful combination of the good qualities of its parents, the Northern Spy and Wagener. The Ontario has the early bearing and productive habit of the latter and the size and general appearance of fruit of the former.

Dr. William Saunders, for many years director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has made many crosses between the Siberian crab and our hardy varieties of apples, with a view to getting good varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the climate of the Canadian North West. The extent to which these will be grown in the West, yet remains to be seen.

The late John Craig when Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, made a number of interesting apple crosses which are now fruiting and show many varieties of promise.

These and many other seedlings which, from time to time, are sent to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, are described by the New Fruits Committee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and are reported upon at its annual meetings. One of the latest and most promising that has appeared in a long time is the Norfolk Beauty, which originated with John Winter, Port Ryerse, Ont., and was brought to public notice by Jas. E. Johnson, Simcoe, Ont. It resembles the Tompkins King, but is richer in color, finer in texture, and apparently, on the whole, a better apple, which is certainly saying a great deal. This variety is now being extensively propagated for planting in the commercial orchards of that section.

PEARS, PLUMS AND PEACHES.

The majority of the varieties of pears grown in this country have been introduced from France and Belgium, or are seedlings from such varieties grown in the United States. The Bartlett, our most popular variety, comes from Berkshire, England. Comparatively little has been done in the production of Canadian varieties. The Dempsey, originated by the late P. C. Dempsey by crossing the Bartlett with the Duchess, is without doubt the best Canadian pear so far produced, and well worthy of more general planting. The Ritson is an excellent little pear that originated near Oshawa, Ont., but is not much grown outside of that district.

Our plums are of three distinct types,—the American, Japanese and European. The American or natives have as yet been but little improved, and are worthy of attention because of their extreme hardiness. The Japanese varieties produce very showy fruit, but are, as a whole, not of the highest quality, nor yet so hardy as the European, which includes most of the varieties grown in Canadian orchards.

The Glass Seedling grown from seed of the Quackenboss by Alex Glass, Guelph, Ont., is one of the best-known varieties of Canadian origin. The tree is such a hardy, vigorous grower that it may well be classed as the hardiest of the European plums. The Emerald, a seedling of the Green Gage, grown by the late Warren Holton, Hamilton, and disseminated by E. D. Smith, Winona, who paid \$1,000.00 for the exclusive control of the tree, is one worthy of a place in any home garden, for it is not only of the finest quality but the earliest-ripening plum we have. Unfortunately, it is not a heavy bearer.

The late Richard Trotter, of Owen Sound, gave considerable attention to the growing of seedlings, but the John A. is the only one that has yet found a place in a nurseryman's catalogue.

The Kingston and Saunders are also Canadian varieties that have never had a wide distribution.

The peach reaches its limit of hardiness in Southern sections of Canada, and for this reason many Canadian seedlings have been grown in the hope of finding a variety hardy enough to extend northward the possible area of peach culture. So far these attempts have met with but faint success. Occasionally a variety has appeared that for a time gave promise of being the long-looked-for iron-clad, then one of our old-fashioned Canadian winters has put it to the test and usually it has been found wanting. There are many Canadian seedlings to be found in various parts of the country which have not yet been honored with a name. Those named below are the only ones that have been generally propagated,—the Banner, McConnel and Tyhurst, all of which come from the peach district about Leamington in Essex County, Ontario; the Bowslough, Klondike and Millionaire from Grimsby and St. Catharines in the Niagara District; while the Fitzgerald, generally considered the hardiest of the lot, comes from about Oakville, Ontario.

CANADIAN-BORN GRAPES AND CHERRIES.

The history of the grape growing on this continent is interesting because of the difficulties that have been overcome. For many years the early settlers, particularly in the United States, tried growing the kinds grown in Europe, but it was not until they began to make use of the native species, (of which there are several) that any great progress in grape growing was made. The introduction of the Concord, a native seedling, by E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., in 1850 gave the first great impetus to American grape growing. This has been the most widely planted of all varieties and has given rise to a number of other valuable seedlings. About the same time, E. S. Rogers, of Roxbury, Mass., began crossing the European and native species. Many Rogers' hybrids, now in cultivation, are still known by the numbers they were given in his nursery rows, although to most of them distinctive names were given as they showed their merit.

Notwithstanding the efforts of several Canadian hybridists, few, if any, Canadian varieties of decided merit have yet been produced. Chas. Arnold, and P. C. Dempsey, each introduced a number of crosses between the Clinton wine grape and European varieties, but none have stood the test of years.

W. H. Reed, of Port Dalhousie, Ont., introduced two seedlings, Jessica, a white variety, which in competition with such an excellent kind as the Niagara, stood but little chance of being widely planted. The other, a red variety, called the Moyer, is valuable because of its extreme

ly grown in Canada are the Downing, an American variety, and the Pearl, one of Dr. Saunders' seedlings from Downing. They closely resemble each other, but when grown side by side the Pearl usually proved to be the better berry. The Red Jacket, another excellent gooseberry of Dr. Saunders' production, is a cross between the Houghton, the first American variety, and the Red Warrington, one of the European varieties.

The wild raspberries, both red and black, which grow so abundantly in many places in Canada, are by many still thought as good as the best. So far as quality goes, this may be true, but when quantity is required for home use or market, we must depend on the improved cultivated varieties.

The Cuthbert, a New York variety, has long been considered one of the best red raspberries in cultivation. It seems just possible now that it may be superseded by the Herbert, a chance seedling grown in 1890 by R. B. Whyte, Ottawa. Wherever it has been tested, the Herbert has proved to be one of the hardiest and most productive varieties yet produced.

W. W. Hilborn, when Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, introduced the Hilborn Black-cap, a variety that has been widely grown in Canada and has given general satisfaction.

Smith's Giant, another large showy black raspberry, was introduced by the late A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, Ont. It, however, so closely resembles the Gregg that it is doubtful whether it will ever supersede it.

STRAWBERRIES.

When we come to look over the list of varieties of strawberries that have been grown in this country, we may truly say their name is legion. It is so easy to grow strawberry seedlings that many have raised hundreds of them. The difficulty, however, is to get varieties superior to those already in cultivation. Nearly seven hundred named varieties, besides many hundreds of unnamed seedlings, have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College during the past twenty years, and the leading varieties have been distributed all over the country for co-operative testing. In following this work, it has been remarkable how the older sorts have gradually been superseded from year to year by newer kinds, most of our best varieties coming from the United States. The one outstanding exception is the Williams, a seedling of the Sharpless grown by Mr. Williams, of Burford, Ont. The Williams is the most widely grown of any variety in Canada to-day. The late John Little, Granton, Ont., introduced a number of excellent varieties, such as the Emperor, Empress, Woolverton and Saunders, which were grown for a



Windsor Cherries in the Orchard of George Robertson, St. Catharines, Ont.

earliness. It is one of those that can be matured in many Northern sections where the seasons are too short to ripen other kinds.

P. E. Burke, Ottawa, also introduced a white grape to which was given the name, Northern Light, but its light has not reached far beyond the Canadian capital.

So far as we know, only one Canadian variety of cherry has as yet been introduced. This is the Windsor, a large liver-colored sweet cherry raised by Jas. Dougall, Windsor, Ont., and shown for the first time at a summer meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held in Goderich in 1871. The Windsor has been more or less widely planted, and is commonly supposed to be the hardiest sweet cherry in cultivation.

CANADA'S QUOTA OF BUSH FRUITS.

Canada's contribution to the standard varieties of cultivated fruits has been more marked in the bush fruits than in any other class. Dr. Wm. Saunders, long before he became Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, had made many crosses and grown many seedling currants and gooseberries. When he left London for Ottawa, he took with him for further trial, about eight hundred promising seedling black currants. A number of these have been described in the reports of W. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist, and the Saunders and Middlesex have been more or less widely distributed.

The two varieties of gooseberries most large-

time but with the exception of the Saunders have been superseded by newer kinds.

As Canadians, we may pride ourselves to some extent on what has been done towards the improvement of Canadian-grown fruits, though when we have a chance to compare the Old Country strawberries with those grown here, we realize that we have yet plenty of room for improvement.

What's the Use?

A man who saw how the farmers were cheated Showed them the game and how they could beat it; Some of them laughed and others looked grim, But all asked: "What is there in it for him?"

At last he got sick of his foolish campaign, Since no one would act there was nothing to gain; Then the farmers all wakened and started to scoff: "Just what we expected! They've bought him off!"

And the man who had tried to fight their fight, To stop the cheating and set things right, Laughed and said as he turned to his plow: "You can't help a farmer anyhow!"

Leading and Promising Varieties of Canadian-bred Cereals.

By Cecil R. Klinck, B.S.A.

A cereal is any grain plant such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, rice or millet. The meaning of the term variety, as applied to these crops, is pretty well understood. Commercially it is made to include a mixture of many varieties, or at least samples that are far from being pure. The word strain is used to signify any subdivision of a variety; while a hybrid results from crossing two plants that differ in one or more characters. After a strain has proven of value, or a hybrid has been fixed, it is given a variety name or number before being distributed to the public.

It is a very easy matter to make a selection from any variety, and thus begin a new strain. Any child can transform the pollen of one flower to the pistil of another, and by that simple act produce one grain that would be capable of producing millions of distinct varieties. The difficulty does not lie in producing a strain, but rather in finding one that will continue to prove superior to our very best. To establish a hybrid is a much greater task than to produce a mere botanical wonder.

Three centuries will soon have passed since Samuel Champlain made his trip through Ontario looking for a short cut to India. No doubt he knew that India was already cursed with too many varieties of cereals. He may have brought along a little ground wheat, malted barley or rolled oats, but he was not out to make a name for himself by booming some new variety. For the next two centuries, the few farmers who did settle in Canada brought their own seed grain with them. After making their little clearing, they sowed it. It was a case of the survival of the fittest. The best, of that which was sown early enough to mature, was a tempting bait for the forest animals and the Indian neighbors.

Next followed the reign of the seed-houses. The old idea that cereals run out when any one variety is kept for a number of years on the same farm, was generally accepted. Farmers also accepted the statement that there is "no best variety." Each year they looked to the seedsmen, for several new varieties, as anxiously as their children awaited the return of Santa Clause. He found but little difficulty in securing them, or rechristened old varieties. The seed-house that could not find new names was soon obliged to close its doors. This demand continued until our experimental stations had compiled facts that proved the fallacy of the above theories. They have given us evidence as to the persistent production of certain varieties. They have demonstrated beyond a doubt that certain varieties are adapted to given localities, and that he who sows good seed should gradually improve the value of his variety.

"Wheat is the basis of all civilized existence." While there are more rice eaters than wheat eaters in the world, wheat is the chief grain food of the white man. Forty years ago the bread eaters of the world numbered three hundred and seventy-five millions. To-day there is approximately twice that number. Thus in spite of the ever-increasing area devoted to wheat we need never fear an over-supply.

Alberta and Ontario are our winter-wheat Provinces, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan glory in their Red Fife. Canada is known the world over, through her Alberta Red and Red Fife; while Dawson's Golden Chaff is already known and prized by many foreign experimental stations. Since these three wheats have been at the very foundation of our national prosperity a brief history of them should prove of interest.

"Alberta Red," is the great hard winter wheat that makes Alberta famous, "Turkey Red" wheat originally came from Crimea. It was introduced into Kansas by the Meannonites about thirty-nine years ago. There it soon became noted for its strength of flour. In 1894 our millers imported a quantity of this variety and distributed it among Ontario farmers. It proved to be rather tender for our winters, weak in the straw and a poor yielder. It was soon discarded. The experimental stations continued to grow it. They find that it has gradually become more hardy, stiffer-strawed and a better yielder, but has not lost its milling value.

In Alberta, its history is very different. In 1892, E. E. Thompson, a Nebraska farmer, who settled at Spring Coulee, imported a carload of Kansas-grown Turkey Red. It was of low grade, and coming from the general market it was not pure. Nevertheless he sowed it. It was the first hard winter wheat grown in Alberta. There it has continued to improve in quality. So far as the writer can learn there is only one variety of Alberta Red, and it has come from the original Thompson importation.

Among spring wheats, Red Fife easily holds first place. It was not really a new variety when introduced into Canada. In 1820, David Fife, with his six brothers, settled in Peterboro County. He was not satisfied with any of the varieties in his locality. After sending home to Scotland, a number of varieties were forwarded to Port Hope where they lay until the following spring. After paying three dollars storage, he carried them home and sowed them. They failed to mature. Again he sent to Glasgow, where a friend secured a new kind that had just arrived from the Dantzic. This was sown in 1841. Only three good heads survived. Misfortune still followed, but with the help of his wife, it was kept pure. It soon found its way on the market. The growth of it in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has helped to earn for the Dominion the enviable reputation of being one of the finest wheat-producing countries in the world.

Just forty years after Mr. Fife harvested the three heads that he named Red Fife, Robt. Dawson, of Paris, Ontario, found a choice winter-wheat plant. His field of White Clawson was badly lodged, while this sport, as he considered it, was standing. He saved the seed. Succeeding generations proved very promising. After giving a sample of it first prize, at the Guelph Seed Fair, Prof. Zavitz secured a quantity of it for his test plots. Here it proved to have many good qualities, outyielding all other known varieties. After a thorough test, it was distributed through the province. Since then it has spoken for itself.

The crossing of different varieties of wheats, barley, oats and peas, for the production of new sorts, has been carried on, at Ottawa, for many years. In 1903, Chas. Saunders, Ph. D., was

appointed Cerealist. Previous to that date their main crosses were between Red Fife and Ladoga. The best sorts were sent out under the names Preston, Huron, Stanley and Percy. These were distributed before they were fully fixed, hence most commercial samples lack uniformity. During the past nine years Dr. Saunders has given special attention to wheat breeding. The above varieties have been reselected, and fixed strains of improved quality of Preston and Huron have since been distributed.

"Alberta Red" has made Alberta famous. The growth and prosperity of our Prairie Provinces have resulted from the growth of Red Fife. These have done much, but Dr. Saunders has given us Marquis and Early Red Fife, which promise still greater things. Both are beardless, similar to Red Fife. The kernels of Marquis are somewhat shorter and of a slightly deeper color. Both give indications of being nearly as good for milling purposes. Marquis is a cross-bred sort, while Early Red Fife has come from a single Red Fife plant. The fact that both these wheats are from six to ten days earlier than Red Fife, makes them of special interest to Western farmers, Marquis seems to be the general favorite, and since it yields well, in the Prairie Provinces, it should soon displace all other early-maturing varieties.

Marquis is a prize winner. In 1909 a sample of "Alberta Red" was awarded first premium at the Dry-Farming Congress. In 1910 the judges gave first, second and third awards to the same variety. Marquis has since taken its place as a winner of grand prizes. Last year, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., won the prize of \$1,000 for the best 100 pounds of wheat in America. This year the Congress was held in Lethbridge, and the grand sweepstakes premium for the best bushel of hard wheat raised, in 1912, under dry-farming conditions, was valued at \$2,500. There were 183 entries. Again Marquis was deemed far ahead of all by the jury of awards. After winning the prize, Henry Holmes, of Raymond, Alberta, sold 400 bushels of his Marquis at \$4.00 a bushel. He was offered \$1,000 for the winning bushel, but chose to distribute it gratis among the delegates. These represented fifteen nations, so Marquis is at present attracting world-wide attention.

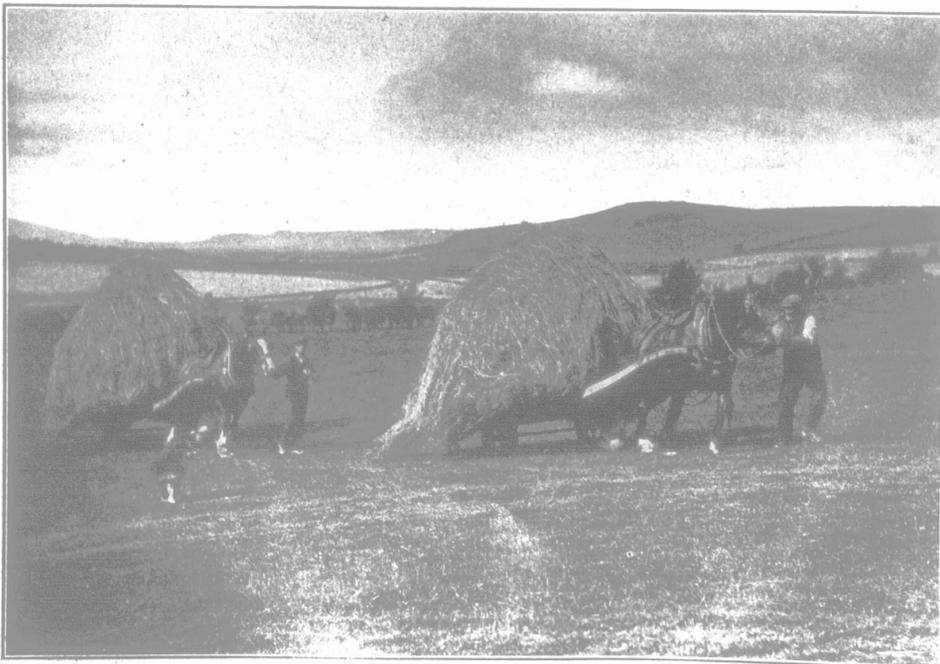
Twenty-four years have passed since Prof. Zavitz planted a colony of Russians on the hill just east of the Ontario Agricultural College. The Mandseurians were the most prolific, and soon were to be found on nearly every farm in Ontario. In 1903 they set up a progressive platform, 9,376 of their best kernels took root, and each one endeavored to become leader of the party. No. 21 showed exceptional ability and was finally elected. His breeding can be seen at a glance, for his "blue blood" shows through the very skin. So well has he ruled that Prof. Zavitz is not ashamed to call him O. A. C. 21.

In Eastern Ontario Dr. Saunders has always stood by Mensury barley. From it he has selected a strain which has been named Manchurian. In that section it has surpassed, in yield, both the original Mensury and the Mandseuri. It is among the earliest varieties of six-rowed barleys that have been sent out, and should fit Northern conditions.

The same boat that brought over the Mandseurians carried a few Siberians. They have had many a skirmish with the Americans, but the American Banner has always floated above them. Regenerated Abundance has been a rival. 1903 was a year of unrest and 10,000 Siberians resolved to climb higher. After taking the four years course, at the O. A. C. College, No. 72 won the medal for general proficiency, and was named, after his Alma Mater. This oat has made an excellent record, at the College, surpassing in average yield per acre, for the five years, the Siberian, Banner, Sensation, Ligowa, Abundance and other prominent varieties. In 1911 it competed with Siberian, Reg. Abundance and Lincoln on one hundred farms. It surpassed them all in yield, and was the most popular with the experimenters. Owing to lack of seed it was unable to continue its campaign during the past season; but it is ready for a grand rush in 1913. Help O. A. C. No. 72 and it will help you.

Miss Saatrogren Rye was introduced at the College Cosmopolitan Club in 1901. Being of German descent she was meek and unassuming. She had evidently been accustomed to colder society, for when planted in the spring of 1902, she acted much like Dawson's Golden Chaff, under similar conditions. For several generations very few of the ryes raised their heads. Finally several of the more haughty started for themselves. They soon carried their heads far above any other variety. The leader of them has been named O. A. C. No. 72, and is living to honor its race.

The prince of peas has been called a Canadian Beauty. The Mammoth White Winter Rye has proven almost large enough for Our Lady of the Snows. White Cap Yellow Dent Corn can never wear the golden crown, but several Ontario breeders have selected strains that are most worthy.



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International Grand Championships Come to Canada.

Again be it said that the greatest of all Internationals has just closed its doors—greater in number of entries by far than any previous show, greater in quality of exhibits, greater in attendance, and greater in pleasing the public, the 1912 International was a record breaker and a record maker. Canada was there strong this year. The great stud of Graham Bros., Claremont, furnished the champion stallion of the Clydesdale show, as well as many other winners. The Saskatoon herd of Shorthorns, belonging to R. W. Caswell, captured many of the good things in Shorthorns and deserved to win more money, and the renowned Angus herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., took premier honors in the hottest company. Canadian sheep breeders were always at or near the top, but in the Grand Championships over all competing breeds was where the Canadians scored their greatest triumph. This the best of all the good things, the most coveted of all awards, rested this year upon a steer and a wether from the "Land of the Maple." Several were the lusty cheers from the Canadian contingent of exhibitors and visitors as a blue or purple was laid across the neck or tied to the collar of a Canadian animal, and our American cousins are by no means stingy with their applause and joined in the enthusiasm with zest. The horse show was a revelation to many. It is doubtful if France or Belgium ever put up such exhibits of Percherons and Belgians, and we have a Scotchman's word, who comes from the Land of the Heather, that the Clydesdales were as good a lot as he ever saw in Scotland, and the Shires compared favorably with the best of the English breed. What more need be said? From the heaviest draft horse and the thickest bull, down to the smallest lamb and the "roaster" pig, the show was a great success and an education to all those privileged to attend. The crowds came early and remained late, for the exhibition is so well managed that there is something of interest to all going on every minute of the day. Courtesy is shown by all there in charge, which is appreciated by exhibitors and visitors alike. Too much cannot be said of the International.

Horses.

CLYDESDALES.

Scotchmen and lovers of the great Scotch breed from the United States, Canada, and Scotland itself, gathered in great numbers at the 1912 International and they were rewarded beyond measure for attending, for never before in the history of the exhibition has this breed made anything like the exhibit that was present this year. The entry list comprised some one hundred and seventy head, and the quality was superb—so good that James Picken, of Kircudbright, Scotland, remarked of several of the classes that he had never seen better in the home of the breed. Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ontario, had a strong string out, and succeeded in winning the grand championship on their great stallion, Lord Gleniffer, beating Flisk Prince, last year's champion, and Mikado, the winner in 1910. Lord Gleniffer is a very stylish horse and showed to such better advantage than at Toronto. He has a faultless head and neck; in fact, he is as near perfect on top as any horse seen for many years. He moves well at the walk and trot, and headed the aged class of ten. Flisk Prince is not so large, but is quality all over, and made a good second. He is now the property of Conyngham Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn. Mikado, the former champion went down to fifth place. Graham Bros.' Golden Knight was fourth. He is the most flashy mover seen in many a day.

In three-year olds, eleven were forward, and it was very hot company. King Norman, a beautiful brown, by Mucius, headed the list for McLay Bros. He is good all over, well proportioned, and goes strong and true. Scottish Kipling, a colt which won first at Toronto as a two-year-old, was third. Royal Cadet, the horse which won this class for Graham Bros. at Toronto, stood fourth, and the same firm's Bright Smile, by Rycroft was fifth. These are both good horses, and were not easily beaten. Both have the best of feet and legs and move well.

Eleven two-year-olds made a difficult class, but first place was found in King of All, by Everlasting, the colt which landed the championship of the Canadian National this year for Graham Bros. He has improved wonderfully since then, and was only nosed out for the junior championship. It seemed a strange coincidence that Baron Padmany, the sensational champion of the Canadian-Bred Heavy Drafts at the Canadian National in September should stand second. He is now the property of Conyngham Bros., and easily deserved his place. These are two great horses which will be heard from at future shows.

Yearlings were headed by a very sensa-

tional and oddly marked colt, Charnock, by Criterion. He has an outstanding set of feet and legs, and moved to perfection. He was junior champion and reserve grand champion. While he won, he was hard pushed by the Graham entry, Alert, by Baron's Pride, a more upstanding colt, just as good a mover, strong on top, but scarcely as deep of body. The referee had to be called to decide this very close pair. Graham Bros. also got fifth place on Royal Dragon.

The filly classes were especially strong. Never was the quality so high. The renowned Harviestoun Baroness, this year's champion at the Highland in Scotland, headed the aged mare class for R. A. Fairbairn, New Market, N.J. She was made grand champion female of the breed. She is a hard mare to fault, has a beautiful head and neck, is short on top, and strong over the loins, with a nicely turned croup, and feet and legs to the liking of a Scotchman. She can move with the best of them. Princess Fortune, last year's champion, stood second for the same owner. She shows as good bloom as ever, as does also the third prize mare, Purple Heather, a former winner, now in the Conyngham stables. Lady Lochfergus, a Baron Pride's filly belonging to Conyngham Bros., with clean legs, good feet, and a fine goer, was the winner of the blue in three-year-olds, and Lady Lustrous got like honors in two-year-olds. She is a lustrous daughter of Borgue Chief, and is a credit to the Fairbairn stables. She was the junior and American-bred champion of the show and reserve for grand champion. No Canadian entries were forward in the yearling class of seven, but of eight foals Graham Bros. took second with Lovely, a daughter of Gallant Carruchan.

The awards were made by Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec. Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, and Prof. W. B. Richards, Fargo, N.D. and the principal exhibitors beside those already mentioned were James Kennedy, Utica, Illinois; Blythwood Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin; Alexander Galbrith, De Kalb, Ill., and A. S. Soderburg, Ill.

PERCHERONS.

Horses attract large numbers of people to the International each year, and of the breeds Percherons make the biggest drawing card. The big dealers and importers bring out long strings and it is always a fight to the finish. The catalogue contained about 650 entries, and the two-year-old stallion class alone had over 200 on the books. Many of the entries were not out, but each and every class was interesting in the extreme.

Ten aged stallions faced the judges, Robert Graham, of Claremont, Ontario, and Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of Ames, Iowa. When the referee was called, Crouch's Imprecation, last year's champion was in the lead. He is a fine-topped horse, but is none too clean at the hocks, and there were those at the ringside who would have placed either Truman's Intitule or Crouch's Ildefonse above him. The latter horse is a very clean-boned horse and travels better than either the first or second-prize winners.

Forty three-year-olds were headed by Crouch's Jasmine, this year's champion of the show at Paris, France. It is not often that such a horse finds his way to America. Big, well balanced, clean-limbed, and a snappy mover, he deserves to win. Next stood Dunham's Jantier, also a great horse, full of substance and quality.

Upwards of seventy-five of the elite of the Percheron world came out in the two-year-old class, and it was a hard task to pick the winners. Over half were sent back to the barns without moving them, and the remainder were gradually culled down until Klaquer, from the Burgess stables, and his stable mate, Klient, stood first and second. These are a pair of excellent colts, fair movers, with plenty of substance and good quality. Third in line was Kaitor, a colt owned by Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio.

Seventeen yearlings and fifteen foals made two of the best classes of youngsters ever seen at Chicago. The former class was headed by Mator, from the McMillan stables, and the latter, by Keota Black Beauty, from the Singmaster barns.

The filly classes, while not quite so strong numerically as the stallions, offered no easy task for the judges. Aged mares, to the number of twenty-two, were forward, and for size and quality were marvelous. Truman's Hysope, a drafty gray daughter of Roland, with just a little more

quality than Rosine, from the McMillan stables, was first, with the latter mare second.

Justine won the three-year-old class of twenty-one for Crouch. She is a beautiful black, right in every way, with exceptionally clean, flat bone, and she showed strong, true action. Second came Jactelle, another fine mare, but with scarcely the quality of the winner.

Like the stallions, the two-year-old fillies were numerically the strongest. Kalliope, from the Burgess stable, finally landed the blue after a hard entry with Kaoline, a Crouch entry. Little could be said against either filly. Both are outstanding winners and should be heard from again.

Yearlings were out to the number of twenty, and foals were eleven strong. Such classes of young stock should make the breeders feel proud, for it is by the colts that breeders make their best mark. Empreto won the yearling class for W. S. Corsa, and the same breeder got first on his foal Carnecto. Both are by the great breeding horse, Carnot, a former champion of the International.

The American-bred classes were so good that they, in quality, compared very favorably with the imported stock. The champion American-bred stallion was Burgess' Judge, by Tavernier, a big upstanding black, of great quality, good bone and a strong, bold mover. Charmer, from the same stable, stood reserve.

The 1912 Percheron exhibit surpassed all previous records, and it seems that there will be no end to the advance of this horse at Chicago. Breeders and importers, in spite of rivalry, join hands to outclass all former shows each succeeding year. The curtain was wrung down upon the greatest Percheron show in America by Imprecation winning the grand championship of the stallions and Hysope in fillies.

The best six-horse team was found in six Percheron geldings from the Crouch stables, Clydesdales standing second for Morris, and Percherons third for Swift & Co.

SHIRES.

Like the Clydesdale show that of Shires outdistanced all former Internationals, and the large crowd at the ringside testified to the growing popularity of the great English drafter in America. The aged stallion class brought out the largest entry list, and contained some of the cream of the Shire world. Thirteen was the number forward, and when the final reckoning came Lockinge Hanjist, a 2,800 pound wonder from Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., stood at the head of the list. He is the best Shire seen in America in many a day, very massive, strong-topped, with an abundance of clean, hard bone, and is a bold, true mover. He was afterwards made champion. Second stood Oulton Lowe Model, another very drafty horse, a little thicker than his competitor, but scarcely so good at the ground and not so free a mover.

Of seven three-year-olds Severn Flag was the best. He belongs to Taylor & Jones, Williams-ville, Ill. He was the best-topped horse in the ring, had a beautifully turned croup and plenty of bone, but went a little wide behind. Next in line was Friar's Balsam second, a better moving colt belonging to Truman's.

Eleven two-year-olds were a strong class. Freemason II. won for Burgess. He is a big colt with lots of substance, a strong, true mover, and deserved to win over Leori Heart II., one of Truman's colts which showed rather defective action.

Nothing sensational was out in the yearling class, but the foal classes, both in stallions and fillies, furnished two of the outstanding things of the show. Tatton Eldorado, a stallion foal by Tatton Chief, and belonging to L. N. & O. B. Sizer, Fisher, Ill., is a big, strong colt, and that he is quality all over was shown when the American-bred championship landed upon him. A half-sister, the same age and by the same sire, repeated this performance in the filly class. It was rather singular that both these championships should go to foals owned by the same man, and by the same sire.

Ten aged mares were forward. Some of them were plain, but such could not be said of the winner, White Meadow Dainty, owned by Trumans. She is a very thick mare and shows much of the old-fashioned Shire feathering, but withal has good clean bone and moves well.

Three-year-olds only had two entries and neither was deserving of special mention, but the two-year-old class furnished the best Shire of either sex of the show. Wallington Sunbeam from the Burgess stables is almost faultless. She represents the improved type of Shire, has a beautiful head and neck, short, strong back, and a nicely turned croup and at the ground is an outstanding winner, clean of bone, with a nicely sloped pastern and good feet. She moved straight and true, and deserved the championship which she later won. She was the greatest feature of the Shire show, and with the winning

aged horse and the two foals already referred to was a good example of what is wanted in a twentieth-century Shire.

BELGIANS.

The entry list in Belgians was larger than upon any former occasion, and the quality of the exhibit, following up the standard set in 1911, has never been equalled at Chicago. Classes of upwards of twenty high-class individuals were the rule, and it was remarked by the best breeders that the showing capped the climax of all American exhibitions. In stallions eighteen of the big massive draft kind faced the judges, and a better lot of aged Belgians would be difficult to find. Mon Gros, Crouch & Son's massive, good-going four-year-old, which won the championship last year, landed the blue. Xavier from the same stables was second.

Eighteen three-year-olds were headed by Frank Bolser, belonging to Loeser Bros., Ligonier, Ind., and of twenty-eight two-year-olds Bell Bros.' Cyclon, a big, strong-topped horse with only fair legs and feet, was placed at the top with Farceur de Tavers second for Crouch & Son. Mon Gros was made champion stallion with Cyclon reserve.

The filly classes were not so strong numerically or individually as the stallions. The respective classes only contained about half as many entries, and the quality was scarcely as high as that of the males. Of eight aged mares Elza, a clean limbed, strong, true-moving mare was placed first, and her stable mate, Betzy de Voorde, second. Both were Crouch entries. Elza finally won the championship over Bell Bros.' three-year-old Sarah de Dottigduies and Crouch's Mizette the best of ten good two-year-olds. It was a hard struggle, but the best mare won. Belgian breeders are to be congratulated upon the progress they are making in improving the breed in America.

Cattle.

FAT CLASSES.

A peculiar and very keen interest always centers in the fat cattle classes at the International, for the reason that the premier award of the show is the grand championship in this section. Year following year there is a battle royal between the respective beef breeds, and the 1912 fight was the hottest that has taken place, and of intense interest to Canadians for the reason that Canada was most nobly represented both from the East and West.

GRADES AND CROSSES.

The hottest fight in this whole section was off in the first class of the exhibition Monday morning, which went a long way towards deciding where the championship would be finally placed. This was in the two-year-old grade class. Here J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, had out his Glencarnock Victor, an Aberdeen Angus grade, James Leask the noted Shorthorn breeder and feeder of Greenbank, Ont., had out Roan Champion, and C. A. Tow, the Hereford breeder of Iowa, had out Lant, a grade Hereford. These were the three marvelous types of the three breeds, and made undoubtedly the strongest lead to any of the fat classes. First place went to J. D. McGregor's Angus and rightly so. He is a compact evenly fleshed fellow of the kind that suits. Tow's Hereford grade was

second, but there was scarcely a stockman about the ring that had not placed Leask's Shorthorn, a massive well-finished fellow, above him. He was really a steer of championship calibre.

Throughout the grade classes the two marked features were the winning of the Angus grades and the great showing individuals made against the college entries. All the grade classes were headed by Angus and the strings of 14 to 18 in these classes had, with one exception, leads of three and four doddies, and where the colleges did win, the breeders gave them a very hard fight for it. The two-year-olds were undoubtedly the most superior and best finished fat lot shown, the other classes though were good, McGregor winning the Aberdeen Angus special on Glencarnock, a yearling. The grade championship also went to the Glencarnock herd on Glencarnock Victor. These classes were judged by R. H. Keene of Marlow, England.

The Leask steer was champion Shorthorn grade.

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn fat classes were decidedly stronger this year than a year ago, although in some classes, were of no outstanding merit. In the two-year-olds J. F. Prather, of Illinois, won on Harry Lauder, a very good sort but not of championship type, in a line-up of eight head. The yearlings were decidedly stronger and lined up with 20 head in the ring. Here Prather won again on a splendid type with a wealth of very firm fleshing evenly placed. All the steers placed were of exceptional merit although Red Rufus, at third looked hardly of the right stamp for his place, and there were several good ones below him. The fat class under one year held the best ones shown, and here again J. F. Prather was first on Prime Knight, a youngster that is a royal good beef type. He was plenty good enough to easily win the championship in the pure-bred Shorthorn fat classes as well as the open class under one year. He is a low-set fellow, very deep and broad, and carries great fleshing for his age. He should make a great steer if fed another year.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

While grade Aberdeen Angus made a splendid showing there was a decidedly small entry in the pure-breds, and had it not been for the Agricultural College exhibits of this breed, this section would have gone down to the vanishing point. As it was no class brought out over a dozen head, and usually six or eight was the limit. The two-year-olds brought out the best stuff, although a light entry of five head. Kansas College headed the class with Insurgent Envoy, a splendid steer carrying deep flesh over the back and with full quarters. He was a competitor for championship. Second went to Purdue University, and third to Iowa College.

The yearlings were a classy lot. This class brought out eight head. At the top was Prince of Quality from Iowa College, a low-set thick fellow. Following closely was White Stockings from Purdue University, just as well fleshed and smooth, but hardly as thick. Third place went to the University of Missouri. The class under one year was the larcest. University of Missouri took first on Queen's Councillor, a very smooth fellow of fine conformation. Second went to D. Bradfute, Ohio, on Lucky of Meadow, a more massive type but not as smooth. Mis-

souri was again third on Double Pride. The championship for the breed went to Insurgent Envoy the Kansas steer. His development and finish easily placed him on top for the breed.

HEREFORDS.

The exhibit in the fat Herefords was a very pleasant surprise to admirers of this breed, surpassing the showing made for a number of years. The entry list was long and the whole exhibit of a high even standard. The two-year-old class as with the other breeds brought out the best finished stuff. First place went to J. H. and J. W. Van Natta, Indiana, on Diamond's Perfection, a very well-matured steer with a splendid even finish, though with not too great a scale. C. A. Tow, Iowa, got second on Fairfax, a more massive steer, though not as smooth. The yearlings had an entry list of 14 head and were exceptionally even down to the last. Here Tow, on Bocade 4th, took first place. He was good, but being of the growthy kind will show better another year if fed over. H. J. Fluck, of Illinois, got second on Donald Lad 10th, a finer sort, and Purdue University was third on Prince 12. R. H. Hazlett on Bloveo 76 got first in the class under one year in a line-up of 17 head of good stuff. C. A. Tow was second on Standard 1st, and Van Natta third on Donald Dewhirst. The championship went to the older and more finished steer Diamond's Perfection shown by Van Natta. The evenness of the Hereford exhibit was a noted feature.

OTHER BREEDS.

Red Polled cattle made a small but good exhibit. The breeders clearly demonstrated that this dual-purpose breed can produce good beef types. Galloways were out to the number of half a dozen head. One or two individuals were of exceptional merit.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

When the simmering down for grand champion began by taking the championships by ages, McGregor's grade Glencarnock Victor was easily placed first in the two-year-old class over the pure-breds, although the Kansas Angus steer, Insurgent Envoy, is of no mean calibre and was the runner up. In the yearlings the Angus grade Iowa College steer, Blackrock 2nd, won over the pure-breds, and was acknowledged to be a strong figure for championship honors. In the calf class the pure-bred Shorthorn, Prime Knight, won, and he was a popular winner.

When these three lined up for the final honors the Glencarnock steer was the favorite. Although the Iowa yearling was a strong fine type he had not the finish of the Manitoba steer. In this case the famous corn of the middle States had not left the finish of the oats and barley of the north. Glencarnock Victor had a superior covering of firm yet mellow fleshing, and carried it right in those places that fills the butcher's eye. He got the championship which he deserved.

Breeding Classes.

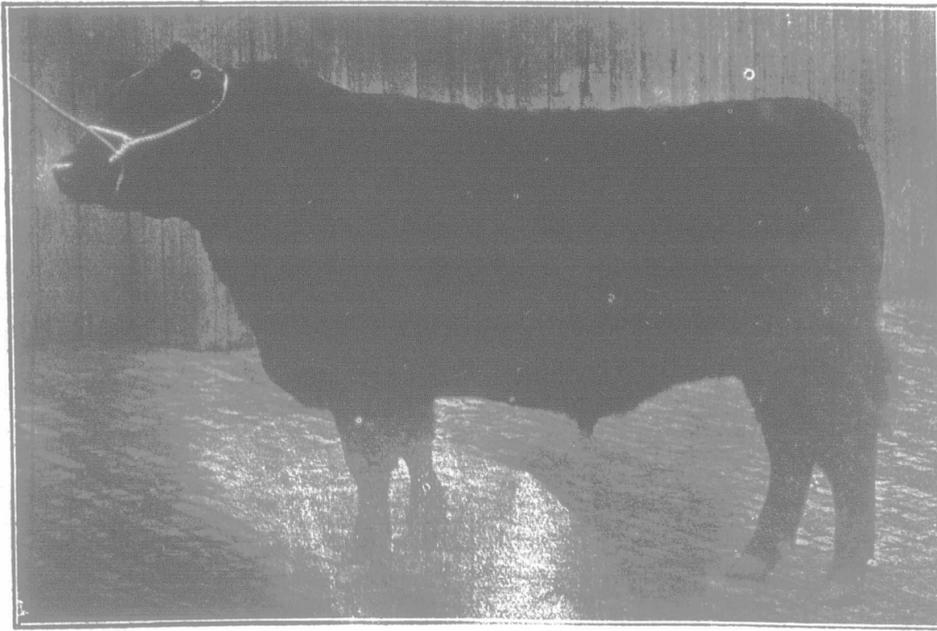
HEREFORDS.

There was not a finer exhibit on the ground than the display in the Hereford breeding classes. Class after class of young stuff came out with around 20 head making up the string in each, and it was of a splendid standard, many that were not placed being worthy of mention. Undoubtedly Hereford breeders in America are working with the right ideal in view. Seven bulls came out in the aged class, and they were a lot that brought out favorable comments all along the ringside. First place went to J. P. Cudahy, of Missouri, on Fairfax 16th, a smooth, straight, deep and broad bull, with unusual fleshing, very perfect in type. He was rightly placed grand champion, later. Second went to C. A. Tow, Iowa, on a great type with hardly the smoothness or finish of the first. Third went to Britisher Jr., shown by J. P. Cudahy.

In two-year-olds Cudahy was again first on another of similar standard type, Corrector Fairfax by Perfection Fairfax. W. T. McCray, Indiana, was second on Byron Fairfax, and O. S. Goodison, Iowa, third on Good Lad. The senior yearlings, though a short line-up, were unusually fine, with J. H. and J. L. Van Natta, Indiana, heading the string with Graceful Lad 3rd, a very smooth fellow showing unusual character. R. Hazlett, Kansas, took second, and Luce and Moxley, Kentucky, third.

Twelve junior yearlings lined up, and the judge had his work cut out all down the string. There was no outstanding winner nor even a few top ones that could be picked. It was good from top to bottom. Here Cudahy was again first on Beau Fairfax, a smooth youngster. Senior bull calves were out eleven strong, a grand lot. The first-prize youngster, Repeater 7th, shown by O. Harris, Missouri, was a fine type, and was later good enough to get the junior championship. The junior calves showed the same breeding as the older stuff, in fact little roughness was to be found anywhere. Luce & Moxley, Kentucky, were first on Prince Real.

Nine aged cows came out and there was a battle royal between the first two cows, Scottish



Glencarnock Victor.

Grand champion steer at the Chicago International, bred and exhibited by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

Lassie, shown by Cudahy, being placed first and Prime Lady at second, shown by Van Natta. The latter is a marvel for type and character. She was sold at a long figure to Simon Donine & Sons, and will go to Alberta.

In the two-year-olds, Cudahy's Perfection Lass, a very good heifer, was well placed at the top. The younger females made up the strongest classes in regard to numbers, while quality was of the best.

The senior and grand championships went to Cudahy's Scottish Lassie, while Miss Repeater, shown by O. Harris in the junior calf class, won the junior championship.

SHORTHORNS.

There was not the greatest of satisfaction given in the Shorthorn ring where an unusually brilliant display of the breed was made. The aged bulls, while good, were of no outstanding merit, although good individuals were shown. Bellows Bros., of Mo., on Diamond Goods, an unusually good sort went to first place, with Carpenter and Carpenter's Sultan Mine, second. It was, however, in the two-year-old bull class that dissatisfaction was found. Here R. W. Caswell had out his massive roan two-year-old Gainford Marquis, a great type showing in fine bloom, and admitted by most as the bull for top place. He was, however, placed third. First place went to Fount Avon, from the Rockwood Farm, Iowa. He is a very compact type, straight and fine, but even in this not superior to Gainford Marquis. Second went to the Arkona Farms, Wis., on the white bull Sultan Stamp, an excellent bull but lacking the quality or smoothness of the first prize animal, or the smoothness and conformation of the one below him.

The senior yearlings, a strong lot, had at the top Gloster Fashion, from the Arkona Farms. He was a straight, strong, breedy looking fellow. Second place went to Village Baronet, owned by Carpenter & Carpenter, and third to White & Smith, on Royal Gloster.

In junior yearlings, Augustine, shown by O. Kane, Neb., was first on a fine bull with plenty of substance, but lacking in smoothness. Caswell's red youngster, Lavender Marshall, was placed second. To have been consistent in type, the smooth, compact and well developed type would have looked better at first place. The Elmendorf Farm, Kentucky, on a pleasing type of a roan, was third.

From a line-up of 17 head in the senior bull calves, Carpenter and Ross got first on their white Maxwalton. Renown, an excellent type with a fine development, went to the top place. The Anoka Farms were second on Scotch Mine, and Village, owned by D. R. Hanna, Ohio, third. The junior calves brought out a line of 20 head, and in this lot was the junior champion, King's Secret, shown by the Elmendorf Farm.

The senior and grand championship went to Count Avon, shown by the Rockwood Farm.

In aged cows Caswell was first on Dale's Gift 2nd, that marvel for smoothness, conformation, and finish. It was impossible to get by her for first place. Geo. J. Sayer, Ill., was second on Fair Start, the massive roan, a great cow of the larger, stronger type, and she is near perfection. Third went to Dale's Gift, a good roan, shown by Carpenter and Ross. Over 10 head came out in the third two-year-old heifer class, and first, fourth, and sixth places went to Canadian-bred individuals. White & Smith took first on Roan Queen, a compact smooth type. Second to Mary Ann, of Oakland, shown by Geo. Sayer, a strong, smooth type, and third to Carpenter and Carpenter, on Salem Stamford. Caswell was sixth in this class on Merry Maiden. In senior yearlings, first place went to Moss Rose 6th, shown by Carpenter and Carpenter. Second went to Caswell, on Pleasant Valley Crocus, a well developed heifer, showing in great bloom, and third to Sayer, on Pleasant Mildred.

In the junior yearlings Sayer got first on a sweet roan heifer, 78th Duchess of Gloster, D. Tietjen, second, on Her Excellence, and Countess 2nd, shown by D. R. Hanna, Ohio, third. Caswell on Gainford Raglan was placed fourth. There were seventeen head shown in this class. With 20 out in the senior calf class, Hanna was placed first on Village Primrose 2nd, a thick, deep heifer that should develop well; Rapp Bros., Nebraska, took second on Bonnie Duchess, and Elmendorf Farm third, on Cumberland's Darling. Caswell's Burnbrae Wimple, junior champion at Toronto, was placed fourth.

Junior calves, out over 20 strong, made a good display, Village Flower 2nd, shown by D. R. Hanna, winning, with Betty Dale, from the herd of O. Kane, Nebraska, a close second.

The senior championship was between White & Smith's two-year-old Roan Queen, and Caswell's Dale's Gift 2nd. In spite of the smoothness of the latter and her splendid conformation, the younger cow was placed senior champion, and later grand champion over D. R. Hanna's senior calf, Village Primrose 2nd.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The great Glencarnock herd of Aberdeen-Angus from the farm of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Mani-

toba, went over to the International this year and made probably the greatest display of the breed that has been seen for some time, this in competition with the best herds from the United States. The exhibit from Glencarnock farm was not large, but every individual was a model, and only one animal was brought out that was not in the money. The herd that Mr. McGregor sent over was a splendid lot in perfect condition, but it was not expected that they would make the sweeping victory they accomplished.

In the first class out, the aged bulls, McGregor made a great winning with Le Roy 3rd, of Meadowbrook, over Irwin C., shown by W. A. McHenry, Iowa. The latter is a marvel of a show animal, but he lacked the character of the Glencarnock bull. In two-year-olds, Balmost, shown by O. V. Battles, Iowa, was well placed at first, but McGregor's Expert of Dalmeny 2nd, was a close second. These two bulls met several times on the Western show circuit this year. In the yearlings, Rond Thicket, shown by McHenry, was, with his smooth blocky conformation, rightly placed at first, with Rose Gay 6th, shown by W. J. Miller, second, and Battles Royal Eric, of Lone Dell, third.

In Battl's Eileen Lad of Rosemere, the judges found a royal good type to head the junior yearling bulls. John Cash, Iowa, on Black Irwin C., was second, while McGregor got fourth on Viceroy of Glencarnock.

In the senior bull calves the judges placed Provo 2nd, shown by R. M. Anderson, at the top. He was good enough to win the junior championship, and is of a type that should develop well. McHenry was second on Quality Prince 2nd. Junior bull calves brought out a fine long string headed by Emus 4th, from the stables of R. M. Anderson & Sons, Iowa, with the Rosengift

These two had a battle royal for the sweepstakes. The older animal with her great type fleshing and style looked like a winner, but the judges favored the younger heifer, and gave her the purple ribbon. In herds, J. D. McGregor with Leroy 3rd, of Meadowbrook, at the head, and Violet 3rd, of Congash, Queen Rosie, of Cullen, Queen Mother, of Glencarnock, and Black Rose, of Glencarnock in the string had an aggregation of animals that is seldom brought out in one herd. The Glencarnock was a popular winner.

Sheep.

FAT SHEEP.

The fat-sheep exhibit was a "hammer," and Canadian sheep men, in the keenest of competition in all the breeds in which they competed, came out with honors. Last year a Canadian cross-bred wether was grand champion over all breeds, and this year a pure-bred yearling Shropshire, from the well-known flock of J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., turned the trick. He is a great wether, covered all over with a firm flesh, and as square as a block. The premier honor of the show was rightly placed upon him. Besides this winning, the Campbell flock got second on yearlings and second on pen of five wether lambs, and J. Lloyd Jones, of Burford, got fourth in this same class.

In Southdowns, Jones got third on yearling wethers, second and third on wether lambs, and first on pen of five wether lambs.

In Oxfords, Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., got second and third on yearling wethers.

All that was good in Lincolns, went to H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ont., and L. Parkinson, of Guelph, Ont. Lee got first and second on yearlings, with Parkinson third. Parkinson was first and third in lambs, with Lee second. Parkinson was first on pen of five lambs, and Lee second. Lee got championship on his yearling.

In fat Cotswolds, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, Ont., and Geo. Allen, Burford, Ont., divided the money, Brien getting first and third on yearlings, with Allen second, and first and second on lambs, with Allen third. Brien was first on pen of five, and got the championship on his yearling.

In Leicesters, John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., and A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., took all the money.

The medium-wool grades were very strong classes. Campbell got third and fourth on yearlings, first on pen of five yearlings, and third on pen of five lambs.

In long-wool grades, Lee got second in yearlings, Brien third, and Parkinson fourth. Whitelaw was first on lambs and Brien second and third. On pen of five lambs, Brien was first and Whitelaw second. The champion was sired by a Lincoln ram, and was bred by Lee. Ontario exhibitors have the sheep, and they know how to fit them.

BREEDING CLASSES.

Canadian sheep-breeders lived up to their former reputation, and captured the lion's share of the money. Competition was the keenest ever seen at Chicago, and the laurels won, in almost every case, were in very hard-fought battles.

SHROPSHIRE.

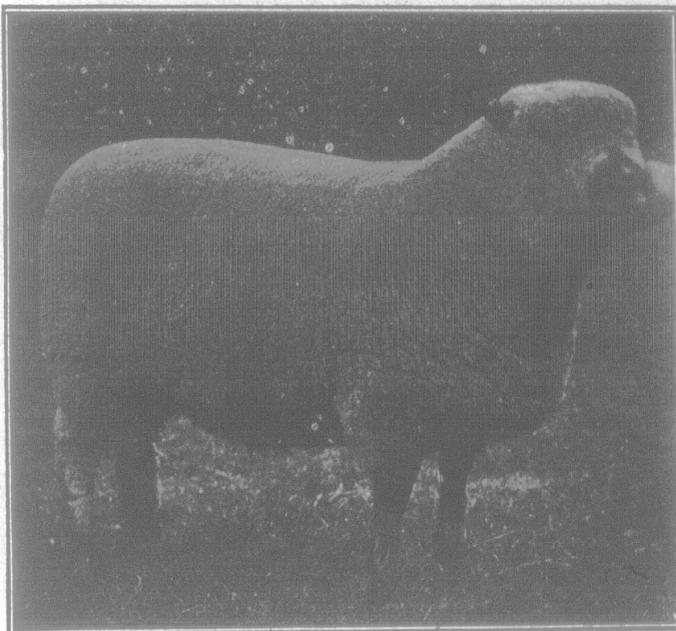
In Shropshires the entry list was larger, and the quality of the stock better, than has been seen at this show. American exhibitors got most of the money, but they had to bring out some excellent stock to do it. J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., got third on ram lambs, first on yearling ewes, and third on flock. Their ewe, a model of Shropshire perfection, was made champion of the breed. A twin sister of the champion ram is one of two ewes sold by Campbell, and was champion of six State fairs this fall. Championship on ram went to J. Kammerer, of Brodhead, Wisconsin. James Hammer, Burford, Ont., judge.

OXFORDS.

Canada's well-known Oxford-breeders, Peter Arkell & Son, Teeswater, Ont., had the best flock of their show-ring history, and in competition with Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis., and R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., the best of the United States exhibitors, made almost a clean sweep, getting second on aged ram, first and fourth on yearling rams, first, second and third on ram lambs, first and third on yearling ewes, first and second on ewe lambs, first and third on flock, and second on pen of lambs, and championship on ewes, with the ewe lamb, one of the finest individuals of the breed ever bred in Canada. It is a great flock, and deserved all the honors won.

LINCOLNS.

H. M. Lee, Highgate, Ont., and L. Parkinson,



Pure-bred Shropshire Wether.

Grand champion of the Chicago International, bred and shown by J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

Farms second on Baron Barbara. The senior and grand championship went to McGregor's favorite, Leroy 3rd, of Meadowbrook. Aged cows made probably the strongest line-up of the show. It was a grand sight. There was a long string with good ones all the way down. The cow to head this class was Violet 3rd, of Congash, and she was in her right place. This seven-year-old cow showed as fresh as a two-year-old. Besides conformation, she was the most superior animal shown in regards to character and finish. Second place went to a very tidy and sweet cow, Barbara Woodson, shown by W. J. Miller, Iowa.

McGregor was again first in the two-year-old heifers on the imported heifer Queen Rosie, of Cullen, a strong, deep heifer, and McHenry second on Blackcap McHenry. In the senior yearlings McHenry on Pride of McHenry took first. A splendid deep, thick conformation won her the place over McGregor's sweeter heifer, Queen Mother of Glencarnock.

In junior yearlings, first place went to a model Angus in Queen Mother Johnston, Dwight Cutler, Michigan, second, on Eric of Woodcote 6th.

The senior heifer calves brought out an entry of 20 of the right kind, with Pride of McHenry 108th, shown by McHenry, first, and the junior calves with a shorter string found Battles first with Black Favorite of Rosemere.

For senior championship McGregor's Violet 3rd of Congash, was rightly placed, and Willson's Queen Mother Johnston 8th for junior champion.

Guelph, Ont., fought it out with A. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis., in the Lincoln classes. The Canadian exhibitors got a good share of the prize money. Lee got first and third on aged rams, first on yearling rams, third and fourth on ram lambs, second and third on yearling ewes, second and third on ewe lambs, first on flock, first on pen of lambs, and championship on aged ram. Parkinson got second on ram lambs, and second on pen. The fight was close from start to finish, and the Ontario breeders may justly feel proud of their showing.

COTSWOLDS.

Geo. Allen, Burford, Ont., and E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, Ont., were the Canadian exhibitors of this breed. They had worthy competitors in Anoka Farm, of Waukesha, Wis., and Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill., but succeeded in getting a big share of the money. Allen got second on aged rams, second on yearling ewes, second on flock, and second on pen of lambs. Brien captured first on yearling ewes, second on ewe lambs, and third on pen, as well as championship on ewe. This yearling was placed over the ewe which won at Toronto after a hard fight.

LEICESTERS.

The Leicester breed was not out in large numbers. A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., took most of the prizes with their choice flock. They got first on aged rams, first and second on ram lambs, first and second on yearling ewes, second and third on ewe lambs, first on flock and pen classes, and both championships. John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., with only one entry, got first on ewe lambs. James Snell, Clinton, Ont., made the awards.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Some of the classes in this breed were particularly strong, while others were not so good. A. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.; J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.; Chas. Leet & Son, Mantua, Ohio, and W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y., were the chief exhibitors. Leet got the best of the money, including first in both pen classes, and both championships. Lloyd Jones was third and fourth on ram lambs, second and third on yearling ewes, second on flock, and third on pen of lambs. H. Noel Gibson, Delaware, Ont., judged.

There were no Canadian exhibitors in Dorsets, Hampshires, or Cheviots, all of which, along with the Rambouillets, made a very strong showing, a credit to the breeders and fitters, and to the breeds themselves.

Swine.

All swine exhibits in the United States are largely composed of the fat type of hog, and it is always a battle royal between the different breeds: Durocs, Chester Whites, Berkshires, Hampshires, and Poland Chinas, for premier honors. The 1912 International never had an equal in the barrow classes. The Berkshire breeders made a desperate effort to land the championship and the best of the prizes, but the Poland-China entries were just a little too good. Berkshires outnumbered their black-and-white competitors, but the Poland-China entries were of the highest possible order. The Poland-China entry of John Francis & Sons, New Lennox, Ill., was an outstanding barrow. He is a wonderful barrow, of the heavy, thick, fat type. A Berkshire from Iowa State College stood second. Francis, after an exceedingly hot fight, succeeded in landing the pen championship as well, Berkshires from the Iowa College again coming second.

In the breed barrow classes, Francis took everything in Poland Chinas, and Iowa State College the best of it in Berkshires.

Only one entry was made in Yorkshires, and the State Colleges had the best of it in Durocs. Poland-China breeders were elated over their success, and a great cheer arose when the purple ribbons, denoting grand championships, were laid on the broad backs of the excellent representatives of the breed.

The breeding classes were better filled than usual, and although the close proximity of the stock-yards causes many of the breeders to hesitate, and often refrain from entering their stock on account of the danger of disease, the Chicago International is fast becoming the swine show par excellence of the United States.

CAR LOTS OF CATTLE.

The car-lot exhibit of finished cattle was a magnificent display, numbering far more loads than upon any former occasion. Again the Angus scored a victory, a load of yearlings winning over a load of two-year-olds (also Angus), and a three-year-old bunch of Herefords. The average quality all through was the highest ever displayed in this section of the show, and Ed. P. Hall, the Illinois exhibitor of the winners, was a proud man when his load captured \$855 in money prizes, and sold for \$14 per cwt.

The grand champion steer fell to the bid of "The Fair," a Chicago firm, for 50 cents per pound, which figures to over \$800 on the carcass of 1,630 pounds.

The Opportunity of the Closing Year.

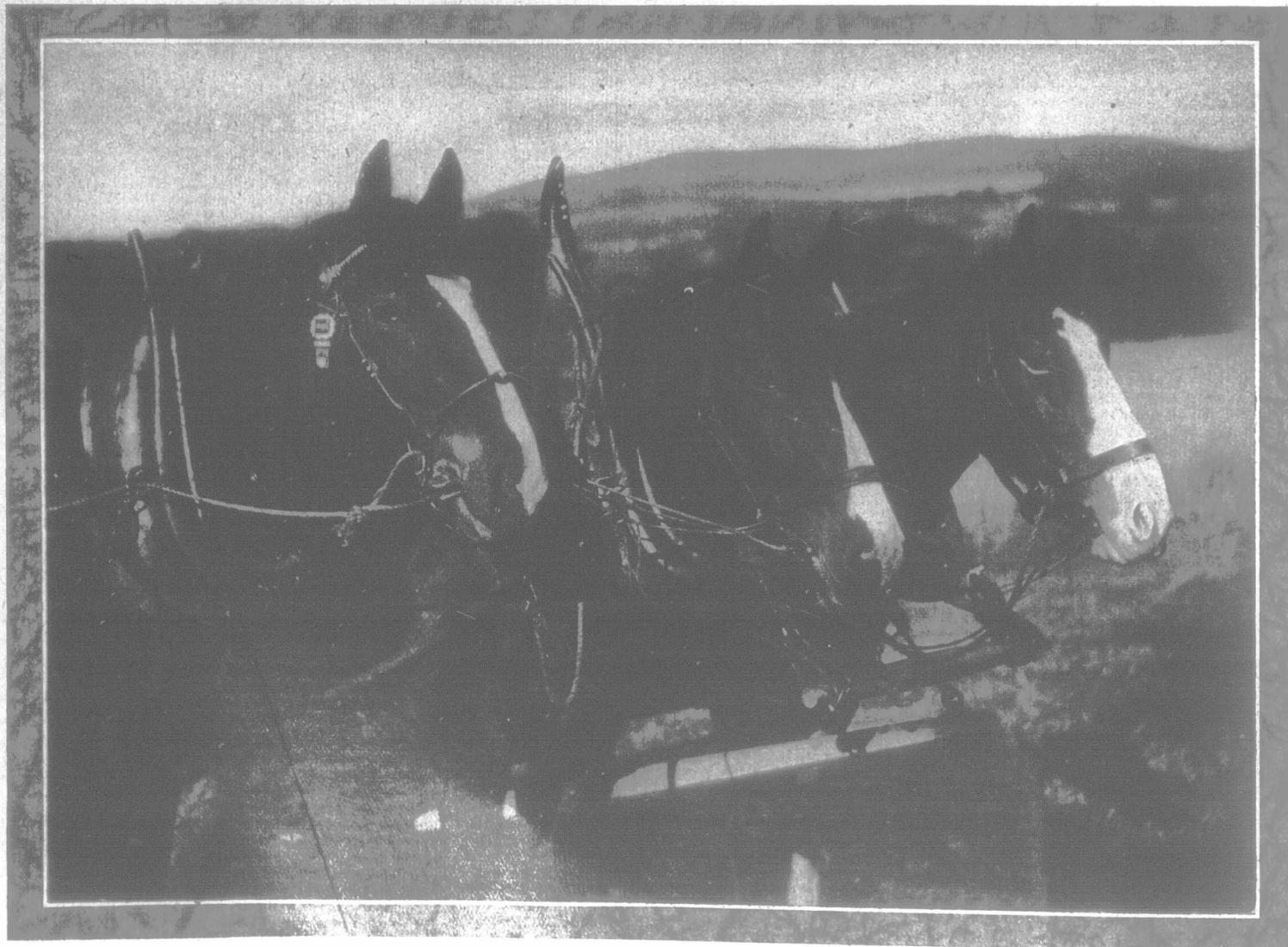
Our readers will be particularly interested in the attractive announcement made on page 2190 of this issue, and will be well repaid by taking advantage of the opportunity to secure some of the exceedingly valuable premiums there offered for obtaining new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." The present is an exceptionally good time to secure new readers. In addition to the remaining issues of 1912 and all of 1913, a copy of this hundred-page Christmas Number will be included for the price of one year—\$1.50. Every article offered is of excellent value, and by a little prompt effort you will be handsomely repaid in the premium of your choice. Should you prefer a cash inducement, send us the names of two new subscribers and \$3.00, and we will credit your own subscription for another year. The more promptly you act, the larger the reward and the more easily gained.

Ayrshire Wins Sweepstakes at Amherst.

In the 72-hour dairy test, conducted at the Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., the Ayrshire cow, Milkmaid 7th, 28769, owned by A. McRae & Sons, Charlottetown, P. E. I., won sweepstakes over all breeds. During the test she gave 188.2 lbs. milk, and scored 240 points. For some months this cow held the world's Ayrshire two-year-old record for highest production of milk and fat, having given 11,673.5 lbs. milk, and 492.75 lbs. fat, within the year. She has also won two sweepstakes in the show-ring. Thus she combines utility with good type. For further particulars concerning the Maritime Winter Fair, see page 2191.

The lack of adjustment between city and country must be remedied, but the remedies lie in fundamental processes and not in the treatment of symptoms. Undoubtedly very much can be done to even up the economic situation and the distribution of population; and this needs careful and continuous study by commissioners or other agencies created for the purpose.

—Dr. L. H. Bailey.



Scottish Farm Horses.

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A. E. Macmahon.



A. E. Adams.



S. B. Chute.



John Donaldson.

The Co-operative Movement in Nova Scotia.

By A. E. Adams.

It is constantly remarked, and perhaps with a certain amount of truth, that farmers, as a class, are so set in their ideas that it is impossible for a body of them to work together to accomplish any particular purpose.

The farmers of the far-famed Annapolis Valley, in Nova Scotia, have shown very clearly, however, that such is not the case with them, for they have taken hold of a co-operative scheme that bids fair to become the biggest thing yet in the Maritime Provinces.

This movement was organized in 1907 by a few of the best fruit growers in Berwick, a pretty village right in the heart of this fruitful valley.

The method of handling the fruit products of the valley, prior to this date, was very easy and eminently satisfactory to a certain few individuals, but far too easy and satisfactory to be much appreciated by the fruit grower.

The European commission houses handling Nova Scotia fruit had their agents over here, during the shipping season. These agents had sub-agents at nearly all railway stations from which any quantity of fruit was shipped. The farmer would pack his apples at home and haul them to the station on an appointed day, when the sub-agent would make up carload lots and forward to his immediate superior's orders. These apples were then left to the tender mercies of the consignees who, when they eventually sold them, would commence piling up an account of charges that were really startling in their ingenuity. A charge was made for every conceivable thing under the sun, including commissions for everyone who had anything at all to do with the apples, and when all was deducted that the consignees' conscience would allow, the farmer received an account of sales and sometimes a cheque representing what remnant of the wreck remained for him. The growers chafed under this system of disposing of their products.

An attempt was made some ten years ago to organize some kind of a co-operative movement, but owing to the fact that it was too comprehensive a scale and lacked the necessary business application, the whole thing fizzled.

In 1907, a few of the most up-to-date and energetic farmers in Berwick made up their minds, however, that in co-operation alone was to be found a cure for the state of affairs which then existed. The product of their orchards was increasing year by year, and they realized that there were only two ways in which they could give proper attention to the packing and grading of their fruit. The one way was to individually build apple houses on their own farms large enough to permit of fruit being stored and packed or to get together and build or buy a large warehouse on the line of railway, when the ap-

ples of all could be stored and packed by experts.

The latter was the scheme that appeared the most attractive, and led by John N. Chute, these men formed the first co-operative fruit company in Nova Scotia.

This company was called the Berwick Fruit Company, and was incorporated under the Nova Scotia Joint Stock Companies Act, with an authorized capital of \$10,000.00. Warehouse accommodation was secured, and during the first season some 7,000 barrels of apples were handled. This company did not limit its sphere of usefulness to the mere handling of apples. It aimed also at being an educative power. The leaders of the movement soon found that one of the most important factors in successful co-operative fruit packing was the production of good fruit. The company therefore used its best influence to educate its members, and also farmers generally, in the matter of careful cultivation, spraying, etc.

At the beginning of the second season the membership of this company was doubled and a new warehouse was purchased.

In 1908, the output was 15,000 barrels, which increased the following year to 22,000.

The early history of the company is a splendid demonstration of what can be done by a body of men associated together for the common benefit.

The superiority of the pack put out secured splendid prices. While farmers outside the com-

The companies are therefore able to put up a uniform pack, which they can guarantee.

A farmer joining a company agrees to pool his apples, and is paid the average price for each variety in the three grades.

Thus there is a direct incentive to raise good fruit, for the member receives the average prices for the respective grades into which his fruit packs.

It was realized, however, by the leaders of this movement that while much could be accomplished by individual companies, it needed concerted action on the part of all the companies to carry this co-operative idea to its logical conclusion.

The companies were valuable factors in educating their members in the matter of cultivation, spraying, etc., also in the matter of improving the pack of their products, but as individual companies working entirely independent of one another, they partially defeated the idea of co-operation, inasmuch as they became competitors of one another, and speculators were wont to play one company against another, so that the superior company pack did not make that extra money that its quality merited.

It was also realized that if the companies could work together large savings could be effected in the purchasing of supplies, such as fertilizers, boxes, nails, pulp heads, spray materials, etc. The matter of transportation could also be better and more economically handled.

A conference was held, and it was determined that some form of centralization was necessary.

At this point, however, the Nova Scotia farmers showed that while they were ready to consider new ideas, and act upon them if their judgment pronounced them good.

They decided, therefore, that they would give this centralization scheme a trial for a year and see just what could be accomplished before floating the central as an incorporate body. An executive of three members was selected from the leaders of those companies, some twenty-two in number, which decided to participate in the movement.

The companies were fortunate in their choice, the men elected being J. N. Chute, S. C. Parker and John Donaldson. The executive employed as their manager S. B.

Chute, a man so widely known in the apple business and throughout Canada as to need no introduction. Suffice to say that Mr. Chute is regarded as one of the most successful men in Nova Scotia, a man thoroughly sound, honest and straight, and having no peer in the matter of intimate knowledge of the apple trade. It is a common saying that, "What S. B. C. doesn't know about apples isn't worth knowing."

As I stated before, the companies did not tie themselves to the central association in any way. They contributed nothing to found or start it, and were under no legal obligation to support it.

The work of the central was to attend to the matter of transportation, make what sales it could for the companies, buy supplies and gener-



Warehouse of the Berwick Fruit Company.

A corner of the evaporator can be seen at the right.

pany had to be content with \$1.25 per barrel, tree run, for their apples, the members of the co-operative company were receiving \$2.65 for No. 1 grade of fruit, \$1.99 for No. 2, and \$1.22 for No. 3.

News of this phenomenal success soon spread, and in 1909 five more companies were incorporated, under a new Act, specially passed to facilitate the incorporation of such companies. The following year saw that number doubled.

The apples of all members of co-operative companies are packed at the warehouses by experts. No farmer being a member of a company is permitted to pack any standard variety at home; neither is he allowed to sell except through his company.

ally assist all affiliated companies. Companies wishing to affiliate paid an entrance fee of \$5.00.

To maintain itself the central charged the companies a small percentage on what apples it sold, and earned certain money, as will be explained later. This central association came into existence in July, 1911. The whole scheme was an experiment, and no company was compelled to supply a single barrel of apples to fill orders taken by the central, if it thought it could do better elsewhere. Under these circumstances, it is little short of wonderful that at the end of the season the manager was able to report an unqualified success. Great credit is due to the companies, the majority, I am glad to say, who stood by their central. There were a few weak-kneed companies, but these dropped out early in the game.

A brief resume of the work accomplished by this experimental central association may prove of interest. In the first place, Nova Scotia had that year a record crop of apples.

The very magnitude of the crop gave the central its first opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness. With such a large crop, there was naturally a lack of laborers to harvest it. The central advertised for help, and in response to their appeal a small army of laborers invaded the valley, and were distributed by the central to the various companies, who had previously made their requirements known. These companies in turn passed the help on to such of their members as required it. Previous to this action by the Central Association the valley laborers were demanding an unreasonable remuneration for picking. The advent of the additional help, however, knocked the bottom out of this "hold up," and the growers, even those altogether outside of the movement, were able to harvest their crop at a reasonable rate.

It had long been thought that a good market for the famous Nova Scotia Gravensteins could be found in the Canadian West. This splendid apple never had a real chance on the European markets on account of the large quantities of English fruit always available there early in the season and the lack of fast boats to place it on that market in prime condition. The Central engaged F. M. Chute, a man of marked ability as a salesman, to go West and see what could be

done. Mr. Chute proved a worthy representative, and as a result of his short trip, some 12,000 barrels were shipped to the Northwest Provinces by the Central Association. The opening up of this market has proved a great boon to the Nova Scotia apple trade, for, as is ever the case, when a new market is found, the old markets are relieved and thereby steadied, resulting in better prices all round. Verily, in this initial year, the Central Association did not lack opportunities.

Take the matter of transportation, for instance. The supply of steamships, usually all-sufficient to carry the apple crop to European markets, proved totally inadequate to cope with the tremendous quantities of early fruit sent forward. The end of September saw the Halifax terminus blocked with cars of fruit sweltering in the sun and no boats to carry it to market. The Central Association quickly grasped the situation and dispatched four train loads to Montreal, connecting there with fast boats to England. This, however, was only done as a temporary relief. In the meantime, they chartered four boats, which carried some 40,000 barrels out of Halifax, and so effectually relieved the situation at that port that a similar congestion did not occur again throughout the entire season. I claim that the farmers of the Valley were saved thousands of dollars by that action. Not only did the members of the Companies benefit, but the entire body of fruit growers. That action alone justified the existence of the Central, and should have earned for it the support of all fair-minded and clear-thinking men.

The Central Association proved also a great selling factor. During the season it sold for the Companies 102,000 barrels of apples, and, what is quite as important, made good prices.

Another useful work accomplished was the securing of space on steamers and attending to the shipping of the Companies' apples. During the season 400,000 barrels of apples were shipped on its bills of lading.

In the matter of marine insurance a great saving was effected. The fact that the Central had some 400,000 barrels to insure, secured for the Companies an exceptionally close rate and cut out that little item, seen on most accounts of sales, which in the aggregate amounts to a startling figure.

Insurance of the warehouses and contents was also effected at a very close rate, the Central thus earning the commission usually going to agents.

Supplies were bought at very low figures. An order for 1,250,000 pulp heads and 500 kegs of nails naturally secured inside prices. Many companies who had stood loyally by their Central throughout the apple deals backed out when it came to buying fertilizers. Only a few companies, therefore, were working with the Central on this deal, but even then 2,283 tons were handled at a cost of \$41,943. This fertilizer was bought at a saving, compared with lowest price quoted by any agent, of about \$3 per ton. Fertilizer agents assured the companies that they would guarantee them as low a price as the Central could get them, and others advertised openly in the Press that they would supply fertilizers at even lower prices than could be obtained through the Central.

Thanks, however, to the business acumen of the manager, the fertilizer agents were soon glad to withdraw those advertisements, and the Companies who stood by the Central were able to divide a net saving of \$6,800, on their fertilizer deal.

I know some Companies whose lack of faith in their Central cost them \$4 per ton on their fertilizer supplies. One should not be too ready, however, to blame those Companies. After all, it was only an experimental year, and it is not strange that some would look askance at the idea of giving their order blindly without knowing how much their goods would cost them. At the same time, all the more credit is due to those who were sufficiently imbued with the spirit of co-operation to do this.

The great thing for the individual to remember, however, in a co-operative movement is that, after all, it is not a Central Association selling him material—it is he himself buying material at first cost through his own buyer, i.e., his Central Association. The Central did not work to make any profit out of the affiliated Companies. Supplies were distributed at cost and apples were sold at cost. A small levy was made on all apples sold to cover the expenses of the Central, but owing to the economical manner in which things were worked out, and the money earned



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"The Wood Cutters."

Painted last autumn to the Detroit Art Museum. Note the spirited action of the men, and how well the picture is filled with light.

From a painting by Horatio Walker.

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by the Central in various ways already indicated; the entire business of the Companies was handled at the ridiculously low cost of three-eighths of a cent per barrel. Thus did the leaders of this movement demonstrate what could be done by co-operation.

During the winter months a special bill had been prepared to enable the Central Association to be incorporated. This bill, with certain modifications, was passed by the House of Assembly at Halifax.

Steps were taken in June, 1912, to complete the organization of this movement and to incorporate as many Companies as possible into one Central body. The Executive placed the matter of organization in the hands of A. E. MacMahon and the writer. The former was chosen on account of his sterling and unquestionable ability as a business man and for his great popularity, and the latter on account of his European experience of the co-operative movement and for his intimate knowledge of, and connection with, the working of the Central during the initial year. Mr. MacMahon conducted the campaign amongst the Companies, visiting them all and explaining all details, while the writer directed affairs at headquarters.

The speculators who had so long made a very lucrative living out of the orchardists did not allow this organization to be effected without a determined opposition, but, thanks to the zeal and untiring energy with which Mr. MacMahon attacked this matter twenty-four of the twenty-seven Co-operative Companies signed the Memorandum of Association, which gave birth to The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited.

The Company is incorporated with an authorized capital of \$50,000, of which \$42,000 is subscribed.

Each Subsidiary Company subscribed 20% of its authorized capital.

The organization meeting was held at Kentville, on July 8th, 1912, the Companies being represented by seventy-two delegates. By-laws were adopted and directors and officers were appointed, each Company being represented on the Directorate by one representative.

The officers appointed were John Donaldson, of Port Williams, President, and M. B. Davis, of Bridgetown, Secretary.

An Executive was elected by the Directors, composed of: John Donaldson, Port Williams, N. S.; A. E. MacMahon, Aylesford, N. S.; T. H. Morse, Berwick, N. S.; F. W. Bishop, Paradise, N. S.; F. E. Mason, Round Hill, N. S. S. B. Chute was appointed General Manager, and the writer, Office Manager and Secretary of the Executive.

The other appointments made were: A. E. MacMahon as Chief Inspector; John N. Chute, European Representative; T. H. Morse, Western Representative; M. K. Ellis, Home Markets Representative; Capt. C. O. Allen, Superintendent of Shipping.

Three other Companies have been formed and have come into the Central Association since the organization, so that there are now twenty-seven Companies.

All the Companies agreed to come under a by-law which gives the Central Association complete control of all their fruit. All apples are pooled and average prices are returned to the Companies, according to the class and grade of fruit packed out.

These Companies collectively have a membership of about 1,500 of the most up-to-date and progressive farmers of the Valley. The United Fruit Companies can, therefore, claim to have control of the best fruit produced in the finest fruit-producing district in Canada.

There are thirty warehouses belonging to the Companies having a total frost-proof storage capacity for 420,000 barrels of apples. These warehouses are turning out on an average 20,000 barrels of apples a week. Three of the Companies have erected evaporators where the cull apples are used up, thus reducing waste to a minimum.

It is the aim of The United Fruit Companies to establish and maintain a uniform high standard of pack which they guarantee. It is considered that in this way a demand will be created for Co-operative-packed fruit, which will naturally mean higher returns. Already the superiority of this pack has been noticed. Fruit inspectors reported on it to Ottawa, and Ottawa, in turn, has congratulated the Companies. Uninterested



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"Oxen Drinking."

From a painting by Horatio Walker.

The original of this powerful painting is owned by the National Art Gallery of Canada, at Ottawa.

persons in various parts of Canada have commented on it in the Press. And, above all, it is reported that the European buyers have caught on to it and now look for and demand the Co-operative mark. Thus it can be fairly said that the aim of the Companies has been accomplished.

Great importance is attached to this matter of good pack, and to maintain uniformity the Chief Inspector visits every warehouse constantly, spending a little time at each, inspecting barrels packed and instructing. His reports concerning conditions prevailing at each warehouse are carefully noted and filed.

The worst feature of the Nova Scotia crop this year was the enormous quantity of black spot.

To a great extent, this was due to carelessness on the part of the farmer. Last year there was an entire absence of spot, which lulled the grower into a sense of false security. Indeed, he has had a rude awakening, for this year climatic conditions were particularly favorable to the growth of fungus, and in orchards where little or no precautions were taken King Fungus reigned supreme, while in neighboring orchards, where better sense prevailed, King Dollars reigned instead.

New markets are constantly being sought, and in this connection much valuable work has been accomplished by Mr. Ellis. Markets on the Conti-

ment of Europe hitherto supplied through a series of middlemen are now being supplied direct, and trial shipments are being made to other regions where the Nova Scotia apples, the apples with the flavor, have never previously been tasted, but where it is hoped a demand will be created.

The Central Association has an efficient office staff, working on an organized system. Instructions are sent out from the Central office constantly to all the subsidiary Companies directing as to varieties to be packed and how, when and where to be shipped; space on the various boats is allotted out to the Companies and directions issued as to method of shipping, etc.

Statistics are compiled showing quantity and condition of crop throughout the American continent and Europe. Constant telegraphic advices are received and recorded giving total estimated shipments of apples from all ports to all ports. Prevailing conditions on all markets are recorded daily and reports received from our representatives and agents from all markets touched by North American fruits. All these reports are carefully studied and instructions are issued as a result.

The wonderful success that has attended the Co-operative movement is having a telling effect, and applications are being constantly received from

responsible farmers asking for assistance in forming companies in their neighborhoods. Seven such companies are now in course of organization, and at the end of the apple-shipping season a vigorous campaign will be conducted to still further extend the scope of this movement.

It is not proposed that the shipping of apples and purchasing of fertilizers shall be the sum and substance of this movement. A more ambitious program is mapped out. It is proposed that in time everything that a farmer requires on his farm or in his home can be purchased through the Co-operative Companies. Advertisements are seen daily setting forth the advantages of buying direct from the makers. Though the co-operative movement the farmer will go one better than that offer, for he will get his supplies direct from the makers, but minus even the advertising expenses and with all the saving in cost which is always effected when a large quantity of material is bought.

Through co-operation the farmer buys his supplies direct from the producer and sells his product direct to the consumer. The small army of middle-men who have been making a comfortable living out of him on both sides has to retire, and he, the producer, gets the full value of his money on the one hand and gets all the money that his produce makes on the other.

As I stated before, the United Fruit Companies have a very ambitious program. On it figures such items as the erection of Cold Storage plants, running of a line of refrigerator cars, erecting or purchasing large departmental stores, erecting saw-mills and cooperage and box-making shops, and even banking and insurance. Indeed, the possibilities are unlimited; see what has been done in Europe. Who will say that what Denmark has accomplished is not possible in Canada?

One doesn't expect all this in a year or two years, or even five years, but given judicious management and capable officials in all departments, and in ten years I look to see the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia the most powerful organization in Eastern Canada.

True, art is unquestionably so like the mirrored Truth that all the world admits its excellence.—Ruskin.

Two Makers of Canadian Art.

We are pleased to reproduce in this number pictures by two young Canadian artists, already taking their place among leaders in the profession in this country, J. E. H. MacDonald and Lauren S. Harris. Mr. MacDonald comes of an old United Empire Loyalist family, who settled in Nova Scotia about 1773. He has lived most of his life in Toronto, where he received his first art training. Later he resided for two years in London, England, a member of the Carleton Studio staff. Until three or four years ago he was chiefly known as a designer of exceptional ability, since then he has come to the fore as a painter, his pictures being welcomed at the leading exhibitions. A serious student of nature, he is endowed with fine mental equipment. His work, original in view-point, is also always well designed, and discloses rare imaginative quality, the mark of genius. The thoroughly Canadian picture, "Tracks and Traffic," reproduced, received much favorable comment both at the spring exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists and the Canadian National, 1912, for its originality, composition, and the skill with which it depicts the atmosphere of a busy winter's morning railway scene.

Lauren S. Harris is a member of the well-known Harris family of Brantford, Ont., which has been prominent in various departments of Canadian life and industry. Judging by the work done during the short time he has been exhibiting he is destined to bring high honors in the field of art as his contribution to the family name. Mr. Harris is fortunate in having had the opportunity of studying in the best of European schools. He has, however, not lost his Canadian spirit, and has used his knowledge of art obtained abroad and mastery of the medium, in the interpretation of subjects essentially Canadian with originality and imagination. His subjects range from the lone Northland, where big trees are still being cut, to the city streets. Many of his best paintings, examples of which have been reproduced in this and a former issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," were inspired by ramblings in Toronto's old-fashioned districts, and are graphic illustrations of beauty in the common place under the ennobling view of the artist.

A Painter of the Sea.

As Edwin Bale, R.I., has observed, "One cannot anchor the waves or chain the clouds," so marine painting becomes a study of perpetual motion. To paint supremely the sea, with its infinite variation of form, color and movement, enswathed with an atmosphere of shifting light, and the engirding rack and tumult of cloud—the one evanescent as the other—requires such skill and mastery of expression, that the aspects of nature shall have become part of the very being of the artist. For example, "Storm Clouds," a recent painting by Wm. St. Thomas Smith, of St. Thomas, Ont., which we reproduce, seems a very simple study, but is remarkable even without the glow of the original color for the fidelity with which it reveals a bit of deep Northern Sea under stress of a rising gale. In addition to many years of successful work on Canada scenes, several seasons past Mr. Smith has been sketching in Scotland, mostly along the coast, and about the Orkney Islands; and, besides marines, has wrought many quaint crofter landscapes in which the capacity of his favorite medium, water color, is exquisitely developed. Mr. Smith was born in Belfast, Ireland, of Aberdeenshire Scottish parents, and came at seven years old to Beaverton, Ont., where his father still conducts a foundry business. His initial essay with the brush was painting plow handles, but he did not incline to that realm of art, so in time was found attending art school in Toronto, studying with Mr. Cruickshank and J. W. L. Forster. The cognomen, "St. Thomas," was given him by members of the Ontario Society of Artists to distinguish him from others in the great Smith fraternity, also members of the Society. As an artist, he is essentially the product of his own school, and has fairly earned the warm appreciation bestowed by a discriminating public, which, sooner or later, makes its favor known for every creator of a beautiful surface in accord with the laws of design, composition, drawing, color, light and shade.



"Storm Clouds."

A masterpiece in treatment of sky and sea.

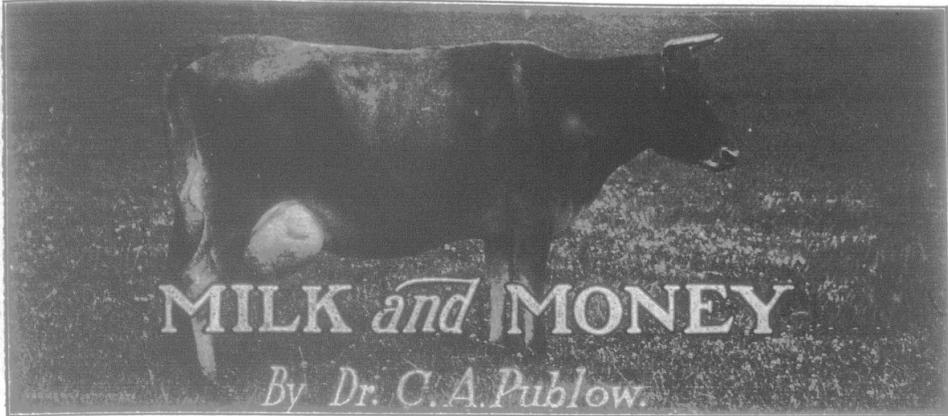
From a painting by Wm. St. Thomas Smith.

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In olden days milk and honey were frequently mentioned and closely associated as food products, but to the modern race milk and money are of much greater interest and importance in their associations. In fact, ever since man domesticated the dairy cow he has been breeding, feeding and experimenting with her for the sole purpose of making money. Starting first with the sale of milk to nourish infants whose mothers were not capable of so doing, for the invalids who require a baby's food and for the adults who require strength and vigor, the great industry has steadily grown and increased till now at the close of another year, 1912, it would require pages to enumerate all the uses to which milk is put or the products into which it is manufactured. Indeed there seems no limit to the possibilities of this wonderful industry and from present indications future years promise to be essentially the years of opportunity and money-making assurances for those associated with the production of milk or with the manufacture of its many products and by-products.

Looking back over the season just closing all must admit that it has been the dairyman's year in Canada. If he has accepted the opportunities that were his there is no reason why the year of 1912 should not find his bank account considerably larger than at any other time in his farming career. The demand for milk in all its forms has been greater than ever before and at prices concerning which we have heard very little of the old-time grumbling. The increased population of the cities and many of the towns has not only given opportunity but made necessary a large increase in the amounts of milk and cream, and the improved methods of handling and caring for these delicate substances have created greater facilities for their preservation during the time required for transportation over greater distances. What a remarkable contrast over the days not so long ago when, for instance, all the milk and cream required for the City of Toronto was brought in on wagons from neighboring farms and peddled around the streets! For nearly two hundred miles and from the City of Winnipeg over five hundred miles there is seldom a train passes that does not carry milk and cream, and there are few stations at which cream and milk cans are not abundantly decorating the platforms.

The ice-cream branch of the dairy industry alone has created a demand for cream that is met only with difficulty. Few of us ever realize the amount of cream used annually for manufacturing this refreshing and nutritious delicacy. The general manager of a large ice-cream manufacturing concern told me some weeks ago that for the month of July, 1912, they had sold \$8,000.00 worth more than they did in July, 1911, and they have been doing a large business for a number of years.

It must be a matter of great interest to all of us connected with the dairy industry to see the very noticeable changes that take place annually. No less than ten years ago many farmers feared that we were making too much cheese and that the Old Country markets would soon be over-supplied and prices lowered to a money-losing degree. But no supposition could have been farther from the truth. We find that each year brings increased demands for our cheese, accompanied by higher prices, so that where milk netted on an average sixty to eighty cents a hundred pounds, it now averages considerably over a dollar per hundredweight. Just as much can be said regarding the butter business. A very few years ago butter, especially farmer's dairy butter, was a drug on the market. To-day the old, stale, rancid firkin butter has all but disappeared, and in order to meet the demands of our home markets butter is imported from other countries. Prosperity surely should have fallen to those who have stayed by the production end of the industry through the days of hard work and small profits.

But enough of the past. What concerns us most now is the future of the dairy industry.

One thing that we can predict with assurance is that an increasingly greater demand will develop. Certain products that will be necessary are milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed-milk, ice-cream, butter and cheese of numerous varieties.



Dr. C. A. Publow, Picton, Ont.

Let us first consider milk itself. The rapidly increasing population of the towns and cities will require greatly increased quantities of milk, and unless more milk is produced prices are sure to advance. Provincial health regulations demand a cleaner, purer milk, the increased cost of producing which shall necessitate higher prices. Greater quantities of cream will be used, not only



An Old-fashioned Cheese Press.

as raw cream, but for the tremendously increased amounts of ice-cream delicacies manufactured annually. Buttermilk is being consumed in much larger quantities every year, and the time may come in Canada when this useful by-product will sell for as high as twenty-five cents a quart, at which carloads of it are sold now in bottled form by a large dairy company in New York State. Then if we can in any safety judge the future from the past, we can see a great and useful future for skimmed milk. This nutritious by-product has long since passed the time when it was considered only fit for hogs, and is undoubtedly the best feed for all young animals. But its usefulness is advancing to another stage, namely, to that of a food for human beings. Skimmed milk, or milk containing all its constituents except fat, is by far the cheapest food of equal food value to-day. Gradually the poorer classes must appreciate this fact, and as the demand for whole milk and cream grows greater at higher prices, skimmed milk must of necessity take the place of whole milk in many homes. The use of butter and cheese must continue, as we have no indications of substitutes that can take their places at equal prices. For these products, too, consumers must be prepared to pay more as the population grows and the demand increases while production does not.

However, the prices for cheese and butter will probably advance to a greater degree than milk, because the very life of the Canadian people from infancy up depends on the milk of the cow, while if absolutely necessary we can eat bread without butter and without cheese.

It is very doubtful indeed even with greater markets and higher prices whether the production of milk will increase in anything like proportion to the increase of population, so that we will find in the future cheese factories and creameries being gradually closed in order to supply the demand for milk and cream from the cities. Cheese factories and creameries situated some distance from the railroads will probably continue as such for a great many years, but every year finds and will continue to find a few more close to railroads being closed or replaced or converted into milk stations, the milk being taken in as at the old factory, and there pasteurized, bottled or cooled and canned ready for shipment. This has been the procedure followed in the country to the south of us and in Europe, and it undoubtedly will be the plan of the future in Canada.

For those people who live in parts of Canada where it is either impossible or not advisable to produce raw milk, we must provide something else. No people can do without milk. The nearest we can approach to the real fresh milk substitute the greater shall be its usefulness, and up to the present our best substitutes are condensed milk and milk powder, both products being raw milk from which a varying amount of moisture has been extracted. These products represent the part the dairy industry plays in the canned-goods trade, which is growing rapidly to tremendous proportions. Ontario must provide a very large percentage of the supply for Canada of dried milk products, and with the growing and opening up of the New West and North we must be prepared to make less export cheese to meet these demands. All nations must first cater to and supply the demands of their own people, and the first demands of all nations is for milk. After the supply of milk is produced we can then turn to other products in accordance with their merited demands. When I say that we will make less cheese I do not mean that we should or will eat less cheese. We should eat more cheese than we do both from a nutritive end from an economic standpoint. Being free from waste, ready for consuming, and more than twice as nutritive as our best meat, the working people must soon learn to appreciate its value, and with it displace a large amount of the meat bill. However, we cannot expect our regular type of export cheese to satisfy all cheese tastes. We must make more varieties of cheese, and we must put our cheese up in more attractive styles. In other words, we must be prepared to gradually draw away from our export trade and devote more attention to the demands of our home markets.

Two or three years ago we heard a great many complaints about the difficulty in securing laborers for dairy farms, but lately we do not hear so much along this line. The higher prices for dairy products have enabled farmers to pay higher wages than manufacturing concerns in towns and cities, so they are getting the help they require. Laborers will soon learn to appreciate the fact that at similar wages, with the cheaper living the country affords, they can save and make a home for themselves more comfortably and in less time than in the cities. However, human labor under times of prosperity will never be cheap, and machinery must be used where possible instead, with gasoline, petroleum, or perhaps electricity, as power. In the larger herds milking-machines will grow in popularity and usefulness, and power cream separators and churns will replace those now run by hand. Instead of a

larger number of cows being kept, we will find a better grade of cows that will raise the average yield of milk at least one hundred per cent. over what it is to-day. Then we will find dairy farming more popular and farming the ideal life with milk as great a value as money.

The Life Story of a Veteran Vegetable-Grower.

By J. W. Rush.

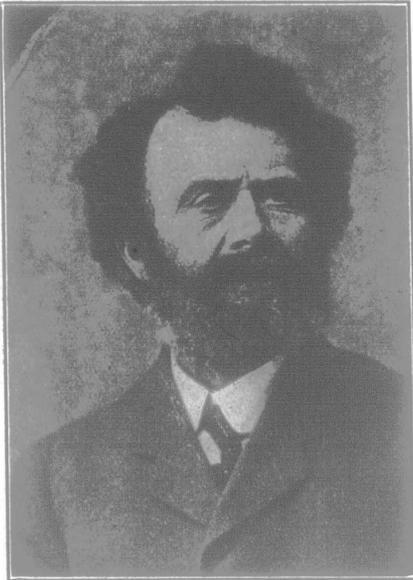
On the 22nd of April, 1868, in the 19th year of my age, I left England for Canada. Arrived at Quebec on May 8th, after a very rough voyage; was advised to go on to Toronto. Arrived in Toronto at ten o'clock on Saturday night. On Sunday morning went to Bond St. Congregational Church. After the service, was greeted by the pastor, the late Mr. Marling, who asked me to call on him on the morrow. I did so. Had a nice talk. He gave me words of encouragement, and had a place for me at a grocer's store, as I had told him that was the work I had left. I thanked him, but said I had decided to work on a farm. So I was sent to Mimico, and hired with a market gardener for six dollars a month, paid in Yankee silver. When I spent my wages, there was ten per cent. discount; that was \$5.40, and not \$6.00. I worked hard that year, and the next year got \$8.00 per month. But it was knowledge I wanted, and there was a lady in the house that I had my eyes on, so it did not matter how hard the work or how low the wages. Gardening was very hard work in those days, and there were poor tools to work with. There was a lease of twelve acres across the road from where I was working, for sale, with the privilege of buying, so I bought the place and put my brother-in-law on it, but in a year he left to work at his trade, and I started, in 1870, in the vegetable-growing on twelve acres of very poor, rough land—scrub pine and oak trees and mighty pine stumps on the high land, and cedars and logs on the low land. I took a young man who had \$85 cash in as a partner. We boarded for a year, but crops were poor and prices low, and we could not pay board and make ends meet; so we built a little house and kept bachelors' hall. I did the cooking, my partner the dish-washing and chamber work; and we had a linen cloth and clean knives and spoons on the table, and lots of visitors. In the meantime, I had told the lady of my choice my feelings for her, and she promised to come to me when I had a home ready for her. It took all we made to keep things going. After the first year I got tired, and that house I wanted to build seemed so far away, and life was rather wearisome at times. One wet, cold February evening, after a hard day's work, I had gone in and had just lit the fire, when the one that always made it bright for me came to the door. I smiled wearily, and said, "We shall have to wait a long time for that house." And she said: "Why should we? I have been thinking we could start in this." A great wave of joy came over me. I said: "How I have longed for you to say this, but I never would have asked you to come here. So we talked things over, arranged to build a kitchen, and make some other improvements. I borrowed a hundred dollars, bought a new suit of clothes and some more furniture, and my wife added a nice rag carpet for the sitting-room, some pretty pictures, and a book-shelf hung by green cord, curtains, and other things that make a house so homelike. Oh, those pleasant evenings, when my wife sewed or knitted, and I read John Plowman's Talks, Thoughts for Heart and Life, and other good books! Those were days never to be forgotten.

I had almost forgotten to tell you that my wife received on her wedding day, April 15th, 1874, twenty dollars for a present. The next day I borrowed it to buy a horse. 'Twas a god-send. You all know what a good horse is on a farm or garden. Now things took a change—more land cleared, and one thing after another added. A year after our marriage, my partner was engaged to be married, so I bought him out for \$1,000. I had to borrow \$600 to pay him.

When I first started the vegetable-growing, I had twelve hotbed lights; three years after I had fifty made, and I thought, "Shall I ever make the price of them, and shall I sell the lettuce and radishes I grow under them?" But, as time went on, the demand for good vegetables was always on the increase, and always will be in Toronto. For some years there were good reasons why we did not take big loads to market. The land was poor, manure hard to get at 50 cents per load, and the roads very bad. Oh,

those old York roads—knee-deep in mud part of the time! But, as years went on, land became richer, roads better, loads larger. At last we ran over 10,000 feet of greenhouse glass, and 250 hotbed lights, and we have not had too much stuff for the trade.

The vegetable-grower has a busy life—always on the move, thinking and planning for the next thing. The man who is going to succeed must be a live man, not that a life-long practice is absolutely necessary to success, for just around here there are more than a dozen men with from five to ten acres, and comfortable homes of their own, who started with very little cash or knowledge of gardening, either practical or theoretical. They could not get along at their trades, and were not afraid of work or long hours, and kept



J. W. Rush.

their eyes open to what other men were doing. I do not know of any better business for a live man to start in. The advantages are so many more than when I started. There are the different experimental stations, at Guelph and Ottawa, testing almost every kind of seed and plants, and sending their bulletins free to anyone. Then, there is the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, holding meetings every month to devise means and ways to the right ends. They are good to help us see how little we know. I sometimes wish I had not been born so soon by fifty years, when I see the advantages there are for young men.

In those early days Toronto had a population of 45,000. Now it has 450,000, so there



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Moonrise in Winter.

From a painting by Horatio Walker. In the land of the Quebec "Habitant."

is always a sale for good vegetables. Although we have had hard times, losses and crosses, we have had good times, and try to take a trip every year. In 1889 my wife and I had a trip to the Old Land, from July to October, and all our children have taken the same trip.

In regard to the hired-help problem, we have had no trouble for the last 38 years. We have always had from three to five men—two or three married men, and two single men. We pay good wages, and give work all the year round. We have had men work for us nine years, but, as a rule, three or four years, and then they start for themselves. I always treat a hired man as I would like to be treated if I were hired out. We have to have a good deal of patience with the green Englishmen before we get them right, but I remember I was one in the year 1868. Through my help and influence, forty have been brought out from England, and are all doing well—most of them with homes of their own, and families ranging from three to nine. We grow different fruits, and almost all the vegetables that will do well in this part of the country; do not make a specialty of any one thing.

I always try to be helpful to beginners. I shall never forget the year I started. I was planting cabbage, when an old man—a know-all kind—came along; he stopped and asked what I was doing. I said, "Planting cabbage." "Young man," he said, "you will never live long enough to grow a cabbage on that place." The old man that I bought the lease from went to see my wife a short time before we were married. "I hear you are going to be married, and I am sorry, very sorry, for I know that place will never keep a woman," he said. But I think both those men thought differently before they died; for four families lived in four houses kept on the place.

I have always been glad that I settled in Ontario, near Toronto. To me it is the fairest spot in the world. In my travels, wherever I go, east or west, I find HOME is best.

The Ideal Pullet.

A good pullet is well grown, thrifty, full of vitality, active and eager in temperament, and usually a hustler after food. Breed characteristics make some difference, but the pullet which is active for her feed is more likely to make the satisfactory layer. This eager activity depends far more largely on the perfection of health and a keen appetite than most people imagine. The real work of developing a crack pullet lies in so feeding her that she will eat every ounce possible, while still not overeating. Overfeeding and ill-balanced feeding tend to heaviness and laziness; these, in time, tend toward barrenness and general unthrift. The animal economy calls for food just balanced, to its needs, whether those needs be bare existence, growth, active exercise, or reproduction. And it is one of the laws of animal being that lusty strength to produce many and vigorous progeny rests on the simple basis of proper food, combined with sufficient free exercise.

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The Rural School as a Factor in the Agricultural Life of a Nation.

By S. B. Sinclair, Ph.D.

"Once upon a time in a far country" the reading books in the rural schools contained such references as "Poor Honest John Tomkins, the hedger and ditcher who, although he was poor, did not want to become richer," "the farmer sitting on the stile no stylish person knows," "Hodge, a poor country lout not over-stocked with learning." The farmer was periodically informed, before elections, that he was the backbone of the country. After elections, he was treated as the Nation's bond servant with no rights but the right to work hard and pay taxes. His farm was badly tilled, and poor crops and the payment of interest on the inevitable mortgage kept him duly humble. His wife lived a life of drudgery, usually with a large family and with no hired help, and constantly looked forward with dread to periods of special stress and strain, for example, the time when the threshing machine would come with its possible accompaniment of wet weather and a score of men to board for a week.

The rural school was a tumbled-down institution of the box-car style of architecture easily discernible at a distance by the unmentionable character of its rear landscape. The children were told that they went to school to learn, indeed lickin' and larnin', "larnin and lickin, no lickin no larnin," was the working hypothesis upon which the rural school was conducted. It did not matter much what the child learned so long as care was taken to see that he did not learn anything which could possibly be of any special value to him if he continued to live in the country. The Course of Study was outlined by city men, the textbooks were prepared by city men, the teacher was trained in a city Normal School by instructors with city ideals. The teacher lived in constant hope that he would soon escape from country isolation and bondage, and be able to enjoy the social advantages and freedom of the city, and the pupils quickly caught the same spirit.

In the meantime the rush from country to city went on with uniform acceleration. The prices of city property soared and the city slum became a constantly increasing menace to national life. The farms continued to grow less productive. The harvests were seldom great, but at all times the laborers were few. The forests vanished and with them the springs and water powers, the fish, the wild flowers, the song birds, and many other things which added to the charm of country life. The winds increased to a hurricane and people wondered why the country was not as pleasant a place to live in as it formerly had been.

The city people wrote long articles on "why boys leave the farm," and those who were rash enough to attack the rural-school problem ended by assuring their readers that the rural school must remain as it has always been, that it is to be expected that city schools will improve, but "from the nature of things the rural-school problem is hopeless and insoluble."

THE RURAL MOVEMENT.

Modern natural science which, during the last hundred years, has revolutionized almost every branch of industry at length reached the rural district and investigators began to study the subject from a scientific standpoint. As a result of their investigations and experiments a discovery was made which in its results will cause such discoveries as those of the telegraph and the steam engine to fade into insignificance.

Briefly formulated, the discovery is this: If up-to-date scientific, agricultural, educational and household methods were applied on the farm, in the school, and in the home, each farm in Canada would be capable of supporting at least ten times as many persons as it now supports, and maintain them in a condition of comfort if not of luxury. At the same time the productive power of the soil would constantly increase, the drudgery of indoor and outdoor farm work would almost entirely disappear. There would be ample time for rest, reading and recreation. Country children would receive as good an education as their city cousins, an attitude of appreciation of rural life would be engendered. The equation of city and country would be solved. The well being of the nation would be conserved and a new area of efficient citizenship and national prosperity would be ushered in.

Already the application of this profound and far-reaching truth is bringing about many im-

portant changes for the better. The agricultural College, the School of Household Science, the County Agricultural Demonstrator, the Agricultural Journal, books on country life and countless other agencies which have been set on foot are working wonders in the transformation of farm and home.

Only in the rural school has the new movement scarcely yet effected any change. The world has been slow to recognize that no great and lasting reform can be brought about which does not make as its central feature the education of the growing population. For example, in the rural Agricultural Demonstration train, especially designed to illustrate modern improvements in all phases of rural life, the rural-school car is conspicuous by its absence.



S. B. Sinclair, M. A., Ph. D.

Dean of the Faculty of Education, Macdonald College, Que.

THE AIM OF EDUCATION.

The new scientific view of education is not content with a knowledge of unrelated facts that lead nowhere. An educated man must be able to control himself and the forces about him, and to make the best of the particular situation in which he happens to be placed. This does not mean that the highest purpose of education is to train people to make money, but it does mean that the most valuable facts should be taught first and that the child should learn both to know and to do and to prepare himself for the position in which he is likely to be placed in life.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of Study for a rural school, should therefore be somewhat different from that for a city school. The three r's are essential the world over and the ability to read well, to write a good hand, and to solve mathematical problems "with neatness, accuracy, and despatch" are fundamental as an equipment for life in the city or in the country. Much has been said regarding the so-called "slavery of books," but books of the right kind, read in the right way, bring freedom and not bondage. The person who has learned to enjoy the companionship of good books will never find country life solitary. There are many whose most cherished memories are of winter evening hours spent in their childhood home on the farm when someone read Dickens or Walter Scott, and someone else occupied herself with knitting or some other household task. There is good reason for saying that the study of literature should form the core of the course of study in the rural school.

Our happiness depends almost entirely upon our ability to make the best of our environment and upon our appreciation of the things about us. In other words happiness is a question of attitude. The first requisite of a good farmer, a good farmer's wife or a successful rural school teacher is power to make the best of the country appreciation of all that is good in the country and the desire to remain in the country for the rest of one's life. Any institution, be it rural school, Normal school or Agricultural College, which fails to inspire its pupils with this attitude, fails as a preparation for rural life.

The farmer will not have an opportunity to enjoy classical concerts but he can, with little cost, enjoy a chorus of song birds many times during the year. Rural education should train him to know how to secure and retain the song birds and enjoy their music to the full. He will have little opportunity to enjoy the fascinating

beauties of the color blendings in Turnerian sunsets, but he is able daily to experience the thrill which comes from witnessing the evanescent glory of natural sunsets, has he but the eyes to see, and the rural school should give him the wider vision.

THE TEACHER'S PREPARATION.

How can such knowledge and appreciation be given in the rural school? It can be given only by a thoroughly trained teacher of sound scholarship and strong personality who has thought out the rural problem long enough to know why and under what conditions country life can be made preferable to city life. It follows from what has been said, that in some respects the training of the rural teacher should be quite different from that of the city teacher, and one of the most pressing problems at present is how to secure properly trained teachers for rural schools.

One method would be to establish a department of education in Agricultural Colleges and schools of Household Science similar to that already established in many Universities for the training of High School teachers. In this Department students in the school of Agriculture or in the school of Household Science who possess the requisite academic qualifications could take a minimum of training (say two hundred hours) in the theory and art of teaching. Such a course would prepare them in a highly satisfactory way for teaching rural schools, and in case they never taught it would furnish a most valuable preparation for rural home life.

It is probable that the Rural School of the future will contain two rooms taught by two such teachers. There will be a stable where horses driven to school by the older boys (not the hired man) can remain for the day. There will be a small adjoining farm managed by the School Principal, and this farm will be a laboratory for illustration and experiment in the various departments of agriculture, horticulture, home gardening, nature study and home-making.

A RURAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is also probable that, in the future, rural school elementary teachers will be trained in a rural Normal School, with an experimental farm and a model rural school in connection with it. Every member of the staff would have taught a rural school and would have had some experience in farming or housekeeping, and half the staff would be graduates of an agricultural College or a school of Household Science. The mathematical problems of the school would evolve naturally from the every-day experience of the farm and the home. The nature study would be an intelligent observation and investigation of the child's environment, and would lead to a knowledge and appreciation of the things about him. The school garden would be the home garden of the farm. The study of agriculture would be something vital and near at hand with genuine meaning to the student. The household-science work would be learned in a farm house and would be of a nature to admit of application in the child's own home. The practice teaching would be done in a rural school.

Under circumstances where (as at present) city and rural school teachers are trained in the same Normal School the course of study might be arranged in such a way as to present a number of options for city and rural teachers, for example, the heating and ventilating of a large city school is quite different from that of a rural school; the ability to prepare a time-table for a graded class is not a guarantee of fitness to prepare ungraded school time-tables; nor does the observation of city school classes prepare the teacher in the best way to teach a rural school. In these and similar cases there is a common working basis which should be studied by both city and rural school teachers, and which can be taken in one class and the amount of time devoted to the specialized work need not be great.

In rural-education reform, as in all others, it is important to hasten slowly and to avoid costly experimentation which may result in failure and loss. On the other hand it is equally important that due emphasis be placed upon the fundamental facts that country life possesses possibilities of happiness quite equal to those of city life, and that this happiness can be obtained not by striving to make the country a weak imitation of the city, but by realizing that the conditions are entirely different, and that the preparation for living in each should not be the same. Let no one think that such a course as has been suggested for rural education would sacrifice the ideal to the material, and set up a crass utilitarian molock to deaden the child's imagination and spiritual life. On the contrary, good literature, art and music would find a more restful home and a more fruitful soil for development than under existing conditions. Further, such differentiation, instead of establishing a line of cleavage between city and country, would make each stronger and each the more able to reinforce and assist the other in the onward march toward all that makes for a great and liberal and enduring national civilization.

Show Ring Reminiscences.

By H. Van Zant, V.S.

Somebody once said that George Rice, of Tillsonburg, could never be persuaded to go into the ring and judge cows, because Geo. Rice knew just exactly what he didn't know. If all men were only blest with enough common sense to know just exactly what they don't know, there would be very little fault-finding with the work as done in the show rings, always provided that the fellow on the other side of the game was doing his exhibiting in a way that would bear microscopic inspection, for there have been times, and some of them not so very long ago either, when I felt a bit sympathetic for the unsuspecting judge upon whom was being practised some of the arts of the master exhibitor.

I remember once seeing a horse enter a ring that, to say the least, would not have cut a very good figure on a hard pavement, and when he was taken out to go through his paces before the critical eyes of the judges, I noticed that the groom had his hand very close to the bit and every time the horse brought forward a certain front foot the groom gave him a little jerk. Any nodding which that horse might have made to the admiring and cheering multitude at the ring-side was prevented by his trying to get his head away from those nasty little jerks. It was a remarkable piece of horsemanship and well rendered. Needless to say he was awarded first prize.

About the most indignant man I ever saw around a horse ring was an exhibitor who was awarded a first prize on his horse. The entry in question was a bit the worse for the ravages of age and wear. The owner gave his attendants strict orders that they were not to take this horse out when the class was called, but he being absent at the time, and the boys being filled with the exuberance of youth and a desire to have a little fun of their own, did something to that horse. What that something was the reader will have to judge for himself. When he was brought in the ring, and put through his paces, the judge was fascinated, and although the owner had another horse in the class that was worth a ten-acre field full of the old chap, he had his colors lowered.

Many more cases might be cited to show the wiles practised on the innocent unsuspecting horse judge, but he is not altogether alone, for to a somewhat lesser extent, the cow judge sometimes gets a little touched. About the nicest bit of fix-up I can recall to mind in the ruminant ring, happened not very many years ago. A certain bull, and he wasn't a dairy-bred bull either, was

a marvel of perfection excepting he had a few nasty little depressions on his back and in the region of his rump. A friend's suggestions, acted upon, remedied the defect and the animal won first prize and championship of his class, and grand championship over all. The suggestion was no more nor less than a hypodermic needle, a bit of small hose and a bicycle pump. This innocent combination worked wonders with that bull, or in other words, it literally "blew him up, and when he appeared in the ring, he was as smooth as an apple, and the judge pronounced him the most perfect animal he had ever seen. The cattle rings do not present the same opportunities as do the horse rings, for the exercise of those smart little gifts so freely bestowed by nature on some men, yet when the opportunity does present itself, you can bet on the cow-man every time.

About the meanest trait of a hog's character, as exemplified in the show ring, is his pernicious habit of growing altogether too big for the class in which he is shown, but this could probably be remedied by not having them born quite so soon. From years of experience, I have come to the conclusion that Canadian shows brought out about every kind of hog civilization had ever known. But lately I read about a new kind of hog they have down in the State of Arkansas. He is said to be a natural product of that State, and is described as weighing, when fully matured, about fourteen pounds when dressed with his head on. It is said he can out-run a grey-hound, jump a stake-and-ridered fence, and live on grass and rabbit tracks. He is commonly called a razor-back because his back resembles a sunfish. It is said of him that he can drink out of an ordinary quart jar. He is frequently designated the stone hog because his head is so big and his nose so long that when running he frequently tips up behind, and the farmers usually tie a stone to his tail to keep him from overbalancing and breaking his neck.

If there is anything in the line of art to help the sheep turn a sharp corner, I must confess I have never seen it appear on the surface, and am very much inclined to think that outside the harmless little habit of entering an imported animal as one of Canadian breeding, or filing down a couple of teeth, the sheep-men can lay claim to their charge's greatest qualification, namely, innocence. But for something right-down smooth, the horse-men and the cattle-men and the pig-men and the sheep-men, all have to take their hats off to the chicken-men, or in this case to the duck-men, one of whom had a particularly well developed pair of White Pekin Ducks, which he was very anxious to show at one of

our leading poultry shows, but was unable to get a drake of high enough quality to do justice as mate with any certainty of winning. But when failure seemed inevitable, he was seized with an inspiration which he immediately proceeded to carry into effect. Carefully selecting the more masculine-looking of the two ducks he hid himself to the house and asked his wife, or in this case I believe it was his mother, for the loan of her curling tongs, and proceeded to curl a couple of the feathers on that duck's tail. The experiment proved a huge success. The day of the show drew near. The entry for pair of White Pekin Ducks was duly made and the opening day saw what had all the appearance of an exceptionally choice duck and drake of the White Pekin variety duly installed in a prominent coup, and the judge gave its occupants a careful examination for points. The duck easily passed muster and was scored to the winning point, but the drake, or supposed drake, came in for a much closer scrutiny. Turning to the owner, the judge expressed his conviction that there was something feminine in that drake's looks. Yes! the owner said, I have thought the same, but I never saw the feathers curled on a duck's tail, and that was my guide in selecting him. The judge agreed that it was a sure sign of drakedom, and awarded them first prize.

A Landscape Colorist.

Deservedly notable, among later productions of the artist, J. P. Hunt, is the picture, "Storm-Beaten," reproduced. Its intense realism will come home to all who know the gusty grip of mid-winter. While recognizing the pre-eminent place of such essentials as design and composition it is, however, as an interpreter—generally with his favored medium "oils"—of the peculiar warmth of color observed in fruits and flowers, but chiefly in the many charming landscapes discovered about "The Forest City," London, where he makes his home, that Mr. Hunt finds his best appeal to appreciation. There is a surprising wealth of varied tint at nearly all times in Canadian landscape. Inspired by contact with the beauty of the "out of doors" his work grows steadily in tone, delicacy and sureness of touch. In other localities also, northward to Georgian Bay, and about the Lakes, he has wrought some admirable sketches. Born on an Ontario farm in Middlesex County, he received his early direction in painting at the old Art School of London, but for the most part he is the product of his own patient study and plows his own characteristic art furrow.



Storm-Beaten.

Central picture in a beautiful collection of oil landscape paintings, awarded first prize at World's Fair, London, 1903. Painted by J. P. Hunt.



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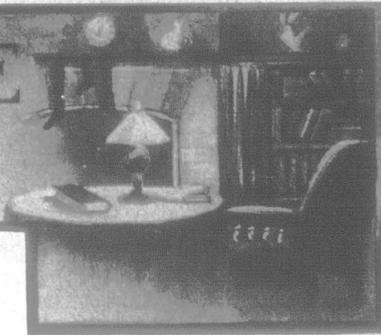
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HOME MAGAZINE

LIFE ~ LITERATURE and
EDUCATION



Verses for Christmastide.

The Nativity.

"What means this glory round our feet,"
The magi mused, "More bright than
morn?"

And voices chanted, clear and sweet,
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born."
"What means that star," the shepherd
said,
"That brightens through the rocky
glen?"

And angels answering overhead
Sang "Peace on earth, good-will to
men."
And they who do their souls no wrong,
But keep at eve the faith of morn,
Shall daily hear the angels' song,
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born."
—James Russell Lowell.

Some say that ever 'gainst that season
comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is cele-
brated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night
long;
And then they say no spirit can walk
abroad,
The nights are wholesome; then no
planets strike,
No fairy, nor witch hath power to harm.
So hallowed and so gracious is the
time.
—Shakespeare.

While Shepherds Watched.

Like small curled feathers, white and
soft,
The little clouds went by,
Across the moon, and past the stars,
And down the western sky;
In upland pastures, where the grass
With frosted dew was white,
Like snowy clouds the young sheep lay
The first, best Christmas night.

The shepherds slept; and, glimmering
faint,
With the twist of thin, blue smoke,
Only their fire's crackling flame
The tender silence broke—
Save when a young lamb raised his
head,
Or, when the night wind blew,
A nestling bird would softly stir
Where dusty olives grew.

With fingers on her solemn lip,
Night hushed the shadowy earth,
And only stars and angels saw
The little Saviour's birth;
Then came the flash of silvery light
Across the bending skies,
The wondering shepherds woke, and hid
Their frightened, dazzled eyes!

And all their gentle, sleepy flock
Looked up, then slept again,
Nor knew the light that dimmed the
stars
Brought endless Peace to men—
Nor even heard the gracious words
That down the ages ring—
"The Christ is born! the Lord has come,
Good will on earth to bring!"

Then o'er the moonlit, misty fields,
Dumb with the world's great joy,
The shepherds sought the white-walled
town
Where lay the Baby Boy—
And oh, the gladness of the world,
The glory of the skies,
Because the longed-for Christ looked up
In Mary's happy eyes!
—Margaret Deland.



Madonna and Child.

From Sichel Painting.

Prince of Peace.

It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold;
Peace on the earth, good will to men,
From heaven's all-gracious King;
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come,
With peaceful wings unfurled;
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world:
Above its sad and lonely plains
They bend on hovering wing,
And ever o'er its Babel sounds
The blessed angels sing.

For lo, the days are hastening on,
By prophets seen of old,
When with the ever circling years
Shall come the time foretold,
When the new heaven and earth shall
own
The Prince of Peace their King,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing.

Earth is dark, or white with snow,
At Christmas-tide;
Birds may sing or violets blow
At Christmas-tide;
But yet within our hearts abide
The summer's warmth and glow,
At Christmas-tide.

While Shepherds Watched.

While shepherds watched their flocks by
night,
All seated on the ground,
The angel of the Lord came down,
And glory shone around,
And glory shone around.

"Fear not," said he—for mighty dread
Had seized their troubled mind.
"Glad tidings of great joy I bring,
To you and all mankind,
To you and all mankind."

"To you, in David's town, this day,
Is born of David's line,
The Saviour, who is Christ, the Lord,
And this shall be the sign,
And this shall be the sign."

"The heavenly babe you there shall find,
To human view displayed,
All meanly wrapped in swathing bands,
And in a manger laid,
And in a manger laid."

Thus spake the seraph—and forthwith
Appeared a shining throng
Of angels, praising God, who thus
Addressed their joyful song—
Addressed their joyful song.

"All glory be to God on high,
And to the earth be peace;
Good-will henceforth from heaven to men
Begin, and never cease!
Begin, and never cease!"

Christmas Everywhere.

By Frank Lawson.

I know 'tis Christmas where I hear
The hallowed peal of bells,
That, in an anthem loud and clear
Its joyous story tells;
But is it Christmas where the sound
Of wailing in the wood
Tells leafless trees and barren ground
A tale of solitude?

I know 'tis Christmas where the throng
Have gathered, glad and free,
To celebrate the time in song
And unchecked revelry;
But is it Christmas where apart
The shivering outcast weeps,
Or where alone the widowed heart
Its silent vigil keeps?

I know, where Health and Plenty dwell
Amid their bounteous cheer,
Peace and Good-will the stories tell
Of Christmas all the year;
But, where grim Want and gnawing Pain
Have made their mournful home,
Where Death and Melancholy reign,
Does Christmas ever come?

I look to Him who loved the weak
And suffering of our kind,
Who gave the dumb the power to speak
And vision to the blind;
I watch His humble journey—
I hear his words of peace,
That wither up Death's dreaded sting
And bid our sorrows cease.

I know that He whose lowly birth
We celebrate to-day,
Loved more the sorrowing of the earth
Than those whose hearts were gay;
But He, the friend of her of Nain,
Who humble joys increased,
Used not His cheering power in vain
At Cana's marriage feast.

And so I feel that Christmas sends
Its message far and near,
And to the lives of all men lends
A balm of blessed cheer.
Then let the spirit of Good-will
In fervent wish declare—
A merry, merry Christmas still;
'Tis Christmas everywhere.

Birth Night.

By Virginia Woodward Cloud.

Then man arose in His image,
And molded shape from a clod,
And he strove, but knew not his striving
Was unto eternal God;
He wrought with fierce endeavor
To answer the cry of the soul,
And build him fiery altars
But knew not God was his goal.

He fashioned his raiment of beauty
And reared him temples above
Like to the arc immortal,—
But knew not God was love;—
Idols he made, and slew them,
And dyed him in battle and blood,
And paid as dole his immortal soul,—
Yet knew not God was good.

Then, from the places of chaos,
Where all vain strivings are,
From travail whose fruit is darkness,
He followed the light of a star,
From princes and powers that failed
him,
From the deserts his feet had trod,
Back to the way of a mother and
Child,—
And it was eternal God.
In The Independent.

The Story of a Divine Telepathy—A Christmas Story.

Amongst the many early tokens by which the coming of the Christmas season is heralded to us, there is hardly one which has a more definite and special significance than the appearance from the publishers' shelves of the Christmas story. Sometimes it is written by a favorite author, sometimes by one who has never written a story before, but who feels so conscious of having a message to deliver or an expectation to relate, that the natural, though often unpremeditated outcome, is one of those beautifully-illustrated and dainty little booklets which friend offers to friend as a loving remembrance on Christmas morning.

It is just such a sweet little book which I want to introduce to you to-day, and, although I can only offer it in fragments, I hope you will be tempted to buy it as a whole, read it yourselves, and pass it on to your friends as a Christmas token worthy, not only of a place upon your book-shelves, but of a warm corner in your hearts and memories, for, needless to say, it is a story with a meaning to it, one with its own lesson to teach. Its name is:

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them."

By Adeline M. Teskey.

It is thus the writer introduces to us his simple heroine:

"Jane Bender was a meek little woman who had very few of what are generally considered advantages in life. She learned to read and write at the country school, and, very soon after leaving school, she married Jake Bender and settled down to the life of a farmer's wife.

The husband was a rough fellow, utterly devoid of any polish, and a superficial observer could not but wonder what there was about Jake to commend him to any woman, not to mention the meek, pretty little woman who had become his wife.

Jane had but one avenue out into the great world beyond her own neighborhood. In her early school-days she had a seat-mate and chum, Lavinia Millar. While yet in childhood her life and that of Lavinia drifted apart, the latter attended a higher-grade school, and eventually went as a missionary to India.

Owing to the fact that this friend of her childhood was there, Jane's heart had thrown out many a strong tendril toward that strange benighted land, and the very first money she could call her own, money she had earned by taking first prize at a Provincial fair for a lamb that she had raised, she sent to Lavinia to be expended in any way, toward the betterment of her own sex, which the latter thought best.

Lavinia Millar decided to spend the money thus sent to her toward the education of a little native child who was brought to the mission about the same time that Jane's money arrived. She wrote back to this effect, telling her old schoolmate that she had christened the dear little girl on whom the money was to be expended, "Jane Bender."

It made a great stir among the neighbors on the surrounding farms and in the village where she carried some of her farm products, when it became known that Jane Bender, as some of them said, had "adopted a little gal in Injy," and conjectures deep and wide were indulged in as to her reasons for doing so. In this case, as in all other cases, the impression depended upon the character of the person impressed.

"Plenty o' heathen at home," said Peter McKim, who was very chary about spending his money; "why must Jake Bender's wife be sendin' her money off after a young 'un in furrin parts?"

"Jane Bender is a-thinkin' she'll have someone to fall back on in her old age, her own children bein' dead," said Peter's wife in a knowing whisper. "Like enough, she'll bring the little Injy girl out here when the child's large 'nough to travel alone."

"Tut!" said the worldly-wise Peter. "'t would cost more to pay her passage than to hire a girl here."

"Jane's crazy!" exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, who lived on the farm adjoining the Bender's, "spendin' her hard-earned money on a strange child; like enough she'll turn out bad when she's reared, and bring Jane's gray hair in sorrow to the grave!"

Among all the clouds of witnesses that compassed Jane about, none were more profoundly impressed at the way she chose to spend her prize-money than her big, burly husband, Jake. She had not asked his advice about it, and he did not know whether he should approve or

not when the manner of its disposal came to his knowledge.

So he remained silent (except for the conversations he held with his own inner self), and mystified. But when the letter came stating that the little girl had been given the name Bender, he completely surrendered. Although he would not have owned it for worlds, he was greatly uplifted at the thought of having a little girl in far-off India, that land of elephants and big diamonds, called by the name Bender—Jane Bender, a union of his own name with that of

his wife and his own little girl, whose grave had been green a number of years. Without saying anything about it to Jane, he decided that, as the name Bender belonged to him by birthright, he, as well as Jane, had a share in the little girl in India.

And then awoke in the heart of honest Jake a very beautiful inner spiritual consciousness, the hand of the little child was already beginning to lead him. "If you were near enough to him, you would have heard him say softly to himself more than once, Janey, Janey Bender, 'way off there in Injy." Even nature, with its everyday happenings, had new meanings and new beauties for him.

He was ploughing in a crop of clover for the purpose of fertilizing the field, and as his eye swept over the still untouched ground, he was charmed for the first time in his life by the pink and white flowers which carpeted his field. He paused, and allowed his team to stop, while he brushed back his hand over his eyes, as if to be sure his vision was not deceiving him.

"Where did them flowers keep themselves all the rest o' the time?" he said aloud. "I never saw clover-tops es big an' all-fired bright es these here ones. I wisht Janey was on'y here now to see 'em. Wonder have they any such red-an'-white clover out there in Injy! 'Tain't likely; they grow palm trees an' sech. Man! wouldn't she like to trot round an' pick them clover blooms, laugh, an' hold up her poesy fer me to look at."

He lifted his hat, and drew the part of arm covered by a shirt-sleeve over his forehead to wipe off the drops of perspiration which stood there in big beads. Jake was literally earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, but looking on the fair picture of his own conception had put a smile into his small, light blue eyes, and painted something almost like a flush on his tawny, lantern-jawed cheeks.

He drew a long, trembling breath, shook the reins which were round his body, and, with a loud "G'lang, Sorrel! g'lang, Snow!" he started his horses again.

Up and down the long furrows trod Jake all that forenoon, but keeping step with him, controlling his thoughts, smoothing his temper, and softening his speech, was "the little girl from Injy."

By and bye there came reverberating across the acres intervened between Jake and his home, the long, slow blast of a tin horn.

"Dinner!" he ejaculated, glancing up at the sun. "Shortest forenoon I ever put in!"

Jake unhitched the team and started for home. The horses, as they walked before their master on the road to the stable, passed through various swarms of winged insects, impatiently shaking their heads and switching their tails; a bird snatched agilely at one of the insects that came in dangerous proximity to his sharp bill; a small garter snake glided from under Jake's feet off into the longer grass, and a field-mouse ran athwart the path, but he heeded none of them. While he was walking from the field to the stable he saw little Janey grow from childhood to womanhood, have as great an education as Lavinia Millar—and he could imagine nothing greater—come out to this country to make him and Jane a visit. He was just planning their return visit to India when the stable was reached.

Having given Sorrel and Snow each a full measure of oats, Jake washed his hands in the tin basin at the kitchen sink, and sat down in silence to his dinner.

JANEY AND THE LITTLE GIRL IN INDIA.

"Jane, too, was silent and preoccupied; she also had spent the forenoon with the little Janey. A pair of small pattering feet had run about after her as she swept and dusted, strained and skimmed the milk, washed dishes, poked,

(Continued on page 2176.)



Louise Margaret.

1912.

The Home Magazine section of "The Farmer's Advocate" has been greatly honored by the gracious permission of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, to publish the very charming portrait which we are proud to offer to our readers to-day. Miss Pelly, the Lady-in-Waiting, in her reply to our old correspondent, H. A. B., who voiced our request for the same, writes: "Whilst Her Royal Highness never sends direct messages through any papers or periodicals, I have much pleasure in sending you a portrait of the Duchess, which she has signed, for you to publish in the Christmas Number of 'The Farmer's Advocate.'" We feel assured that the readers of our Home Magazine, many of whom are already well aware of the deep interest manifested by Her Royal Highness, its Honorary President, in every phase of Canadian life and work, will also heartily appreciate this further gracious token of the very special regard in which she, in common with so many of the members, past and present, of the Royal family of England has held, and still holds, the agricultural interests of the British Empire. The Duchess of Connaught is not only the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, but, as our Vice-Reine, she is the representative of Her Majesty, the honored and beloved Queen of England. These are surely reasons sufficient why every one of our readers should try to secure a copy of "The Farmer's Advocate" containing this really beautiful picture in memory of Christmas, 1912.

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An Hour with a few of Canada's Eminent Women



Agricultural College. Miss Millar is capable, tactful, energetic, and sympathetic in her work.

Miss Agnes Maule Machar, of Gananoque, Ont., well-known through her writings both in poetry and prose.

We speak for our readers in greeting these visitors with a hearty welcome.

A GREETING FROM "H. A. B."

Surely if ever there were a time when the whole world should be keenly alive to the true meaning of the gracious message "Peace on Earth, good will towards men," which precluded the coming of the Holy Babe of Bethlehem long centuries ago, it is now. Surely if

H. A. B.

Some weeks ago we wrote to a number of Canada's eminent women—eminent for various reasons, in talent or service to humanity—asking them for some little message or greeting to our vast public of Canadian women at this Christmas season. We asked also that, if possible, short autobiographical sketches of the writers be given to lend the human touch which makes all the world kin. Most kindly response came from:

Our own "H. A. B." well-known, not only as a magazine-writer and author of the book "On Trek Through the Transvaal," recently epitomized for these pages, but also as a prominent worker in the Victoria Order of Nurses Movement, and in the National Council of Women, as well as in works of charity wherever she may happen to be.

Alice Blythe Tucker Wilcox, graduate of the Universities of Toronto and Oxford, writer and lecturer, formerly Dean of Adelphi College, Brooklyn. Our many readers who have enjoyed Mrs. Wilcox's articles in various Christmas numbers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be interested to hear that she has recently completed a book, a romance of the Manitoulin Island. Mrs. Wilcox's present home is in the State of Connecticut.

Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, the well-known artist of Toronto. Mrs. McGillivray Knowles paints pictures in rich low tones, also exquisite little miniatures. Those of our readers who were at the Toronto Exhibition last September will remember a case of the latter there exhibited.

Miss Bella Millar, Guelph, Ont., in whom the 20,000 members of the Women's Institute in Ontario are especially interested. She has been identified with the work of that institution for ten years, and she has been a most acceptable delegate in practically all sections of the Province during that time. She has also had the honor of being called upon to do similar work in New York State. She has emphasized dairy subjects, also home nursing. For some two or three seasons she had charge of a Travelling Dairy in the Province of Nova Scotia and is now, in charge of the Home Dairy Department at the



*Bella Millar,
Guelph.*

ever the people of any country should pray and strive for the fullest realization of that message it should be the people of the grand Dominion of Canada at this juncture of its history, when it is called upon to face a very real and very bewildering responsibility.

We are reminded by the thoughtful speakers and writers of our land, that "the Canada of to-day, is not the Canada of yesterday; the Canada of tomorrow will not be the Canada of today." If the total immigration of last year amounted to 350,374, an immigration of people from all nations with different languages, different habits, and wholly different points of view, what may be not the increase of our heterogeneous population in each succeeding year? and, how can these varied materials in Canada's big "melting pot" be so assimilated that the dear old honored name of "Canadians" may continue to describe us all alike? The problem which faces us is not one for our Rulers alone. Every one of us has a responsibility directly or indirectly in the moulding of the homes of the future, so our individual attitude towards the foreign family which may become our neighbors cannot be without its effect, if example and precept count for anything in the uprooting of prejudice, and the cultivation of harmony. I venture to offer this thought to all of our dear readers, but perhaps more especially to those who through affiliation with our National Council of women, have by theory and practice learnt the true meaning of its motto "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

To my message I would like to add my Christmas greetings, wishing you all not only a happy Christmas, but throughout the New Year the fullest realization of the heaven-sent promise that when the Saviour of the world was born, with Him should come "Peace on Earth and good will towards men."

FROM MRS. GEORGÉ WILCOX. (Alice Blythe Tucker Wilcox.)

A merry, merry Christmas my beloved friends of many years—the readers of the Home Department of "The Farmer's Advocate." And the best of good wishes for the New Year—wishes that will come true, as all my good wishes (I try not to have any other kind), seem to have a pleasant way of doing. My greetings to you go from a loyal Canadian who, every year, returns from her summer sojourn in the old home with a strengthened belief in the present and the future of her natal land, and a renewed pride in all its institutions—its schools, its churches, its laws, and, above all, its home—that contribute to its integrity and prosperity.

It is now sixteen years since I lived in Canada, but the time, crowded as it has been with the experiences of mature life, seems, as I look back upon it, much longer. Perhaps this is because, as a matter of fact, I began to live, in thought, out of Canada long before I began to

sians. Therefore it was not to be wondered at that after my graduation from Toronto University I turned my face toward the United States, studying the first year at Chicago University and teaching in a high school in Michigan. Since that first year I have been Preceptress of a state normal school in Pennsylvania, Dean of Adelphi College in Brooklyn, a student in Columbia University in New York, and in Oxford, England, and a rambler both in this country and abroad. Whether my biblical verse really decided my fate or no, certain it is that it has coincided with it. Now, married, my husband, little daughter and I are, at present, sojourning in an old Colonial farm-house in the country—from my window I can see the vast market gardens of neighboring farmers—yet near enough to New York to enjoy what is worth while in the life of the big city. My days are busy ones, passed in the performance of family duties, in writing and lecturing. What makes them particularly happy days is the hope and belief that something of the life lived, and the work done both for those nearest and dearest, and for those afar, may help to prove that love in the heart is indeed the summum bonum of life bringing a blessing to each and every one who comes within even its farthest influence.

As I think to-day of those who will read what I am writing I feel like saying this to them: It is unselfish love in the heart that makes us women wise in the office of wife or mother, or sister or daughter—wise to know and to do what is truly best for those about us. It is the love that teaches us what the highest ideals of life should be, and how best we can develop them both in ourselves and in others. Every other good in our lives may be transitory. This love—the love that was embodied in the Christ Child two thousand years ago—this love will abide. It can never fail, and it is the one thing that will make our lives worth the living.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MRS. MCGILLIVRAY KNOWLES.

Regarding an article, I believe I told you I would not care to write one, but would furnish a few "facts" concerning myself.

I was born in Ottawa, studied with F. McGillivray Knowles, both before and after our marriage; was elected an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1908; when my picture "A Nocturne" was purchased for the National Art Gallery at Ottawa. I spent five years (Continued on page 2178.)



*Yours very sincerely
Elizabeth Dr. Mrs. McGillivray Knowles*

live out of it in the body. That strange experience came about in this way: As a very little girl I was told by a family visitor the, to me, tremendously interesting fact that every person had a fortune-telling verse in the Bible. In answer to my eager questioning I learned that this was to be found in a certain chapter of Proverbs, and, after diligent spelling on my part—for I was hardly old enough to read—I found my verse to be, "She is like the merchant's ships; she bringeth her food from afar." Long I pondered over what connection this could possibly have with my life, and at last I came to the conclusion that it must mean that I was to live and perhaps earn my daily bread—for what else could the reference to feed mean?—in a country other than my own. Of course that day my fate was decided, for I thought my verse was as inexorable as the law of the Medes and Per-



*Yours Sincerely
Alice Blythe Tucker Wilcox*

The Quiet Hour.

Finding the Hidden Saviour.

"Verily, Thou art a God that hidest Thyself, O God of Israel, the Saviour."—*Isa. 45: 15.*

The Shepherd came with haste, and found . . . "The Babe lying in a manger."—*St. Luke 2: 16.*

At the door she swooning lay,
Christly laden, travail torn.
Soft she sighed, "Ere break of day
Must my blessed One be born?"

Angels at his heart springs pull,
Slow he counted up his gains,
"Nay," he said, "the inn is full;
Naught but stable room remains."

Fool! Refusing Mary rest,
Cost his house the heavenly guest.

Knocking still at every door,
So the sweet old legends ran,
Mary pleadeth as of yore:
"Birthplace for my blessed Son."

God! What if we too shall say
"Naught but stable room to-day."
—*Mrs. Emily J. Langley.*

There is a wonderful passage in The Wisdom of Solomon which vividly describes the Event of the first Christmas: "For while all things were in quiet silence, and that night was in the midst of her swift course, Thine Almighty Word leaped from heaven out of Thy royal throne, as a fierce man-of-war into the midst of a land of destruction."

Those words were written long before the glad tidings were proclaimed that the long-expected Saviour had really come. They were intended to describe the great deliverance of Israel from the power of the king of Egypt, but they point unmistakably to a far greater deliverance. There was no world-wide excitement when God's Almighty Word leaped down from His throne, as a fierce man-of-war, to champion and save those who were in the midst of destruction. The stars were shining on a sleeping world, only a few shepherds saw the strange new radiance in the sky, and heard the wonderful song of the glad Christmas angels. They hurried to find the hidden Saviour, and were quite satisfied with the sight of a poor man and woman, and a helpless Babe, for whom no place had been found in the overcrowded inn. They showed no sign of disappointment because the wondrous Child looked like any other tiny baby, but returned to their midnight watch, "glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them." They found the hidden Christ, and knew Him when they had found Him.

God hides Himself, but He wants us to find Him; and, unless we seek and find Him, we shall miss the true joy of Christmas.

JESUS came into the world to seek and save His lost children, and the world knew not of His coming. The Light of the World, the Son of Righteousness, shone down on the darkness of sin and misery; and the darkness comprehended it not. If those who found shelter in the crowded inn had known that God was offering them the opportunity of giving up their own place of shelter to the King of this infinite universe, some of them would certainly have endured discomfort rather than crowd Him out. But they did not know, that was the root trouble. So it was also when the people He came to save rejected their Saviour. He pitied their ignorance and pleaded: "they know not what they do." St. Paul told the Christians in Corinth that none of the princes of this world knew the hidden Wisdom of God: "for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory." The Apostle had good reason to know the sad results of ignorance, for—through ignorance of the truth—he had helped to kill the first Christian martyr, and had persecuted many other followers of his Master.

We don't want to neglect or hurt our Master and King, through ignorance; therefore we must seek Him swiftly and with earnest determination, as the Shepherds did, and accept God's revelation of Him without objecting that He cannot be God when everything about Him looks so ordinary and commonplace.

But the Child in the manger is now revered and worshipped by kings and wise men. He is no longer hidden from the world's notice. Why, all the world keeps Christmas Day now, so frantically that a large proportion of our people break down more or less under the strain. We are all so busy showing "goodwill to men," that we have no time to show goodwill to overworked clerks in the stores. We are so rushed with our Christmas preparations that

ness or beauty; but sought that greatest glory of womanly character—purity. He is still able to come into closer touch with our race through those who are pure in every thought, who keep the inner sanctuary of the heart unsullied as the Holy of Holies. Unless we are pure in heart we cannot see God, so the first steps in our search for the hidden Saviour are sorrow for sin, prayer for cleansing, and a real fight against evil. God wants to make us all whiter than snow.

How can we see the hidden God? Not with these bodily eyes of ours, but with spiritual sight. The shepherds saw with their bodily eyes a little Child, wrapped in ordinary infant's clothes. It was their inner vision that found the Saviour of the world. Does that seem

where! He hides that we may find Him. Yesterday a poor old woman, who is lying with a broken leg in the hospital, was telling me of her loneliness, and I said: "You know our Lord is always with you." Her sad face lighted up, and she laid her hand on the side of the bed as she said joyously: "Yes, I know He is right there, and I often try to see Him." That is the wonderful thing about finding Christ—He gives joy and peace to the finder.

Are you taking time to look for Him? If you go into a quiet room and shut the door, He is there to greet you. If you join with two or three in prayer or praise, He is "in the midst." If you are in a crowd, He is nearest of all. If you are talking to a friend, "He makes, unseen, a Third. Moses ascended Mount Sinai on a wondrous quest, for he went to meet his God. There God talked with him face to face, as a man speaketh to his friend. Was Moses a special favorite of the Most High? If we seek Him as earnestly as Moses did, we also may have the same high privilege. Lowell says:

"Dally, with souls that cringe and plot,
We Sinai's climb and know it not."

The prophet Elisha was always guarded by angel hosts, but his servant was unconscious of the fact until his eyes were opened. The Risen JESUS was always beside His disciples, but it was only occasionally that He permitted them to see Him. They must have lived in a state of joyous expectation during the Great Forty Days. Every morning they would think: "Perhaps He will appear to us to-day." Every moment they would be on the watch, conscious always of His Presence, and rejoicing in His nearness even when their eyes were holden so that they could not see Him.

Some day our eyes will be opened, and we shall see the King in His beauty; but let us not wait for that time, but find Him now. He has come to abide with us and in us. Because we are one with Him, we can reach easily across any gulf of space, and our spirits can really touch the spirits of loved ones far away. Even those on the other side of death are in living communion with our Master. The moment we consciously clasp His hand, we are clasping theirs. He is the same to-day and forever, the same loving Brother of men who came to seek and save the lost. Never can His love be quenched. We love our friends after they pass out of this world, and our love is only a shadow of His. Why should we be afraid to trust them and ourselves in such loving keeping? He has told us that when one of His sheep strays away and is lost, He will search until it is found. He has declared that He will draw "all men" unto Him. When we have found Him we learn to trust His mighty love for ourselves and for all our brothers and sisters, both those visibly beside us, and those who are out of our sight. The glad tidings of great joy may be expressed in one all-embracing word—LOVE. Browning says:

"I exult
That God, by God's own ways occult,
May—doth, I will believe—bring back
All wanderers to a single track.
Meantime, I can but testify
God's care for me—no more, can I—
It is but for myself I know."

DORA FARNCOMB.

In Bethlehem.

By Theodosia Garrison.

The white star made a way for them
Across the fields of Bethlehem,
Who came to worship at His feet
And kiss her tattered garment's hem.

The ox hath raised his voice to show
The way wherein their steps should go;
And they have entered with their gifts,
And One hath smiled upon them so.

Above the frankincense and myrrh,
They heard the deep-breathed cattle stir;
But they have touched His baby hand
And felt the trembling smile of her.

Amen! Amen, but would to-night
A star could lead my steps aright,
To bow my head upon His feet
And weep my heart out in His sight!



our nerves get all on edge, and we speak sharply or crossly to "the least of Christ's brethren"—is not that discourtesy to Him?

Even the "goodwill" is apt to get out of our hearts; and we too often make Christmas a time of barter or sale, trying to give presents equal in value in payment for those we expect to receive.

And yet we are very like our Father in our desires. He cares nothing for a gift that is not the expression of love; and we prefer a letter from our dearest friend to the most expensive gift from one who cares nothing about us.

God looked through and through the world to find a woman able to be a link between Himself and our sinful race. He was not looking for riches or clever-

ness or beauty; but sought that greatest glory of womanly character—purity. He is still able to come into closer touch with our race through those who are pure in every thought, who keep the inner sanctuary of the heart unsullied as the Holy of Holies. Unless we are pure in heart we cannot see God, so the first steps in our search for the hidden Saviour are sorrow for sin, prayer for cleansing, and a real fight against evil. God wants to make us all whiter than snow.

How can we see the hidden God? Not with these bodily eyes of ours, but with spiritual sight. The shepherds saw with their bodily eyes a little Child, wrapped in ordinary infant's clothes. It was their inner vision that found the Saviour of the world. Does that seem

The Fiery Cross.—By Peter McArthur.

A vision came to me in the night,
In the thick night, and my soul leaped forth
And grasped the Fiery Cross, while he who bore it fell,
And falling gasped :
"To arms !
Rally to Freedom !
Speed the tidings on !"

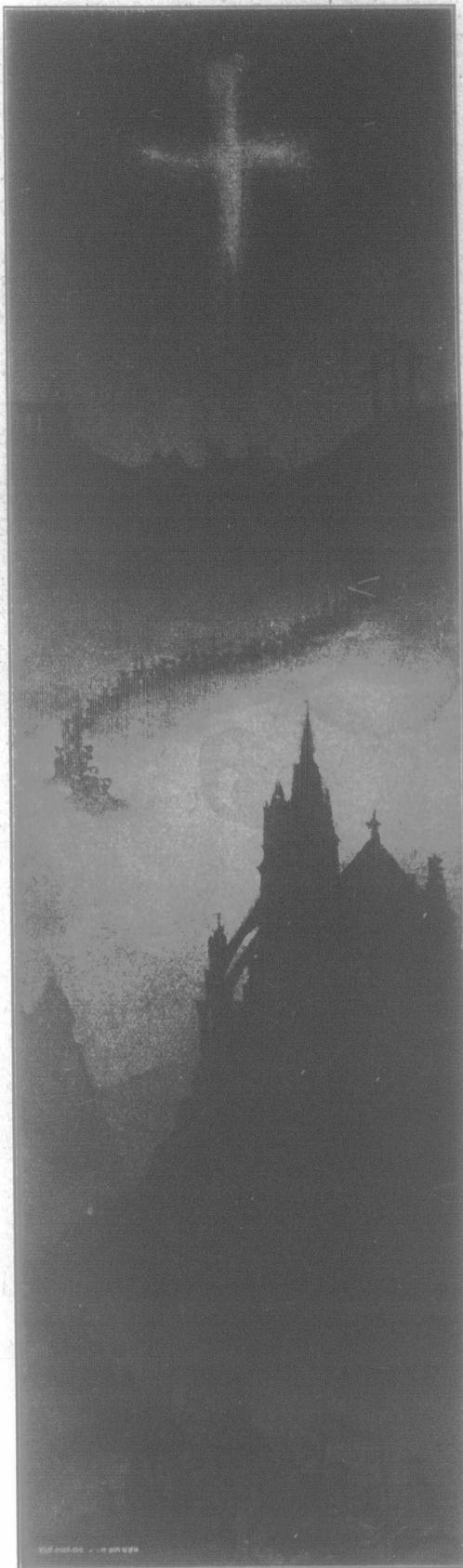
Then blazed a marvel in my lighted brain.
I saw the path of Freedom through the years ;
Through monster-haunted glooms of tyranny,
With sudden victories and long defeats,
When shrunk the light to one unwavering star.

I saw the golden days when Freedom reigned,
Made love-warm hearts her temples, and to men
Gave beauty as a boon, and sheltered peace.
I heard the lyric joy of life grow sweet
On childish lips, and saw old age go down
Content, fulfilled, to rest in honored graves.
But ever on her borders was the tramp
Of armed men, and ever closed the night,
And Freedom journeyed on.

I saw her hour in Egypt, and in Greece—
In beauty-brimming Greece—in Palestine,
Burned desolate to mourn a stricken God.
I saw her search the nations—Italy,
Spain, England, France, illumed with fitful light.
And ever at her side were those who bore
The Fiery Cross—now flashing o'er the hills
To call her warriors to victory,
Or hid defeated, waiting nobler days.
I saw the generations rise and fall,
And rise again, and still from sire to son
The mighty symbol flamed, from age to age,
Until in startled ecstasy I rose,
And grasped it from his hands, who fell and gasped :
"To arms !
Rally to Freedom !
Speed the tidings on !"

Exulting, in the vibrant dawn I stand
Of Freedom's greatest day, and looking forth
Behold my comrades waiting for the word.
My heart leaps up, and unto those who rage,
Like Samson groping for the temple's strength,
To drag it down, I hurl the Fiery Cross !
But ere my lips can shape the cry of war,
A power benign compells, and I proclaim :
"Freedom awaits your bidding ! Rise like men
Knowing your worth, and ye shall all be free !"

So passed the vision, and serene I wait
The full-orbed day of triumph and of song.





Gifts and Giving.

By "Bernice," Bruce Co., Ont.

The Practical Person had just run in to her neighbor's on an errand, and the "hardy annual" topic of Christmas presents had come up.

"Well, in my humble opinion there is entirely too much sentiment in this Christmas giving!" declared the caller. "The spirit of the Season grips us in some way, and we give, and give to this one, and to that one, and the other one, who in our 'sane' moments we might not consider had any particular claim upon our generosity; and, indeed, under the same spell, we sometimes make much more elaborate gifts to our 'own folks' than we can really afford.

"Well, my dear, I acknowledge the power of the 'spell' all right," replied Mrs. Burns with a smile. "It undoubtedly has a most wonderful way of opening up the heart-strings and purse-strings. But then, I usually feel so good during the process that I am willing to endure, with a fair grace, the financial depression which invariably follows the festivities.

"But, honestly, I do not think we can have too much genuine sentiment at the Christmas, or any other season, for that matter; and, if this were so, our happiness would not be dependent upon the monetary value of the gift either given or received. If we know the donor is giving from sincere goodwill or affection, her ten-cent present will be more acceptable than a very costly one from someone who, we feel, is merely giving from a sense of duty or conformity to custom. The same principle would hold in giving. The small, inconsequential offering, need not be taken as a gauge to the love behind it; in fact, the perfect understanding of true sentiment would mean that the monetary part had a very small place in the transaction.

"Don't you think it is rather mock sentiment which is spoiling the beautiful old Yuletide custom? If people would only have the courage to cut down their lists of persons to whom they give through mock sentiment, they would have a good deal more to spend upon those they really care for, and many others who would appreciate the kindness as well as the gift itself.

"I remember a little incident which I treasure as one of the bright spots in my memory. I was recovering from a serious illness, and was worrying over the very subject we are discussing this morning, although I did not see things as clearly then as now.

"It was nearing Christmas, and my illness being a heavy drain upon the family exchequer, I knew that much less expensive gifts to my friends was one of the 'must-bes,' and in my foolish pride I dreaded the change.

"A ring came to the door, and a visitor was announced in the person of old lunc 'Betty.' You know how poor she is, and also how difficult it is for her to get around. She was carrying a rather awkward-looking bundle. I greeted her cordially, as I thought it good of her to come to see me.

"After kind inquiries, Betty unwrapped a brown paper from her parcel, then an old, but clean napkin was removed, and, lifting the lid of a coarse, delft, vegetable dish, she showed me—what do you think?—two dainty slices of crisp, brown, nicely-buttered, and piping-hot toast!

"I am sorry it is such a common thing to offer you," said the dear old woman, "but I wanted to bring you something to show you how glad I am

you are getting better, and I had no dainties.

"I simply choked with tears, so touched was I by her kindness, but particularly by the 'ingenuity' of the action, and her willingness to brave doing an unconventional thing for the sake of showing the love of her heart.

"The incident following so closely upon my foolish worries of a few minutes before, I felt very humbled. I was sure I would not have been nearly great enough to do such a fine act. My kindly intention, under circumstances like Betty's, would probably have been stifled by the fear of the gift being thought too sim-

ing convalescents in the prosaic morning hours. 'But then,' as she rose to go, 'that would have spoiled the sweet little story, and you would not have had your needed lesson, and just think what a monster of selfishness you might have become instead of being my own best-in-the-world neighbor, from whom I want to borrow that new recipe for caramel icing this blessed minute,—please!'"

A Beautiful and Tidy Place.

By Mrs. W. Buchanan, Grey Co., Ont.
How many of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers I wonder, like to see, or would

it was more like a place for people of independent means to retire to, than for poor people to make their living off. Such nice places I am afraid are in the minority, but I don't see why they cannot be more common. It does not take so very much money, nor time after they are once laid out and arranged, and it does not take a connoisseur in the art to make a place nice and comfortable, and homey-looking. People have told me, "Oh I do love flowers so much!" but they never have any, and I maintain that if they loved them so much, as they said they did, they would manage to squeeze in enough time to have some.

Of course flowers are only an adjunct, and those wishing to have a beautiful place, have to take it as a whole. Go out to the road and have a good look, and find what you can see from there. Do you need a new fence or new gates? Now is the time to think about them and make your plans. Once your plans are laid you can carry them out as time and the condition of your purse will allow. And since we have started at the road we might as well keep on from there. If you decide to have a new fence, tear the old one away, root and branch; cut the brush and burn it, along with any old stumps and old rails and any rubbish there are. If there are stones, draw as many as is possible of them away, take them to some place where they will be out of the way, or draw them along to some place where they may be needed to widen the road. If there are any very big ones they can be buried, or put into the fence bottom. Then, when the ground is clear, the next thing is to have it ploughed. Plough it out to the side of the road, and of course, after it is ploughed, it will have to be levelled and seeded down. Then there will be a nice place for the fence. What the new fence is composed of will depend on circumstances, but whether it be woven wire, or rails, or whatever it is, it can at least be made straight and put on the line, so that there will be no trouble about it afterwards.

Then trees are nice along the roadside. Maples are best and can be got in the bush for the digging, and the work can be done in the spring, before the land is dry enough to start seeding. I have heard farmers say, "I have no time for work like that; it takes me all my time to get the work done inside the fence," but let me tell you that a fence is needed along the front anyway, and a thing of beauty is a joy forever and a front such as I have described, easily adds one hundred dollars, or more, to the value of any place. Then, there are the gate and gate posts; some people advise doing away with a gate at the road, and having it in nearer the house, but I prefer having it at the road with the owner's name upon it, so that strangers when driving along may know who lives there. The gate may be an expensive affair made of steel or wood with gate-posts to match, or it may only be home-made, but it at least ought to have good hinges and be made to swing clear, and have a good fastener. It is a good plan to have it painted white so that on a dark night it may be easily distinguished from its surroundings. The lane ought to be ploughed, and graded so as to shed water, and should have all the stones taken off. I often wonder how some people can put up with the lanes they have, full of ruts, (which become puddle-holes when it rains) and big stones to go around, and little ones to jolt over. I once asked a person why he did not take out a big stone that was in the middle of his lane. He replied that the people who had been there before his family



At the End of the Lane.—"The Commuter" Himself and the Dogs.

[Our many readers who enjoyed "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" when it ran serially in our pages, will be pleased to see these garden pictures from the home of Mabel Osgoode Wright, the author of that charming book. These pictures were sent us by Mrs. Wright herself, truly one of the women who have realized that "A garden is a lovable spot, God wot."]

ple, or too much out of the usual order."

"Had your little friend's morning call been made in these days, she would not have needed to worry her blessed, generous heart, with the thought of her modest offering," gaily laughed the Practical Person to disguise the quiver in her voice. "She did not imagine how fashionable it would become to serve toast at little afternoon affairs, to say nothing of doing so to interest-

like to have a beautiful and tidy place, a place nice enough, so that people when they were driving past, would know that "somebody" lived there? Of such a place, I heard one remark last summer, "Oh, they are well off, they can afford it," and although many arguments to the contrary were used to convince the speaker, that such was not the case, he would not be convinced. Then another who had his place up for sale was told that it was so nice that

had gone and they could

Now let u and other Manuel of must have come a hom a bare plain universe, no the cozy lit by a wood, some preter apart from many are th stark and if they wer In days g natural set plan was to ing to the each side, gate. All gone. The then from for the litt for the pre more thoug grounds, an much as p the house r foreground, ground as right, and just th th at the sid in the orch have the fowls runni come right people with fear to f say one h be enough gardens, an some place and are gi are not w good dog to keep th a dog is w is, "There' go, and th stay away.

In maki one has t and work shape, and ly, because uly made up again f sible have the house, summit of a better s a chance roundings much abo here, as deals with generally

Be sure house ope flowers at to have enials the own acco many list grown flo different c know t particular stock of what thri can exp and add permit.

If ther stumps o cover th plants. beauty o one eith as a vi vines and perennial saw an er), the only tw

Then f be taker rockery anyway i tain m or any yourself, where y think, a ns nice is a div to have Do no boots,

had gone around it for long enough, and they could do the same.

Now let us have a look at the house and other surroundings. Bailey, in his *Manuel of Gardening* says, "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 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." In days gone by the houses had a natural setting of bush, and the usual plan was to have a straight path leading to the door, with a lilac bush at each side, of either the door or the gate. All honor to the days that are gone. The conditions were different then from now, and what was suitable for the little log house is not suitable for the present. Now we have to give more thought to the laying out of our grounds, and we want them to look as much as possible like a picture, with the house as the principle object in the foreground, but it must have a background as a setting. An orchard is all right, and a few old elms or maples are just the thing to have either behind, or at the sides. But if the house is set in the orchard, for goodness' sake don't have the colts, and calves, and the fowls running all over, so that they can come right up to the door and deafen people with their noise when it comes near to feeding time. On a farm of say one hundred acres there ought to be enough land to spare for lawn and gardens, and room enough for the stock some place else. Hens are a nuisance and are given to wandering where they are not wanted, unless confined, but a good dog is the best thing I know of to keep them out of the garden. Once a dog is well trained, all one has to say is, "There's a hen!" and 'out' it has to go, and the hens soon learn wisdom and stay away.

In making a lawn, the first thing one has to do is to enrich the ground and work it up well, and get it into shape, and this should be done carefully, because once a lawn has been properly made it should not need to be torn up again for long enough. If it is possible have it sloping gently away from the house, because a house built on the summit of a slope, or on a knoll has a better appearance, and the water has a chance to run off and leave the surroundings dry. I am not going to say much about grass seed or flower seeds here, as space is limited, but if one deals with a reliable seedsman he will generally get what he wants.

Be sure to keep the front view of your house open, and mass your shrubs and flowers at the sides. It is a good plan to have a border of old-fashioned perennials that come up every year of their own accord. Every spring there are many lists printed of hardy, and easily grown flowers, but conditions vary in different districts, and the best way I know to find what is suitable for one's particular neighborhood, is to take good stock of what your neighbors have, and what thrives with them. Of course, one can experiment a little for one's self, and add a thing or two as means permit.

If there are any old buildings, or stumps or rocks that need to be covered, cover them with vines or creeping plants. Nothing makes a thing of beauty of an ugly old wall, (or a good one either for that matter) as quickly as a vine does. There are perennial vines and annual vines just as there are perennials and annuals in other plants. I saw an end of a house covered last summer with an annual vine, (the canary creeper), the seed of which cost the occupant only two cents, and it was beautiful.

Then for rocks or stumps that cannot be taken away, cover them, or make a rockery over them. Make a rockery anyway in a shady place. Use ferns, mountain moss, periwinkle, forget-me-nots, or anything that likes shade. Make yourself an arbor with a seat in it; where you can go at times to read and think, and make the back of the house as nice and tidy as the front. If there is a division between the two it is nice to have a rustic arch there.

Do not throw out any old tins, or boots, or broken dishes, at the back,

but gather up what are there, and put them where they belong. Burn all rubbish that will burn, and put the rest in a crack in the rock, or in an old disused cellarway or well that needs to be filled up, or dig a hole and bury

them. But get rid of them somehow. Level off the ground at the back too, and sow grass seed, and have as nice a sward as you have at the front. Of course you must have a wood pile, but make it beautiful as well as useful.

Decide how near the house it has to come, and pile a straight row across, with corners. Pile all the rest of the wood in behind this, and keep the chips in behind, also have a scraper to scrape muddy boots on, in there too. To make this scraper take the head of an old hoe, and drive it part way into a block of wood. There will, besides, be lots of chips to clean off boots with and an old broom can be kept here in the summer if desired. Along the front of the woodpile stretch a length of chicken wire, and plant along its base sweet peas, climbing nasturtiums, morning glories or whatever you wish.

Then there is a building seen on most country premises, that stands bare, and bleak, and ugly. Why cannot it be decorated too? If it cannot be screened by trees or shrubs, have tall plants like hollyhocks or sunflowers, or vines growing profusely around and over it. Use plenty of lime (like flour) inside of it; and have it scrubbed out once a week.

And the well? We used to hear the praises sung of the moss-grown well, and the old oaken bucket, but we hear very little about the modern force pump and the windmill. There will be another place wherewith to display your artistic ingenuity. Virginia creeper would be nice on a windmill, with ferns or other plants that would come up themselves if it were only a pump. Be sure and fill all odd corners with something. Hollyhocks are good and so are poppies. The hollyhocks will grow from the roots, and the poppies will seed themselves. If you don't have something growing in the corners, something will grow anyway, probably burdocks. Even the post that the clothes-line is tied to can be clothed with beauty, and if there are no large shady trees at the back door, erect a sort of canopy under which you can eat, and work on the hot summer days. You have no idea the comfort there is in it, unless you have tried it. Erect a stand also. It is nice to get in or out of the buggy at or to lay your parcels on when you come home from town.

Lastly I will mention the farm-yard. Keep it tidy also, and don't have boards or anything lying around. Pile them up neatly and when tools or any articles are used, always put them back in their place. It takes less time to do so than probably hunt for them the next time they are needed.

Now I have not mentioned cement walks, nor anything costly, I have merely brought to the notice of even the poorest Canadian farmer, and his wife, how they may have a "Beautiful and tidy place." It will not cost much money, (unless they like), but it will certainly take time at first. Someone may remark that time is money, and



A Bit of Mrs. Wright's Garden.



"The Beautiful Snow."—A Corner in Mabel Osgoode Wright's Garden.



A Border of Perennials.

so it is, as will be seen in the value added to the place. Perhaps the persons whom I mentioned at the first were not far wrong when they said that "wealthy people lived there." They were rich in that they were surrounded by a wealth of flowers and beauty, and beautiful surroundings tend to make beautiful thoughts, and beautiful habits, and beautiful lives.

A Garden of Children.

By Mrs. D. N. Potter, Peel Co., Ont.

A beautiful garden is a continual joy throughout the year. It offers many unexpected surprises, and gives much pleasure. It is a place where tree and vine unite in restful harmony, where seeds, roots and bulbs are planted and protected until they perfect themselves in fruit or flower.

In this ideal garden, no unsightly object offends the eye; every nook and corner makes a pleasant picture. Daily, even hourly visits, bring to view fresh blooms, new gladness, happy surprises. Such a spot makes a little earthly haven from the daily cares and worries of life.

In the moan of the sea, or crash of thunder, the lover of nature hears his Creator's voice. In the stately tree, clinging vine and flowing river, he sees His handiwork. These, to the true lover of nature, make the garden dearer, for here is one place where he can be of some assistance in the performing of Nature's wonderful miracles.

In order to have a beautiful garden, many things are necessary. The soil must be in good condition, the seeds and roots planted must be of the finest quality, the gardener must be possessed of a deep love for his work, and the subtle call of nature must ever be present to direct and perfect it.

Now, think of my subject—"A Garden of Children"—children in whose hearts and minds the seeds of right living are to be planted. It is impossible to do

this most important planting unless the fruit of right living is found in the planter. In this work there would be failure if wisdom were not gained from the great Gardener of Souls.

"In trailing clouds of glory do we come From God Who is our home: Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

Youth is the seed-time, and a proper sowing of the good seed helps to keep heaven always near. Why should the joy and innocence of youth not live and grow and become perfect in old age?

What must the planting be to bring such good results? We must plant the greatest of all virtues, love—with its many ingredients, patience, kindness, generosity, courtesy. If this lovely virtue is well cultivated, it will, in all probability, smother out selfishness and its train of evils.

"Love took up the harp of life,
Smote on all the chords with might,
Touched the chord Self, that, trembling
Passed in music out of sight."

The habit of work must be planted. Study, to prepare themselves for their future is the main business of these early years. Besides, they must be given many opportunities to aid mother and father in the home, and they should be encouraged in giving help to the many helpless ones they meet.

In this treasure garden we must plant forgiveness. Not only towards the worthy, but sympathy for the wrongdoers. If we would be truly just, our justice must be seasoned by mercy. The most effective weapons with which to fight evil are patience and love. A word of kindness will bring the tears of repentance when severity has failed.

"Humanity is never so beautiful as when praying for forgiveness, or else forgiving another."

Nothing covers unsightly corners so quickly and effectively as a planting of kindness. It grows quickly, and soon becomes a habit if frequently practised. How do people become true and kind and noble and gracious? By yielding

only to those impulses that are ennobling. They fill their hearts with the spirit of kindness and thus bring grace and charm into their daily life. Phillips Brooks says that "No man or woman can be strong, kind, pure, and good, without the world being better for it; and when these are wrought into a conscious habit, it reveals the 'divine glory' that every life may take on."

"Kind hearts are more than coronets."

Ruskin says, whatever else you may be, you must not be idle, and you must not be cruel. This suggests another fine planting for my garden,—kindness to all living creatures. We are sometimes called upon to kill, but let us show mercy in doing it. Pulling insects to pieces, robbing birds' nests, tormenting toads and frogs, are not on the necessity list. You know the pretty story of Abraham Lincoln jumping from his horse to restore a baby robin to its nest. Animals are affectionate, and repay kindness by a deep attachment.

Mothers are the first gardeners in this fairest of gardens. What they can accomplish depends on what they are themselves. There is a great need for good mothers, with educated minds and hearts, not exactly book-learning, but possessed with a knowledge of things in life that count for Eternity; those things that, when transmitted to their children, will make them true to themselves and to their God. A good mother is the confidante of her children. Her religious instruction must be exemplified in her daily life. Her love must be so abundant that it bubbles over to poor, motherless ones. The mother must both teach and discipline this garden. Often severe measures are necessary. A well-deserved punishment is like a shower at night; when morning breaks, everything is bathed in freshness.

But home must rest on love as well as law. How many men and women look to their early home with grateful love? "Home, the sacred refuge of our life."

It is said that "obedience is the highway to welfare." Lessons in obedience must begin in the home. Children should submit to what they do not fully understand, trusting their parents. If they do, when they are capable of understanding they will realize what a beautiful thing it was to allow love to compel obedience.

"There is beauty all around, when there is love at home,
There is joy in every sound, when there is love at home."

It is possible for the mother to cultivate in her child the love of nature. They may ramble through the woods in order to hear natural voices. A bird may break forth in song. It may be the soft moan of the wind, or the rustling of the leaves that changes these silent walks into a march through fairyland. Together they may plant and mature beautiful flowers; together watch the sunsets of evening, or the stars of night. Someone has said that if we keep close to nature she will draw near to us and reveal her hidden meaning. Ruskin says, "The love of nature is an invariable sign of goodness of heart." "There is no great depth to religion, literature, or art, that is not based on a deep love of nature."

In our beautiful land, with its fine gardens of children, every teacher, and guardian, and parent, should be doing his or her utmost to lay a fine natural foundation for future greatness.

God has endowed you with a precious trust. To you is given the seed-time. No soil is more fertile than the heart of a little child. In your hands are the years of purity; the years of simple faith in common things. It is your privilege to teach responsibility.

Why I Love the Country.

By "Rue," Welland Co., Ont.

It is early August; the pastures are beginning to look bare and brown; some of the oat fields still show whitish-green, but I look across another from



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"A Summer Pastoral."

A beautiful Quebec landscape, with shepherd sheltered from the sun under trees in the foreground.

From a painting by Horatio Walker.

which already comes the hum of the binder. At the foot of the field runs an irregular strip of green which marks the course of a narrow creek, the home of water lilies; beyond is the slope of a pasture; farther still is the woods, less beautiful now than in the spring when the young leaves showed such varied and delicate tints, and not yet hinting of the crimson glories in which they will blaze when a few more weeks have glided by, yet beautiful always.

The street-bred people who come holladay to escape the city's heat, find the country beautiful even now, when pastures are dry and waving grain has given place to stubbles. How much more beauty they would have seen had they come in May or early June, when mower and reaper were still at rest and the orchards were a sea of bloom. The trees here are not in themselves more beautiful than many of the noble specimens in city parks and streets, but these have the more fit setting of meadow, pasture, or native woods.

The beauty of fine buildings is unchanging, the beauty of the country is ever changing. The freshness of June passes into the full growth of summer and the ripeness of fall, then, some morning, the world wakes in wonder to see itself clothed in white, unbroken save by track of rabbit or squirrel, unsoiled by smoke and grime and hurrying feet. This, too, passes, and some day, from the alders by the flooded creek, comes the "O-ka-lee" of the red-winged blackbird, a much more reliable harbinger of spring than the robin, whose first appearances are as widely advertised as a prima donna's "latest."

And if beautiful to the eye, no less delightful is the country to the ear. There is the stillness, restful, though not absolute, for

"The lark's shrill fife may come, at the daybreak from the fallow,
And the bittern sound his drum, booming from the sedgy shallow."

There is the welcome sound of the frogs' croak in early spring, then come blackbirds, bluebirds, robins, followed by a whole procession of songsters until, for climax, comes the bob-o'-link, his song bubbling out because he is so full of it, that it must run over. As summer advances the bird-songs are gradually stilled; there is the hum of the mower, and, on hot nights, the bullfrogs, sing of quiet pools and green rushes; then, one day, a katydid's shrill note is heard, a warning that summer is passing. But there are many sounds, less musical than these—the rooster's song is less sweet than loud; hungry calves will bawl, or some cow bereft of her offspring fills the air with lamentations, but these maternal complaints, though loud and deep, are not enduring, and time will quiet them in the course of a day or two. They are, at least, preferable to the shrieking of whistles, the hum of trolleys, the honk of motor cars.

Then, the odors from blossoming-time till the snow shuts in the smell of the fresh-plowed earth. One day in late July I counted the smells that attracted my attention on the way to town, a distance of about three miles. First was the fragrance of new-mown hay from a second cutting of lucerne; then came the peculiar odor of marsh grass; just beyond that some wild roses sweetened the air; then a field of ripe wheat contributed its odor;—an auto passed us, whew! that isn't a country smell! There was the indescribable fragrance of the forest as the road passed through a strip of woods; Oswego bitters yielded its perfume for a few rods, then we smelt the early harvest apples. Could you, in city streets, get a succession of pleasant and wholesome odors such as these?

Infinite care is taken to ship butter, milk, vegetables, and other foods, so that they shall still be fresh and wholesome when they reach the consumers, and they do reach them in excellent condition; yet the food, though still good, can't possibly be better than it was before shipment, so who gets it in the prime condition but the country man? For him, the crispest lettuce and the coolest cucumbers; what peaches and tomatoes picked firm enough for shipment have quite the deliciousness that a day or two more of sunshine would

have given them? Does an apple, however fine, picked out of a basket, taste as good to a city boy as the earliest little wormy red Astrachans do to the bare-foot lad who shins up the tree after them? And who, after reading "The Jungle," wouldn't prefer home-cured hams to those turned out by a packing establishment?

There is more privacy in country life than can be possible where the population is denser. I speak, not of the few who live in handsome residences surrounded by extensive grounds, but of those of whom Lincoln said "God must have loved the common people. He made so many of them." Walls have ears, especially the walls of flats, semi-detached houses, etc., even though the partitions may be thicker than those in the hotel where Mark Twain said he could hear the woman in the next room change her mind. Our neighbor's daughter may practise scales all day and we are not disturbed; his fretful baby may cry all night, and keep only one household awake, and if my children "raise Cain" it is my own affair. Yet my neighbors are not too far apart to be helpful to each other.

As soon as the heated term comes, the

newspapers begin to speak of "infant mortality" in the cities; the heat, and the difficulty of keeping milk in wholesome condition, make life hard for the babies. It must be hard for the older ones, too. How are the toddlers kept from the dangers of street cars and autos without keeping them over-much shut in? Older still, they are confronted with "Keep off the grass." Where are they to play?—where get the out-of-door life so necessary to their health as well as to their pleasure? The country child has all out of doors for his playground; his nature study is learned from nature herself, not from books and charts. The teacher of the rural school is often inexperienced, and has too many classes for the time at her disposal, but she usually makes the acquaintance of all the families of the section, and takes a more understanding and personal interest in each pupil than is possible in the city. At any rate, the country child passes the Entrance examination not later than his city cousin. Besides his school-work, he has helped a good deal on the farm; has a considerable knowledge of machinery, can milk a cow, harness a horse, or row a boat. He knows much about the care of animals, and

probably has had his full share of pets. He has been trained to habits of observation.

Farming is one of the least monotonous of occupations; the work itself is so varied,—caring for stock, plowing, fencing, planting, going to market, helping at bees. To a worker in factory or shop, all days must be much alike—the same hour each morning and evening, the same work each day, and when does he have time to live with his children? One small girl described her father, not inaptly, as "the man that sleeps here." The country children toddle after their father in the furrow, help him about barn and field, are his companions not only for the first seven years said to be the most formative period, but until, at the thirteenth or fourteenth, they enter the High School. Even then they come home for the week-ends.

In the densely-populated centers, one man, unless he be of unusual character or attainments, is of much less importance than in the rural districts. Each country man has his own sphere of usefulness in church, in neighborhood, and in municipal affairs; in going to a city he, in some measure, loses his individuality. (Continued on page 2204.)



A Corner Store.

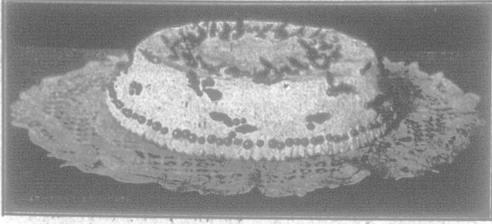
A winter scene in Old Toronto. From a painting by Lauren Harris, O. S. A.

Christmas Cookery.

*"But measureless and deep content, unheard in song, unwrit in books,
Enfolds my spirit, and, unspent, brings joy serene, when Katherine cooks."*



Roast Turkey.—Clean the turkey well, then stuff it and sew it up. Fasten the neck skin over on the back with a small skewer, fasten the wings and thighs close to the body with skewers, then tie the legs together and carry the string around the body from skewer to skewer to keep the bird compact in shape. Now rub the turkey with salt, and spread it with one-third cup butter and one-quarter cup flour, creamed together with a knife. Put the bird on a rack in the dripping-pan and dredge the pan with flour. Let the oven be very hot at first to sear the outside, then lower the temperature. An eight-pound turkey will require two hours and a half to cook, and should be basted every fifteen minutes. Use at first for basting one-third cup of butter in one-half cup of water; afterwards use the gravy in the pan. Boil the giblets in a very little water until parboiled,



Christmas Cake.

thoroughly, then turn into the dry ingredients and mix with a knife. Turn on a floured board, a little at a time, knead slightly, using as little flour as possible, cut into rings, and fry in hot fat in a kettle. Drain on soft paper, and roll in powdered sugar.

Carrot Pudding.—Wash and scrape three or four carrots, then grate enough

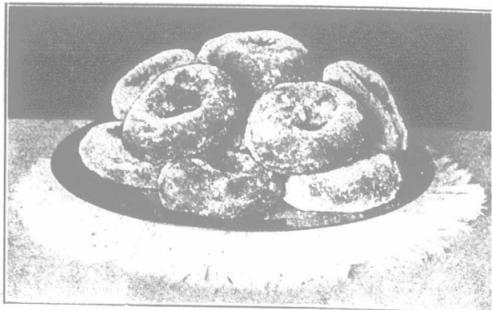
pulp to weigh one pound. Chop one pound of suet; mix through it half a pound each of raisins and currants, and one cup sugar, then mix the whole with the grated carrot. Sift together one cup and a half of pastry flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg, and half a teaspoonful of ground cloves, then mix into the suet and fruit mixture and press into a buttered mould. Do

not add any liquid. Steam three hours and a half. Decorate the outside, if you choose, with nutmeats pressed into the butter with which the inside of the mould is liberally spread. Of course, this is done before the mixture is put into the mould. Serve with hard sauce, piped into mounds around the pudding, each decorated with a preserved cherry.

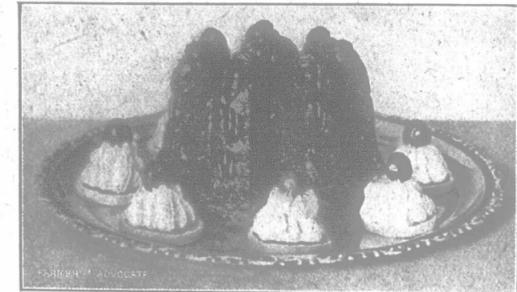
Spanish Cake.—Beat one cup of butter to a cream and gradually beat in two cups sugar, then the beaten yolks of four eggs, and, alternately, one cup milk and three and a half cups sifted flour, through which five level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, and one teaspoonful each of cloves and mace, have been sifted. Lastly, add the whites of the four eggs, beaten dry. Bake about one hour and a quarter. When cold, cover with

plain frosting and decorate with small holly leaves cut from thin slices of citron, and small, red berries. Holly berries, partridge berries, or small, candy berries, may be used.

Boxes of candies, freshly made, make very acceptable Christmas gifts. Here are recipes for a few kinds:



Doughnuts.



Carrot Pudding (Hard Sauce in Mounds).

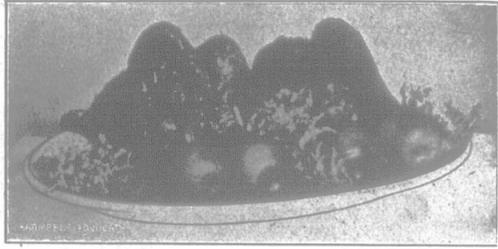
and seasoning, may be used for a turkey, but if preferred, oysters or boiled chestnuts may be added.

Roast Chicken.—Truss the carefully-cleaned chickens so that the legs and wings are pressed close to the body. Rub over with salt and flour, and fasten slices of salt pork over the breast. Set to cook in a hot oven, and baste every fifteen minutes with the dripping in the pan and additional fat as needed, dredging with flour after each basting. Lower the heat after the first half-hour, and let cook until the joints separate easily. From one hour and three-quarters to two hours and one-quarter will be required.

Christmas Doughnuts.—Sift together five cups sifted flour, one teaspoon salt, one level teaspoon soda, two slightly-rounding tablespoons cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of ground mace. Beat three eggs; add a cup of sugar, three-fourths cup of cream, and scant fourth cup of skimmed milk. Mix

Baby Cream Candy.—Put five pounds sugar ("Coffee A" is best), one pint water, and one-fourth teaspoon of cream of tartar over the fire. Stir until the sugar is melted, then rub down the sides of the pan with the fingers wet in cold water, cover, and boil vigorously for five minutes, then remove the cover and boil until it candies nearly to the "soft-crack" stage. Pour on a cold, oiled platter, leave until it cools a little, then fold in a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Pull in strips until almost cold, then make into bars. When cold, break apart and let stand in a cool, dry place, for three or four hours. Pack in glass, and leave until creamy and soft.

Chocolate Fudge.—Boil together two cups brown sugar, three-fourths cup of milk, and two squares of chocolate until the chocolate is melted. Add one table-



Roast Chickens (Red Apples on Drumsticks).

spoon butter, and cook without stirring until the mixture will make a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire and plunge the pan into cold water. Let stand until rather cool, then beat until creamy. Pour into



A Christmas Centrepiece.

a pan, smooth over, mark into squares, and let stand until cold.

Mints.—Old people enjoy these—Cook together one and one-half cups white sugar, half a cup of water, and one-eighth teaspoon cream of tartar. Proceed as for chocolate fudge from this point, but add six drops peppermint essence before pouring out for the last time. If you choose, you may drop the mint mixture in spoonfuls on a waxed paper.

Fig Paste.—Chop very fine one pound figs and half a pound of nut-meats, and mix thoroughly. Dredge a board with powdered sugar and roll the mixture into a sheet, cut into squares and roll in powdered sugar. For a change, use a pound each of figs, dates, and nut-meats.

[The cuts on this page have been reproduced by kind permission of Boston Cooking School Magazine.]

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The Beaver Circle.—“Merry Christmas.”

Preparing for Christmas—By Zitella Cocke.



There's a secret in the air,
Something brewing, so much doing,
Though the light it will not dare,
You can feel it everywhere;
See its shadow here and there,
Hear it tripping o'er the stair;
Always shying, sometimes flying,
And we boys watch day and night,
Hoping still to get a sight.

There are mysteries about.
Oh, what hiding and confiding,
As the girls run in and out,
For they know, we have no doubt;
But poor boys they scorn and flout.
If we ask a word, they shout,
“Stop your prying and your crying,
Naughty boys, to tease us so!
Do you think we'll let you know?”

But we learn a thing or two
When they're sitting at their knitting,
Whispering what they mean to do;
Which is best for little Sue,
White or red or pink or blue;
And we often get a clue
While they're showing fancy sewing.
We are studying our books
With the soberest of looks!

And we find things every day
In queer places—pretty laces,
Boxes, pictures, ribbons gay,
And the stuff girls call crochet,
Tools for work and games for play.
We search well and nothing say.
Christmas folly makes all jolly,
And amid our Christmas fun
We will tell them what we've done.



Peter.

A Christmas Story.

Peter had curly hair and a very dark complexion. To tell the truth, he was very nearly black all over, except for two tan spots over his eyes, from which you may know that he was not a “little curly-headed coon” at all, but a black-and-tan collie dog. Even the inside of his mouth was black, as Ted would have shown you if you had been at his house, proudly arguing therefrom, as a wide-awake farm boy would be likely to do, that Peter was, therefore, of very good “breed.”

Peter was one of a family of three, all very much alike, especially when puppies, just balls of black fur from which three pairs of twinkling eyes peeped, and in which opened occasionally three broadly-smiling mouths. And right here, do you know anyone who has a better sense of humor than a puppy? Why, he is full of fun as an egg is of meat. Life is just all one huge joke to him, and that is why he tugs at your coat-tails, and swings on the clothes hung up to dry on the clothes-line, and chews up your rubbers. Incidentally, I suppose, the chewing helps him to cut his teeth, but he doesn't do it for that. Bless you, no! He just chews and destroys things from pure love of fun and need for something to do—just as a boy throws stones for nothing and shouts “whoop-hooray!” when there isn't a thing to whoop-hooray about.

Peter wasn't left very long with his brothers, however. Indeed, he had scarcely time to get acquainted with them when, one day, he was taken away in a cutter in the arms of a little fair-haired girl. A big man with a fur coat was driving, and Peter felt rather afraid of him. Indeed, he felt rather afraid of everything except the little girl, whose name, he found out after a while, was Gladys.

Peter had never seen a house before, and he was very suspicious of the house. Then, such queer things seemed to be shooting past the cutter,—houses, and trees, and fences. He had never seen any of them before,—never anything but the warm bed in the kennel with his mother and brothers—so he did not know what any of these new things were, and imagined they were all running at him. But he was not afraid of Gladys. She was warm and kind, and gentle like his mother, and she rubbed his head in a way that he liked, and covered him up cozily, and made soft, cooing sounds, whenever she looked down at him. The sounds were, “Hello there, Peter! Nice little Peter!—Nice little dogums!” but, of course, Peter did not then know just what she meant; so he just cuddled down and looked out with his little bright eyes, and wondered what all that was happening to him could mean.

Every now and again he would dodge back and cuddle more closely than ever to Gladys, for, with a great rush and noise, other sleighs would pass, and other bells would clatter and jingle, and everybody would seem to say queer

words all at once—“Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas!”

After what seemed to Peter ages and ages, the cutter stopped before a comfortable white house with trees around it, and the man helped Gladys, still carrying Peter, out. Then a boy came running, and Gladys called to him, “Merry Christmas, Ted!—Did you think papa and I were never coming?—Something broke about the harness, so we couldn't get through last night, and stayed at Uncle Dave's. And Ted, look, just look what he gave me!”—and she held Peter up, a very limp and frightened little specimen of dogdom.

Ted was properly delighted, and so the two children ran indoors, calling, “See, mother! See what Uncle Dave gave us! Isn't he a fine Christmas box?”

Peter spent most of that first evening very quietly in the darkest corner he could find,—under the chair on which Gladys sat, or under the stove where the warmth pleased him. Very close watch he kept on everything, to be sure, and how he longed to be back with his mother! How very hungry he had been on the way!—But he was not to be so any more it seemed, for every little while Gladys or Ted would push a saucer of nice warm milk before him.

That night, he found, and every other night for that matter, he was put to sleep in the cutter in a shed, rolled up in a big, gray, fur robe. It was not so dear and warm as his mother, but it was soft and cozy compared with the cold air that struck him whenever he crawled out of it, and so he became very

fond of his new quarters. As the weeks went on, too, he gradually forgot his relatives, and actually began to feel towards the robe as though it were his mother. Gladys and Ted he loved, to be sure, but while he was a very little dog, he loved the robe better. It seemed to fold round him and take care of him, and the greatest grief came to him when, now and again, it was shaken out and taken away with the cutter. Peter soon learned to know when there were designs on his robe, and then he would catch it and try to hold it with his tiny teeth.

At last, one day, it was not brought back, and poor Peter found that he had to lie on a pile of straw with a blanket over it.

“Are you sure he'll not be cold?” asked Gladys.

“Tut! no!” responded Ted, “it's spring now.”

Sure enough it was spring. There were warm breaths in the air, and, when the door was left open, warm patches of sunshine on the floor. Peter soon found that it was pleasant to lie there, and lie there he did, for many an hour, watching the water dripping from the roof and the sinking snow out of doors, but meanwhile diligently chewing a bone or a chip.

Just once more he saw his beloved robe. He had followed the children up the stairs to a loft, and behold, there it was, hanging over a trestle! At once little Peter began to yelp with delight, and to jump up at it with his clumsy puppy feet, trying to drag it down with his teeth, while his stubby tail beat a tattoo on the floor.

“Why, just look at that, Ted!” exclaimed Gladys. “He thinks it's his mother! Bless the little dogums, him's been lonely, so him has! Yes, him's a poor, lonely little dogums!”

“That means milk,” thought Peter, who, by this time, was learning to understand very well the different tones of voice, and so he let Gladys carry him off to his dish of warm milk without much protest.

Before fall came, Peter had grown into a very wise and clever dog, already giving signs of being a good cattle dog. By the end of the next year there was none better. He would gather up all the cows himself, and drive any strange ones off without being told, and so he saved Ted and Gladys many a long run. Ted's father often said that Peter was worth his weight in gold to the farm, and that he wouldn't be without him at all, but events change people's decisions sometimes, and it actually turned out that Peter was sent away from his good home. Ted's father “went out of cattle,” as he said, and so Peter's work was taken away. One day Uncle Dave came and begged for him so hard that he was given to him. Uncle Dave, too, had moved many miles away, and so Peter was put in a box and shipped in a baggage-car. Truly, this time he did wonder what was going to happen to him.

(Continued on page 2180.)



Good-bye for Another Year.



WHY?

Small Brother—"Mr. Sammy, are you a baseball player?"
Sister's Beau—"No, Tommy."
Small Brother—"Then why did sis tell me you weren't so much of a catch?"

A PRACTICAL ANSWER.

Someone asked Max Nordau to define the difference between genius and insanity. "Well," said the author of "Degeneration," "the lunatic is, at least, sure of his board and clothes."

The Chairman (Mr. Bones, the Butcher)—"Well, now, after these 'ere few cursory remarks by Mr. Woodhead—Mr. Woodhead (excitedly and emphatically)—"It's a lie! I never swore in my life."

A MODERNIST.

"What happened to Babylon?" asked the Sunday-school teacher of the smart boy. "It fell," he replied. "And what became of Nineveh?" "It was destroyed." "And what of Tyre?" "It was punctured."

CAUSED A FROST.

"What caused the coolness between you and that young doctor? I thought you were engaged."

"His writing is rather illegible. He sent me a note calling for 10,000 kisses."

"Well?"
"I thought it was a prescription, and took it to the druggist to be filled."

AWFUL.

The president of the university had dark circles under his eyes. His cheek was pallid; his lips were trembling; he wore a haunted expression. Every now and then he turned and glanced apprehensively behind him.

"You look ill," said his wife. "What is wrong, dear?"
"Nothing much," he replied. "But—I—I had a fearful dream last night, and I feel this morning as if I—as if I—"
He hesitated and stammered. It was evident that his nervous system was shattered.

"What was the dream?" asked his wife.
"I—I dreamed the trustees required that—that I should—that I should pass the freshman examination for—admission!" sighed the president.

FEARS FOR MOTHER.

Her father had been reading the parable of the Sheep and the Goats. She made no comment, but that evening a sound of weeping came from her little bed. Her mother went as consoler. "Why are you crying, dear?" "About the goats! I'm so afraid I'm a goat and I'll never go to heaven, oh, I'm so afraid I'm a goat!" "No, dear, you're a sweet little lamb, and if you were to die to-night you'd go straight to heaven." With such reassuring remarks she was finally comforted. The next night, however, she began to weep again, and again her mother asked the reason. "I'm afraid about the goats!" she sobbed. "Didn't mother tell you that you were a little lamb, and you mustn't worry about being a goat?" "Yes, mamma, I know that, but I'm—I'm awful afraid you're a goat!"

DOUBTFUL.

Spurgeon was once asked if the man who learned to play a cornet on Sunday would go to heaven.

The great preacher's reply was characteristic. Said he: "I don't see why he should not, but"—after a pause—"I doubt whether the man next door will."

A quaint story relating to the popularity of the "Pickwick Papers" at the time of their original publication was told by Carlyle. A very seriously-minded clergyman had been administering ghostly consolation to a sick man. When he had, as he believed, satisfactorily completed his ceremonial, and was leaving the room, he was horrified to hear the sick person exclaim: "Well, thank God, 'Pickwick' will be out in ten days, anyway!"



"They say there's microbes in kisses, but if you think I don't like microbes, just you try me."

SPOKE TOO SOON.

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called upon Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man, who was taking tea with the family. "I tell you he looked fine a-sitting there alongside of her with his arm—"

"Johnny!" gasped his sister, her face the color of a boiled lobster.

"Well, so he did," persisted Johnny.

"He had his arm—"

"John!" screamed the mother, frantically.

"Why," whined the boy. "I was—"

"John," said his father, sternly, "leave the room!"

And Johnny left, crying as he went:

"I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on."

WHEN VISITORS CAME.

"Mother," asked the little one, on the occasion of a number of guests being present at dinner, "will the dessert hurt me, or is there enough to go round?"

HE BELONGED.

The accomplished and obliging pianist had rendered several selections, when one of the admiring group of listeners in the hotel parlor suggested Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Several people echoed the request, but one lady was particularly desirous of hearing the piece, explaining that her husband had belonged to that very regiment.

HER FATE.

Bridget—"What does 'Kismet' mean, mum?"

The Mistress—"It is the Arabic for fate."

(Three Days Later.)

The Mistress—"What makes you limp, Bridget?"

Bridget—"Shure, me kismet hurt me."

A man went into a village store to buy some trifle and offered a ten-dollar bill in payment. The storekeeper was unable to change it, so he started out to get change. Seeing an old man sitting in the sun in front of the store, he asked:

"Can you change a ten-dollar bill?"

"No," said the old man, with a flustered smile. "No, I can't change it, but I appreciate the compliment just the same."

Mr. Blobbs, who is somewhat deaf, dined one evening with friends. When the guests were seated, the host bent his head and began speaking in a subdued tone.

"What's that?" demanded Blobbs, who sat beside him.

The host smiled patiently and began in a louder voice.

"Speak a little louder; I don't catch what you say," Blobbs persisted.

A low ripple of laughter went around the table.

The host, his face crimson with embarrassment, raised his voice still higher.

The poor old man did his best to hear, but failed. "What did you say?" he demanded irascibly.

The host cast an angry glance at him. "Hang it, man," he shouted, "I'm saying grace!"

THE LINE OF TALK.

Even the telephone girls have other interests besides answering calls. And one afternoon two of them, in different exchanges, and a chat over the wires.

"Twas on an important subject—dress.

Both were going to a garden party on the following Saturday afternoon, and the discussion on what they should wear waxed interesting.

Ten minutes passed, and the topic was still far from exhausted. But an insistent masculine voice at last compelled one of them to turn her thoughts to other things.

"Are you there?" the voice yelled.

"Are you there? Hallo! Ah, at last! Who is that speaking? Who are—"

"What line d'you think you're on?" demanded the girl, annoyed and indignant.

"I don't know, came the weak and weary reply; "but, judging from all I've heard just lately, I think I must have got on the clothes-line!"

"But I've heard that you've proposed to three other girls this month." "I—er—er—was merely rehearsing for my proposal to you."

UNUSED.

"Sir, I have all the gems of English literature in my library."

"Yes, and I notice they are uncut gems."

AN EXAMPLE.

"Willie," said the mother sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair."

"Gee!" said Willie; "you must have been a terror. Look at grandpa."

SELF-EXPOSED.

"A multi-millionaire in a fashionable restaurant," she said, "pointed to a line on the menu, and said to the waiter:

"I'll have some of that, please."

"I am sorry, sir," the waiter answered, "but the band is playing that."

HIS RECOMMENDATION.

A cook has been going round a station in the south of India with the following "character," and is somewhat surprised he is not engaged: "Abdul has been my cook for three months; it seems much longer. He leaves on account of ill health—my ill health."

A NEW KIND OF STAMPS.

Never had there been such a commotion in the little home, and the most wildly excited person was the sister of the young mother who had just presented twins to her husband. Off she rushed to the post office for stamps to spread the great tidings abroad.

"Stamps, please," she said, as she flung down her money.

"How many, Miss?" asked the clerk.

"Two," she cried, joyfully.

"What kind?"

"A boy and a girl."

Jacob Riis has a story of a little lad who shines shoes for a living. This boy goes to a mission Sunday school, and was keenly disappointed when, at Christmas time, his gift from the tree turned out to be a copy of Browning's poems.

Next Sunday, however, the superintendent announced that any child not pleased with his gift could have it exchanged. Jimmie marched boldly to the front with his.

"What have you there, Jimmie?"

"Browning."

"And what do you want in exchange?"

"Blacking!"

THE ETERNAL FEMINE.

The glamour of a "career" does not dazzle every woman-child. The little girl of whom Mack's National Monthly tells, still cherishes the ancient tradition.

A teacher asked her class to draw a picture of what they wished to be when they grew up. All went diligently to work except one little girl, who only chewed her pencil.

"Don't you know what you wanted to be when you grow up, Anna?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, I know," replied the little girl. "I don't know how to draw it. I want to be married."



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A Day of Pleasant Bread.—A Christmas Story.

From "Adventures in Friendship," by David Grayson.

(Musson Book Company, Toronto.)

They have all gone now, and the house is very still. For the first time this evening I can hear the familiar sound of the December wind blustering about the house, complaining at closed doorways, asking questions at the shutters; but here in my room, under the green reading lamp, it is warm and still. Although Harriet has closed the doors, covered the coals in the fireplace, and said good-night, the atmosphere still seems to tingle with the electricity of genial humanity.

The parting voice of the Scotch Preacher still booms in my ears: "This," said he, as he was going out of our door, wrapped like an Arctic highlander in cloaks and tippets, "has been a day of pleasant bread."

One of the very pleasantest I can remember!

I sometimes think we expect too much of Christmas Day. We try to crowd into it the long arrears of kindness and humanity of the whole year. As for me, I like to take my Christmas a little at a time, all through the year. And thus I drift along in the holidays—let them overtake me unexpectedly—waking up some fine morning and suddenly saying to myself:

"Why, this is Christmas Day!"

How the discovery makes one bound out of his bed! What a new sense of life and adventure it imparts! Almost anything may happen on a day like this—one thinks. I may meet friends I have not seen before in years. Who knows? I may discover that this is a far better and kindlier world than I had ever dreamed it could be.

So I sing out to Harriet as I go down:

"Merry Christmas, Harriet"—and not waiting for her sleepy reply I go down and build the biggest, warmest, friendliest fire of the year. Then I get into my thick coat and mittens and open the back door. All around the sill, deep on the step, and all about the yard lies the drifted snow: it has transformed my wood pile into a grotesque Indian mound, and it frosts the roof of my barn like a wedding cake. I go at it lustily with my wooden shovel, clearing out a pathway to the gate.

Cold, too; one of the coldest mornings we've had—but clear and very still. The sun is just coming up over the hill near Horace's Farm. From Horace's chimney the white wood-smoke of an early fire rises straight upward, all golden with sunshine, into the measureless blue of the sky—on its way to heaven, for aught I know. When I reach the gate my blood is racing warmly in my veins. I straighten my back, thrust my shovel into the snow pile, and shout at the top of my voice, for I can no longer contain myself:

"Merry Christmas, Harriet."

Harriet opens the door—just a crack. "Merry Christmas yourself, you Arctic explorer! Oo—but it's cold!"

And she closes the door.

Upon hearing these riotous sounds the barnyard suddenly awakens. I hear my horse whinnying from the barn, the chickens begin to crow and cackle, and such a grunting and squealing as the pigs set up from behind the straw stack, would do a man's heart good to hear!

"It's a friendly world," I say to myself, "and full of business."

I plow through the snow to the stable door. I scuff and stamp the snow away and pull it open with difficulty. A cloud of steam rises out of the warmth within. I step inside. My horse raises his head above the stallion, looks around at me, and strikes his forefoot on the stable floor—the best greeting he has at his command for a fine Christmas morning. My cow, until now silent, begins to bawl.

I lay my hand on the horse's flank and he steps over in his stall to let me go by. I slap his neck and he lays back his ears playfully. Thus I go out

into the passageway and give my horse his oats, throw corn and stalks to the pigs and a handful of grain to Harriet's chickens (it's the only way to stop the cackling!). And this presently the barnyard is quiet again except for the sound of contented feeding.

Take my word for it, this is one of the pleasantest moments of my life. I stand and look along at my barnyard family. I observe with satisfaction how plump they are and how well they are bearing the winter. Then I look up at my mountainous straw stack with its capping of snow, and my corn crib with the yellow ears visible through the slats, and my barn with its mow full of hay—all the gatherings of the year, now being expended in growth. I cannot at all explain it, but at such moments the circuit of that dim spiritual battery which each of us conceals within seems to close, and the full current of contentment flows through our lives.

All the morning as I went about my

"David," said Harriet, presently, "the cousins can't come!"

"Can't come!" I exclaimed.

"Why, you act as if you were delighted."

"No—well, yes," I said, "I knew that some extraordinary adventure was about to happen!"

"Adventure! It's a cruel disappointment—I was all ready for them."

"Harriet," I said, "adventure is just what we make it. And aren't we to have the Scotch Preacher and his wife?"

"But I've got such a good dinner."

"Well," I said, "there are no two ways about it: it must be eaten! You may depend upon me to do my duty."

"We'll have to send out into the highways and compel them to come in," said Harriet ruefully.

I had several choice observations I should have liked to make upon this problem, but Harriet was plainly not listening; she sat with her eyes fixed reflectively on the coffee-pot. I watched

"It's a tragedy, I'll admit," I said, "but let's be logical about it."

"I am willing," said Harriet, "to be as logical as you like."

"Then," I said, "having no poor to invite to dinner we must necessarily try the rich. That's logical, isn't it?"

"Who?" asked Harriet, which is just like a woman. Whenever you get a good healthy argument started with her, she will suddenly short-circuit it, and want to know if you mean Mr. Smith, or Joe Perkins's boys, which I maintain is not logical.

"Well, there are the Starkweathers," I said.

"David!"

"They're rich, aren't they?"

"Yes, but you know how they live—what dinners they have—and besides, they probably have a houseful of company."

"Weren't you telling me the other day how many people who were really suffering were too proud to let anyone know about it? Weren't you advising the necessity of getting acquainted with people and finding out—tactfully, of course—you made a point of tact—what the trouble was?"

"But I was talking of poor people."

"Why shouldn't a rule that is good for poor people be equally as good for rich people? Aren't they proud?"

"Oh, you can argue," observed Harriet.

"And I can act, too," I said. "I am now going over to invite the Starkweathers. I heard a rumour that their cook has left them and I expect to find them starving in their parlour. Of course they'll be very haughty and proud, but I'll be tactful, and when I go away I'll casually leave a diamond tiara in the front hall."

"What is the matter with you this morning?"

"Christmas," I said.

I can't tell how pleased I was with the enterprise I had in mind: it suggested all sorts of amusing and surprising developments. Moreover, I left Harriet finally, in the breeziest of spirits, having quite forgotten her disappointment over the non-arrival of the cousins.

"If you should get the Starkweathers —"

"In the bright lexicon of youth," I observed, "there is no such word as fail."

So I set off up the town road. A team or two had already been that way and had broken a track through the snow. The sun was now fully up, but the air still tingled with the electricity of zero weather. And the fields! I have seen the fields of June and the fields of October, but I think I never saw our countryside, hills and valleys, tree spaces and brook bottoms, more enchantingly beautiful than it was this morning. Snow everywhere—the fences half hidden, the bridges clogged, the trees laden: where the road was hard it squeaked under my feet, and where it was soft I strode through the drifts. And the air went to one's head like wine!

So I tramped past the Patterson's. The old man, a grumpy old fellow, was going to the barn with a pail on his arm.

"Merry Christmas," I shouted.

He looked around at me wonderingly and did not reply. At the corners I met the Newton boys so wrapped in tippets that I could only see their eyes and the red ends of their small noses. I passed the Williams's house, where was a cheerful smoke in the chimney and in the window a green wreath with a lively red bow. And I thought how happy everyone must be on a Christmas morning like this! At the hill bridge whom should I meet but the Scotch Preacher himself, God bless him!

(Continued on page 2208.)



Christmas Morning.

chores I had a peculiar sense of expected pleasure. It seemed certain to me that something unusual and adventurous was about to happen—and if it did not happen offhand, why I was there to make it happen! When I went in to breakfast (do you know the fragrance of broiling bacon when you have worked for an hour before breakfast on a morning of zero weather? If you do not, consider that heaven still has gifts in store for you!)—when I went in to breakfast, I fancied that Harriet looked preoccupied, but I was too busy just then (hot corn muffins) to make an inquiry, and I knew by experience that the best solvent of secrecy is patience.

her for a moment, then I remarked:

"There aren't any."

"David," she exclaimed, "how did you know what I was thinking about?"

"I merely wanted to show you," I said, "that my genius is not properly appreciated in my own household. You thought of highways, didn't you? Then you thought of the poor; especially the poor on Christmas day; then of Mrs. Heney, who isn't poor any more, having married John Daniels; and then I said, 'There aren't any.'"

Harriet laughed.

"It has come to a pretty pass," she said, "when there are no poor people to invite to dinner on Christmas day."

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The Story of a Divine Telepathy.

(Continued from page 2164.)

and took the thousand-and-one steps that fall to the lot of women in her class, and love had done for labor what it has been doing since the beginning of time.

As Jake was helping himself to a third piece of apple pie, as a finish to his noon repast, he said suddenly: “I wonder what they’ll give her to eat?”

Jane seemed to know intuitively the line in which Jake’s mind was running, for she replied promptly, while a glow of ardour surged into her face: “Lavin’ will be good to her.”

“I hear tell they feed on rice mostly out there,” added Jake, “an’ that’s thin livin’ to my way o’ thinkin’.” Better write to Lavin’ an’ tell her to give the little gal ’nough to eat, even ef we hev to pay more fur her keeps.”

“Lavin’ will be good to her,” repeated Jane; “she was always generous when we traded apples at school.”

On Jake’s way to the village, the subject of the little adopted daughter seems to have been the topic on the lips of each friend he met. “Hello!” said one,

“I hear you and the missus, or is it only the missus? hev adopted a little girl in furrin parts.”

Jake was conscious of a feeling somewhat like jealousy, that the little girl should be thought of as only belonging to his wife, so he decided then and there to share at least half with Jane all the money needed for her support.

After the last questioner had left him, his comment to himself was, “It’s mighty nice to own a little gal in Injy. Neighbors seem to think so, too.” He straightened his shoulders, stepped faster, and felt for the moment as if he owned the wealth of the Indies. “S’pose ef she wus ’round here now, she’d be a-calling me pa, same’s our own little Janey used to do afore she died.”

With this thought came another. “If I don’t think a man who owns a little gal out there in Injy oughtn’t to wear a collar! Perhaps Janey’d want her pa to wear a collar! I’ll buy a paper one, which will hold out till I get home. Jane has three or four all ironed up and put away to have ready for funerals. She wouldn’t mind ef I put one o’ them on every time I come to town.”

JAKE MEETS THE MINISTER.

He turned a corner suddenly, and met

the minister—Jane’s minister, as he always mentally characterized him—for Jake himself did not belong to any church, or even attend one.

“Jacob,” said the minister, cordially extending his hand, “I have heard all about your wife’s interest in a little girl in India—”

“An’ my interest,” jealously stammered Jake, looking shamefaced.

“Of course, of course,” returned the minister, feeling at the same time no small amount of surprise. “It is a wonderful privilege, my friend,” he continued, “the child no doubt, if she lives, shall grow up to be a great blessing to her own race. Eternity alone shall be able to reveal the great work you may be doing.”

Jake stepped uneasily from one foot to the other, and wished he had on his collar before he met the minister.

Jake buys his collar, and then soliloquises: “Ef I could meet the minister now, I’d be more of a credit to my country, an’—an’ to Janey.”

As he walked along the quiet country road, his thoughts busy, a thunderstorm which had been for some time gathering

its forces overhead, burst in all its fury, the lightning striking a tall pine tree not many yards from where Bender was taking shelter. Then, suddenly, a great fear possessed him that Janey might possibly be caught in one of those storms.

He remembered the minister had said, “if she lives”; he did not like the sound of the words then, and they struck a chill to his heart now. Jake had not prayed for a long time. “What’s the use?” he had argued with himself, “ef things is a-goin’ to happen, they’ll happen anyhow,” so he had given over praying. But now, before he knew what he was doing, he had whispered, “O God, take keer o’ the little Janey out in Injy, an’ don’t let anythin’ happen to hurt her!” When he thought about it, he was rather surprised at himself, but now that he had once said it, he repeated several times as he tramped home in the mud, “O God, take keer o’ the little Janey out in Injy!” It somehow gave him a grain of comfort, when he could not have a hand himself in shielding her from danger, to appeal to One Whom he was taught in his childhood had a hand in managing the whole universe.

When he had come in from Jane, in clear somehow mishad just bro office—at least he blamed was beginning and to talk it occurred to hear me speak thought sudden seconds later hid the large had shoved from the village.

Jake was then that he fault with Jane lighted tallo about the ne buttons on l and on, skip mispronounc local items, ing:

“Mr. and Ninth conce support of r handsome an mission scho and praisew Tribune wish

Jake was it was the own name in read the no notice Jane newspaper filed on a fly. He read the looking mor

“Did you How did th that don’t l Jane, waitin some an’ I that. Cu and paste it

That night Jane kneele prayed lon glanced at l without bei ing for the one moment beside her, ing at his l are momenta titude of th knees,” and one after t again whisp the little J

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“Janey’d words,” he mildly ask to stand c horse imm

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JAKE LEARNS STILL OTHER LESSONS.

When he had done his work, and had come in from the barn, he found that Jane, in clearing up the house, had somehow mislaid his Tribune, which he had just brought home from the post-office—at least when he could not find it he blamed her for mislaying it. He was beginning to show much impatience and to talk very crossly, when suddenly it occurred to him, "Janey'd hate to hear me speak so to her ma." The thought suddenly calmed him, and a few seconds later he found the newspaper behind the large eight-day clock where he had shoved it himself when he came from the village.

Jake was very pleased with himself then that he had not continued to find fault with Jane, and he sat down by a lighted tallow candle and began to read aloud the news to her, while she sewed buttons on his waistcoat. He read on and on, skipping some of the words and mispronouncing others, until, among the local items, he stumbled on the following:

"Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bender, of the Ninth concession, have undertaken the support of a child, said to be a very handsome and promising little girl, in mission school in India. It is a novel and praiseworthy undertaking, and the Tribune wishes them every success."

Jake was beside himself with delight; it was the first time he had seen his own name in the newspaper since he had read the notice of his marriage, which notice Jane had clipped out of the newspaper fifteen years before, and pasted on a fly-sheet of the family Bible. He read the article three or four times, looking more pleased each time.

"Did you ever see the like o' that? How did they ever hear about it? Ef that don't beat cucumbers!" he said to Jane, waiting for no replies. "Handsome an' promisin'." Of course, she's that. Cut out this little piece, Jane, and paste it beside our weddin' notice."

That night, when they were retiring, Jane kneeled by their bedside and prayed long and earnestly. Jake glanced at her kneeling form, and knew without being told, that she was praying for the little girl in India. For one moment he felt like kneeling down beside her, then, instead, he began pulling at his heavy, sodden boots. "There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees," and Jake, as he threw the boots one after the other in the corner, was again whispering, "O God, take keer o' the little Janey out in Injy."

The next morning Jake saw Jane carrying some heavy pails, and in a sort of shamefaced way he went up and took them out of her hands and carried them himself. Jane, with woman's intuitive power, said, in her secret heart, "It's the little gal in Injy is makin' him do this."

Jake Bender was not profane in the accepted sense of the word; in his early life his mother had so impressed on him the awful sin of taking God's name in vain, that when he grew to manhood he somehow, with all his forgetting of many good things, could not forget that. He had some strong expletives, however, which he used where other men used oaths. When he was in the stable, re-harnessing his horses for the second day's plowing, one of them crushed against him. Jake was quick-tempered, and his first impulse, which he obeyed, was to hurl a lot of expletives at the offending horse, and start to pound him over the head with his fists. Suddenly something seemed to arrest him.

"Janey'd hate to hear them—big words," he said to himself. Then he mildly asked his poor, bewildered horse to stand over, a request with which the horse immediately complied.

"I'll be slivered," said Jake, "ef I won't quit them words, they ain't fit fur the father of a handsome, promisin' girl. I'll be slive—I suppose that's one o' them," he gasped, and he never finished the sentence.

Some weeks after this Jane received another letter, in which it was stated that the little girl in India had scarlet fever. The writer had no idea how seriously her words would be taken when she said: "The attack threatens to be very severe."

Both husband and wife were filled with the greatest forebodings, and slept and ate very little for days. This piece of sad news made Jake's weather-beaten face wear a truly pitiful expression. If Janey should die, he felt that he could scarcely stand it. Jane's faith kept her from sinking into the depths of despair which threatened to swamp her husband. He simply could not endure it alone; sometimes he would talk out his fears to Jane, but more often he went off into some hidden corner and prayed over and over again, "O God, take keer o' little Janey in Injy!"

Prayer was fast becoming a habit with Jake, but still he was restless, not having any assurance that Janey would get better.

Winter had come, and Jake, having no longer much to do out of doors, spent most of his time longing for a letter from India. One day he and Jane felt almost certain that the time to expect one had come. He went to the post office, but there was no letter. He was sure now that Janey had died, or was dying, and that was the reason Lavinia Millar did not write. He was almost overpowered; as soon as he reached home he went away into the hay-loft; he would have preferred going into the woods, but at that time the ground was covered by a foot of snow. Falling on his knees—it was years since Jake had assumed such an attitude—on the soft hay up near the rafters, he lifted his hands to heaven, and prayed as he had never prayed before. As he prayed, a strange peace crept slowly over his stormy heart, indeed, the great wave of peace seemed to fill the cobweb-draped hay-loft, and Jake, remembering that the next day was Christmas Day, whispered in awed, breathless tones: "It's the little baby Christ coming to tell me Janey'll get better."

GOOD TIDINGS FROM INDIA.

He rose from his knees and went into the house, wearing an expression of countenance such as Jane had never before seen him wear.

That evening a neighbor who had been into the post office, called and brought them the expected letter from India. The letter was written in Lavinia Millar's clear, beautiful hand, and contained the joyful intelligence that Janey had fully recovered.

"I knowed it before the letter came!" said Jake joyfully.

Jane looked at him and said nothing.

The twenty-fifth of December had always been in Jake's mind simply a day of feasting and merry-making, roast turkey and plum pudding had loomed prominently in the foreground of his conception of that day; he had heard of the birth of Christ as of something dim and mystic, and quite beyond his comprehension. But this Christmas Day he was up early brushing the horses and polishing the harness. When he came in to breakfast, he said earnestly, "Hurry up, Jane, an' wash your dishes; we must go in to church to-day." Jane was not surprised; she had been reading Jake's heart better than he knew.

As Jake stood in the quiet village church, the soft winter light falling through the blue glass on the hymn-book, and joined the congregation in singing one of the old Christmas hymns, he knew and Jane knew, that he was celebrating his first Christmas Day.

BY WAY OF POSTSCRIPT.

In offering to our readers this simple and very natural little story of Adeline M. Teskey's, which I have ventured to introduce to their notice as illustrative, in spite of its simplicity, of that almost intangible spiritual influence, which, for want of a more descriptive term, we name Telepathy, I regret more than I can say that the necessary limitations of our Christmas issue, have made it imperative to sacrifice several paragraphs from amongst those selected as connecting links in the story of Jake and Jane Bender. But enough, I hope, have been retained to prove that in any work begun, continued, and ended, which has for its object the furtherance of the Master's work, and in obedience to His command, "Feed My lambs," is sure of His blessing, irrespective of time or place, to giver and receiver alike.

H. A. B.

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An Hour with a Few of Canada's Eminent Women.

(Continued from page 2165.)

in Europe with my husband, while he was studying in England and France, but he is the only instructor I have ever had.

Yours very sincerely,

Elizabeth H. McGillivray Knowles.

FROM MISS BELLA MILLAR.

Some years ago I took a course at the O. A. C. Dairy School, and left with the desire to know something of dairying from every standpoint if possible. Thus from one thing to another, each new work a stepping stone to something larger, I have had the opportunity of understanding something of the problems of the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer.

By learning these things in a practical way I could realize better what was being accomplished by the people of the dairy world. For we cannot realize another's difficulties until we have been in his place; we cannot appreciate another's efforts until we have overcome similar obstacles; nor can we understand the viewpoint of another unless we try to stand where he has stood.

All of this required time, yet it was of great value when asked to address Institute meetings, to take charge of travelling dairies, and to teach in Dairy Schools.

It has been my great privilege to be identified with the work of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, an organization that is teaching the people to help one another in every possible way, and is beginning to realize its wonderful opportunities and the scope of its splendid motto "For Home and Country."

For these and all other women, my earnest wish, at this beautiful gift-giving season, is that we may give largely of love and joy and happiness, and the other good things that cannot be bought with money, and that we may carry into the New Year this thought, "We find our lives in losing them in the service of others."

Bella Millar.

Guelph.

FROM MISS AGNES MAULE MACHAR.

In compliance with a courteous request from the Editor of this Magazine to send for its Christmas number a short sketch of my life-work, so far as it has gone, along with a Christmas message to its readers, I willingly accept the opportunity of bringing myself more into touch with many of the country homes of Canada.

About myself, personally, I have little to say,—past years having been for me comparatively uneventful, and by preference quiet and studious, with little incident beyond occasional foreign travel and the every-day experiences of joy and sorrow common to average feminine life. In antecedents and enviroing influences, I have had unusual privileges. My native city, Kingston, having been the oldest settlement in Ontario, replete with traditions of early history and struggle, was a fit nurse for patriotic feeling, and my forefathers on both sides came of a Scottish race rich in poetic folk-lore, and noted for loyalty to the cause of freedom and right. My father was both a scholar and a clergyman, devoted to and laborious in his sacred office, as well as a founder and an early Principal of Queen's University; while my mother was venerated by all who knew her for her rare qualities of head and heart, believing heartily in plain living and high thinking, and possessing a true conception of the relation of Christianity to real philanthropy, which she practically illustrated in a life of devotion to the good of all who needed her help. The teacher of my early childhood was one whose elementary training always made accuracy a sine qua non; and though my education was chiefly carried on at home, I had the advantage of coming under the influence of a later teacher, who became afterwards the first Principal of Vassar College, and who has been always remembered by me as a feminine Arnold—so broad and true was her conception of real culture,—so faithful and inspiring her teachings and mental training. Such influences count for more in a thoughtful life than many events.

Having a strong, early tendency towards expressing myself in both poetic and prose composition—the first, earliest—this was both corrected and stimulated



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by careful and judicious training; and notwithstanding some very juvenile attempts at verses and tales, I was long more encouraged and disposed to seek knowledge—more especially historical knowledge—than to try a "prentice hand" at premature authorship. My first serious attempt at a book was a short biographical sketch of a good and faithful man in humble life,—the somewhat precocious style being doubtless influenced by extensive reading of the great Quarterlies, which contained so much of the best thought and writing of their day. After the death of my father it was both a duty and a privilege to assist my mother in preparing for the press a volume of Memorials of his long and faithful ministry. Of course from these beginnings I could not but go on. Prizes offered for the best stories for children drew forth "Katie Johnstone's Cross" and "Lucy Raymond," while the Canadian Monthly's offer of a prize for the best Canadian serial tale stimulated the production of "For King and Country," a historical romance of 1812, which became the prize tale, and was afterwards published in book form, and I much regret that in this Centenary year, it is out of print.

Meantime I wrote much—besides another serial story for the Canadian Monthly, and other periodicals,—some American and some British, sending to Good Words a blank verse response from "Canada to the Laureate" acknowledging his tribute to "that true north,"

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which brought me a much prized autograph note from Tennyson. Parkman's wonderful series of histories, supplemented by dipping into the "Relations Des Jesuites," soon fascinated me with the study of the noble beginnings of our Canadian story, and fed my inherited patriotic ardour, early nourished on the ballads and tales of Scotland, and the "Lays of Ancient Rome." These glimpses of our past naturally led to the production—in collaboration with a friend—of a volume of "Stories of New France," which has had a large circulation in both Canada and the United States,—and also strongly colored a tale for youthful readers, called "Marjorie's Canadian Winter," also first published in Boston, but reproduced in a Canadian edition by the Briggs Publishing Company of Toronto.

An early article in the Canadian Monthly, on the history of Kingston—written at the suggestion of Dr. Goldwin Smith over my original pen-name of "Fidelis,"—became in later years the germ of my recent book, "The Story of Old Kingston," published by the Musson Book Company. Canadian story and Canadian Nature have also largely inspired the poems,—many of them previously appearing in periodicals,—which, a few years ago, were collected in my "Lays of the True North," so named in allusion to the laureate's tribute to Canada, and published in London and Toronto. As my Canadian patriotism has always been blended with

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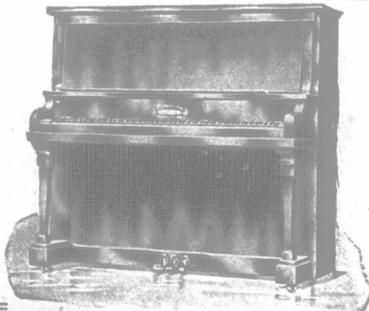
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loyalty to the great Empire from which Canada sprang, I have still more recently tried to embody its wonderful story in simple form for youthful and busy readers, in my forthcoming book, "Stories of the British Empire," which I hope may prove the means of bearing some part in what ought to be the supreme aim of our educational systems,—the building up of our future citizens in righteous and patriotic citizenship—the only true corner stone for national well-being.

In educational questions, generally, I have naturally been deeply interested, and as the question of the higher education of girls was coming to the front at the time when I was writing frequently for the Canadian Monthly, I pleaded strongly in favor of bestowing on young women the most thorough education possible, in order to fit them for greater usefulness in life,—a contention which on the whole has justified itself, though with some apparent danger of overshadowing the sacred claims of the home,—a consequence much to be deprecated and against with a strong tide of domestic education is already setting in. "Fairmount Grange," a story written soon after the days of the Canadian Monthly and the Week, to which I also was a frequent contributor, and published by Digby Long, of London, dealt with English and Canadian domestic life and scenery, and touched upon an evil still needing correction,—the too great facility with which immigrants unfit for the conditions of our Canadian life are encouraged to leave their homes for Canada.

Having been early taught to "consider the poor," I have always taken a deep interest in charitable and economic problems affecting the "Submerged Tenth," and what I learned to know and feel on the labor question stimulated the writing of my story of "Roland Graeme, Knight," intended to arouse professedly Christian people to the need for a greater spirit of brotherhood and more practical observance of the Golden Rule;—in short—for the cultivation of the Christian Socialism, our only impregnable defence against the "Economic Socialism" which would soon prove itself the worst of tyrannies, while the Christian Law of Love alone can supply the key to the problems of modern life and labor. Originally published in New York,—it is now issued in a Canadian edition by the Briggs Book Company.

My interest in this class of objects has naturally led me to take an active part in the National Council of Women, since its first institution by its noble Honorary President, the Countess of Aberdeen, and to rejoice in all that it has accomplished for the benefit of Canadian women generally; especially in its efforts for better conditions for the working-women who deserve so large a share of our sympathy and encouragement, and for the greater care and vigilance over the moral training of our children, necessary to the development of a worthy citizenship, in the peculiar circumstances and plastic condition of our fast-growing country.

Especially do we need to have country life, generally, with all its wholesome conditions, made richer and more attractive to the rising generation. I can speak from experience of its advantages, for I have spent more than half of the most fruitful summers of my life at "Ferncliffe," my delightful country home, close to our lovely "Thousand Islands." And what I have learned there is better than any lore that books—without it—could have taught me. It is true that God is in both country and town; yet the unspoiled country seems fresh from His hand, while man has often blundered sadly in the making of the town.

And for the "direct, personal message" to the "rural women" who may read these remarks,—what better could I say than to emphasize the truth that the Christmas message of Love and "Peace and Good Will" should find its truest response and embodiment in the love, peace and good will of the home? The love between husband and wife,—between parent and child,—has been made to us a human parable of the Divine Love which transcends expression. And viewed in this light,—the home should be as true a sanctuary and a home of our noblest

and purest life as the Church itself! Let our rural mothers seek to make their homes bright and happy, the centre and heart of a faithful love and tender discipline, which shall forestall and prepare for the harder discipline of life. Let them watch over their boys and girls in their work, their study, their play, and their reading, inspiring them with a love for the true wisdom they may find in the Bible and wholesome standard literature, which should make them proof against the false sentiment, follies and "freaks," so wide-spread to-day! Let the children be led to find an endless treasury of interest in the wondrous mysteries of Nature about them; and by and by they will be able to find lessons "in trees and running brooks," which will glorify the country home, with "The light that never was on sea or land!"

Let them be taught, by precept and example, to grow brave, unselfish and chivalrous, tender and kindly—instead of rough and overbearing—to the helpless, ready to serve God and their neighbor, and the Empire which has done so much for them. And so—standing loyally and intelligently by our time-honored British watch-word—"For God and the Right"—shall our rural children learn to discharge the duties of their future citizenship "justly, skillfully, magnanimously"—a tower of strength to our great Dominion, and—through it—to the greater Empire of which it is our pride and happiness to form a part! And so—a truly happy Christmas to all.

Sarah J. Hays
Digby, Prince Edward Island

The Beaver Circle.

"Peter."—(Continued from page 2178.)

Six weeks had passed, and it was Christmas Day. Ted and Gladys, and their father and mother had finished dinner and were sitting about the fire, the children deep in the enjoyment of their new picture-books and other gifts. "Are you very happy, dear?" asked Mrs. Eldridge, stroking the little girl's head.

"Yes, mother," said Gladys, "I have everything I want, except—"

"Except what?"

"Why, I wish Peter were here. You know he was my Christmas-box from Uncle Dave three years ago.

"Her father and mother looked at each other, and Mr. Eldridge said, "I completely forgot, girlie. I should not have given your dog away. We'll have to try to get him back. I miss him myself, too."

"You bet!" declared Ted, "Peter ought to be here for his Christmas dinner. How he does like turkey-bones! Whew!"

Just then a very odd thing happened. There came a scraping at the door, very much like the scraping that Peter used to make when he wanted to come in.

"I'll bet that's himself!" said Ted, flying to open the door.

Sure enough, in trotted Peter, covered with snow, and grinning from ear to ear. Round and round he went, in perfect ecstasy of delight, jumping up at one, then at another, and receiving plenty of petting you may be sure, then he lay right down before the fire and began biting off the ice from his toes, and not even Mrs. Eldridge said a word to him about muzzing the floor with it.

"How did he ever find the way?"—that was the question.—Why he has come full sixty miles, all by himself!

Of course, Peter could not explain the details. He was there—that was enough—tired, and hungry, and cold, but happy.

Neither hungry nor cold, however, for very long. What a dinner he had! Turkey-bones and potatoes with plenty of gravy!—And, better still, he was allowed to eat it right indoors, for Gladys spread a towel for his dish.

"He's my Christmas present a second time, isn't he, daddy?" said she. "Mayn't I keep him now?"

"Yes, Gladys," said Mr. Eldridge, "we'll fix it up all right this time with Uncle Dave. He'd forgotten about Peter being your Christmas-box, too, I guess." Then, thumping Peter in a way that made him wriggle all over with delight. "Yes, sirree, old fellow, you're here for keeps this time! Came right back to

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be a Christmas-box yourself, didn't you?"
Whereupon Ted shouted "Whoop-hooray!" and with very good reason, too, don't you think?—By "Puck."

The Serial Story.

The Serial Story, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," has been omitted this week, but will appear as usual in next issue.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

LOST TIME FROM INJURY.

If I hire a man for a term of months, and while cleaning the stable one of the horses kicks him, causing him to be laid up three days, will I have to pay him for the time he is unable to work?

A. W.

Ans.—Yes, the man is entitled to pay for the full time he is off work from such a cause.

PICKING BEANS.

Could you give me any information about the tool used for hand-picking beans? Where can it be bought, and what is the price, or how is it made?

J. G. C.

Ans.—The only machinery we have for picking beans is a rubber roll machine that costs in the neighborhood of five hundred dollars. Of course, we have individual machines for picking by hand, but are not using them now. They are rigged with a belt that revolves toward the picker, but after all it is just an easy way of getting the beans to the party who is picking by hand, so it is a very slow process, and costly.

J. B. STRINGER & CO.

YIELD OF APPLE BUTTER.

How many gallons of apple butter should I get from the mill? I took apples that made fifty gallons of cider, and eight twelve-quart pails full of quartered apples. I got a little over ten gallons of apple butter back, and am charged for the making of the same.

F. G. F.

Ans.—The quantity of apple butter will vary with the apples, the condition and variety of them, and the season. A cider-mill owner who makes a good deal of apple butter, tells us that this year he has run about six gallons of cider per bag of apples until lately, when the quantity has been a little less. From forty gallons of cider and 3½ bushels of pulped filling apple, he has usually made 130 to 140 pounds of apple butter, running 12 pounds to the gallon.

ONIONS.

- 1. Have four or five acres of light clay loam soil. Would you advise the planting of onions on it?
- 2. If I do plant onions on this acreage, would it pay better than most other garden products? If not, would you advise what to plant?
- 3. Is there always a ready market in London for large quantities of onions?

A. L. C.

Ans.—1 and 2. The onion editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" has become chary of advising his friends to grow onions, for so many neglect one or more essential conditions, and achieve but a very indifferent success. We certainly would not advise a beginner to try four or five acres. Try weeding a third- or half-acre first, and perhaps you won't want any more. Maybe you won't want that many again. Light clay-loam soil is suitable if made rich with abundance of well-rotted stable manure. It is very important to have the land rich and clean. You ask what else to plant. Why not try some early potatoes, beans, and corn?

3. Not for unlimited quantities, but a few hundred bushels can be marketed to advantage, we believe, in most seasons.



Gifts That Develop Character

Wouldn't it be fine if your children could give concerts of their own? Their little hearts will swell with pride in the possession of a real Musical Instrument, and its influence will help materially in developing their characters. It will be kept and loved long after "toys" are forgotten.

Violins

Vareni, the only moderate-priced Violin, that is a product of old-world masters from the famous Italian School. Price \$25, \$35, and \$45. Other Violins \$3 up.

For the Boy

Boys' Brigade Bugle \$3.50 up. Harmonicas 10c. up. Whistles, Jew's Harps, and other inexpensive instruments that will delight the heart of a boy.

For the Girl

Toy Pianos, upright, mahogany finish, fifteen keys, can actually be played. Price \$3. Music Boxes, automatic, two tunes, \$3.75.

Miscellaneous

Banjos, Accordeons, and all kinds of Band Instruments, all of "Williams Quality."

Send for booklet H 12 and ask about our FREE instruction courses. If there is no Williams dealer in your town, we will supply you.

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The Safe White Light

Don't let anyone frighten you out of enjoying the advantages of Acetylene by telling you it's dangerous. Compared with other lighting systems it is SAFE, for it is responsible for fewer fires than any other illuminant.

Kerosene and gasoline cause the most fires; next in order comes electric light, caused by bad wiring; then coal gas; then candles, while Acetylene causes fewest.

Don't let any misplaced caution prevent you from putting in this whitest, softest, most agreeable of all forms of lighting, for the danger from Acetylene is, as you see, much smaller than that from the coal oil lamps you are now using.

For full information about Acetylene lighting, methods of installation, cost, etc., write

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604 POWER BLDG., MONTREAL.

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NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline

ONE FREE To Use On Your Old Lamp!

Our special introductory offer entitles one person in each locality to one free. Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lamps everywhere. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil (kerosene). No odor or noise, simple, clean, brightest and cheapest light for the home, office or store. Better light than gas or electric. Send postal for FREE OFFER and agents' wholesale prices. **WANTED** Experience Unnecessary. Make Money Evenings or Spare Time. Write Quick. **MANTLE LAMP CO., 255 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

INQUEST ON A DUCK.

1. An Indian Runner duck, four months, was noticed one day to be kind of dopy. She stayed away from the rest of the flock, and was always on the pool drinking. She was like this for three days, but on the third day lost the use of her legs. She was then put in a box by herself and kept dry. She had food and water before her always. Her legs were rubbed with different oils, and she was given everything which we thought would be of any use, such as salts, butter and pepper, olive oil, and a poultry regulator. At the end of eleven days she died. She would eat only what she was forced to eat. She wore away to a skeleton. What was the matter with this duck, or what could have been done to save her? Are ducks subject to many diseases?

S. M.

Ans.—Ducks are usually very healthy, and it is very rare that they become sick. Of all birds, I think, they are the most difficult to doctor, and, in most cases, treatment is of very little use. Common leg-weakness in ducks is usually caused from a lack of grit and from sunstroke. I do not suppose in this case that either of these have happened. I am inclined to believe that in all probability the duck swallowed some live animal or insect from the water, which caused the trouble. It is quite possible, although it seldom happens, that a duck will consume a small lizard, which will cause trouble similar to that described, that is, a small animal was swallowed without being first killed.

W. R. GRAHAM.

RED CLOVER.

I think it was last winter that I saw in "The Farmer's Advocate" a question, asking what a field of clover would come to after cutting for hay, then cutting for seed, and the answer was that it would not amount to anything unless there was enough seed shelled to re-seed. Now, I don't agree with that answer, as I had a field last year off which I took hay and seed. I left it for this year, and I took 10½ loads of hay and 4½ loads clover seed off it. Now, I have not the least idea that seed shelled in the fall at the time clover for seed is harvested will grow in time for a crop of hay by the twentieth of June the next year.

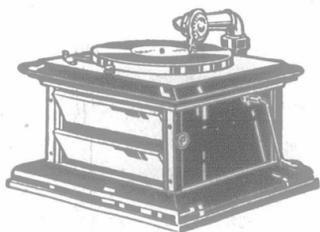
W. K.

York Co.

Ans.—Common red clover is a biennial plant, but has a tendency to become perennial under some conditions. This has been an exceptional season, and some fields seeded to clover and timothy, from which two crops were cut in 1911, have produced as much clover this year as in 1911. But had this season been as dry as that of 1911, it is more than likely that such would not have been the case. This is the exception, not the rule. Ordinarily, when a crop of clover is cut for hay, and again cut for seed, not enough plants survive to warrant leaving it for a crop the next season. Of course, where timothy is sown with it, the crop is safe, as the timothy survives if the clover doesn't. Red clover has been known to produce a good crop of hay in 120 days from date of spring sowing, so it is a very rapid grower. Exceptional cases might be found where clover, cut for seed in early fall, as is often done where the first crop is pastured or cut very early, where plants have been produced from seed shelled, survived the winter, and made a good growth early the next season. It is not likely that such would produce a crop, however, but it might be possible in an exceptional case. The probability is that your crop resulted from plants which had survived more than the biennial period of life. It must always be remembered, however, that seed production weakens the plant, and there is a great risk in leaving a field seeded entirely to common red clover for a crop the second season, especially where seed has been harvested.

Teacher—"And now, who can tell me why we should always be neat and clean?"

Little Lizzie—"In case of accident."



OAK \$26.00 MAHOGANY \$32.50

"ECLIPSE"

The Columbia Hornless Grafonola

Don't have any
dull evenings
this winter

Brighten up the home with beautiful music. Cheeriness and good spirits abound if you invest in a

Columbia Grafonola

and think what a splendid Christmas Gift it will make.

'Twill be more than a pleasure for you and the rest of the family to have the world's best music and your own favorite melodies played right by your own fireside.

But, be sure it's a "Columbia"—no other is quite so perfect nor can produce the rich, pure music that thrills you so that you feel you can almost see the artist before you. Also the brilliant clear tones of the

Columbia Double-Disc Records

account for their immense popularity. They have music on both sides, and are most durable—yet lowest in price—85c. for two selections.

Before you decide on an instrument, just drop in to one of our dealers and hear the "Columbia" played—then you'll make no mistake about which is the best machine—or send us your address and let us explain more fully than we can do here, more reasons why the "Columbia" is the best machine for you.

Complete "Columbia" Outfits
from \$20.00 up to \$650.00. Write
for catalogue of records and instru-
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Easy payments
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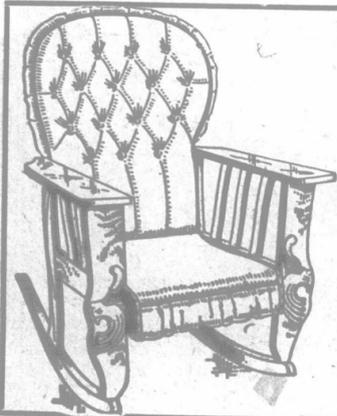
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Be sure to get our special
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MESSRS. THE MUSIC SUPPLY CO., 88 Wellington St., W., Toronto
Please send me list of Christmas selections and list of Old Country
Records and name of nearest dealer.
Name.....
Address.....



Christmas Gift Furniture

If you want to give a present that will bring you lasting gratitude—give furniture. If you want to save from 20 to 30 per cent. on the regular cost, send for our large Catalogue No. 7.

\$5.45 for this handsome Rocker

Sent to any station in Ontario. Freight paid at this price.

Exactly like illustration—an example of the remarkable value we offer. The frame of this rocker is of selected quartercut oak, highly polished, with elaborate hand carving on front posts. Seat and back upholstered in morocco-line with ruffled border, spring seat; regular price \$10, our special price **\$5.45**

THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited, TORONTO

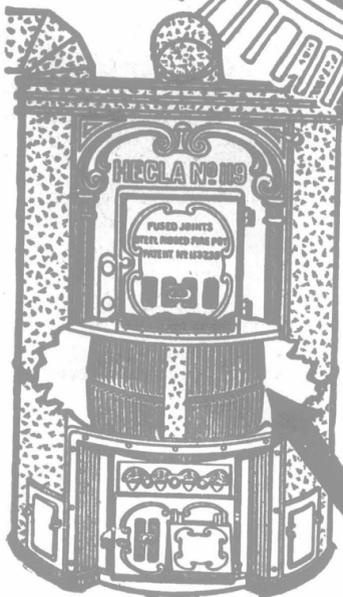
Saves one ton in seven

Figure up your annual coal bill, divide it by seven, and you have the amount the Hecla Furnace will save you every year. ¶ The steel-ribbed fire-pot does it. Adding steel ribs to the fire-pot increases its radiating surface three times more than is possible by any other method. The steel-ribbed fire-pot heats the air quicker. It sends the heat through the registers instead of up the chimney. ¶ Examine the Hecla. Compare it with other Furnaces. ¶ You will find every feature that makes for convenience and ease of operation. But the Hecla is the only one that has the Steel-ribbed Fire-pot—the fire-pot which saves thousands of users one ton of coal in seven.

Section of fire-pot showing ribs of steel plate which save 1 ton in 7.

HECLA FURNACE

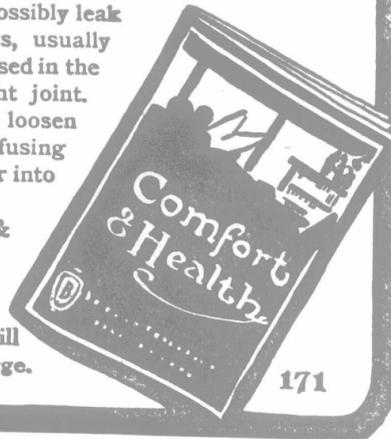
No Gas or Dust



And this furnace cannot possibly leak gas or dust. The joints, usually bolted or cemented, are fused in the Hecla in a perfectly tight joint. Time and service cannot loosen the Fused Joint. The fusing welds the Hecla Radiator into one piece.

Our Booklet "Comfort & Health" should be in the hands of everyone who has a heating problem to solve. It will be sent free of charge.

Burns wood as well as coal.



CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED,
Dept. L, Preston, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

INSTALLING BATH-ROOM AND CLOSET.

Kindly give me some assistance in ascertaining the most satisfactory means or methods of installing a bath-room and closet in my house. On one side of the house is a spring well 18 feet deep, to the rock, now dry. It is 60 feet from the proposed bath-room, which must be on the first floor. One hundred feet from the spring well, and on the opposite side of the house, is a drinking-water cistern, 12 feet deep. The soil is heavy clay.

Can the spring well be used as a cess-pool?

How should it be made and covered? Is it likely to affect the cistern water? Must it have an outlet?

What means are used to prevent gases returning in the pipes?

What kind of pipes are used?

How deep should they be laid to prevent frost affecting them?

How much fall should they have?

What size tank would be required for a family of three?

What would be the approximate cost?

H. T.

Ans.—A cesspit should not be near a well used for drinking water. The greatest care should be exercised in locating a cesspit. The top of the cesspit should be lower than bottom of well. It should be determined absolutely that no drainage from the cesspit can possibly reach the well. A study and examination of the site only can determine this. Clay is a difficult soil in which to locate a cesspool. If your grounds are large, we advise placing the cesspit as far from house as possible, and in a direction away from the drinking-water well.

A septic tank would be preferable to a cesspool where there is clay. It would have to be properly constructed, and possibly would cost more than you wish to invest in it. Under such circumstances, a double-cesspool arrangement would be your best method. This consists of a water-tight cesspool into which the sewage from house drains, and a second cesspool, of the ordinary leaching pattern, placed 10 to 30 feet from the tight cesspool, and into which the tight cesspool drains when full. This method has been found to be a success, and we can recommend it. We wish to impress, however, that you should make sure there is no drainage back to the well.

Your spring well can be used for cess-pool if it conforms to the above condition as to safety. It is unnecessarily deep, and it would be advisable to partly fill it with sand or loam; 12 to 14 feet is deep enough. The cover should be placed 2 to 3 feet below surface, and it should then be covered with clay or earth to the ground level.

Make the outlet to the cesspool as follows: Start four feet below the surface, and run four-inch drain tile at a grade of six inches in one hundred feet. Run it at this grade until it comes to within one and one-half feet of the surface on lower ground. Then continue it for one hundred feet at this depth with little or no grade. This will allow any overflow to soak into the ground through the joints, which must be left open.

Prevent gas from returning to the house as follows: Have an expert put in your plumbing. Have a trap under every fixture, such as sink, wash-bowl, bath, etc. Have the soil pipe continue up through the roof, and leave it open at the top. Cast-iron pipe, known as soil pipe, should be used inside building, and tile pipe outside, known as clay drain pipes. The small drain in house, from fixture, may be lead waste-pipe or galvanized iron.

Drain pipes do not necessarily need to be below frost line. They should be laid with a good fall, in which case no water will lie in them to freeze. The fall should not be less than 6 inches in 100 feet; it may be more if the natural grade is more.

The size of tank for storage of water for house use must be determined by requirements, and the method used to fill it. A larger tank would be required if a windmill were used than for a power pump. No definite rule can be used to



Peep again in your oven.
 See those loaves, those *pleasing*
 loaves you've made.
 How *fat—rounded—substantial*.
 No, they *wont* fall when colder.
 Because the *Manitoba strength* that
 is in **FIVE ROSES** will hold them up
 till eaten.
 This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them
 from dropping *flat* in the oven.
 No *unsightly holes* 'twixt crust and crumb—
never.
 All risen *evenly—to stay risen*.
 Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.
 Yours are the **FIVE ROSES** loaves—
 Crinkly and *appetizing* of crust.
 Golden brown and tender.
 Snowy of crumb—*light as thistledown*.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
 Try it soon.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Grow the Good Kind

The Kind the Buyer Wants and Will Pay the Highest Price For

This past year has demonstrated the fallacy of growing poor Apples. 5000 boxes of the finest apples on earth were shown at the Big Fruit Show in Toronto, in November. This proves that good Apples can be grown. **75 % of them were sprayed with Niagara Sprays and sprayed with Niagara and Bean Pumps.**

NIAGARA LIME-SULPHUR and ARSENATE OF LEAD

Possess the highest fungicidal and insecticidal qualities of any spray in the world. They are absolutely uniform, reliable, clear and free of impurities.

NIAGARA and BEAN SPRAY PUMPS (Hand and Power)

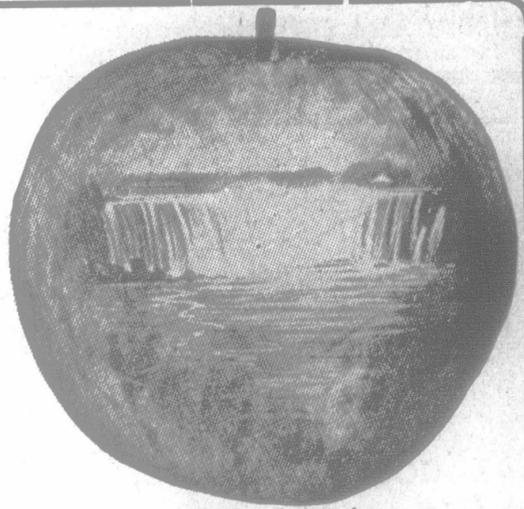
Possess the necessary qualities required for successful spraying, to the very highest degree, namely High pressure—Large capacity—Uniformity of pressure—Simplicity of parts—Ease of operation—Durability. The Farmer or Fruit Grower who uses these sprays and spray pumps cannot fail to produce the best fruit. He has a tremendous advantage over his neighbor who uses untried Sprays and poor equipment. Please write to us about your requirements early. Let us send you our **Spray Book** and catalogue with full instructions and particulars.

NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LIMITED

(Head Office) BURLINGTON, Ont.,

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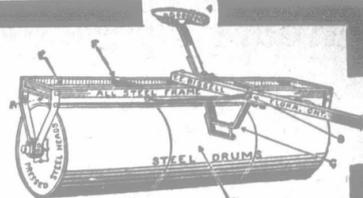
The "Bissell" is a 3-drum roller

3 DRUMS make the best Land Roller. It is easy to understand how the "Bissell" Roller with 3 drums and supported by 6 heads is a **STRONGER IMPLEMENT** than any 2 drum Roller on the market. With 3 drums the centre bearing is not needed. When the "Bissell" Roller is at work, the axle turns with the drums.

It costs more to manufacture the 3 drum Roller than the 2 drum, but you pay no more for the "Bissell" 3 drum and get **BETTER VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY**. You get heavier weight in the "Bissell" drums too.

The good points cannot all be told here. Ask your dealer about the "Bissell" Roller and do not be put off

with a Roller unless the name "Bissell" is plainly stencilled thereon.



Grass Seed-er Attachment furnished if required. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. 63

T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT.

A COSY FARM HOME

Safety

Comfort

Economy

Convenience



Mr. and Mrs. Farmer—

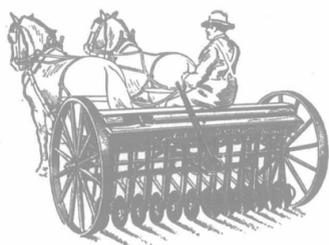
Can you imagine how cheerful and cosy your home would be these long winter evenings if you had a **Davis Lighting System** installed in your home?

Imagine the safety in having no lamps around to be upset by the children.

Every room in the house lighted too, better than any city home—no eye strain. Your barns lighted too, so as to make milking easy, and no dangerous lanterns to handle. Light without a match anywhere you want light.

Drop us a card **TO-DAY** for **FREE** literature telling all about this wonderful system of lighting.

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There is no other Farm Machinery like the Peter Hamilton Machinery. None so admirably adapted for all conditions of work--none so durable or easy to operate---none so fast working or so light of draft.

Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators, Seeders,
Root Pulpers, Feed Cutters, Etc.



The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

determine size of tank. Some families of three will use more water than families of six. It is usual, however, to allow 25 gallons of water for each person per day. If you use a hand-pump, a tank of about 100 gallons will suit you. You will need to pump once each day. An iron tank of this size costs about \$15. C. J. LYNDE, Macdonald College.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

UNTHRIFTY COW—OIL.

1. What would be helpful to give a cow that is not feeding well. She calved recently on a ranch, and it is quite possible she ate her afterbirth?

2. Would the appearance of an oily scum on standing water in a slough be any indication that oil might be found in the immediate vicinity? J. D. N.

Ans.—1. Her food may not be properly assimilated. Mix equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nuxvomica, and give her a tablespoonful three times daily. Place her in a comfortable stable, give her plenty of good hay, corn fodder, or roots, and a gallon of bran and four quarts of chopped oats as a mash three times daily.

2. Such a scum forms on most stagnant waters.

Veterinary.

RESULTS OF HARD ROADING.

1. I have been forced to drive one of my horses on rough roads more than a horse should be driven. He has windgalls on all ankles, and he knuckles on right hind one, and there are puffs on front of each hock. I will be able to give him nearly a month's complete rest.

2. Is the condition analogous to synovitis in man?

3. Can the condition be cured?

DR. N.

Ans.—1. The puffs and knuckling are the results of overwork. The puffs are due to distention of synovial bursa. Those above the fetlock joints are commonly called windgalls; those on the docks hog spavin. A long rest and repeated blistering would probably reduce them and correct the knuckling, but a month's rest will not have marked effect. Make a blister of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie so that he cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil and let his head down. Oil every day until the scale comes off, then tie up and blister again. If you can continue the rest, blister every four weeks after this, but if not, make a liniment of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, and rub a little well into the parts once daily. He can work during this treatment, which should be continued for some months, as quick results will not be likely to occur.

2. No. It is distention of the bursa, and a consequent filling with synovia, without accompanying inflammation.

3. Complete recovery is doubtful, but the above treatment should ensure ability to work without lameness. When bursal enlargements occur, even though treatment reduces them, they are very liable to recur under exciting causes. V.

GOSSIP.

CONSTABLES AS SOCIAL WORKERS.

If instead of appointing county constables for purely detective and punitive work, we could have social upbuilding and preventive work as their main duty, the results would be much more satisfactory. Above all, more attention should be given to education in rural districts, for if children can be kept steadily under the beneficial influence of the school-room during the formative period of their lives, their prospects for future usefulness and happiness will be materially increased.—J. J. Kelso.

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pedigree

Markets.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, December 9th, receipts of live stock numbered 185 cars, comprising 2,959 cattle, 1,107 hogs, 2,590 sheep and lambs, 96 calves, and 2 horses. No business was being transacted. Sixty of the above carloads were for the fat-stock show. Hog prices are quoted by packers at \$8, fed and watered, and \$7.65, f. o. b. cars.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	60	501	561
Cattle	1,297	7,707	9,004
Hogs	401	9,956	10,357
Sheep	498	4,212	4,710
Calves	95	575	670
Horses.....	—	49	49

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	203	205	408
Cattle	2,301	2,392	4,693
Hogs	4,815	7,763	12,578
Sheep	2,971	1,032	4,003
Calves	329	74	403
Horses	—	30	30

The combined receipts of the two yards for the past week show an increase of 153 cars, 4,311 cattle, 707 sheep and lambs, 267 calves, and 19 horses; but a decrease of 2,221 hogs, compared with the corresponding week of 1911.

Contrary to the predictions of the majority of cattle men, the receipts of live stock last week exceeded all expectations. There were on sale on Tuesday at the Union Stock-yards, 276 cars, comprising 5,429 cattle, 2,409 hogs, 1,922 sheep and lambs, 405 calves, and 15 horses. On Wednesday, there were 90 cars, 1,515 cattle, 1,353 hogs, 760 sheep and lambs, and 107 calves. But notwithstanding the heavy deliveries, there was little change in prices in any of the different classes of live stock, excepting hogs, which were, as a rule, 20c. to 25c. per cwt. lower. Trade, owing to heavy deliveries, especially in cattle, was not brisk, but, on the other hand, was inclined to be slow. In fact, it was a buyers' market, the heavy receipts hindering the sellers from holding out for higher prices. But, after all, as will be seen by the prices given, there was little change in any of the different classes.

Exporters.—There was no demand for export cattle, consequently all offerings, and there were quite a few loads that would have qualified for that purpose, were bought by the local abattoirs. The demand from outside points was not nearly as great as usual, and on that account it is remarkable that prices remained as firm as they did.

Butchers.—Choice butchers' cattle sold at \$6 to \$6.25; but about four or five loads of export weights, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs., sold at \$6.30, and two loads at \$6.50 per cwt.; loads of good, at \$5.80 to \$6; medium, \$5 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; inferior, \$3.75 to \$4.25; good cows, \$4.85 to \$5.40; medium to good cows, \$4 to \$4.25; cutters, \$3.25 to \$3.75; canners, \$2.25 to \$2.55; choice bulls, good enough for export, \$5.25 to \$5.75, and one or two of extra quality brought \$5.90 and \$6; medium bulls, \$4 to \$4.75; common bulls, \$3 to \$3.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand for stockers and feeders was not as great as it was a few weeks ago. Best feeders sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25, fully 25c. to 90c. per cwt. lower than three or four weeks ago; good stockers, at \$4 to \$4.65; common stockers, at \$3.75 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for good to choice milkers and forward springers was strong all week, and prices were high. The offerings were fairly liberal, and prices ruled from \$50 to \$85, and one extra-choice Holstein, with pedigree, sold at \$110.

Calves.—As usual, the offering of calves was large. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$8.50. Good veal calves sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50; choice, \$9; but few of this class were on sale; heavy calves, \$5.25 to \$6; cull calves, at \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were not greater than the demand, consequently prices were firm. Lambs—Prices ranged from \$6.50 to \$7, but very few brought the latter figure. Ewes—Light sold at \$4 to \$4.50, and cull ewes and rams, at \$1 to \$3.

Hogs.—The best price paid was \$8.30, but the bulk of the sales were made at \$8.25, fed and watered.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, was not very brisk. One load of heavy drafters was sold to go to New Brunswick for lumbering purposes, and one load of wagon horses to go to Winnipeg. The local demand took the remainder. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$250 to \$275; general-purpose, \$220 to \$250; express and wagon horses, \$200 to \$240; drivers, \$100 to \$150; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to 97c., outside; inferior grades, down to 70c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 90c.; No. 2 northern, 87½c., track, lake ports; feed wheat, 68c., lake ports. Oats—New, 34c. to 35c., outside; 38c., track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40c., lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 83c. to 84c., outside, nominal. Peas—No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside. Buckwheat—50c. to 51c., outside, nominal. Barley—For malting, 60c. to 65c., outside; for feed, 48c. to 60c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, old, 65½c., all rail, Toronto; new corn, December shipment, No. 3 yellow, 55½c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario, ninety-percent, winter-wheat patents, \$4.05 to \$4.15, delivered. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60, in juta.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$14 to \$14.50. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$24.50; Ontario bran, \$21 in bags; shorts, \$24.50, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady and prices unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 30c. to 31c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 24c. to 26c. Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, 50c.; cold-storage, 28c. to 30c. Cheese.—Large, 14c.; twins, 15c. Honey.—No. 1 clover honey, extracted, 12½c.; combs, per dozen, \$2.75 to \$3. Potatoes.—Market steady. Ontarios, in car lots, track, Toronto, 85c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. per bag, track, Toronto. Beans.—Broken car lots, \$2.90 per bushel for primes, and \$3 for hand-picked. Poultry.—Dressed poultry, wholesale, prices as follows: Turkeys, 20c. for this season's birds; 18c. for old; geese, 12c.; ducks, 14c. to 15c.; chickens, 14c. to 16c.; hens, 11c. to 12c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 15c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 13c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, green, 11½c. to 12½c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c. to 17c.; lamb skins, 90c. to \$1.15; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$11.50 to \$12; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$10.50 to \$11; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10; timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$1.90 to \$2.25; timothy No. 2, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.60.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, \$2 to \$2.75, and \$3 to \$4 for Snows; per basket, 15c. to 30c.; pears, 60c. to 80c. per basket; beets, per bag, 75c.; carrots, per bag, 50c.; turnips, per bag, 50c.; cabbage, \$1.25 per case; onions, 90c. to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs.

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Horses.—Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$400; light draft, \$225 to \$300, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down animals, \$75 to \$125; choice saddle and carriage, \$350 to \$500.

Poultry.—18c. to 20c. per lb. for turkeys; 15c. to 16c. for ducks; 14c. to 17c. for chickens; 10c. to 13c. for fowl, and 12c. to 14c. for geese.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs, 12 1/2c. to 13c. per lb.; country-dressed, 12 1/2c. for light, and 11c. to 12c. for heavy.

Potatoes.—Good demand. Prices of Green Mountains ranged all the way from 80c. to 85c. per 90 lbs., while Quebec grades ranged from 70c. to 80c. per 90 lbs. In a jobbing way, potatoes were 20c. per bag higher than these figures.

Eggs.—Scarce. Prices were 32c. for selects, and 28c. for No. 1 candled, while seconds were 22c. to 23c. per dozen. Practically no strictly-fresh-laid.

Syrup and Honey.—White-clover comb honey, 16 c. to 17c. per lb.; strained, 12c. to 12 1/2c.; dark comb, 14c. to 14 1/2c.; extracted, 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. Maple syrup, 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. in tins, and 6 1/2c. to 7c. in wood. Sugar, 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb.

Butter.—The season of navigation closed with a total export of 70 packages for the season. The tone of the market for creamery was slightly easier, but no decline had taken place in prices. Finest creamery, 30c. to 31c., in a jobbing way, while prices ranged down to 29c. for good quality. Dairy butter steady, at 26 1/2c. to 27c. per lb.

Grain.—Oats, 43 1/2c. to 44c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western; extra No. 1 feed, 43c. to 43 1/2c., car lots, ex store. Ontario malting barley, 80c. to 82c.; No. 2 buckwheat, 56c. to 57c., and No. 3 yellow corn, 70c. to 71c., being dearer.

Flour.—Prices unchanged, at \$5.70 per barrel for Manitoba No. 1 patents, and \$5.20 for No. 2; strong bakers', \$5; Ontarios, \$5.25 to \$5.35 per barrel for patents, and \$4.95 to \$5 for straight rollers. Flour in jute, 30c. per barrel less.

Millfeed.—\$21 per ton for bran; \$25 to \$26 for shorts; middlings, \$28 to \$30 per ton; mixed mouille, \$34 to \$35, and pure grain mouille, \$36 to \$38.

Hay.—\$14.50 to \$15 per ton for baled hay, No. 1; \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 2 extra; \$12 to \$13 for ordinary; \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 3 hay, and \$10 to \$10.50 for clover mixture.

Hides.—13c., 14c. and 15c. per lb. for beef hides, and 15c. to 17c. for calf skins; lamb skins, 90c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow, 1 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for rendered.

News of the Week.
 CANADIAN.
 Prof. Andrew Graham Bell claims, with Mr. Casey Baldwin, of Toronto, to have invented a hydrodrome capable of making 50 miles an hour.

A celebration in honor of 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States, is to be carried out next year on a magnificent scale, at various points between Quebec and Niagara. One of the features proposed is a naval demonstration at Quebec by British and American fleets. An exhibition, showing the developments since 1813, has also been proposed.

Premier Borden, in his speech last week in the House of Parliament at Ottawa, definitely announced his proposals on the naval question, namely, that the people of Canada be asked, through their Parliament, to grant \$35,000,000 for the construction of three battleships to be maintained and controlled as part of the Royal Navy, these vessels to be recalled in case Canada decides to establish a navy of her own.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
 A municipal rabbit farm is to be established near Berlin, Germany, to combat the high prices charged for other meats.

An armistice with Turkey was signed last week by representatives of the Balkan States, with the exception of Greece. This holding aloof of Greece, it is now explained, has been by agreement of the States, not, as has been surmised, because of any jealousies that have arisen between Greece and Bulgaria, over the possession of Salonika.

An agreement has been reached for renewal of the Triple Alliance to which Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, are parties. Germany has intimated that she will stand with Austria-Hungary in case of any outbreak that may occur with Serbia and Russia.

A Buttonless House-dress Made in Canada.
 We advise our readers to investigate the Baldwin house-dress advertised on page 2181. You will find the manufacturers are reliable, and do as they advertise.

GOSSIP.
 The ideal dairyman is mild-tempered, he is amiable, he is necessarily intelligent, he is a student, he is enterprising, and it is largely because of the nature of his business and his association with that highest type of animal creation—the cow. He realizes her full value. To him she is an inspiration. He admires her manner of doing business. She is systematic in her work—constant in her affections, and wonderful in her results.

Buffalo.
 Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9 to \$9.05; butchers', \$6 to \$8.65; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.25; stock heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.65; shipping, \$7.50 to \$7.75; heifers, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$7; fresh cows and springers, \$45 to \$75.
 Veals.—\$4 to \$12.
 Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.30 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.80 to \$7.85; Yorkers, \$7.35 to \$7.80; pigs, \$7 to \$7.25; roughs, \$6.80 to \$7; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.75.
 Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.85; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$2 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$4.25.

Chicago.
 Cattle.—Beeves, \$3.60 to \$11; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.70; Western steers, \$5.40 to \$9.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.35 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$7.50; calves, \$6.70 to \$10.50.
 Hogs.—Light, \$7.30 to \$7.67 1/2; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.75; heavy, \$7.30 to \$7.75;

rough, \$7.30 to \$7.50; pigs, \$5.40 to \$7.35.
 Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.60 to \$4.65; Western, \$3.80 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$4.90 to \$6.35; lambs, native, \$5.50 to \$7.75; Western, \$5.65 to \$7.75.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.
THE LUCKY MAN.
 Mutt—"Whatever became of that girl you were engaged to, Jeff?"
 Jeff—"She ran away with a fellow and got married."
 Mutt—"Who was the lucky man?"
 Jeff—"Me!"

THE ANATOMICAL NOVEL.
 She struck him on the spur of the moment, and then, after stabbing him in the interval, threw herself on his generosity.
 He overlooked her violence, and, drawn toward her by her wiles, kissed her on her protestations of repentance.
 She threw cold water on his project and damped his ardor.
 Feeling for her weakness, he jumped at her proposal.
 She wiped her tear-stained face on his pathetic entreaty.
 Brooding on his remark, she trampled on his generosity.
 Like a drowning man he clutched at her explanation, and, grasping her meaning, kissed her on the spot.

THE PROPHET JUSTIFIED.
 "Ma," began the boy,—the Chicago News says that he came aboard the suburban train with a tired-looking woman,—“ma, that man’s like a baby, isn’t he?” and he pointed to a bald-headed man sitting just in front of them.
 “Hush!”
 “Why must I hush? Ma, what’s the matter with that man’s head?”
 “Hush, I tell you! He’s bald.”
 “What’s bald?”
 “His head hasn’t got any hair on it.”
 “Did it come off?”
 “I guess so.”
 “Will mine come off?”
 “Some time, maybe.”
 “Will you care?”
 “Don’t ask so many questions.”
 Another silence; then: “Ma, look at that fly on the bald man’s head.”
 “If you don’t hush, I’ll whip you when we get home.”
 “Look! There’s another fly. Look at ‘em fight; look at ‘em!”
 “Madam,” said the man in front, putting aside a newspaper and looking round, “what’s the matter with that young hyena?”
 The mother blushed, stammered out something, and attempted to smooth back the boy’s hair.
 “One fly, two flies, three flies,” the boy chanted, innocently.
 “Here, you young nuisance,” said the bald-headed man, “if you don’t hush I’ll have the conductor put you off the train.”

The poor mother, not knowing what else to do, boxed the boy’s ears, then opened her bag and gave him an orange to keep him from crying.
 “Mister,” said the boy, loudly, after a brief silence, which had been filled by his mother’s unconscious sighs, “does it hurt to be bald-headed?”
 “Youngster,” said the man, ingratiatingly, “if you’ll keep quiet, I’ll give you a quarter.”
 The boy promised, and the money was paid over.
 The man took up his paper and resumed his reading.
 “This,” said the boy, joyously fingering the coin, “is my bald-headed money. When I get bald-headed, I’m going to give nice little boys money. Mister, have all bald-headed men got money?”
 The annoyed man threw down his paper and jumped up, his face frowning and very red.
 “Madam,” he growled, “let me advise you! Hereafter when you travel, leave that young gorilla at home. Hitherto I have thought that the old prophet was cruel—inhuman, even—for calling upon the bears to kill the children who made sport of his baldness. If your boy had been in the crowd, he would have died first. If I can’t find another seat on this train, I’ll ride on the cow-catcher all the way to Toledo rather than remain here.” And he flung himself away down the aisle.
 “The bald-headed man is gone, ma,” said the boy, as his mother leaned back with a sigh of relief, “but I’ve got my bald-headed money.”—Youth’s Companion.

TRADE TOPIC.
 Users of fertilizers will find in this issue an advertisement of the Buffalo brands of soluble fertilizers offered by the International Agricultural Corporation, of Buffalo, N. Y. Write for their booklet, “Conservation of Soil Fertility,” mentioning “The Farmer’s Advocate.”

The grand championship prize for the best beef animal of any breed, sex, or cross, at the Norwich (England) Annual Fat-Stock Show, the last week in November, went to J. J. Cridlan’s cross-bred two-year-old heifer, Ruby of Maise-more, sired by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, dam a Shorthorn cow. Her weight at two years ten months and two weeks was 1,700 pounds.

GOSSIP.

Thos. Hall, Bradford, Ont., in his advertisement of Shropshire sheep, intimates that he has for sale aged and shearing ewes, bred to an imported two-year-old ram, which is now for sale at a moderate price, as his season is over. Shearing rams, and some lambs, are also for sale. The aged ewes and the imported ram should afford a good opportunity for a cheap foundation for a pure-bred flock.

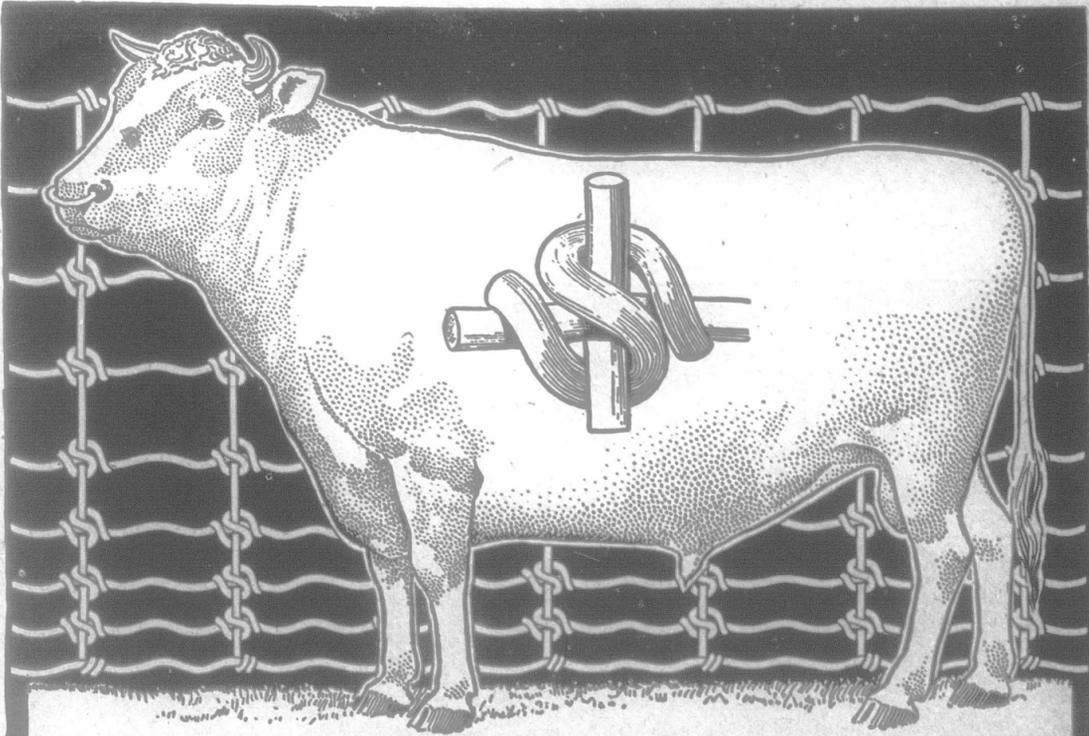
HOLSTEINS AND STANDARD-BREDS AT MAPLE HALL.

A most pleasant and profitable evening was lately spent by a representative of this paper at the home of G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, and we are bound to say that if there is one place more than another in this broad Dominion where sociability in the fullest sense of the term is meted out, it is at the fireside of G. W. Clemons and his estimable wife and family, but being necessitated by stress of circumstances to leave at an early hour in the morning, we were obliged to utilize a considerable portion of the evening in gathering a few notes relative to their renowned herd of Holsteins of G. W. Clemons & Son, at St. George, Ontario, that for so many years have held so high a position among the leading herds of Canada. At the head of the herd are still the three great and richly-bred bulls, Prince Posch Pietertje C, with eleven daughters in the official registry at seven years of age. A son of Prince Posch Calamity, with ten daughters in the tests, he is a most potent sire, his breeding from away back is official, and he is for sale. Choicest Canary is out of Nannette Topsy Clothilde, whose record is 30.23 lbs. The dam of his sire was Canary Mercedes Brightest, with a record of 26.30 lbs., and the butter-fat test of both of them is over 4 per cent.; the other is a son of the great cow Evergreen March, Prince Pietertje March, and his sire is a son of the renowned Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol. Evergreen March, with a milk record for eleven months of 2,352 lbs., and Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol, with a three-year-old yearly milk record of 20,778 lbs., an average for his two nearest dams of 23,889 lbs. milk, and 1,050 lbs. butter for one year. With such breeding as this at the herd's head, it is not any wonder that the younger females are showing up so well. Evergreen March is still in fine bloom, and continues her phenomenal yield. A daughter of hers that shows a little more scale, and promises great things in the test, is Evergreen March 2nd. She carries a beautiful udder, and her type is perfection. Enumeration of all the high official-record makers in the herd is out of the question, suffice to say that every year shows a marked improvement in the personnel and producing ability of the herd, the dozen or more helpers are a particularly nice lot, seldom indeed have we ever seen their equal. The young bulls on hand are of equally as high a standard and most richly-bred herd-heads that must surely perpetuate their great producing blood. Write for particulars of their breeding.

The Standard-bred foundation shows a thorough knowledge of the great speed-producing strains of the breed and the selection of breeding mares a most critical one. Maud Powel is a brown five-year-old, sired by Klatawah, 2.05½, holder of the three-year-old race record for 14 years, dam Belle Vara, 2.03½, dam of three in the 30 list, she by Vatican, 2.29½, grandam Nell, dam of twelve in the 30 list, four of them with better than 2.10. This mare has a beautiful filly foal, by Barongali, 2.11½, as a four-year-old, and the sire of Justice Brooke, 2.09½, as a two-year-old. Custerine is a chestnut, three years old, sired by Ed. Custer, 2.10, sire of twenty-two in the list at eight years, dam Waukeen, 2.15, by Sphinx, 2.20½, grandam May Wagner, by Strathnoor. This filly is in foal to Jay Macgregor, 2.07½, the sire of Baldy Macgregor, 2.06½, as a three-year-old.

TEETH FREE.

"Henry, do you know how to get a set of teeth fo' nuthin'?"
 "Suah. Jes' go into some back yard and kick a strange dawg in de slats."



Is Anything On Your Farm Stronger Than A Bull ?

YES! If your fences are "IDEAL" Woven Wire, made of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL wire, heavily galvanized and with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with the Ideal Lock—that CANNOT SLIP. Bull-strong; hog-tight; horse high—a REAL fence.

NO! If you have wire fences of the ordinary kind—fairly good for a few years, but with no reserve strength to stand hard usage—because poorer wire makes them, and stretching them taut takes the utmost of their little strength to start with.

All Large Gauge Number 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire

From top to bottom Ideal Fence is all the same—large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and therefore rust-proof. Note lock and its uniform smooth curve—no sharp turns to weaken the strength of the lock and yet a most positive grip—in FIVE different places. This is the fence that has ample springiness, immense strength, and the ONE LOCK THAT'S GOOD. Drop us a card and get our catalog telling all about the many styles and merits of IDEAL FENCE. Sample lock comes with it. Write us today.

McGREGOR BANWELL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

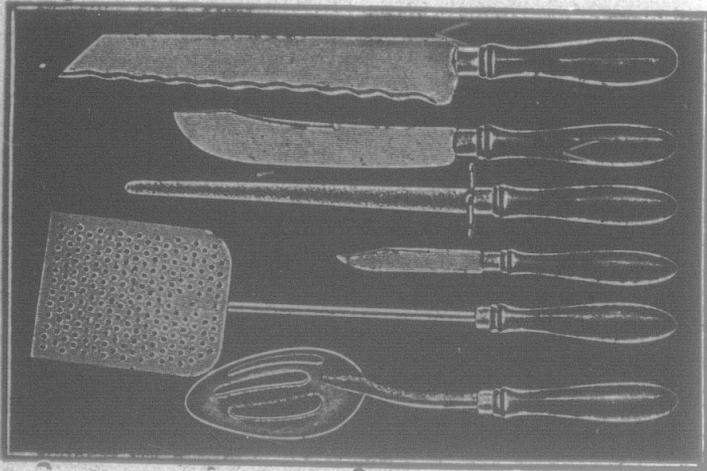


Temiskaming Grain.

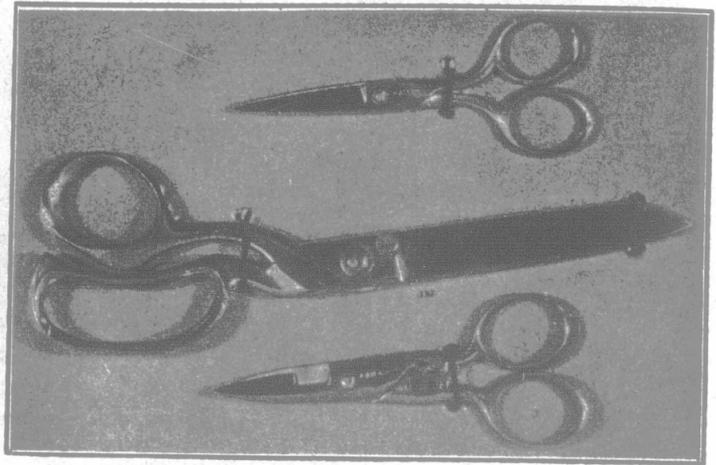
A collection of field products from the Temiskaming District of Northern Ontario, made for the Dominion Immigration Service, for exhibition in the British Isles.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

Below are described some of the premiums which we are offering this season. You will be highly pleased with any of them you secure. The required number of new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is marked after each.



COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT.—A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel. Rubberoid finished, hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. All six articles for **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**



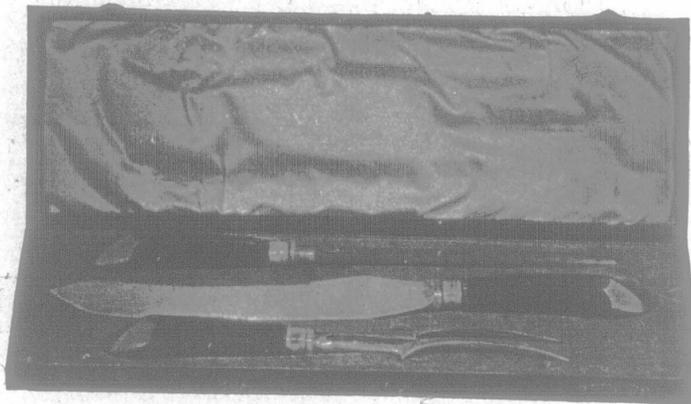
SET SCISSORS.—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors. All good quality steel. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES.
—Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and have two blades. Manufactured especially for "The Farmer's Advocate." worth, retail, \$1.00 each. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR EACH KNIFE.**

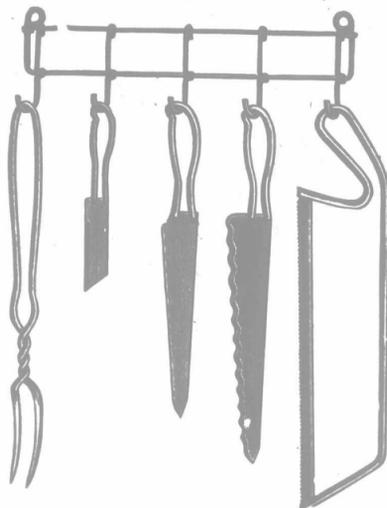
BIBLE.—Old and New Testaments in beautifully clear, legible type; references, concordance to both old and new testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the Scriptures. Twelve full-page maps; all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight, 28 ounces; and would sell at regular retail price from \$1 to \$1.50. **ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

"THE VISION OF HIS FACE," by Dera Farncomb, writer of Hope's Quiet Hour in "The Farmer's Advocate," contains 18 chapters, 224 pages, in cloth with gilt lettering. One of the many expressions received regarding it is: "I am pleased, edited and comforted in reading it. It is better, fuller and richer than I expected." Cash price, cloth binding with gilt lettering, 75 cents; handsomer binding, richly decorated with gold, \$1.00. **ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

"CARMICHAEL," by Anison North —A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated. Buffalo Courier says: "It is far above the ordinary run of fiction." Toronto World says: "Should be in all the homes of the people." Cash, \$1.25, or **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**



SET STAGHORN CARVERS.—First quality steel, with staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers will retail from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. **THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**



SANITARY KITCHEN SET.—Best quality steel; five pieces and rack which can be hung on the wall. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

TWENTY-ONE-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SETS.—These would retail at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per set, depending on locality. **FOR ONLY TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

BARON'S PRIDE.—Handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin suitable for framing. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

DICTIONARY.—An indispensable volume in every home. The Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary, cloth bound, contains 1,200 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on superior quality of paper. **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

THESE PREMIUMS ARE GIVEN ONLY TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS FOR SENDING IN BONA-FIDE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.50 EACH.

SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.—Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced 6 months by sending us the name of one new subscriber and \$1.50.

These premiums are all extra good value, and excellent remuneration for the short time necessary in securing the required number of new subscribers.

Send for sample copies and agents outfit to-day.

The William Weld Co., Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO

A Buttonless House-dress Made in Canada.

We advise our readers to investigate the Baldwin house-dress advertised on page 2181. You will find the manufacturers are reliable, and do as they advertise.

Successful Fair at Amherst

The Twentieth Annual Winter Fair opened at Amherst, Nova Scotia, on Monday morning, December 2, 1912, and the largely-increased number, as well as improved quality of the exhibits in almost every department, as well as an effectual answer to those pessimists who had been prophesying that interest in the event would decrease.

The dairy stable contained about a hundred cows, the pick of the Maritime Provinces. The test began on Friday, November 29, and was a three-days' test, finishing Monday noon, so that the dairy stable was opened to the public on Monday afternoon at 3.30, and the results of the test were known to the public and posted up early on Wednesday. Both exhibitors and visitors were highly pleased with the way in which the test was conducted.

All the dairy breeds were represented, as well as some good specimens of dairy Shorthorns.

The competition for the grand championship cup was a great battle between the different breeds. This cup was donated by Henry Birks & Sons, of Montreal, for the highest-scoring cow of any age or breed, the cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the exhibitor. It was won in 1908 by W. W. Black (grade cow); 1909, Logan Bros. (Holstein); 1910, T. W. Keilor, Amherst Point (grade); 1911, by Samuel Dickie & Sons (Holstein).

This year the competition was very keen among the best representatives of the different breeds, Dickie's Holstein cows, Artis Rosie and Locust Hill Nellie; Fowler Bros.' grade Holstein, H. A. Dixon's Guernsey, Benty's Bell, and A. McRae's Ayrshire, Milk Maid 7th, and was won by the Ayrshire. The principal exhibitors in the dairy test were: Logan Bros., Amherst Point, with eleven Holsteins, two aged cows, three three-year-old cows, four two-year-olds, and two yearlings. R. L. Hicks, Delhouse Junction, N. B., had four Holsteins; Samuel Dickie & Sons, Central Onslow, six Holsteins. Guernseys were shown by Hugh A. Dixon, Central Onslow, N. S., and Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Ayrshires by McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.; A. McRae, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Fred. S. Black, Amherst; Charles Symes, Minudie, N. S., and John Retson, Truro. Jerseys were exhibited by H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, who had a beautiful string of the descendants of their old herd-header, Blue Blood, and three aged cows, bred by B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont. Several of Mr. Pipes' cows were prizewinners in the fall shows, as typical Jerseys, and are now putting up records in the test that proves that a typical Jersey can be a performer—even the two-year-olds are putting up over two pounds of butter-fat per day. Other exhibitors of Jerseys were James E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S., and McCully Pipes, Nappan.

Grade cows were a very strong class, and were entered by W. N. Boomer, Fowler Bros., and T. W. Keilor, Amherst Point; W. W. Black and H. Crossman, Amherst; H. A. Dixon, A. McRae, Roper Bros., and Edward Anderson.

The intense interest in the dairy test, manifested by both exhibitors and spectators, shows that the people of the Maritime Provinces are realizing their possibilities as a dairy country, and are determined to be satisfied with nothing but the best. The demonstration of the working of the milking-machine was one of the interesting features of the show.

The quality of the beef cattle was hardly up to former years. This was, no doubt, owing to the exceptionally hard season, the failure of the root crops, and perhaps partly to the high price of beef last spring, when many steers were sent to the block that would have made good show steers now. Among the new exhibitors may be mentioned C. H. Angus, Carrington, N. S.; Senator N. Curry's Farm, at Tidnish, N. S.; and Edward Anderson, Sackville, N. B., with Shorthorns; A. Brad-

For Sale: Jersey Cows and Heifers and Bulls

For exportation. All pedigree and Herd-book stock. For further particulars apply to: **A. T. Springate, Breeder and Exporter** Gorey, Jersey, Europe.

BULKLEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES of the N.Y.S. & C. HOSPITAL. This school is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils for training in general Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and Dermatological Nursing. Course two and one-half years; remuneration \$354. Applicants must be between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and must have eight years' grammar grade instruction and one year's high school or its equivalent. Apply to Superintendent at 301 East 19th Street, New York City.

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is soon to print a new issue of its Official Telephone Directory for the District of

WESTERN ONTARIO INCLUDING LONDON

Parties who contemplate becoming subscribers, or those who wish changes in their present entry should place their orders with the Local Manager at once to insure insertion in this issue.

Connecting Companies

Should also report additions and changes in their list of subscribers, either to the Local Manager or direct to the Special Agent's Department, Montreal.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

shaw, Amherst, Herefords; A. O. F. Gill, Little York, P. E. I., with Aberdeen-Angus, and Courtney Lusby, Amherst, and Walter Patterson, Sackville, with grades.

In Shorthorns, the two-year-old steer class brought in five entries. Harold Etter, Westmorland Point, was first, and Chas. W. Forrest, Amherst Point, second, on really good individuals. The remainder of the class were not high-class Shorthorns. In senior yearling steers, Etter again won out, with Geo. M. Holmes second. In junior yearlings, Chas. W. Forrest was first, with a splendid type of a feeding steer, straight and even, and displaying lots of constitution; Edwin Forrest was second, and Geo. Holmes third. Senior steer calves brought out four good ones, first going to Edwin Forrest; second to Harold Etter, and third to C. H. Angus.

The Shorthorn females were a better lot than the steers. Senator N. Curry showed two excellent cows, winning first and third; Snowball second, and Harold Etter fourth. Two-year-old heifers were one of the strongest classes in the show, Snowball winning first and second.

Senior yearlings—1, Snowball; 2, C. W. Forrest. Junior yearlings had four entries, with Snowball 1st.

In heifers under one year, Harold Etter won, with a beautiful, smooth, eventurated roan, while Forrest was second on a very similar heifer, perhaps a little larger, but not quite so well fitted.

The female championship went to Snowball's two-year-old heifer. The male championship to Etter's two-year-old steer, and the breed championship to Snowball's heifer.

The class for Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways was not so well fitted as in some former years, but most of the cattle were well fitted, and showed good breeding. W. W. Black's Herefords took the lion's share of the prizes, A. Bradshaw, of Amherst, taking second place, and A. O. F. Gill, of Little York, P. E. I., winning two firsts on his Aber-

For Successful Baking

Don't waste flour and other good materials trying to make good bread with poor yeast

BUT USE

WHITE SWAN YEAST CAKES

Live grocers sell 6 cakes for 5c. Free sample on request.

White Swan Spices & Cereals, Ltd. TORONTO ONTARIO

Short Courses for Men and Ladies

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA Jan. 7th to 17th, 1913

At the Men's Short Course instruction will be given in Live Stock, Soil Cultivation, Seeds, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, etc. The special feature of the year will be a course in Road Making. At the Ladies' Course instruction will be given in Dairying, Poultry, Gardening, Domestic Science, etc.

Tuition free to all students from the Maritime Provinces. Railways grant one-fare rate. Write for particulars to

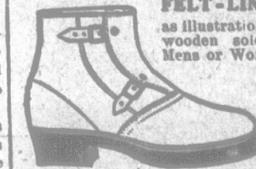
M. CUMMING, Principal, Truro, N. S.

NO MORE WET OR COLD FEET!!

Try a Pair of our famous (Health Brand)

FELT-LINED CLOGS

as illustration, leather tops, wooden soles, lined felt, Mens or Women.



ONLY \$1.40

On receipt of money order or cash (no checks) we will send the goods, in good condition.

Higher 3 buckles \$2.25
High legged Wellingtons \$2.75 & 3.25
Childrens Lace 7's to 9's 1.25
CANADIAN FELT-LINED CLOG CO., Dept. H, 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada

MONEY IN POTATOES



You Bet There's Money in Potatoes
When You get 60c. a Bushel for them

Last year, the average selling price all over Canada, was 60c. a bushel, compared with 45c. a bushel in 1910. Last year, Canada's Potato Crop increased in value **Over Six Million Dollars.** In February, Potatoes were quoted in Toronto at \$1.60 a bag in carload lots. You bet there's money in potatoes.

Here's a Hint that will Bring You in a Bag of Money

Plant Potatoes on your Summer Fallows, instead of letting the land lie idle. By growing a Potato Crop, the necessary cultivation will destroy the weeds as effectively as any summer fallow.

And the Best Hint of All is This

Write for our big free book, "Money in Potatoes." Of course you grow enough Potatoes for the table. But grow more of them for the big money there is in them.

This book shows you just what there is in Potatoe Growing for you. It tells you what the most successful Potatoe Growers in Canada and the United States have learned about planting, cultivating, fertilizing, spraying, digging and marketing Potatoes. It tells what soils are best—which Potatoes are best payers—and gives a host of hints that a man of your ability will quickly turn into money this Summer.

Make up your mind that you are going to make money out of Potatoes. Sit right down—clip out and fill in the coupon—and send it off to us to-day.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED.
GALT, ONT.



CUT HERE

MONEY IN POTATOES

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED, - GALT, Ont.

Please send me free copy of your book—"Money in Potatoes."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

GOSSIP.

Dominion Live-stock Commissioner
John Bright favors us with a copy of a letter received from Dr. S. F. Tolmie, representative of the Live-stock Branch in British Columbia, in which is enclosed a summary of the prices obtained at the first sale of live stock at the Colony Farm, operated at New Westminster, B. C., in connection with the Hospital for the Insane. The top price obtained was \$1,275, for the Holstein cow, Madam Posch, purchased by H. A. Thompson, Downey. Twenty-four Holsteins brought \$9,655. Clydesdale mares and fillies sold for prices ranging from \$195 to \$616, and the total sales amounted to \$15,025.

R. NESS & SON'S CLYDESDALES.

There was probably never a time before in the fifty years that have passed since Robt. Ness, Sr., of Howick, Que., made his first importation of Clydesdale horses that they were able to show in their stables at one time so many prizewinners, stallions and fillies, that have won their honors in Scotland, and came to Canada and duplicated the trick, as well as going on and winning championships. Sir Spencer, the renowned show and breeding son of the still greater renowned Sir Hugo, is still at the head of the stud, and this year at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, increased his honors by winning first in a very strong aged class. Royal Cup is a black three-year-old son of the Royal and Highland first-prize horse, Silver Cup, dam by the popular breeding horse, Fickle Fashion, grandam by Baronford. This is a big, stylish horse, of superb quality. As a two-year-old, he was first at both the Ottawa Fall and Winter Shows, and as a three-year-old he was first at Ormstown, Sherbrooke and Ottawa. Scottish King is a bay two-year-old, by the H. & A. S. champion, Scottish Crest, dam by the noted Vale of Leven, grandam by St. Blaise. This is one of the great two-year-olds of the year. He has style, action, and quality to spare. At Sherbrooke, he was first in his class; at Ottawa, he was again first in his class, and afterwards champion over all ages. Baron Stockwell is a bay three-year-old, by the great Baron's Pride, dam by Moncrieffe Duke, grandam by Stockwell. He is a colt of great scale, on a faultless set of underpinning. At Ottawa, he was second, being only beaten by his stable-mate. Blenheim is a brown yearling, by the Highland champion, Benedict, dam by The Dean, grandam by King of the Forest. He is a colt of immense character that should easily make a ton horse. He was first at Sherbrooke and second at Ottawa. Then there are two French Coach stallions, browns, a two- and a three-year-old, an extra choice pair. In mares and fillies, there are three four-year-olds, two three-year-olds, four two-year-olds, and one yearling. Nan Spencer is a four-year-old daughter of Sir Spencer, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus. This is one of the great mares of Canada. Last winter, at Ottawa, she was first and reserve champion. This year, at Ottawa, she was third, being only beaten by the Scottish champion Colony Farm mares. Darling of Begg is a three-year-old daughter of Sir Spencer, dam by the popular Dunure Freeman. Last winter, at Ottawa, she was first and champion. As a team, this fall, at Ottawa, in a heavy-draft class, these mares were placed first and second. They are certainly a great pair of mares, and are both in foal to Royal Cup. Rose Wright is another four-year-old daughter of Sir Spencer. As a two-year-old, she was first at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Other daughters of Sir Spencer are Bess Spencer, a four-year-old that has won several times, and Lady McTaggart, a two-year-old. This latter is a particularly good filly, and will certainly take some beating this winter. Others are Jennie Morgan, a two-year-old, by Ruby Pride, that was first at Sherbrooke and second at Ottawa; Flower of Fulwood, a two-year-old, by Hiawatha, and Lady Clarke, another splendid two-year-old, by Gallant Poteath, are also good ones. These are all that space will allow mention of. The balance are equally as well bred and of just as high a standard of show-ring quality.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this paper of Jersey cows, heifers, and bulls, for sale by A. T. Springate, Gorey, Island of Jersey, breeder and exporter of pedigree and herdbook Jersey stock, who is desirous of opening a business trade with Canada, and can guarantee that none but the very best will be exported.

An eminent lecturer, self-made and proud of it, was addressing a young people's meeting at the Somerville Y. M. C. A.

"My dear young people," he began, "let me refer briefly to the humble auspices under which my start in life was made. Without a dollar in my pocket, and with no worldly possessions in consequence, my indomitable nature and an inborn determination to utilize to the fullest advantages my abilities, constituted my entire assets. But even with this modest beginning, what do you suppose was the first thing, I sought—which, at the very outset of my career, I strove most earnestly to attain?"
Enthusiastic juvenile chorus:
"Milk!"

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

On several occasions, through these columns, it has been stated by the writer that the bull, Chancellor's Model, the Marchioness-bred son of Imp. Bapton Chancellor, was proving a sire of a high order. On the occasion of our visit to the splendid Elmhurst Shorthorn and Berkshire herds of H. M. Vanderlip, of Cainsville, Ont., the other day, where this bull has been in service in recent years, the statement of his superiority as a sire was more than proven by the strictly high-class type, uniformity, and quality of the young bulls and heifers now on hand, a lot of which any breeder might well be proud, all solid reds, thick, even, and mellow, particularly strong in their backs, and perfect in their lines, and, with all that, covered with a wealth of hair that would do credit to a buffalo. The breeding cows are all of the Eliza, Ythan, and Estelle strains, the majority being daughters of the great breeding cow, Imp. Eliza, who is in splendid bloom, and breeding regularly. That cows of this strain are particularly good milkers is proven by the prime condition of the young ones. There are on hand four young bulls, a most superior lot, one red eight-month-old is out of an Eliza-bred daughter of Imp. Scottish Beau; another red, same age, is out of an Estelle-bred daughter of Imp. Blue Ribbon; the other two are six months old, one an Eliza, the other a Lady Ythan. All are by Chancellor's Model, and it's many a day since we have seen so good a lot. There are also several right nice, thick, soggy heifers, bred the same. All these young things are for sale. The standard of the Berkshires is the best the breed produces, the stock boar is Imp. Duke of Somerset, he is a Duchess-bred son of the renowned champion Oxford Emperor, his individual type is in keeping with his great breeding, and his worth as a sire is invaluable. Prominent among the dozen or more brood sows is the smooth, typical sow, Imp. Highclere 69th, a great sow, and a great breeder, as the several daughters of hers in breeding prove. Among the younger ones are about twenty young sows, some of them bred, and the majority of the others of breeding age. They are an exceptionally choice lot. Of breeding age, the supply of young boars is limited owing to the splendid demand of the last few weeks, but of both sexes there are a number of young ones a few weeks old. That Berkshires are still the favorites in many districts is proven by the fact that during the summer Mr. Vanderlip has shipped some twenty head to Algoma, and nineteen to Alberta, besides very many to distant points in other Provinces.

A Buttonless House-dress Made in Canada.

We advise our readers to investigate the Baldwin house-dress advertised on page 2181. You will find the manufacturers are reliable, and do as they advertise.

Columbus Clydesdales at Guelph

We will make it worth your while to look over our string of 20 stallions and fillies at the Show. Look us up.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ontario
Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.; Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R. Phone connections.

Get this Valuable Engine Book Free

The wonderful economy—big power and absolute simplicity of Gray Stationary Engines are facts you should know about before making your selection. Write today and get a copy of the big Gray Catalog—tell us what you want the engine for—we can give you some mighty valuable help and suggestions about the most economical selection for your particular requirements.

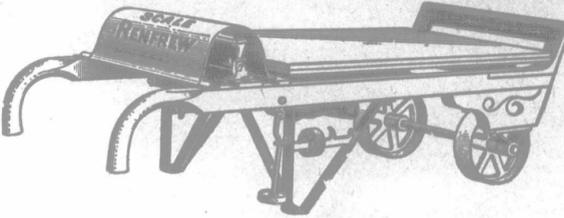
Gray Stationary Engines are made in sizes from 1½ to 36 H. P. and are suited to doing the widest variety of work on the farm and in the shop. Big powerful engines for the heavy fall and winter work—big jobs of sawing, pumping, etc. Medium sizes for running all the various machines on the place and small sizes for the small machines—cream separators, churns, washing machines, pumps, etc.

30 DAYS TRIAL You can get any Gray Engine and try it for 30 days at your own work. We take all the risk. If engine is not all we claim it can be returned and we will pay the return freight. Our broad and liberal guarantee as to workmanship, material and power protects you absolutely.

Big Engines for fall and winter work—immediate shipments.
If you are interested in the purchase of a gasoline engine write today and ask for a copy of Engine Book "A." You owe it to yourself to get full details of the Gray line before making your final decision. Don't hesitate to ask questions that will help you in getting the most profitable engine for you.

GRAY MOTOR COMPANY
1225 G. M. C. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Saving the Farmer's Profit
THE MISSION OF
The RENFREW Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale



- ☞ Daily loss—that's what inaccurate scales mean to the farmer. Loss on everything he sells by weight.
- ☞ Stop it now. Let the "RENFREW" do your weighing, and get every cent of profit on your produce that you should get.
- ☞ "RENFREW" accuracy is guaranteed by the Canadian Government—which means protection against loss through underweighing.
- ☞ The "RENFREW" weighs anything from one pound to 2,000 pounds—and you can wheel it to anything you want to weigh. Are you interested? Mail this Coupon Now for this Free Booklet, "The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells interestingly about the business side of farming—and how money is saved with a "RENFREW" Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

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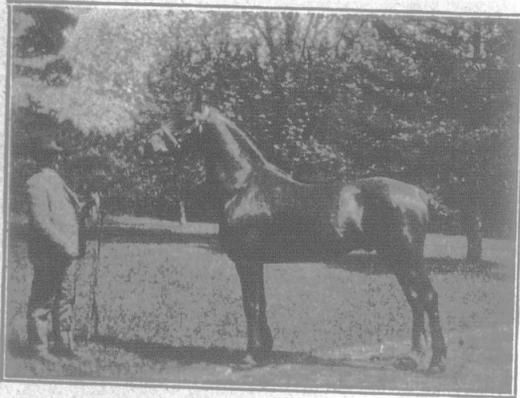
Mail New Coupon

Please send me free of charge the booklet, "The Profit in the Last Ounce."

Name.....
Address.....
THE RENFREW SCALE CO.
Renfrew, Ontario

Please Mention The Advocate

The Sprucedale Stock Farm



HACKNEYS

HACKNEYS

One 3-year-old stallion, Wenona Jubilee, whose photo is in this advertisement. He won 2nd place in Toronto, 1912; also 2nd at London, 1912; is sired by the well-known Jubilee Chief (Imp.) (2122); his dam is Wenona Dainty—145—.

A. WATSON & SONS,
Long-distance 'phone.

Noted for
choicest
strains of
**Pure - bred
Stock**



HOLSTEINS

PRESENT OFFERING: HOLSTEINS

The herd consists of forty head, most of which are for sale, including the head of the herd, King Peter Teake (in order to avoid inbreeding); also a number of good 2-year-old heifers in calf to Peter Teake O. A. C.

YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES

Some choice young sows bred, and others ready to breed.

Come and see these
stables, or
write.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO
R. R. No. 1

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:



J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.
EXPORTERS OF

Live Stock of all Descriptions
Draft horses of all breeds a specialty. Intending buyers should write us for particulars, as we can place before them the most attractive proposition they have yet experienced. We can send highest references from satisfied buyers of nearly all breeds.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS
GERALD POWELL,
Commission Agent and Interpreter,
NOGENT LE ROTROU, FRANCE

Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

Shorthorn Blood Lines and Improvement.

(Continued from page 2146.)
DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

The early Shorthorn cows were, as a rule, liberal milkers. Thomas Bates, one of the most prominent improvers of the breed in its early history, always had regard for the milking propensities of his cattle. The cow Duchess, by "Daisy Bull," which he purchased from Chas. Colling in 1804, is reported to have been a very rich milker, having given, on grass alone, in 1807, fourteen quarts of milk twice a day, and between the sale of her skim milk and butter production, the cow brought in more than two guineas, approximately \$10, a week. The dual character of the Duchess and other Bates tribes was so soundly fixed that for nearly a century they gave evidence, as a rule, of superior milking capacity. Had breeders of later date paid the same attention to milk production, the dual-purpose Shorthorn cow would have been at present more conspicuous and more sought after than she is, though there are interesting indications that in the country of their origin they are rapidly growing in favor. The milk and butter supply of the densely-populated cities is said to be mainly the product of Shorthorn cows, the majority of which are not eligible to the Herd-book, and are perhaps no worse for that, since more attention is given to breeding them on dairy lines, maintaining their milking propensity by the use of sire's bred from deep-milking dams, and keeping records of the milk production of each cow. The success of the late Geo. Taylor, of Cranford, England, as a breeder of Shorthorns of the dual-purpose class, affords interesting evidence of the possibility of improving the breed in that respect. He had sold at auction in May, 1911, a draft of nearly 80 head of various ages, twenty-six are said to have had yearly milk records of over 1,000 gallons each. Yet at the dispersion sale of the herd by his executors in

September, 1912, over twenty-five of the cows sold had milk records of over the 10,000 lbs. standard, and some close to 12,000 lbs. As evidence of the appreciation of the herd in its native land, it is only necessary to state that no fewer than 46 of the animals catalogued, including calves, were sold for \$500 each or over, one cow, Waterloo Baroness, selling for \$2,500, the whole herd of 187 head, old and young, averaging \$410. The late Mr. Taylor foresaw the ever-increasing demand for milk, and instead of contenting himself with only medium milkers, set about the task of reviving and accentuating the milking propensities inherent in the old Bates and Bell-Bates tribes, many of the names of the animals in the closing sale, such as Duchess, Wild Eyes, Barrington, Waterloo, Oxford, Foggathorpe, etc., being familiar to the memory of the older breeders yet living.

GOSSIP.

SOME NOTED PRIZEWINNING HORSES FOR SALE.

J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, Que., on the Ottawa-Montreal North Shore line of the C. P. R., in order to make room for another big importation, is now offering for sale, at most attractive prices, his present stock of noted prizewinning Percherons, Standard-bred, and French Coach horses. Mr. Arnold is one of the leading horsemen of Quebec, and noted as a keen, critical judge. Among those on hand is this year's Dominion Exhibition gold-medal winning Percheron stallion, Marquis, a gray nine-year-old of superb draft type, weighing the full ton, and with a heart-girth of eight feet. He is a noted show horse, and a noted sire. In 1911, he was first at Ottawa in a class of seven. This year, at the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, in the special class for gold medal offered by the American Percheron Society, with four competitors, he was first, diploma, and the gold medal. Hazelhorn is an American-bred Percheron mare, a black four-year-old that is now suckling a

grand horse colt by Marquis. These are a pair that should prove a most profitable purchase. Another black Percheron mare is Devinette (imp.). She is a nine-year-old, weighing 1,845 lbs. that has at foot a particularly good filly foal, by Marquis. Wheeler's Elven is a brown French Coach stallion, three years old, sixteen hands high, sired by Imp. Elven, dam Imp. Glenoise, by Perfection. He is a horse of true Coach type and faultless set of underpinning. Bert Mc 36006, Wallace Trotting Register, is a bay Standard-bred stallion, twelve years old, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,400 lbs., sired by Bert Onward, by Onward, dam Rhoda Mac, by Halbert. He is a horse of outstanding merit, big, stylish, and stands on a grand set of legs. At Ottawa last year he won first and championship. All those mentioned are for sale at very low prices. Write Mr. Arnold to Grenville P. O., Que.

ALL THEY COULD DO.

A Baltimore man, who recently moved into a suburb of that city, was acquainted with his neighbors on both sides by sight only, hence it was with keen gratitude that, when his home caught fire one evening, he observed that they proceeded with great promptness to offer assistance.

"Won't you run down to the post office and turn in an alarm?" the owner cried excitedly to his right-hand neighbor.

"I'd be glad to," said the neighbor with a sad smile, "but I'm so crippled with rheumatism that I can't run a bit."

Then the owner turned to the other man, "While I am getting out some of the things, you yell 'Fire' as loudly as you can," he said.

"I've got laryngitis and can't yell," came in a hoarse whisper from the other neighbor.

And the unhappy owner composed himself sufficiently to remark:

"Then I'll thank both of you to slip into the house and bring some chairs out. We might as well sit down and enjoy the fire."

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OUR Stallion Policies, covering against loss by Death through Accident or Disease, are more liberal and afford more protection to owners than any issued by competing Companies. They contain no vexatious clauses, having been drafted to cover the special conditions met in this Country. They cover the horse no matter where he might be and not merely in his own stable, as certain Companies do. This is very important during the Breeding Season as the horse

might die while being on the road. Do not take any chances by insuring with others, insure with us. The insurance premium represents only a small proportion of the service fees earned. Better risk the loss of the premium than the purchase price of your beast if it dies without insurance.

STALLION INSURANCE

BETTER HAVE AND NOT NEED,
THAN NEED AND NOT HAVE

All kinds of Live Stock Insurance transacted.

Write for particulars and address of nearest agent.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Head Office: 71a St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

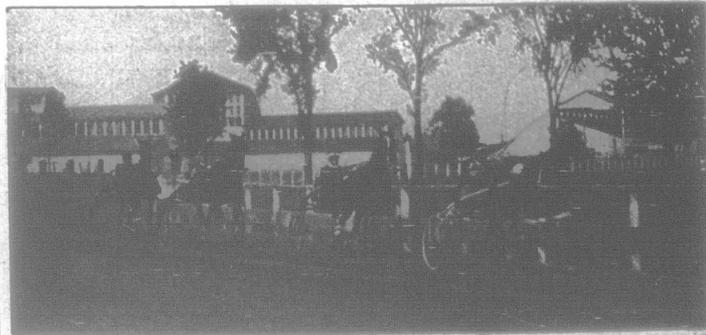
J. A. CAESAR, Room 110, 154 Bay St., Toronto.

GOSSIP.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES.

Individual excellence and quality, coupled with official-record production, are the leading characteristics of the splendid Craigalea herd of Ayrshire cattle owned by H. C. Hamill, of Boxgrove, Ont., a short distance from Markham, T. R., or Locust Hill, C. P. R. Every milking female in the herd is in the official Record of Performance, excepting several heifers which are now running in the test. This is surely something of more than passing interest to intending purchasers, for there are not many herds up to that standard. Among them are such splendid cows as Queen of Springbank, a half-sister to the world's champion two-year-old, Briery 2nd of Springbank; Scotland Princess, a half-sister to the Canadian champion three- and four-year-olds;

Annie Hume, that won fifth place at Toronto in a class of fourteen imported and eight Canadian-bred cows. Two of this cow's daughters, one a yearling, the other under a year, are a particularly nice pair that will be heard from in the show-ring. Another choice pair of sisters are Jean and Peach, one and two years old, whose dams and grandams are in the records, the latter qualifying twice within 28 months; their older sister, Butter Maid, qualified with 11,000 lbs. milk, and 480 lbs. butter-fat. The stock bull in service is Helen's Monarch, a son of the noted sire, Lessnessock Royal Monarch (imp.), and out of the Toronto first-prize and R. O. P. cow, Lady Helen (imp.), whose butter-fat per cent. in her test was never below 4 per cent. Nothing in this herd is reserved. The young bulls for sale are all out of official-record cows, and sired by the great and richly-bred bull, Comrade of Woodroffe.



Absorbine Makes Winners

The farmer and breeder that keeps his horses in condition gets 100% efficiency from them—and when he sells gets his price. ABSORBINE not only keeps a horse sound and going right, but will put a lame, blemished horse, in condition.

ABSORBINE strengthens the muscles and ligaments, keeps out soreness, prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swelling and inflammation. It is a positive Antiseptic and Germicide, and therefore especially effective in healing cuts, sores, galls, bruises, etc.

Used by successful exhibitors and trainers, because ABSORBINE does not blister, stain or remove the hair and the horse can be used during hair treatment.

KILLS PAIN and STOPS LAMENESS QUICKLY

It is economical as only a few drops full strength are required at an application. A bottle of ABSORBINE, diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of efficient liniment at a cost of 80c. a gallon. You will find it a money maker for you in getting all your horses in better shape for regular work or sale and you might also make a prize winner by removing some blemish from them with ABSORBINE.

USE ABSORBINE

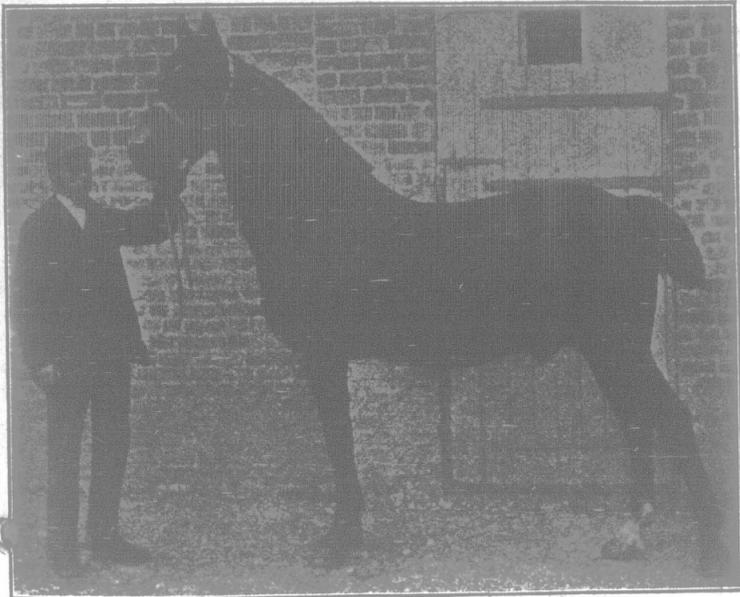
To remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections; to cure any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it. You can buy ABSORBINE at regular dealers, price \$2.00 a bottle or sent to you, express prepaid, with full instructions. Write me about any special case on which you would like advice. Horse book free.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY:—

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.

258 LYMAN'S BUILDING,

MONTREAL, P. Q.



Lord Derby II.

Makers of Horse History.

(Continued from page 2144.)

but it was not until the eighteenth century that the improvement of the Hackney became general, and as with many another breed the Arab horse had much to do with this advance.

There is a long list of famous stallions of the early days, but two only have we space to mention: Lord Derby II. and Danegelt.

Lord Derby II. (417) was a dark brown in color, and stood 15.2 hands high. He was foaled in 1871 at Fordingham Hall, in Yorkshire, the property of J. R. Burnham. His sire was Lord Derby (415) owned by Mr. Leake. Nancy the dam of Lord Derby II. was a favorite with her owner. Lord Derby II. was a great show horse, winning almost wherever shown. He proved to be an excellent getter of fillies, and there are few choice Hackneys of the present day who do not trace in one or more lines to this great sire. That he was prepotent is beyond question. He would get a handsome colt from any kind of scrub mare. His value as a breeder was not recognized at first, and he stood at the small fee of \$7.50. This

was later raised to \$25.00 when it was discovered that he was the greatest getter of his time. During the later years of his life, his service card was filled each year. He was docile yet possessed of great spirit and courage, was strong on top and underneath, and retained his excellent action until his death in 1890 at the age of nineteen years. He was a great loss to his owner, who thought more of this horse than any other animal he ever owned.

There appeared at the first Hackney Show held in the Agricultural Hall in 1885 a five-year-old son of the great Denmark Danegelt by name. Denmark was of the blood of Merrylegs. Good stallions were being sought about this time by foreign buyers, and to prevent his being purchased by these, Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart, purchased Danegelt for £5,000, and put him in his stud at Elsenham. Nellie, a very handsome mare, had been bred to Denmark, and in 1879 Danegelt appeared as a result. He was picked by many at the Show previously mentioned where he stood fourth in his class, as a promising sire, and he proved the wisdom of the judgment, for he it said of him that of all the colts he sired he scarcely ever produced a faulty one. He was a dark

IMP. CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

I have 65 head of Clydesdales and Percherons in my barns to choose from, a great many of them are prizewinners in Canada, Scotland and France, and other extra show horses that have not yet been shown. I have never had so many good horses at one time before. Intending purchasers would do well to see through my barns before buying. My horses are all for sale and at right prices.

MARKHAM P. O., G. T. R., and LOCUST HILL, C. P. R., three miles. Long-distance Phone. T. H. HASSARD



Stallions — CLYDESDALES — Fillies

I have a big importation of Clyde stallions and fillies just landed; a lot that cannot be duplicated to-day in Scotland, and never was in Canada. Let me know your wants.

ROBT. BEITH, Bowmanville, Ont.



PERCHERON STALLIONS—Our 1912 importation of Percheron stallions are now in our stables at Simcoe, Ont. We can supply the trade for ideal draft character flashy quality of underpinning, stylish tops and faultless moving. Let us know your wants. Any terms arranged.

EAID & PORTER, Simcoe, Ontario



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.

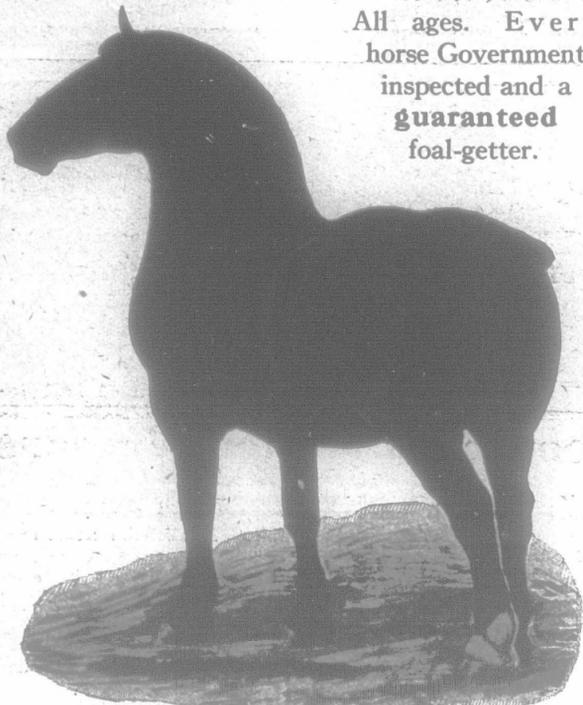
BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."

Hodgkinson & Tisdale

SIMCOE LODGE
Beaverton, Ontario

Imp. Percheron Stallions



All ages. Every horse Government inspected and a guaranteed foal-getter.

Jurat (Imp.) (2141) (88362); weight, 1,970 lbs.

Imp. Percheron Mares

From one to four years old. Every one of the lot a show mare. Some beautiful, matched pairs, both greys and blacks.

We have also some grand, imported Clyde Fillies safe in foal. Our prices and terms are the best obtainable.

Write for the greatest horse catalogue in Canada.



Percheron Mare, Icaque, imported by Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 4 years old; weight, 1,800 lbs.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Simcoe Lodge Stock Farm
BEAVERTON, ONTARIO
C. N. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance Bell 'phone 18.

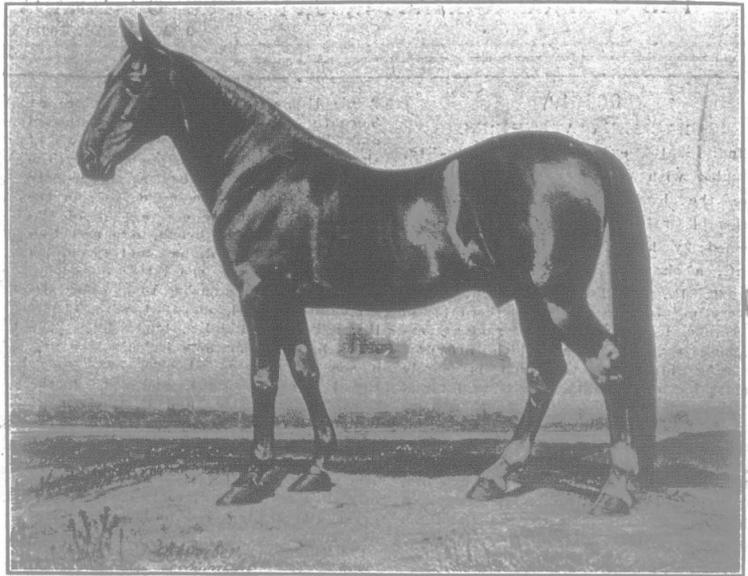
chestnut, bred by F. Pickell, smooth to a turn with excellent bone and great substance, and a true free actor. A son of his, Royal Danegelt, foaled in 1894 is still in the Elsenham stud, and has won in eight years three championships, four cups, five reserve championships, three gold and three silver medals, and twelve first prizes. This is a sample of his get. Truly a wonderful sire.

Words fail to express the value of Sir Walter Gilbey to the horse industry of Great Britain. He has done more for horsebreeding in England than any other

day of May, 1881, he is now in his eighty-second year. He has been president of the Shire Horse Society, Hackney Horse Society, Hunters Improvement Society, and the Royal Agricultural Society, and has written many books on horse breeding and management as well as many on sporting and other subjects. Who has made more history than Sir Walter Gilbey?

AMERICAN TROTTERS.

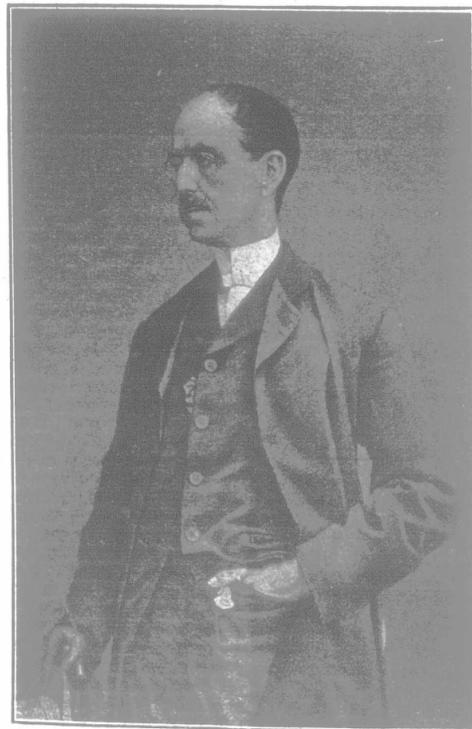
We know that the blood of the Thoroughbred and the Arab permeates



Danegelt.

man living or dead. Hackneys, Hunters, Thoroughbreds and ponies are all bred at Elsenham where his superlative stables and paddocks are situated. He has been largely responsible for the place which the Hackney now holds as the harness horse par excellence in England. He is an admirer of all good, sound, well-bred horses, and is such a lover of a good Hackney that he paid £5,000 as previously stated for Danegelt to keep him in the country. His name is always found at or near the top in show-ring awards. He has a deep sense of the aesthetic in buildings and appointments, and his stables are well arranged on the brow of a beautiful hill. Although now an old man, his studs are maintained at a higher standard than ever before. Born on the second

the American trotter, but what if it does? Is the American trotter any the less a distinct breed? Not at all. In former days trotting horses were developed to some extent in England, but the Thoroughbred or runner gradually drove them from prominence. At this stage, early in the nineteenth century, horse racing was inaugurated on an extensive scale in America, and on this continent the trotter been brought to his present state of speed perfection. Imported horses laid the foundation of the breed, and Messenger, the gray son of Mambrino foaled in 1780, and brought to America eight years later, was the real founder of the breed. Messenger was in reality a Thoroughbred, tracing in a direct line to Flying Childers and the Darley Arabian. He



Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart.

Photo by courtesy of Vinton & Co., 8 Breems Bids., London, Eng.

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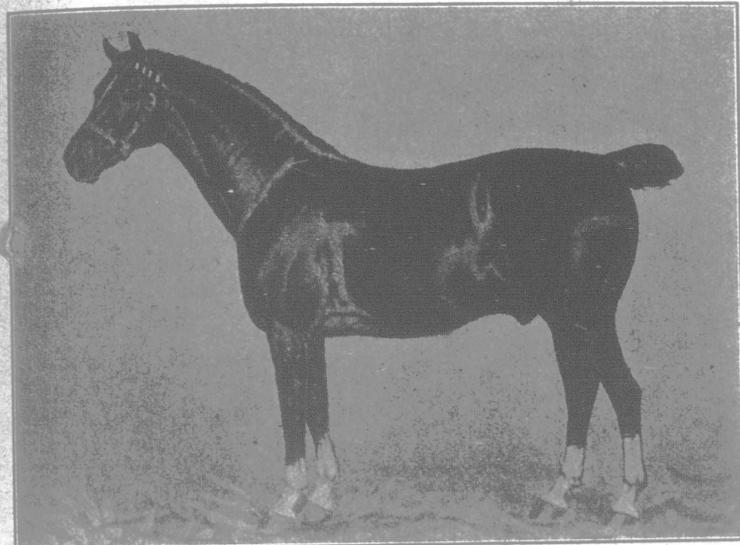
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won the King's Plate as a five-year-old. It is not certain who bred this father of trotters. Weatherby's Stud Book gives John Pratt as the breeder, while some say he was bred by a man named Bullcock. Messenger stood for service in Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the first six years of his American career, and when he died on January 28th, 1808, he left behind him a race of driving horses of unprecedented excellence. Although his color faded to a sea-bitten gray with age, and although he was considered coarse having a large head and ear, and even if his withers were low and mane and forelock sparse, his good points were passed

1,287 foals at fees aggregating \$185,715. He got quality as well as numbers, and although his fastest mile as a three-year-old was only done in 2.48½, his blood means much in our present-day two-minute trotters. Hambletonian 10, the fine bay stallion with the large head, and the big intelligent eyes, nicely turned body and good feet and legs died on March 27th, 1876, but he is recognized as the progenitor of ninety per cent. of all the fast trotters in training at the present day.

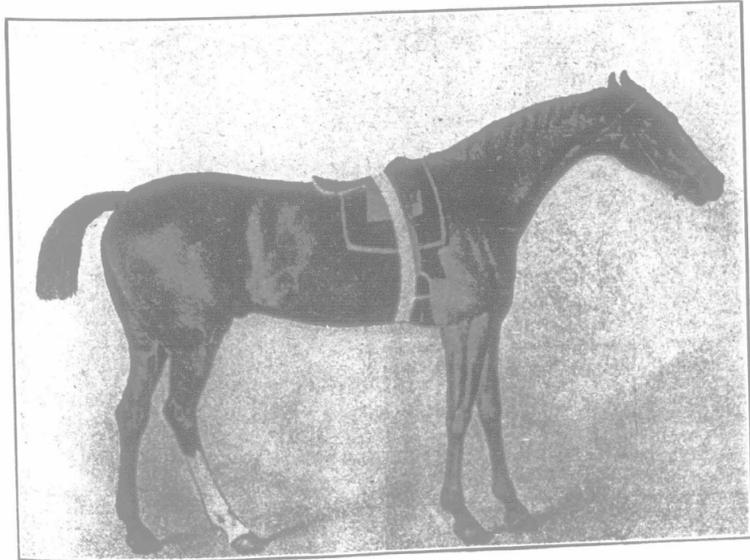
One man who did much to clip the 31 seconds from the record which stood sixty-seven years ago to that of the present time, was the late Robert Bon-



Hambletonian X., at 23 Years of Age.

ner of New York. Robert Bonner was born in Londonderry, Ireland, April 28th, 1824. In 1839 his parents moved to the United States, and he came with them. He started life as a painter in the office of the Hartford Conn. Courant. In 1845 he moved to New York, "The Merchants' Ledger." Owing to and later purchased a journal known as its decadent condition he changed it to a story paper, which finally became known as the "Ledger Monthly." He accumulated a large fortune and being a lover of horses, purchased, trained and bred some of the fastest trotters of the turf of his time. He took great pride in his "World-Beaters," and they were cared for better than some human beings. The great Sunol and Maud S., were two of his favorites. He did not keep horses to make money from their track winnings. In fact he finally withdrew all his animals from the turf, being very much opposed to racing for money. He was a true horse lover, and when he died in 1899 at the age of seventy-five years, the horse, particularly the trotting horse, lost one of its best friends.

on to his progeny with such regularity that he became the founder of the breed. American trotters are divided into families, and it is to the founder of one of these that we now refer. A mare known as the Charles Kent Mare was bred in 1848 to a stallion called Abdullah, a grandson of Messenger, and on May 15th, 1849, gave birth to a fine colt foal on the farm of Jonas Seeley, of Chester, Orange County, N. Y. Neither the mare nor the foal was highly thought of, and the two were disposed of to Wm. M. Rysdyk for the small sum of \$125. The colt, afterwards named Hambletonian 10, proved to be the greatest stallion of his own or any time. Hambletonian was bred to his first mare in 1851, and continued in service for twenty-one years. Like his sire he was long-lived, for Abdullah was twenty-three years of age when Hambletonian was foaled. Hambletonian was a record breaker at the stud. The largest number of colts credited to him in one season was 217, only one mare served to him during the entire season failing to conceive. In the twenty-one years at the stud, he sired



Eclipse.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY

(Trade Mark Registered)

PERMANENTLY CURES ANY AND ALL OF THESE

Sooner or later you will realize that in Save-the-Horse lies success. Why not know it now and stop the loss?



103,000 SATISFIED USERS

Why Men Buy It Again.

Barrington, N. S., Nov. 14th, 1912.

Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed \$5 for another bottle of Save-the-Horse Spavin Remedy. It is the greatest stuff I ever saw. It certainly does the trick. You know I told you I thought it might patch him up some, but it has more than patched him. He is as good as ever he was. At the time I got the bottle, he was so bad he could not stand on his leg at all, but after the first five days' treatment I put him to work (easy at first), and he has worked every day since, both in carriage and team wagon. He does not show a sign of lameness. The "boys" around here think it great stuff. Yours truly,

HENRY A. WATSON.

217 Simson St., Cadillac, Mich., Aug. 27, 1912.

I do trucking, and have to load heavy. I brought on a bad bone spavin last spring, and I used ten treatments of Save-the-Horse, and he is as sound as a dollar. I have used it years back on curbs and bad tendons, and I find it does just what you claim for it. Yours truly,

R. T. BECTEL.

\$5.00 Every bottle of Save-the-Horse is sold with an ironclad contract that has \$60,000 paid-up capital back of it, guaranteeing to permanently cure or refund the money; no matter whether it is Bone or Bog Spavin, Tendon Disease or Puffs—nor how aged, serious or complicated the lameness or blemish may be.

We originated the plan of Treating Horses Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. But write describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers—Only)—PUT HORSE TO WORK WHILE CURING HIM. Write! AND STOP THE LOSS. Address:

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., TORONTO, ONT., and Bingham ton, N. Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse with contract, or sent by us Express Prepaid.

A Prize Food for Prize Stock

You can raise "fall" pigs and have them fine and fat for the May market. All you need is a little extra care and

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" with a combination of ground corn, oats and rye—and they will not only keep healthy, but also fatten up in a way to astonish your neighbors. The average pig does not digest more than half of the grain fed. The other half is wasted. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" tones up the digestive apparatus, insures perfect digestion, and thus saves this waste in grain. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a purely vegetable preparation—a wonderful tonic—that keeps hogs well and vigorous, and protects them against the ravages of Pneumonia and Cholera. 78

Make a nice profit on your "fall" pigs by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Get a pail to-day from your dealer.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED

TORONTO

MAPLEHURST SHIRES



For sale the following registered Shires: Imported mare, Holdenby Hilda [533] (54177), foaled 1905; her four months old stallion colt by Heavy Tom, Imp. (684)—22425. Holdenby Flora [557] foaled May 18, 1909, by Bay Prince 9th (23023) son of Lockinge Forest King (18867), the premier Shire horse of England. This mare is now in foal to Tuttlebrook King, a horse imported by J. Cardhouse & Sons. Also Holdenby Maud [640], foaled May, 1910, dam Holdenby Hilda, imp., sire Bay Prince 9th [523] (23023). All a big size and good bone and quality. Write, or come and see for yourselves.

P. M. OF M. C. R. HUGH McPHAIL, Iona Station, Ont.

MT. VICTORIA STOCK FARM, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have some very choice young stock for sale, both sexes. Clydesdales and Hackneys from champion sires and well bred dams, at reasonable prices.

T. B. MAULAY, Prop.

E. WATSON, Mgr



QUALITY AND SIZE IN CLYDESDALES

JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, Locust Hill, C. P. R.

For the best the breed produces in the combination of size, character, quality, breeding and action, see my 1912 importation of Clyde Stallions and Fillies. Prices and terms unequalled.

F. O. and Sta., G. T. R. L. D. Phone

PERCHERONS, STANDARD-BRED and FRENCH COACHERS

I am offering prizewinners and champions in Percheron stallions, Standard-bred stallions, French Coach stallions and Percheron mares, filly and horse colts. Prices very low. C. P. R., Ottawa to Montreal line. J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Quebec.



CLYDESDALES OF CANADA'S STANDARD

They have arrived—my third importation for 1912, stallions and fillies. I have now the biggest selection in Canada, and a few toppers in stallions. High-class breeding and high-class quality and low prices.

G. A. BRÖDIE, Newmarket P.O.

Clydesdales and Percherons

Stallions and fillies of either breed. Over forty head to select from. Draft horses in reality as well as in name. Highest types of the breeds. Come and see them. Terms and prices to suit.

T. D. ELLIOTT & SON, BOLTON, ONTARIO



CLYDESDALES OF SHOW CALIBRE

We have stallions and fillies of our 1912 importation that have won many first prizes and championships. This type, quality and breeding is unexcelled. Prices as low as any, and terms the best.

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.



Mares
with Size
and
Quality

Several
Prize
Stallions

HAMILTON'S PERCHERONS

form, we believe, the finest collection to be seen in this country, and the best assortment we ever had here. Our mares range in age from 2 to 5 years old, and are all of the drafty type, with size and quality, and are nearly all sure in foal to the best of the great French sires. These will interest any enterprising farmer, and the prices are right. Among our stallions we have the 1st and Champion Percheron stallion, also the 2nd-prize horse at the Dominion Fair this year; the 2nd- and 3rd-prize Percheron stallion, any age, at the Toronto Exhibition. Our horses range in age from two to five years old, and weigh from 1,750 to 2,100. Blacks and greys in color. All parties interested in the best of Percherons should make it a point to see our stallions and mares, as they are all for sale at prices below competition, when quality and breeding are taken into consideration. Every stallion a guaranteed breeder. Satisfaction assured if you deal with the old and reliable firm of

R. HAMILTON & SON, Simcoe, Ontario

UNION STOCK YARDS of TORONTO, Limited

Horse Department

Auction Sale every Wednesday Private Sale every day
Railroad Loading Facilities at Barn Doors

W. W. SUTHERLAND,
IN OFFICE

J. H. ASHCRAFT, Jr.,
MANAGER



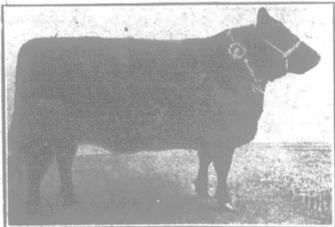
Just Arrived—Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

Bigger and better than ever before is our 1912 importation just arrived. Stallions with size, character, quality and breeding. Fillies of high-class breeding and quality for show or breeding purposes. Come and see them. Terms and prices right. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE P.O. and Sta., on Toronto to Sutton Electric Line L.-D. Phone**

CLYDESDALES --- A NEW IMPORTATION

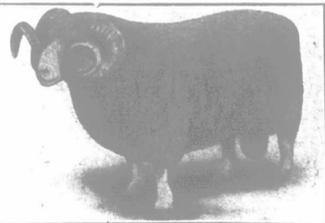
We have lately landed a shipment of Clyde stallions and fillies, several Scotch winners among them. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Comparison with any others in the country will make you a buyer from us. Our prices are as low as the lowest. L.-D. Phone. **GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.; BOLTON STATION, G. P. R.**

A Few Choice Clyde Fillies—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money. **HARRY SMITH, Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. Phone.**



Dorset Horn Sheep

We now have a flock of over 60 head, and our lambs this year are the best we ever bred. We are offering 20 ewes of different ages. Some really good ones. Also two ram lambs. Write for one at once.



Forster Farm OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Our herd this year has done remarkably well, and we have some excellent young stock coming on. We have only two young bull calves for sale. Secure one of these early.

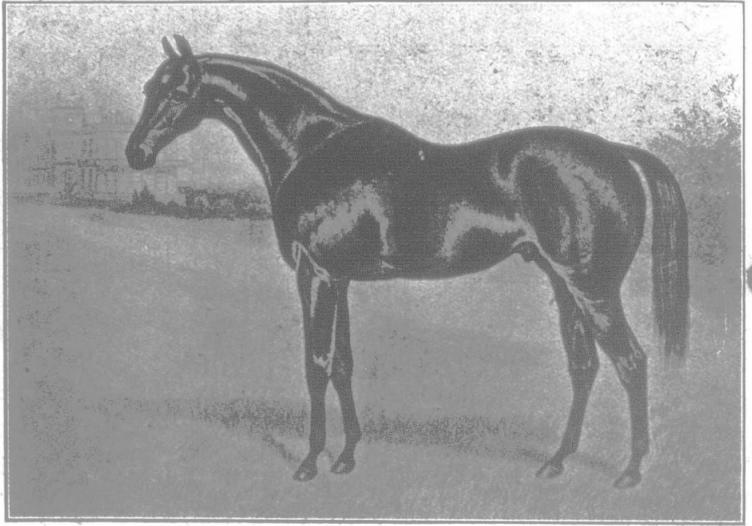
THOROUGHBREDS.

The Thoroughbred, the great English race horse has a history as old as the country. Racing has been a pastime in Europe for centuries, and whether it be due to the Arab, Barb or Turk horses, imported in the early days, or whatever be the cause, we know that for speed and endurance no horse equals the fine-lined Thoroughbred.

Hundreds of individuals have helped to make this breed famous, but Eclipse, as his name implies, eclipsed them all. It was by a stroke of luck, if we may call

ended his twenty-five years of service in 1779.

The Eclipse of modern times was undoubtedly the noted St. Simon foaled in 1881. He made a record at the stud in his three-year-old-form, and lived to the ripe age of twenty-seven years, succumbing at Welbeck in the spring of 1908. He lived to see his stock with an unbeaten turf record of nineteen years, during which time they won £526,000 stake money. Forty-one of his sons were winning sires in 1908, their stock capturing nearly 500 races. Of the Thoroughbred breeders past, and

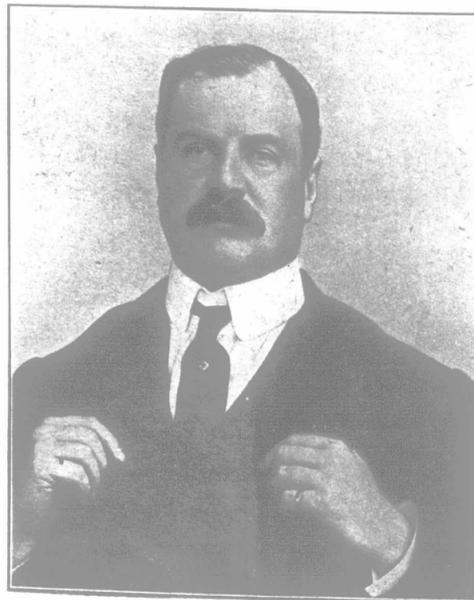


St. Simon.

it such, that there was an Eclipse for Squirt, his grandsire, would have been destroyed as worthless had not a groom begged that he be spared. Discarded Squirt bred to an unnamed common mare, produced Marske who proved a good sire, and got Eclipse who was foaled in 1764, and was named Eclipse because of the memorable eclipse of the sun which took place in that year. Eclipse may well be considered the real founder of the English race horse. Scarcely an extended pedigree of any Thoroughbred of merit can be worked out without tracing to Eclipse in one or more lines. It is "Eclipse first: the rest nowhere." He won twenty-six races including eleven King's Plates. He stood at the stud for twenty-three years, during which time he sired three hundred and forty-four winners of an aggregate amount of £158,048, not including cups and specials. His greatest son was Pot-8-os foaled in 1773. This grand racer and sire who won a King's Plate by walking over the course, owing to the fact that no horses could be found to compete against him, in 1770, and who was very thick winded and common in appearance, yet a wonder,

present, volumes might be written, but space does not permit. Breeders of the present day are making new history for the breed, and prominent among them is the Earl of Derby, who a few years ago succeeded to his father's estate of racing horses, and who in 1911 won £41,262 in stakes. In 1910 the same stable won £23,692 and in 1906 £32,926. Whether Lord Derby is making history as a breeder or not, he certainly has the horses which are making money and history as well on the turf. A "Joy-ride" on one of these "Flyers" should be just about as exciting as a mile a minute in a racing automobile, and the seat more secure, for they run smoothly.

Such has been the history of a few great men, and the great horses in these six breeds. Hundreds might have been mentioned, but it would require volumes. All that remains for our present day breeders to do is to produce "Makers of Horse History," as worthy of the name as the great sires of the part herein reviewed. If they accomplish this there need be no fear for the future of these breeds. Long live the noble horse and his more noble master.



Lord Derby.

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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**.
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey
Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.
87 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1899

P Largest Profits **P** are secured
R livestock which is healthy and vigorous
A **PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR**
T puts stock in profit-paying shape. "Your
T money back if it fails." 25c. Sec. \$1.25-lb. Fall,
\$3.50. 1913
Almanac FREE. At all dealers, or
PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA,
LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

Aberdeen-Angus—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo Station.
Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.

Shorthorn Show Bull
CRYSTAL DUKE—FOR SALE
Calved Jan. 14th, 1912, sire Prond Duke = 70664 = Drummond, Minnie = 88005 =, by Imp. Dorothy's King = 59009 = Campbell; 2nd dam by Imp. Lord Kintore = 30954 = Lord Kintore; 3rd dam by Imp. King James = 17100 = Campbell; 4th dam by Imp. Indian Chief = 11108 = Cruickshank. Also a high-class heifer of heavy milking strain. Prices right.
STEWART M. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.
1854 **Maple Lodge Stock Farm** 1912

Have the best lot of young Shorthorn bulls ever in herd at one time. Several from cows that give 50 lbs. milk per day, and sired by "Senator Lavender." A few excellent Leicester ewes and rams for sale.
A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.
Lucan Crossing, G.T.Ry., one Mile.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, = 73783 =, and Scottish Pride, = 36106 =. The females are of the best Scottish families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.
KYLE BROS., - - - - - Ayr, Ontario

Fletcher's Shorthorns Our herd of Pure Scotch Shorthorns (Imp.) or direct from imported stock, is headed by the grandly-bred Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (Imp.) = 55038 = (89909) 273853. Choice young stock for sale.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.

OAKLAND 50 SHORTHORNS
Present offering is eight bulls, including our champion stock bull, Scotch Grey = 72692 =; all roans and reds. Also a goodly number of females, all of the dual-purpose strain. Good cattle and no big prices.
JNO. ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

Woodholme Shorthorns
I have for sale two very choice young bulls (pure Scotch). Also a number of heifers of this level type, and richest breeding. **G. M. FORSYTH,**
North Claremont, Ont.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns
Present offering: Three choice yearling bulls. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers; Clippers, Minas, Wimple, Julias, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.
A. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO

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 and Berkshire sows. **ISRAEL GROFF,**
Mimra, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES.

David Hunter, of Maxville, Ont., successor to Robt. Hunter & Sons, is giving up farming, having sold his farm, and is offering by private sale his entire herd of eighty head of high-class imported, imported-in-dam, bred from imported sires and dams, and Canadian-bred Ayrshire cattle, thirty-nine of which are in milk; twenty-six are two-year-olds in calf, the balance yearling heifers, heifer calves, bull calves, and the stock bull, Springhill Privy Seal, a three-year-old son of Imp. Lessnessock Durward Lily, whose dam, Blossom 3rd of Bargenock, gave in 30 weeks, 9,200 lbs. of 4.65-per-cent. milk, and whose sire was the world-famed Bargenock Durward Lily, dam Imp. Castlemains Violet, milk record 60 lbs. a day, and Toronto champion in 1909. This is breeding unexcelled, and Privy Seal is a show bull all over. Among the cows are such great ones as Imp. Stately Queen, milk, 58 lbs. a day. In the lot is a heifer calf out of her, imported-in-dam. Auchebraun Bloomer (Imp.), milk, 62 lbs. a day. She, too, has a heifer calf, sired by the \$2,600 bull, Imp. Bargenock Victor Hugo. Lessnessock Susie (Imp.), milk, 55 lbs. a day. She has twin heifer calves, by Bargenock Victor Hugo. Snowflake is Canadian-bred, milk, 60 lbs. a day, has a heifer calf by Victor Hugo. Lessnessock Adelaide (Imp.), milk, 55 lbs. a day, has a yearling daughter by Durward Lily (Imp.), and a heifer calf by the present stock bull. Those mentioned are a few of the many desirable breeding cows of the herd. Among the three-year-olds are such attractive ones as Castlemains Pansy 4th (Imp.), milk, 40 lbs. a day. Out of her is a yearling heifer, imported-in-dam, and a heifer calf by the present stock bull; Auchebraun Thrifty (Imp.), milk, 40 lbs. a day, has a heifer calf imported-in-dam. Of these three-year-olds of such high-class breeding and producing ability there are eight. Among the twenty-six two-year-olds, representative of the lot are, Redhills Sally (Imp.), with a heifer calf by the stock bull; Lessnessock Hugina (Imp.) has a bull calf by the stock bull. All the two-year-olds that have freshened are giving about 30 lbs. of milk a day. The majority of them have imported sires and dams. Many of the younger ones are the get of the two great bulls, Imp. Lessnessock Durward Lily, and Imp. Bargenock Victor Hugo. The younger things are a particularly good lot, many of them of high-class show type. All bred are in calf to the present stock bull. Mr. Hunter is also offering for sale the imported Clyde mare, Mag Carrick, a brown ten-year-old, got by Royal Carrick. This mare is the dam of that great stallion, Koyama, that has won so many championships at the Ottawa Fall and Winter Shows. There are also a pair of big geldings for sale. Write Mr. Hunter to Maxville P. O., Glengarry County, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

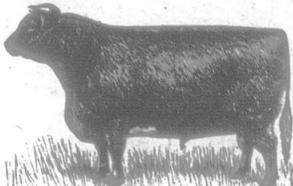
SWELLING REDUCED WITH ABSORBINE.—Absorbine is a treatment that does not blister or remove the hair, and the horses can be used during treatment. The following letter is from W. Austin Cope, Jerseyville, Ill.: "I am anxious to relate to you the experience I have had with your Absorbine. I have been somewhat slow in writing you on account of waiting to see if the cure is permanent. I had a mare with an enlarged hock the size of your two fists, which was caused from a bruise, and after doctoring for some weeks with the help of veterinary doctors, I concluded to use Absorbine. In less than a week the lameness was gone and the hock was entirely cured, and is to-day clean and as strong as ever before. I used hot water and woollen cloths for steaming the hock once a day, and rubbed the Absorbine in thoroughly three times a day, and it gave a quick, permanent cure."

"You know Jones, who was reputed so rich? Well, he died the other day, and the only thing he left was an old Dutch clock."
"Well, there's one good thing about it; it won't be much trouble to wind up his estate!"

DISPERSION SALE

OF

Shorthorns



Having sold his farm, MR. W. G. MILSON, Goring P.O., will, on **Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1912** sell by auction his entire herd of **36 Scotch Shorthorns** 30 females and six bulls

Including the two stock bulls, Imp. Cyclone and Lovely Lad 77916. The offering will be high-class in breeding, individuality and condition. Many show things among them, and big milking cows.

Conveyances will meet morning trains at Markdale Station.
TERMS.—Ten months on bankable paper, or 5% off for cash.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London
WM. SHEPHERDSON, Walter's Falls } Auctioneers

Catalogues on application.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE



Two high-class imported yearling bulls. Eighteen bull calves, 8 to 14 months old, by the imported sires Bandsman and Village Duke. Forty heifers and young cows of best Scotch families, bred to imported sires. Some Toronto and London prizewinners, both sexes; also some imp. yearling heifers.

MITCHELL BROS.,
Burlington, Ontario
Farm 1/2-mile from Burlington Junction Station.

SHORTHORNS!



Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application. **H. Cargill & Son, Props.,**
Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
John Clancy, Manager.

The Auld Herd and Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Bulls like "Meadow Signet = 86823 = " are not easy to find. We have him and several others for sale. Those looking for bulls should make us a visit or at least write. Prospective buyers met at either Guelph or Rockwood.
A. F. and G. AULD ONTARIO

I have SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers, SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD Rams and Ewes, CLYDESDALE Fillies and Colts

that are as good as I have ever had, and that I will sell for prices within the reach of all. We have been in the business 75 years, always in the front rank, and propose to keep that position. You cannot afford to buy without writing us for prices. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If in need of a bull those that we are offering should interest you. They range from 8 to 14 months old, and are nearly all bred direct from imported stock. We also have females of all ages. Bell 'phone. Burlington Junction, G. T. R. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS,**
Freeman, Ontario.

1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912

Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breeding. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Downs rams.
John Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Headed by Gainford Marquis, undecanted bull of three countries. See our show herd at the leading fairs, starting at Winnipeg **J. A. WATT, SALEM, ELORA STA., G. T. and C. P. R.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

At prices that defy competition. I am offering a big choice and royally-bred selection of females from calves up. Also a few right good herd headers, including my great stock bull, Lord Lavendar.
A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS P. O., ONT. Brooklin Sta., G. T. R.; Myrtle Sta., C. P. R.

Shorthorns

of breeding and quality—Our offering this year in young bulls and heifers, out of Scotch cow, and sired by our great Mildred Royal, are put up on show lines, and strictly first-class.
GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

Orchard-Grove Herefords

I have lately made a big importation of Bulls, Heifers and Mature Cows from the leading herds of Illinois. In my herd you now have 25 Bulls to select from; a big range of Heifers and Cows. High-class show and breeding stock a specialty.
L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario, G. T. R. and C. N. R.

THE MAPLES HEREFORDS

Never before have had so choice a lot of bulls and heifers about one year old, including the 1st-prize calf herd at Toronto. We can also spare a few older ones. We breed our winners and win with our breeding. Inspection invited. Write us your wants. **MRS. W. H. HUNTER & SONS,**
THE MAPLES, ONTARIO
Phone.

How to Make Better Cough Syrup than You Can Buy

A Family Supply, Saving \$2 and Fully Guaranteed.

Sixteen ounces of cough syrup—as much as you could buy for \$2.50—can easily be made at home. You will find nothing that takes hold of an obstinate cough more quickly, usually ending it inside of 24 hours. Excellent, too, for croup, whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, hoarseness and other throat troubles.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir for two minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle, then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This is just laxative enough to help cure a cough. Also stimulates the appetite, which is usually upset by a cough. The taste is pleasant.

The effect of pine and sugar syrup on the inflamed membranes is well known. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in gualacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe is now used by thousands of housewives throughout the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, but the old successful formula has never been equalled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

JERSEYS

HAVE BEEN PROVED BEST

BUY a good Jersey, and you don't have to experiment. Jersey history is made up of facts—not theories. Whether you sell milk or butter, or both, you'll get a higher percentage of profit out of Jerseys than you can get out of any other breed for the same feeding cost.

In the great dairy test at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, herds of thoroughbred Jerseys, Guernseys and Shorthorns competing (the Holstein breeders declining to enter), the Jersey herd produced the most milk, most butter and most cheese, and at the lowest cost per pound.

At the St. Louis Exposition, in competition with Holsteins, Shorthorns and Brown Swiss (Guernsey breeders declining to enter), the Jerseys were proved to be the most economical producers of butter, butter-fat and milk.

Look into the matter. The more you investigate, the more Jerseys you'll buy. Booklet of facts on request.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club
R. REID, Sec'y., Berlin, Ont.

Balaphorene Farm Present offerings: choice bull calves from three to sixteen months, at very reasonable prices for quick sale. **JOSEPH SEABROOK,** Havelock, Ontario.

Cherrybank Ayrshires
We are offering 5 young bulls fit for service, from dams of 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. daily of 4% milk. Anything else in the herd priced reasonable. This herd won over \$1,200 prize money in 1911. **P. D. McArthur,** North Georgetown, Quebec

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE!
Seven bulls and a few heifers of different ages, sired by Woodroffe Comrade, whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in one year. Prices right. **H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE, P. O., ONT.** Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

City View Ayrshires—Bonnie's M asen, or 32762 at head of herd, both dam and gr. dam 4.0. P. cows. One yearling bull and calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows. **JAMES BEGG,** R. 40, St Thomas One and a half miles from all stations.

Hillcrest Ayrshires—At head of herd, Ivanhoe of Tanglewick a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewick, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.6 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inquiries invited. **F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Egan, Ont.**

Cream for Churning Wanted by the Maple Creamery, Butter and Ice Cream Mfg. Co., 111 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Ontario.

"And so, after inviting your friend to a game dinner, you were not served any part of the bird?"
"Oh, yes; I got the bill."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS IN EWE.

Ewe became stiff and had difficulty in walking. After a time she could not walk at all. I cut off one ear to make her bleed. She got some better, and can walk fairly well now, but is quite stiff and gaunt. **W. B. S.**

Ans.—This is probably due to digestive trouble. Purge her with 6 ounces Epsom salts. Mix equal parts of gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, and give her a small teaspoonful three times daily, and feed well. **V.**

SWOLLEN LEGS.

Last spring my yearling filly's legs swelled. I had her treated by a veterinarian and she got better. Now, after standing a while in the stable, and fed on mixed hay and one quart oats three times daily, her legs are swelling again. **S. T. K.**

Ans.—Purge her with 5 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 30 grains iodide of potassium twice daily. Feed a few roots once daily, and see that she gets daily exercise. Hand-rub the legs when she comes into the stable in the evening, and then apply bandages, giving slight pressure. So soon as the tendency to swell subsides, discontinue the bandaging. **V.**

Miscellaneous.

TRANSFER OF PEDIGREE.

What should I get in the way of pedigrees and papers with a pure-bred cow, purchased March 27, 1912, represented by the executor of the estate as pure-bred and fully registered? **T. W. H.**

Ans.—You should receive the pedigree duly transferred to you through the office of registration. You do not state the breed of the cow, but it is likely one recorded at Ottawa. Drop a line to the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, stating the facts, not forgetting to mention breed, name, registration number, and former owner.

TROUBLE WITH HYDRAULIC RAM.

The plunger of our hydraulic ram sticks when forced up to the top. Sometimes it will work and pump well for an hour or two, and sometimes for half a day. Oftener it will keep stopping every ten or fifteen minutes, and always stops in the one position. We got a new spindle put in, but it is not working any better than before. **G. C. R.**

Ans.—It appears as if this machine was set up under greater head than it is made for, and from the way it is working it looks as if a heavier weight would be necessary on top of the valve stem. We would therefore recommend that you try some temporary arrangement in the way of a heavier weight, and if this overcomes the difficulty we would advise you as to where you could procure a permanent fixture. **WM. H. DAY.**

NORWAY AND NATIVE SPRUCE.

Is there any difference between the spruce trees (Norway) sold by the nurseries and our spruce which grows here, and which is most satisfactory as a wind-break? At what size should they be planted? **J. P. F.**

Ans.—The most common native spruce in your district is the white spruce, which is quite different from the Norway spruce, being of a somewhat slower growth, and more compact habit of growth. It is just possible the young trees you refer to in your district may have grown from seeds from Norway spruce near by, in which case they would be the kind usually sold by nurseries. The chief advantage the nursery trees have over those grown in the wild is that they have better root development through being transplanted two or three times in the nursery. Either the white or Norway spruce are excellent for wind-break. For my part, I like the native spruce quite as well as the Norway, although it is not quite such a rapid grower. Trees from a foot to a foot and a half in height are a good size for transplanting to a permanent location. **O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.**

FARMERS

The most successful Canadian Farmers supplement their home grown feeds with special feeds adapted to their peculiar needs, thus getting more satisfactory feeding results as well as adding largely to the fertility of their farms.

We Manufacture

- Special Molasses Feeds for Horses and Cattle
- Crescent Feed, Canuck Dairy Feed,
- Peerless Cattle and Hog Feed,
- Special Poultry Feeds,
- ALSO CARRY IN STOCK
- Cottonseed Meal, Flax Seed Meal
- and Oil Cake Meal

We are steady buyers of Grains, Hay and Straw.

Of course you will be using some of the Feeds mentioned above this Winter, and it will pay you to get our prices;

THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Lt'd

"A" Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario

Park Feed Milling Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of
Park Brand of Standard High Grade
POULTRY FOODSTUFFS
Wholesome, nutritious, palatable, digestible
Proper food properly fed produces profits
PARK FEED MILLING CO. Lt'd.
17 River St. - Toronto, Ont.

FFED

Park's Granular Poultry Food.
Park's Granulated Chick Feed.
Park's Ideal Mash Food.
Park's Fattening Mash.

USE

PARK'S MEDICATED MORTAS containing grit, oyster shells, charcoal and lime
Write for circular and price list.

Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand, 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.
B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

80—Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires—80

I am now offering by private sale my entire herd of 80 Ayrshires, imported, imp. in dam and Canadian-bred; big producers, show stock, high-class in quality, with best breeding.
L.-D. Phone. DAVID HUNTER, Maxville, Ont.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS
AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.
JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. All ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.** Telephone in house.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We now offer at bargain bull calves dropped in dams with good records, or their daughters either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; also young pigs.
Alex Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires
Of choicest imported stock and with imp. sires and dams. I am offering young cows, 3, 4 and 5 years of age; a grand bunch of imp. yearling heifers, and a particularly good pair of young bulls.
L.-D. Phone. HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que.

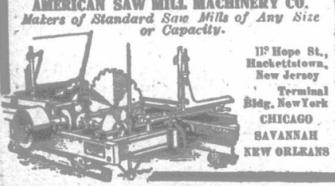
TEN BULLS FOR SALE—PRICES LOW

Would you like your next bull to be from the same sire as the heifer that holds the world's record for yearly work, and the same sire as the Champion Cow of Canada in the seven day work, and the same sire as the Champion 18-year-old of Canada in the thirty day work? We have bulls of this breeding to offer whose dams have records of over 27 lbs. We have also some extra choice heifers bred to our junior bull whose dam has a record of 34.60 lbs. butter in seven days and 111 lbs. milk a day. Yorkshires. Call ages. **D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

REAP A LUMBER CROP



Why not take a crop of lumber off the farm this winter? It's there, in your wood lot—and in your neighbors'—waiting to be harvested. You have the time, the team and the engine. All you need buy is an inexpensive "American" Saw Mill. You can run it yourself, and make good lumber for a new house, a new barn, or for the market. Lumber prices are high. Good lumber is in demand. There's big profit in working wood lot timber with an "American" Mill because it does so much at so little cost. An 8 H. P. engine will cut up to 2500 feet a day. When you've cleared your wood lot, go to your neighbor. Saw his timber for him and share his profits. You ought to know all about this farm lumbering business. Ask us for our new book No. 32—the book that tells. Write nearest office now, while interested.



AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
Makers of Standard Size Mills of Any Size or Capacity.

17 Hope St., Hackensack, New Jersey
Terminal Bldg., New York
CHICAGO
SAVANNAH
NEW ORLEANS

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Knows to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vee-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

HOLSTEINS That are doing the WORK

Idalin's Paul Vee-man leads the herd. His 7 oldest daughters at an average age of 2 years and 5 days averaged in seven days 14.31 lbs. of butter; and averaged 307 lbs. of milk in seven days. He is also the sire of Sylvie Teake De Kol, which made at 2 years 1 month, 20.14 lbs. butter in seven days, a kind that is hard to get. I am offering a few of his sons, from 6 to 8 months old, from dams that have made A.R.O. records of 25.475 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 503.58 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Particulars by enquiring. Phone connected.

H. C. HOLTRY Belmont, Ont.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION,
F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.

Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.

MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm"
Thornhill, Ontario

The Maples Holsteins

I am now offering for sale 10 young bulls, official record backing on both sire's and dam's side. They are good enough for service, and my prices should soon sell them.

WALBURN RIVERS, Foldens, Ont.
Oxford County.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES

Richly-bred young bulls, officially backed on both sides. Yorkshires of highest type and quality at rock-bottom prices. R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont. "Minster Farm."

Holsteins and Tamworths

I am over-stocked and will sell a lot of young cows and heifers, winners and bred from winners; officially backed and right good ones. Also Tamworths of all ages.

R. H. Morrow & Son, Hilton P.O., Ont.
Brighton Station. Phone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

COLT STOCKS.

Two-year-old mare colt weighs 1,400. and when she stands in the stable she stocks in her hind legs badly. I have started to break her, and when I drive her, it will all go out. I have started to boil her oats and feed her bran. What is good for her? J. R.

Ans.—Many horses accustomed to regular exercise are liable to stock in the legs when suddenly deprived of it. They are the more liable if highly fed or if ill-conditioned. Regular exercise, even though very light, should be allowed till the tendency is overcome. Give reasonably laxative food, including one or two roots per day if convenient. For a bad case, which will not readily yield to preventive measures like the above, treatment would be somewhat as follows: Feed on bran only for twelve to eighteen hours; then give a purgative of six to eight drams aloes and one and a half to two drams ginger. Feed on bran only, and give water from which the chill has been taken until purgation ceases; give one dram iodide of potash night and morning for twelve days. Feed lightly, and give regular exercise. Some horses are so predisposed to this that it cannot be prevented, except by regular exercise, while in others above treatment will arrest the tendency for the winter.

PINWORMS—LICE ON CATTLE—FEED FOR COLT.

1. My spring colt has passed some white worms about six inches long. I was feeding it a little sulphur at the time. What is good to help it get rid of the worms?
2. What is good to kill lice on cattle?
3. A good condition mixture to fix up a horse.
4. How much grain should be fed to a last-spring colt to keep it in good flesh?

Ans.—1. Take four drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic, and calomel; mix, and make into twelve powders. Give him a powder every night and morning. After the last has been taken, give him a purgative of half a pint raw linseed oil. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving purgative.

2. One part insect powder to three or four parts of cement. Clip the hair off the backs of the cattle and dust the cement mixture along the spinal column. It will work down the flanks.

3. The following tonic is recommended: Two ounces each of ferric sulphate, pulverized gentian, pulverized nuxvomica, and nitrate of soda. Mix these, and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground oats or bran. Also give two or three times a week a feed of boiled oats, and to the regular grain food add a little oil cake, which aids digestion. Give plenty of exercise.

4. You must use your judgment. It is safe, as a rule, to allow nearly what he will eat up clean three times a day, say, four pounds of oats and bran, together, in three feeds.

TRADE TOPICS.

"Owl Brand" cotton-seed meal will attract attention of live-stock feeders. It is offered, as per advertisement elsewhere, by Allen & Sirett, feed brokers, Pacific Building, Toronto, Ont., Canadian representatives of Brodie & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Write for particulars.

AN AUTOMATIC GRAIN PICKLER.—The regular use of formaldehyde to treat seed grain for smut has been proven to be sound practice. One drawback is the inconvenience of treating a quantity of grain at a busy season. This difficulty is largely overcome by using an inexpensive "pickling" machine. We are pleased to refer our readers to such an apparatus advertised elsewhere in this issue. It is called the "Automatic Seed Grain Pickler." It was patented nearly two years ago, and is self-operating, supplying its own power by the force of the grain as it leaves the hopper. It is manufactured by the Dominion Specialty Works, Stratford, Ont. Write for prices.

Great Dispersion Sale of A. R. O. Holsteins and High-class Oxford Down Sheep

ALL REGISTERED STOCK

50 head of **HOLSTEINS** All females except two,

20 head of **OXFORDS** Young breeding ewes and ewe lambs.

At Maple Line Stock Farm, CAIRNGORM, ONT., on **Wednesday, Dec. 18th, '12**

THE PROPERTY OF W. A. BRYANT.

This is one of the largest sales of pure-bred stock ever held in Western Ontario. The individual excellence of the animals in this sale is unsurpassed. Most of the cows and heifers will be fresh in milk, and all are in good breeding condition, ready to go ahead and make records. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Trains will be met at Strathroy, G. T. R., and Appin, C. P. R., on morning of sale.

W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont.

Spring Brook Stock Farm

"SIR KORNDYKE BOON" HEADS THE HERD

His dam, "Fairview Korndyke Boon". Official Record, 32.17 lbs. butter in 7 days; 130.05 lbs. in 30 days. Average test, 4.86% fat, as a Jr. 4yr. old. If you want to make money, buy a high-class bull. Get a son of the richest bred bull in Canada, who is 75% of the same blood as his sire "Pontiac Korndyke," the greatest sire of the breed, whose dam is also by the same great sire.

Am offering a few choice bulls, out of richly-bred dams, from 3 to 11 months old. Come and see them.

ALEX. HALLMAN Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Maple Grove, Crescent Ridge and Welcome Stock Farms

Motto: Richest breeding, superior individuals, representing the famous Tidy Abbecker's, the Mercenas, also grand-daughters of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, and Pontiac Korndyke and other rich producers; 100 head to select from. King Lyons Hengerveld and two grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke head the herds.

H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, Ontario. - R. R. No. 1.

Avondale Holstein Cattle AND DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

To make room for daughters of Prince Hengerveld Pietje, we are offering a few females bred to the greatest bred bulls in Canada, and at rock-bottom prices. Also a few extra good yearling rams. Address: **H. LORNE LOGAN, MANAGER. A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.**

Silver Creek Holsteins

You can have your choice, at moderate prices, of 52 head—45 females and 7 young bulls; all the female are young, majority of them heifers. They carry the best blood of the breed. The best lot ever offered for sale in Canada. **A. H. TEEPLES, Curries P.O. and Station, OXFORD COUNTY.** L. D. Phone from Woodstock.

King Segis Walker

The highest pedigreed sire in Canada. Average record of dam: grandams and g. gr. dams: Butter, 23.30 lbs.; milk, 544.42 lbs.; fat, 4.24 lbs. Fee for service, \$25. This sire's get are 80 per cent. females. For sale: A grandson of King Segis and Pontiac Pet, record 37.67 lbs. butter and the world's champion; also a bull calf whose dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, and just completed a record of 723 lbs. in seven days.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

To make room for the coming crop of calves, we are offering bulls of the richest breeding at farmers' prices. Grandsons of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol and of Colantha Johanna Lad, all out of Record-of-Merit dams. Come now and get your choice.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

FAIRVIEW FARM'S HERD

OFFERS sons of Pontiac Korndyke 25883, the greatest sire that ever lived, and the only bull that ever sired 12 daughters that have made 7-day records above 30 pounds each. Do you want your next bull to be a brother to such cows as Pontiac Lady Korndyke (38.02), Pontiac Pet (37.67), Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd (37.21), Sadie Vale Korndyke (36.20), and eight others above 30 pounds? If you do, write me for price on a son of Pontiac Korndyke. I also have sons of Rag Apple Korndyke and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladie. **E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK. Near Prescott.**

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Bulls from one to fifteen months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from that will give good service. One from that will give good service. Write for particulars.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

THE ONE BEST FOOD
MOLASSINE MEAL



when fed regularly to horses enables them to do better work—also prevents colic and worms. Mix with oats and feed three times a day—reducing the cost by the amount of MOLASSINE used. Get the genuine made in England.

THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD.
 London, Eng.
 Distributors for Canada
The L. C. Prime Co., Limited
 St. John, N.B.
 412 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal
 Pacific Bldg., Toronto



Write Now for Figures and Facts About Canadian Air Motors

Power that is free as the wind that blows. So easy-running as to operate with gentlest breezes—strong enough to withstand fierce gales. Get posted by writing our office nearest you for FREE catalogue.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
 Toronto
 Winnipeg, Calgary

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle..	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog..	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Farnham Oxfords and Hampshires
 FLOCK ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Present offering: A lot of first-class ram lambs of both breeds, by imported champion rams. Also a number of yearling and older ewes and ewe lambs of both breeds. Prices reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
 Long-distance phone in house.

Dorset Ewes

In lamb. Ewe lambs. Chester White Boars about five months old. One Holstein bull 12 months old. All of the choicest breeding, and will be sold at a bargain to make room.

R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONTARIO
 Mapleview Farm.

ALLOWAY LODGE
Southdown Sheep
Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

A few young bulls and heifers that are right in breeding and quality, will go at farmer's prices.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron P.O.
 Phone. R.R. Stn. London.

Springbank Oxfords FIFTEEN EWE LAMBS from imported sires; twenty 2-shear ewes. Highest quality. Prices easy. **WM. BARNET & SONS, Living Springs P.O., Ont.**

Farmer—"The city people that occupied the room yesterday are going to be here this season."
 Friend—"Did they say so?"
 Farmer—"No, but they asked for a bath tub."

GOSSIP.

Feed and litter carriers are a necessity on the larger stock farms, and a great saving of labor on any farm where live stock is kept. A carrier must be simple, easy to operate, and absolutely reliable. Trappy mechanisms must be avoided. They must be so constructed as to do perfect work under difficulties. Tracks must be easy to put up, switches must be simple and efficient. All these points are claimed to be outstanding features of Beath's feed and litter carrier, which was awarded a medal at Toronto Exhibition in 1909. Two distinct carriers are manufactured by this firm. If interested, see the advertisement in another column, and write **W. D. Beath & Son, Ltd., 193-195 Ter-auley street, Toronto.**

Robert Nichol & Sons, the well-known Shorthorn-breeders of Hagersville, Ont., write that the present offering consists of a fine lot of young bulls ready for service. These bulls are bred to suit the most critical, nothing but the best of sires having been used in the herd for 25 years, on cows of the Fortune, Duchess, Levinia, and Beauty families. The bulls are sired by Scottish Pride and Duke of Clarence 10th, a son of Stamps Guardian. The present sire at the head of the herd is Imp. Dorothy's King, a Lady Dorothy. Other noted bulls which have done service in this herd are Imp. Patrick and Prince Misty, a son of Imp. Prince William. A few females are also for sale.

WHERE THE MAPLE THRIVES.

From the time the earliest explorers discovered Indians making sugar from the maple tree until the present day, the production of maple sugar has been an important industry in the United States, is the interesting information contained in Farmers' Bulletin 516, soon to be issued by Secretary Wilson. The industry is purely American, Canada being the only country outside of the United States that produces the product. The bulletin says:

"Maple sugar and maple syrup are considered delicacies, and are not produced in such quantities as formerly. The aggregate of all pure maple products and the many imitations may be the same, for it is said that were all the maple trees cut down, and thus the supply of maple sap cut off, no drop in the quantity of syrup or sugar would be noted. Within the last six or seven years there has been a renewed tendency toward the production of a better grade of maple products.

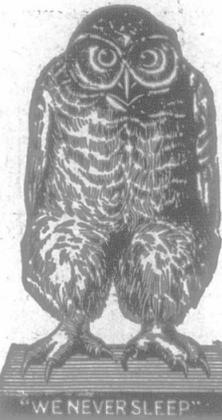
"Maple syrup or maple sugar, prepared by the best methods, is a light-colored, pleasant-tasting product. Contrary characteristics are the result of uncleanly methods, and possibly sour sap, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and were manufacturers to take greater care in their methods their results would show improvements. This better grade may not appeal to many people who have been accustomed to the dark, stronger grades."

In relation to the present growth of the sugar maple, the bulletin states:

"Within its wide range the sugar maple appears as a predominant tree only in the New England States, New York, Southern Canada, Northern and Western Pennsylvania, and in parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In the Southern Appalachians, it occurs in scattered bodies, where climate conditions are similar to those of the North. In the extreme northern part of New York State, and the adjacent district of Quebec, the forest growth is often almost pure maple, and even considerably farther south, where beech and birch become associate trees, the sugar maple holds its own as the dominant species. In Northern Pennsylvania, at an altitude of over 1,000 feet, the mixture is much the same as it is in New York. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, a similar condition is found; but as the hilly country disappears the maple retreats to the richer and damper soils, leaving great areas to the oaks and chestnuts."

Waiter—"Well, sir, how did you find the beef?"
 Diner—"Oh! I happened to shift a potato, and—well, there it was!"

OWL BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL



is the most economical feed you can buy. It is very high in Protein—guaranteed over 41.0 per cent Protein—three times more protein than wheat bran.

IT MAKES COWS GIVE MORE MILK

Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal takes the place of tonics and high-priced stock foods; it increases the appetite and acts as a food at the same time.

OUR FREE SERVICE TO YOU

Write us about the feeds you have and we will have our feed specialist send you the best compounded ration it will pay you to feed. This Service is free to you.

General feeding instructions for cotton seed meal and valuable books of information sent free on request. Good for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Makes hens lay.

Demand Owl Brand. It is the best. Should your dealer not have it, order direct. Price ranging as low as \$32 a ton, depending on distances from Toronto. We have a distributing point near you.

The manure value per ton of Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal you feed is \$25.86. Let us tell you all about this side of feeding. Write to-night for samples and further information.

ALLEN & SIRETT FEED BROKERS, Pacific Building TORONTO ONTARIO
 Canadian Agents for F. W. Brode & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

MALASOFAT DAIRY MEAL A BALANCED FOOD

Wholesome, nutritious, palatable, digestible. Feed your milk cows "Malasofat" and increase your profits. "Malasofat" produces maximum results at a minimum cost. Ask your dealer, or send direct for information.

PARK FEED MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED
 17 River Street Toronto, Ontario, Canada

SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD EWES

50 young Shropshire ewes of good size and quality, bred to the great breeding ram, Belvoir Sensation. 40 Cotswold ewes, from one to three shears, bred to choice rams. Also a few extra good ewe lambs. Get my prices before you buy, as I have never been able to offer such good value at a reasonable price.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering, Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. **JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.**

Belmont Shropshires and Southdowns

I have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale, both breeds. Anyone wanting a good ram, or a few good breeding ewes, should write me at once and get the first choice.

C. Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.

COTSWOLDS AND SHROPSHIRE At Toronto I won lot on flock, champion on both ram and ewe in Cotswolds. I have for sale a big lot of shearing rams and ewes; ram and ewe lambs of both breeds; strictly high-class.

J. MILLER, JR., "BLAIRGOWRIE FARM," ASHBURN P. O., ONTARIO

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION
 Only Shropshire Association recognized by U. S. Government. Largest membership of any live-stock association in the world. Life membership \$5.00. No yearly dues. Write for information. **J. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA**

Spring Valley Shropshires

Present offering—8 ewes, five years old; and 6 yearling ewes, good quality, all bred to Cooper Ram (Imp.); also 2-year-old Cooper Ram (Imp.), will be sold cheap to avoid inbreeding. 2 shearing rams, and lambs of both sexes; here is a good opportunity to buy foundation pure-bred flock.

THOS. HALL, Bradford, Ont., P.O. and Station.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

Present offering: Seven boars from 6 to 10 months old; boars and sow pigs 6 weeks to 4 months; sows bred and others ready to breed, from such noted stock as Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, '02, '03 and '05, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Also a few choice Shorthorn heifers in calf; beef and milk combined. Show stock a specialty. Prices right L.-D. Phone. **A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.**

Cloverdale Berkshires Present offering: Sows bred and others ready to breed. Choice boars ready for service, also younger stock of both sexes. Also stock boar. Prices reasonable. **C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont.**

The Tamworths in Canada—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. **HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont.** Long-distance phone.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service, also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDELLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P.O., Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE.

Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.**

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable. **C. A. POWELL, Arva, Ontario**
 Four miles north of London.

Morrison Tamworths AND SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Four dandy bull calves that will make show winners, from six to ten months old. Choice Tamworths, both sexes. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

DECEMBER

Prominent dale imported Eastern Ontario is Adam Scott. There is no admirer in the and few bet breeding Clyde won very m fall and win he has made importations ing operati arrived, and two fillies. old, sired horse, Sir v. owned sire yourite, gra tum and pri colt is righ a high stan much apprec that section year-olds, s horses, Up- are a spl will certain ment for M the noted s Craigie Mal

A THIRD G. A. Bro just landed Clydesdale and has the commodious Gormley St ville, G. T. teen head, the other draft char are charact Hector of old son of by the renc his breedin horse of m acter, up t hands high and strong of a draft popular in best two-ye the bay, T bered dams famous SH Thomas 2n of the H. Thomas, g champion, grandam t sire of c third dam Stamp. and he ha per of the draft chal Whoever g Another h count Ste with num Sired by Marcellus grandam l great-lan is one of with all t In mares on hand t in Canada close to their bree them are ber of spl two of representa only ment bay-roan, Earl of She has a big scale brown t Pacific, d another v bered dar three-year prize hor Kirkeudr Majestic. She, too, is a big, calibr prices, a selectio

GOSSIP.

Prominent among the leading Clydesdale importers, breeders and fanciers of Eastern Ontario in the Ottawa district is Adam Scarf, of Cumming's Bridge. There is no more enthusiastic Clydesdale admirer in the Province than Mr. Scarf, and few better judges. He has been breeding Clydes for many years, and has won very many prizes at the Ottawa fall and winter shows. Of late years he has made several small, but select, importations for use in his own breeding operations. His latest has just arrived, and consists of one stallion and two fillies. The stallion is a two-year-old, sired by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Sir Winston, dam by the renowned sire of champions, Royal Favourite, grandam by the Glasgow premium and prize horse, The Summit. This colt is right-royally bred, and is up to a high standard of quality, and will be much appreciated by the breeders of that section. The fillies are both three-year-olds, sired by the good breeding horses, Up-Dux and The Comet. They are a splendid pair, and with success will certainly prove a profitable investment for Mr. Scarf. They are all from the noted stud of James Kilpatrick, of Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock.

A THIRD LOT OF CLYDES IN 1912.

G. A. Brodie, of Newmarket, Ont., has just landed his third importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies for 1912, and has them comfortably housed in his commodious stables at Bethesda, near Gormley Station, C. N. R., or Stouffville, G. T. R. In this lot were nineteen head, sixteen of them fillies and the other three stallions. High-class draft character and popular breeding are characteristic of the entire lot. Sir Hector of Newfield is a bay five-year-old son of the invincible Hiawatha, dam by the renowned Lord Lothian, grandam by the great sire, Lord Seaham. As his breeding would indicate, he is a horse of massive scale and draft character, up to the ton in weight, seventeen hands high, with a big depth of rib, and strong, flat bone. He is the ideal of a draft sire, and should be very popular in this country. One of the best two-year-olds landed this year is the bay, Torrs Fashion, with five numbered dams. His sire was the world-famous Sir Hugo, dam by Prince Thomas 2nd, the greatest breeding son of the H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas, grandam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan, great-grandam by the noted prizewinner and sire of champions, Mount Royal, and third dam by the unbeaten Cairnbrogie Stamp. This is unexcelled breeding, and he has all the requisites of a top-per of the tops, big size, grand quality draft character, and faultless action. Whoever gets him will get a winner. Another high-class two-year-old is Viscount Stewart, who has also five dams with numbers, something not often seen. Sired by the popular premium horse, Marcellus Stewart, dam by Carongate, grandam by the great Sir Everard, and great-grandam by Darnley's Hero, this is one of the coming popular horses, with all the qualities that make them. In mares and fillies, Mr. Brodie has now on hand the biggest lot to select from in Canada. Many of them will go very close to the ton when developed, and their breeding is the best. Many of them are in foal, and there are a number of splendidly-matched pairs. Twenty-two of them are two-year-olds. As representative of their breeding, we can only mention two or three. Sunrise, a bay-roan, two years old, by the noted Earl of Clay, dam by Lothian Tom. She has five numbered dams, a filly of big scale and quality. La Belle, a brown two-year-old, by the noted sire, Pacific, dam by Sir Thomas. This is another very choice filly, with four numbered dams. Torrs Duchess, a black three-year-old, by the Kirkcudbright prize horse, Iron Duke, dam by the Kirkcudbright prize and premium horse, Majestic, grandam by Baron's Pride. She, too, has five numbered dams, and is a big quality filly of show-ring calibre. All these are for sale at close prices, and at present the range for selection is a big one.

No. 124

If you were to search the Statute Books of Canada, you would find an Act entitled :

"The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act"

The object of this act is to protect the owners of domestic animals by registering the different brands of Feeding Stuffs and certifying to their value after "Guaranteed Analysis."

Under this Act you would find

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

registered as No. 124. In other words, the Canadian Government, after expert analysis, officially backs our guarantee, that Caldwell's Molasses Meal is **84% Pure Cane Molasses** and 16% edible moss. More than that, users of **Molasses Meal** are invited to forward samples at any time to the Government Analyst for **verification** regarding the **composition** of this feed.

Consider what this means to you as a farmer or stockman.

that problem. The meal is dry to the touch—most nutritious—of **uniform** quality and a **decided** economy instead of an expense.

It's an **absolute** guarantee that **Caldwell's Molasses Meal** is **exactly** what it is represented to be.



Because—it takes the place of an equal amount of other cereal, and makes other feed more palatable.

Its use will make your horses look better, work better and worth more.

It will keep your cows in **excellent condition**—hence they will give more milk.

No need to tell you anything about the **feeding value of Pure Cane Molasses**.

It's not necessary to point out its **well-known therapeutic action**.

The problem has been to find a **convenient** form in which to feed it.

It is the **best and quickest** conditioner of sheep, lambs and hogs.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal solves

N.B.—Ask us to **prove** to your satisfaction just how **Caldwell's Molasses Meal** will make your stock **more valuable**, and at the same time **lower** your feeding costs. Clip out coupon—mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

The CALDWELL FEED CO., Ltd. Dundas, Ontario

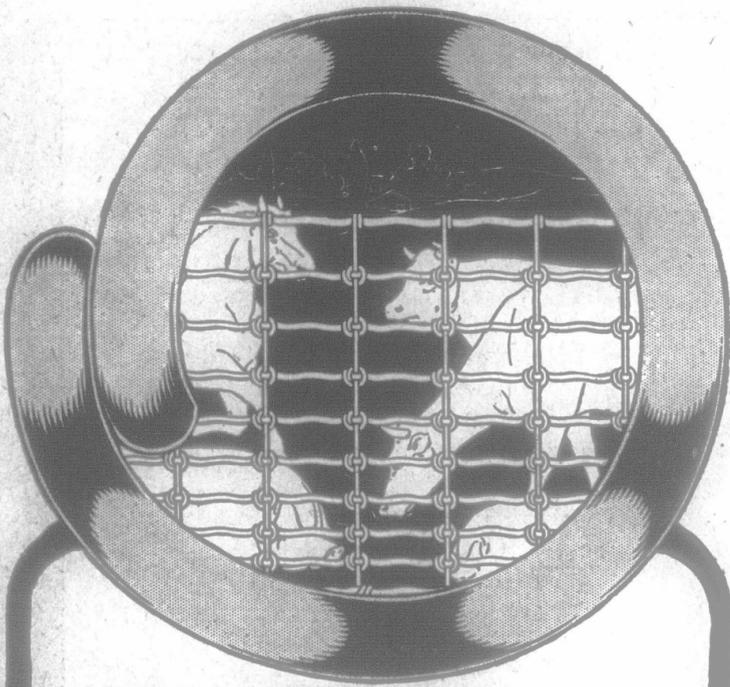
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Please send me booklet and full particulars as to cost, etc., of Molasses Meal.

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Many purchasers of wire fencing do not look further than the initial cost. There is a vast difference between many years of real fence protection and mere fencing consisting of just wire and posts.

This is a difference that every prospective purchaser should be aware of and realize that low price means cheap construction and materials. The few cents extra you spend in buying a good fence at the start is saved many times over in the economy of repairs and upkeep, in years to come. You should select a good fence at the start and one that has proven its worth.

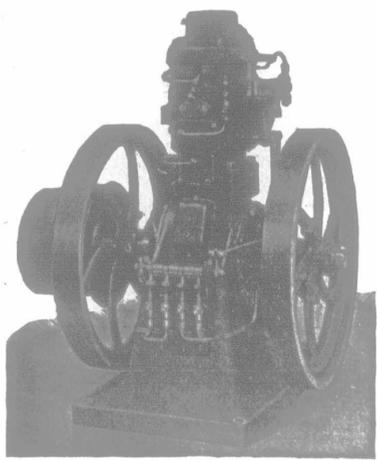
The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., makers of Peerless Fences and Gates, have brought their product to a very high state of perfection. Here are the reasons they give for the endurance of Peerless Fences: the character and quality of the steel from which their wire is made; the evenness of distribution of zinc used in the galvanizing; the weight of zinc carried by their wire and the weight of the wire.

We build Peerless wire fence twice as good and strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba and Hamilton, Ontario

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BOLINDERS SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINE

This handy little tool will save you hundreds of dollars. Not alone in replacing labour but in upkeep and running cost as compared with Gasoline engines. A 12 H.-P. Gasoline Engine costs you 30 cents to operate per hour. Our Crude Oil Engine only costs 6 cents per hour. Our engines are designed and built to stand hard work. They will outlive three or four gasoline engines. There is absolutely no risk from fire or explosion as it uses non-inflammable crude oil.

THE CANADIAN BOVING CO., LIMITED
164 Bay Street TORONTO, ONTARIO

Please Mention The Advocate

Why I Love the Country.

(Continued from page 2171.)

ality, and becomes one of the masses. There are few transients in country districts; men intending to stay on the land for years, perhaps for life, must necessarily take a deeper interest in the affairs of their locality than those to whom the moving fever comes as often as the wild geese fly.

One charm of the country is its informality. Not long ago I read an article by a city woman, temporarily resident in the country. She had tried to introduce the afternoon call, but bewailed that country women "preferred to run their social affairs in a haphazard way." Poor woman,—did she reflect that, though her system may be best for the city, we who live in the country may be the best judges of what is best for us?

The country has not the painful contrasts of wealth and poverty. There are no slums. Poor there are, but not the desperate poverty of the large cities; a garden and a potato patch are within the reach of all. Overcrowding is practically impossible. A city dweller cannot choose the location of his house as the man with more space at his disposal can; he may plan a beautiful window to face the morning sun, and the man on the next lot may build so as to cut off the sunshine. With fifty or a hundred acres from which to choose a site, it is probable that a suitable, even a beautiful location for building, may be found; at the least, nothing will prevent the windows from admitting all the light there is, as well as views of landscapes fit for painter's brush.

The builders of Dreadnaughts, the makers of armaments of all kinds, are producing what, if it be used at all, must be used to destroy life; much other work is spent upon what is useless, though it may not be positively harmful. There always has been use for clothing material, wool, linen, cotton, and people will always need grain, meat, fruit. The man who raises two steers where before there was but one, produces something of unquestionable value to human kind. Peace conferences and Hague tribunals may some day destroy the value of battleships, but food mankind must always have, and the occupation which produces it is worthy of love.

The Hand that Rocks the Cradle.

By Mrs. C. Dawson.

[Mrs. Dawson is not exactly a farm woman, but, though her work as a speaker for the Women's Institute, has become closely associated with farm women.]

There are men and women who fear for the future of our country because the modern woman seems inclined to leave the home, because she appears to scorn the sphere which has for centuries been regarded as peculiarly her own, because she competes with man to such an extent that he finds it increasingly difficult to support a wife and family, and because she is asking for the ballot, man's most exclusive possession, hoping that it will give her increased power and wider influence. Thoughtful people claim that these things mean revolution, and they endeavor to point the woman back to the home. They tell her of the enduring and far-reaching results which are achieved by home-loving hearts, of the great men who have openly attributed their success in life to the influence of mother, wife or sister, and of the reverence and love which men lay at the feet of the unprogressive woman, the dear old-fashioned woman of the dear, dead long ago. The world has not suddenly awakened to a proper appreciation of the value of motherhood, yet, there ascends from the throats of men and women of all classes and of all ages, an ever swelling chorus of praise, the burden of which is "The hand that rocks the cradle, is the hand that rules the world." It is a bright and alluring picture which is persistently thrust before the eyes of the woman; for, in the cradles of to-day, are without any doubt, the great men of to-morrow. The poets, the writers, the statesmen, the merchants, the preachers, the teachers, the lawyers, all the men who will some-



The best all-round cleanser in all the country round

Cleans mechanically not chemically and is therefore the safest cleanser for food utensils. Quickly removes "grease and burn" from pots and pans; safely and hygienically cleanses milk pails, cream separators, and everything about the dairy. Glassware, cutlery, floors, woodwork, bathtubs, painted walls, metal surfaces, etc., become clean and shiny in a jiffy—a cleaner house with less labor.

Many other uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter—can 10¢



It was the polite Frenchman's first visit to a party in England, and he was very anxious to do the right thing. So when the hostess advanced to welcome him, he gallantly saluted the astonished lady with a hearty kiss.

Unfortunately, her husband had been a witness of the occurrence.

"How dare you, sir, take the liberty of kissing my wife? And before me, too," was his indignant exclamation.

"One thousand pardons," exclaimed the polite foreigner, "I do not know your English customs. Next time I kiss you first."

Chapped Hands Won't Bother You

if instead of soap you use SNAP, the original hand cleaner.

SNAP contains no lye or acids, but glycerine and neutral oils which keep the skin smooth and in splendid condition.

Try SNAP for a week and notice the difference.

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day control moment as our women.

It is true unworthy of It is true clumsy, una shapes which images of th as the model of the hand wicked and call some w mother seen that there know the j name, who that the si ss and ne and called exceptions that the v greatest inf motherhood and, if the be the way until the er But it is is no use der a heavy one responsibility year of the the greatest tense phys price be bi which it pu which the grow weary for the m God can p hood. Sh where death over the li agony, but in her the in the bre Forever ad everything tuned to a tress, and woes of th Then bay rule the wo which has that rocks to group

Pure Linseed Oil Cake

We would respectfully draw the attention of Feeders, Dairymen, and all who have stock of any kind, to the great value of LIVINGSTON OIL CAKE, both as a food and as a flesh former. The Cake is made from Flax Seed after it is carefully cleaned; it is then ground and we can offer three grindings, viz., Fine Ground, or Meal, Coarse Ground and Pea Size. We recommend the Pea Size for feeding sheep.

It is exceedingly palatable, costs less, and is more easily digested than oats or chopped feed, and containing about seven to eight per cent. of Oil, is, for feeding purposes, three times more valuable than either. From its cheapness and nutritious qualities it is specially adapted for all cattle; and when given to dairy stock, it not only increases the quantity, but enriches the quality of milk.

This meal is largely used by the best feeders and leading stock-raisers of the Dominion. It can be fed dry without any preparation, or can be mixed with cut fodder.

For Beef, feed	2 to 12 lbs. per day
" Horses, feed	2 " 3 " " "
" Milch Cows, feed	2 " 4 " " "
" Calves, feed	1 " 2 " " "
" Sheep, feed	1 " 3 " " "

It is particularly beneficial for calves and young cattle, as it supplies animal heat and nourishment not found in any other food. The effect of nitrogenous foods, such as Oil Cake, may be chiefly summed up as follows:

1. Fed with straw or coarse fodder, they acquire a value as food not obtainable in any other way.
2. They add great value to the dairy.

3. They lay on flesh and fat rapidly.
4. They promote a healthy activity in all the organs.
5. They increase the fertility of the soil by enriching the manure of the animals fed with them.
6. They prevent disease by keeping the organs in a healthy condition.

For beef cattle, Oil Cake has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed, the beef not only being more tender and juicy and of much finer quality than when fattened on other feed, but they are more quickly prepared for market. The excellence and superiority of English beef and mutton is mainly due to the liberal use of Oil Cake.

It will well pay our farmers and dairymen to use Oil Cake, mixing it with whatever chopped stuff they may be feeding. The increased yield of milk and cream will more than pay for the outlay. The manure, after feeding Oil Cake, becomes remarkably valuable, and no loss or waste should be allowed on any consideration.

The distinguished French agricultural chemist, M. Bosingault, gives the relative value of Oil Cake Meal as follows: "One pound of Oil Cake Meal is equal to three pounds of corn meal, or nine pounds of wheat bran, or ten pounds of timothy or clover hay".

PUT UP IN BAGS OF 100 LBS. EACH. IF YOUR DEALERS CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WRITE US FOR PRICES.

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 BADEN, ONTARIO MANUFACTURERS and MONTREAL, QUEBEC

day control our country are at the present moment as pliable wax in the hands of our women.

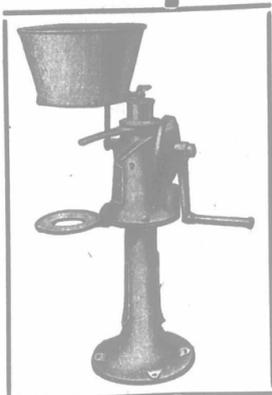
It is true that some of the hands are unworthy of the task entrusted to them. It is true that they mould the wax with clumsy, unaccustomed fingers, producing shapes which are but prone, distorted images of the one perfect Man who serves as the model for all. It is true that some of the hands are weak and foolish, or wicked and cruel. It is true that to call some women by the sacred name of mother seems like sacrilege. It is true that there are women who never can know the joy of being called by that name, who have done such mothering that the sick and sorrowing, the homeless and needy rise up by the hundreds and called them blessed. These are the exceptions which go to prove the rule, that the average woman can exert the greatest influence on her country through motherhood; it is the old, old way, and, if the world is to continue, it must be the way for the majority of women until the end of time.

But it is a way with a price, and there is no use denying the fact that the price is a heavy one to pay. It means assuming responsibilities which increase with each year of the child's life, and it includes the greatest of all human ills, that of intense physical suffering. But if the price be big and hard to pay, the thing which it purchases is no silly bauble of which the owner shall in a few days grow weary. The woman pays the price for the most precious possession which God can give her. She buys motherhood. She goes down into the valley where death lurks ever near, she crosses over the line which separates pain from agony, but she comes back bearing within her the great, loving heart that beats in the breasts of the mothers of men. Forever afterwards she is akin with everything that suffers, her ear is attuned to catch the faintest cry of distress, and her mission is to soothe the woes of the whole world.

Then having paid the price "she shall rule the world," she can claim the reward which has been promised to "the hand that rocks the cradle." She reaches out to grasp it, and finds herself defrauded

THE "PREMIER" CREAM SEPARATOR

The Machine that Gets All the Cream



Dairying for maximum profit necessitates the assistance of an up-to-date cream separator—therefore discard or exchange the obsolete one for England's best production.

The "PREMIER" of all countries.

Note.—It is not an experiment, but designed to embody all the good features of other separators with the least complication.

Manufactured in an English factory, by English workmen, with English material, for use the world over. Thousands giving entire satisfaction. Every machine guaranteed by us. Write us for particulars.

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of that which she has earned. Why? Over seventy thousand cradles were rocked to supply the white slaves in Canada and the United States to-day. Over seventy thousand cradles are rocking now to supply the white slaves of to-morrow. Seventy thousand, and twice seventy thousand, are rocking to supply the bar-rooms with fresh victims, and no one can tell in whose homes these cradles are being rocked. A toll is levied on the homes of rich and poor, high and low. Three years ago the National Council of women endeavored to abate the first mentioned evil, by having a bill placed on the statute books of Canada which would inflict a term of imprisonment on men who were guilty of crimes against women and girls. The bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and was sent up to the Senate where it was thrown out because as one Senator said "these women are necessary." Those old, white haired gentlemen who write Honorable before their names, scattered broadcast such teaching as that for the young men of all the world to read! And what about the hand that rocks the cradle? After the woman has paid the price, after she has clasped the warm, little body close, so close, after she has crooned her happy mother songs, after she has leaned over the sleeping babe in the cradle and dreamed bright dreams of the future, is it right or fair, to rob her of the kingdom which was promised her by those things which the law makers of our country allow to exist? Would it be natural for women to go on for generation after generation rocking cradles to supply the needs of these places and make no sign? The beasts of the field will fight to the death for their young, and when woman is bereaved of her child by a form of bereavement which is worse than death, is it any wonder that the tigress in her nature is aroused, and that she refuses to be governed by usages and customs which are considered womanly and proper?

The women of Canada are weeping by the side of their desecrated cradles, they are stretching out imploring hands to those who sit in high places and they

The Choice of Over 100 Makes

THERE are over 100 different makes of gasoline engines offered for sale in Canada. With such a wide choice it is no wonder that farmers feel confused—find it hard to make a decision. But if you knew what we know your decision would not be so very difficult to make.

WHAT COMPARISONS SHOWED

We made it our business to examine different engines part by part—to make careful comparisons—to establish a record of values. We wanted to know for our own information just what kind of competition we had to meet.

We found there were five makes that excelled all others in quality of materials, accuracy of construction, and efficiency in operation.

Of these five makes there are three which are exceptional values. The other two makes are foreign engines, which, with the duty added, hardly offer enough for the money.

The Barrie Engine is one of the three that lead the field in value-giving. You will have guessed that before this.

We knew before making the comparisons that the Barrie Engine was close to the fore. But we wanted to know if there was anything better among rivals. We are satisfied now that there isn't.

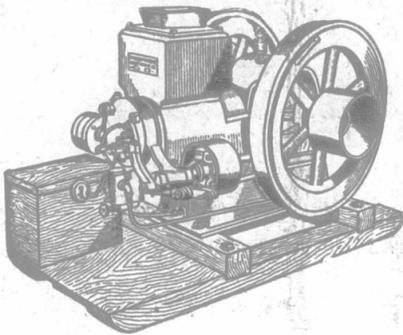
We think the Barrie Engine is a little ahead of the other two leaders in value-giving. But, of course, we may be prejudiced—that's natural. You doubtless think a certain horse or cow of yours is better than any belonging to your neighbor-rivals.

But we do know that we have spent years of unceasing effort to bring the Barrie Engine to its present highly-efficient state. And we have invested many thousands of dollars in equipping a plant with the most modern and labor-saving ma-

chinery. Competitors admit that this plant is one of the finest-equipped gasoline engine factories to be found anywhere.

With such splendid equipment, such superior facilities, we are enabled to build a better engine, a more efficient, durable and refined engine, and at no greater cost of construction than it would cost us to build an ordinary engine with ordinary equipment. You pay no more for the Barrie than for an ordinary engine.

If you want one of the three best engine values offered in Canada at the present time—and THE ONE we believe is the Champion of them all—get a **BARRIE ENGINE**. You will certainly be proud of your investment.



THE BARRIE 3, 4, 5 h.-p. HOPPER-COOLED

An ideal engine for the farm. Staunchly built. Simplicity of construction is really remarkable. The small number of moving parts make it easy to understand and lessen its chances of getting out of order.

Has all the good and valuable features of our larger engines, including electric igniter, with self-cleaning points, and a governor which enables you to regulate the speed without shutting down.

Our patent Mixer thoroughly vaporizes the gasoline and air before it is taken into the cylinder, thereby giving the engine a high thermal efficiency and the maximum of power on a minimum consumption of gasoline.

The perfectly-balanced solid steel crank shaft assures a steady, smooth-running engine.

The circuit breaker equipment prolongs the life of contact points and batteries 400 per cent. A pump on engine draws the gasoline from reservoir in sub-base of engine.

Will start easily in the coldest Canadian weather. Fully guaranteed.

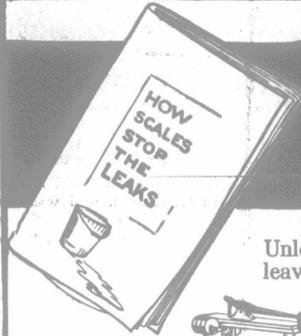
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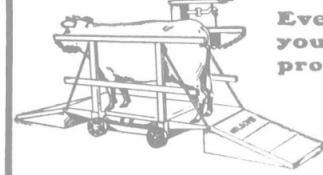
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No. 296—With Cattle Rack. Capacity 4000 lbs.



Unless you weigh your live stock, grain, roots, cheese etc., before they leave the farm, you stand to lose money. You are at the mercy of the bad scale, the poor reckoner and the "Smart Alec." You have earned a profit which you do not get.

Farming is a business that cannot stand such a handicap.

You cannot help the weather sometimes cutting into your profits.

You cannot always prevent disease to cattle or crops.

But you CAN see that the leakage of profits is stopped by installing a WILSON Scale.

A scale on the farm safeguards your end of the deal and gives you confidence in every transaction.

Then, too, when you own a Wilson Scale you can note the progress of your live stock, and sell at the right time.

You can see if your Dairy cows are each paying a profit—weigh the milk.

Every day this Scale will show you new ways to add to your profits.

THIS BOOK FREE

The book "HOW SCALES STOP THE LEAKS" is one we have prepared for Farmers—to whom it is of vital interest.

A copy will be sent you on application. By its aid you will see where your profits can be increased.

Get your copy before the leaks drain away the profits from the season's work.

Drop us a line to-day for it.

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are told that women do not understand these things, that a woman's place is in the home. Fifty years ago that statement was true, because then the daughters of the home labored in the home. They spun and wove by their mother's side, and her tender, watchful care was like a shield whichwarded off all evil. That is all a thing of the past. The age of machinery has taken the daughter from the home. She works in the store, the school, the hospital, the office, the factory, the sweat shop. She meets temptations such as the girl of fifty years ago never dreamed of in her sheltered life, and there is no mother's eye near to watch over her. The mother is shut up in the home. Too often she regards the walls of her house as impassable barriers which shut her in, and the world out. The front door which closes behind her daughter each morning, deprives the girl of her mother as effectively as if it were the door of a tomb behind which the mother lay cold and dead. This should not be. The sphere in which the daughter labors has changed, then, if motherhood means anything worthy of the name, it means that the sphere in which the mother must exert her watchful care has changed also. The time has gone by when the closed door of the home can shut out the lures and snares of the world. The modern home is despoiled of its treasures, and when the door of the home is closed, the children are on the wrong side of it, shut out with the rampant evils which destroy the body and the soul. The mother can no longer confine herself to the home; the responsibility which she accepted with motherhood, urges her forth to protect the children wherever they may be. She asks this protection from her country, and if those who have been entrusted with that powerful weapon, the ballot, do not heed her, there is nothing left but to ask for the ballot herself.

"Let her use her influence and through it obtain whatever she wishes," is urged by those who are opposed to woman adopting this course. To a certain extent this suggestion is good. Influence has accomplished many things and it will continue to do so. The Hon. Mr. Gladstone frequently said that all that he was, he owed to his wife. Other great men have borne similar testimony regarding mother, wife or sister. But influence, like other things, can be overrated. A mother visited an Ontario public school not long ago, and complained that while this boy and that boy seemed to be pushed ahead, her Johnnie was making very slow progress. As is the way with mothers, she thought that Johnnie was not so very much to blame, and openly accused the teacher of having a partiality for other boys, and a spite against Johnnie. The teacher's reply was brief but illuminating. She said, "Madam, I do the best I can, but it is utterly impossible to tack a fifty-cent education onto a ten-cent boy."

So it is with influence. The woman who has a fifty-cent man can do much, and the woman with a ten-cent man will be throwing her influence away. Had Mrs. Gladstone by chance married Tom, or Dick or Harry, she would have exerted exactly the same influence that she did when she was the wife of the Honorable Mr. Gladstone, but she never would have succeeded in making Tom, or Dick or Harry premier of England. Neyer! The influence of woman, be it ever so good, must have suitable material to work upon before it can accomplish anything.

If the woman is always to rule through the rocking of the cradle, she shall not always rule in the high places, but in the low places as well. Some shall rock the cradles of those who become great, and some must rock the cradles of those who become vile and sinful. The men who believe that white slaves are necessary had good mothers, and they doubtless had pure wives and sisters. The influence which these women exerted is put to shame by these creatures in the form of men who, having the power to do otherwise, deliberately deny to others the right to lead a clean, wholesome life, such as God intended for every human being. The drunkard, the gambler, the thief, the spoiler, the wrongdoer all were influenced by mothers, who, because they have such unworthy sons, are forced to rule in the hearts of vice. And the soul of the pure woman turns from such a King-

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dom as that with loathing and contempt. Better, far better, that the cradle remain empty than that any pure woman should receive such a Kingdom from those through whom she rules.

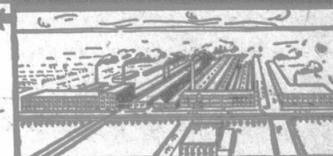
Another cause for the spirit of unrest which is everywhere manifest, is a growing dissatisfaction with the financial outlook of the woman who rocks the cradle. This is another result of the age of machinery, and it is entirely due to the fact that the daughter who formerly was accustomed to give her services gratuitously in the home, has been forced to dispose of that service elsewhere, for money. For years she was forced to be self-sustaining and independent, and although she is now a wife and mother, those years have made her fully aware of her value as an economic factor. She knows that the girl friends who are still teaching or nursing or acting as stenographers, are receiving sufficient remuneration for their services to enable them to constantly add something to a banking account, which soon assumes comforting proportions. She feels that the rewards of motherhood are very real and very satisfying, but there is a fly in the ointment. She strongly suspects that the admiration which many men so freely express for the women who rock the cradles is like the loyalty which Canadians are sometimes accused of possessing, it is profuse in the use of words, it is constantly on the lips, but it has no connection whatever with the pocket-book.

"Why should a wife and mother want a banking account of her own?" the man protests in all sincerity. "Everything that I own is hers too. We own it together." Do they? If she were to die, could she bequeath her share of the property to whom-so-ever she wished? If she wanted to use a few hundred dollars of her share for some other purpose, could she go to the bank and have her cheque for that amount honored without any question? In theory, "all that's mine is thine Jennie" sounds all right. In practice, Jennie has to become a widow before she can lawfully claim her share of the farm.

When it comes to bequeathing the property which she has helped to accumulate, she has no voice in the matter. The old British law of entail bears fruit in this country, for the descendants of the men who came overseas still cling to the idea that the property must go intact to the sons. The boy, because he is a boy, gets the farm and the woman who rocked his cradle, instead of having a few, peaceful declining years, lives with him in his home and with tired, old hands rocks the cradle of her grand-children. A better financial arrangement for those who give up a life of independence and accept the responsibilities of motherhood, would have some effect in placing motherhood on an equal footing with the other professions which are open to women, and would help to check the rush of women away from the home. Education and women's organizations are creating a class of mothers who think for themselves. They are pushing back the horizon which bounds the life of each individual, and the woman who was content to talk trivial gossip, and to be interesting in nothing beyond her own daily round is fast disappearing. She was like the painter whose picture was so small that he had to put in each detail with painstaking care and accuracy. What the neighbors did, what they said, what they were, every last little touch was added. She painted a small picture of a small life. Now she is painting a large picture with sweeping strokes of the brush. She is not looking for details, all she wants is the effect of distance and light and beauty. The township, the county, the province, the dominion, the world are all hers. Her horizon has receded, has been pushed back and back until in the distance she can catch a glimpse of the hill tops where the sun is always shining, and she realizes how big and beautiful life can be when we look out and up. Such are the women who will rock the cradles, who will hold the future of our country in their faithful hands. May our country rise as high as the standard which has been set up by the hand which rocks the cradle.

← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →





**SAVE OVER \$25
WHEN BUYING YOUR
RANGE
THIS FALL.**

**\$41⁰⁰
TO
\$49⁰⁰**

AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

The Evolution of the Cook Stove

TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.
When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.



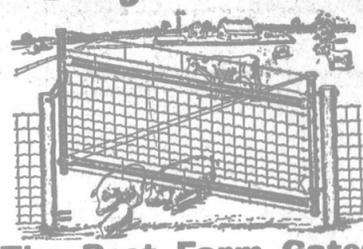
**H. RALPH STEELE,
Manager.**



The Stockman's Gate

ALMOST every prominent stockman in Central and Eastern Canada has installed "Clay" Steel Farm Gates on his farm, because of their superiority over all other farm gates.

"Clay" Gates



The Best Farm Gates

are so strong that they will positively keep back breachy cattle. They raise (as shown) to let small stock through or to lift over snow in winter. "Clay" Gates cannot bend, break, burn, blow down, sag or rot. They are light—a woman or child can work them with ease. Every gate is fully guaranteed. 30,000 Clay Gates have been sold this year.

Send for illustrated price list.

The CANADIAN GATE CO., Ltd.
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60 DAYS FREE

One or a dozen Clay Gates sent for 60 days' free trial. Try them before you buy them. Install one or two now—before winter sets in. They raise (as shown) to lift over snow.

Send your Raw
FURS to
John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the last Edition of **HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**, a book of 90 pages, mailed FREE.

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Ship your furs to a reliable firm, where you can depend on receiving good assort and highest market prices. Write at once for price list, tags, etc.

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We are the largest buyers of raw furs in Canada, and we pay the highest cash prices. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICE LIST AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

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Lump Rock Salt, \$10.00 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E.
G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

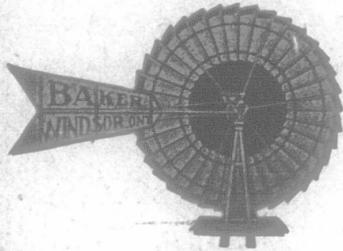
**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
RAW FURS**

Write for our PRICE LISTS. Your Shipments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT ST., E., TORONTO, CAN.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

"BAKER" WIND ENGINES



have been built for 30 years, and they have special features for their particular work that make them the simplest, most reliable and practical for pumping.

"BAKER" Back Gearing Engines are so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. Most other makes have the small gear or pinion above the large one. That will eventually wear apart and strip the gears.

"BAKER" wheels are carried close to the tower, being built on a hub revolved on a long steel spindle, and as a result there is

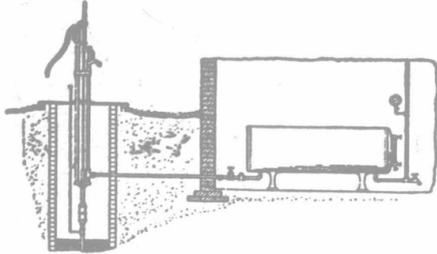
less friction, and the wheel will never sag toward the tower, while on other mills with wheel "keyed to shaft revolved in rabbit boxes" will cause excessive friction, and the outer rabbit boxing will become worn, causing wheel to sag toward the tower and become wrecked.

"BAKER" wheels have large number of small sails, without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind, add strength to the structure, and cause the wheel to run with steady motion.

HELLER-ALLER Towers have many points of superiority over windmill towers in general. All our towers have heavy flat braces instead of wire or rods as used on cheaper makes. No danger of our braces breaking in cold weather from over-tension.

Heller-Aller Pneumatic Water Supply System

solves the problem and makes it possible to have running water anywhere in the house, stable or yard, for all domestic purposes, and for fire protection. The cost is so low that almost every country resident can afford to install it. Operated by windmill, electric motor, gasoline engine or by hand power. Write for information.



HELLER-ALLER PUMPS

for every purpose, Regulators, Pressure House Tanks, Pine, Cypress and



GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS

We would be pleased to mail a copy of windmill catalogue No. 20 to those interested in the purchase of pumping outfit.

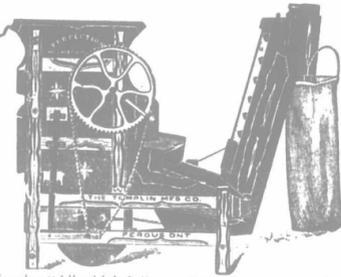
We invite correspondence from dealers in territory where we are not represented.

The Heller-Aller Company
Windsor, Ontario

The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator

PATENTED 1901

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



THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONT.

G. T. R.

C. P. R.



The CENTRA Nurseries

at the front with their usual supply of best grown stock for their customers. Priced catalogs on ready. With best wishes for a prosperous New Year, we are at your Service.

W. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont.



A Day of Pleasant Bread.

(Continued from page 2175.)

"Well, well, David," he exclaimed heartily, "Merry Christmas."

I drew my face down and said solemnly:

"Dr. McAlway, I am on a most serious errand."

"Why, now, what's the matter?" He was all sympathy at once.

"I am out in the highways trying to compel the poor of this neighborhood to come to our feast."

The Scotch Preacher observed me with a twinkle of his eye.

"David," he said, putting his hand to his mouth as if to speak in my ear, "there is a poor man you will na' have to compel."

"Oh, you don't count," I said. "You're coming anyhow."

Then I told him of the errand with our millionaire friends, into the spirit of which he entered with the greatest zest. He was full of advice and much excited lest I fail to do a thoroughly competent job. For a moment I think he wanted to take the whole thing out of my hands.

"Man, man, it's a lovely thing to do," he exclaimed, "but I ha' me doots—I ha' me doots."

At parting he hesitated a moment, and with a serious face inquired:

"Is it by any chance a goose?"

"It is," I said, "a goose—a big one."

He heaved a sigh of complete satisfaction. "You have comforted my mind," he said, "with the joys of anticipation—a goose, a big goose."

So I left him and went onward to the Starkweathers'. Presently I saw the great house standing among its wintry trees. There was smoke in the chimney but no other evidence of life. At the gate my spirits, which had been the best of all the morning, began to fail me. Though Harriet and I were well enough acquainted with the Starkweathers, yet at this late moment on Christmas morning it did seem rather a hairbrained scheme to think of inviting them to dinner.

"Never mind," I said, "they'll not be displeased to see me anyway."

I waited in the reception room, which was cold and felt damp. In the parlour beyond I could see the innumerable things of beauty—furniture, pictures, books, so very, very much of everything—with which the room was filled. I saw it now, as I had often seen it before, with a peculiar sense of weariness. How all these things, though beautiful enough in themselves, must clutter up a man's life!

Do you know, the more I look into life, the more things it seems to me I can successfully lack—and continue to grow happier. How many kinds of food I do not need, nor cooks to cook them, how much curious clothing nor tailors to make it, how many books that I never read, and pictures that are not worth while! The farther I run, the more I feel like casting aside all such impedimenta—lest I fail to arrive at the far goal of my endeavor.

I like to think of an old Japanese nobleman I once read about, who ornamented his house with a single vase at a time, living with it, absorbing its message of beauty, and when he tired of it, replacing it with another. I wonder if he had the right way, and we, with so many objects to hang on our walls, place on our shelves, drape on our chairs, and spread on our floors, have mistaken our course and placed our hearts upon the multiplicity rather than the quality of our possessions!

Presently Mr. Starkweather appeared in the doorway. He wore a velvet smoking jacket and slippers; and somehow, for a bright morning like this, he seemed old, and worn, and cold.

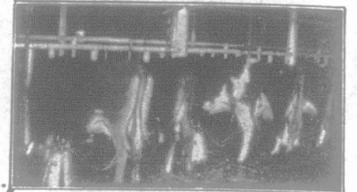
"Well, well, friend," he said, "I'm glad to see you."

He said it as though he meant it.

"Come into the library; it's the only room in the whole house that is comfortably warm. You've no idea what a task it is to heat a place like this in cold weather. No sooner do I find a man who can run my furnace than he goes off and leaves me."

"I can sympathize with you," I said, "we often find ourselves in the same trap with the furnace man."

He looked at me for a moment, and



We Give You Ample Time for Trial

If you keep twenty or more cows we are ready to prove to you right in your own dairy that the

SHARPLES Mechanical Milker

is one of the best investments you can make—reduces the milking cost more than half—enables you to double the size of your herd—improves the quality of your product—will not injure the most sensitive animal, because the "teat cap with the upward suction," an exclusive Sharples improvement, prevents swelling, fever and congestion—will not cause a decrease in milk production, but on the contrary frequently causes an increase of as much as 10 per cent—will not get out of order easily and will last for years—can be cleaned quickly, thoroughly and easily.

We will give you ample time for trial so you can prove all these things to your complete satisfaction or there will be no sale.

Write for Catalog M

Let us tell you how we will put the Sharples Mechanical Milker in your dairy and guarantee to give complete satisfaction or no sale. You take no risk whatever.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate 50 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

T-A Wheels Defy Bad Roads

These Wide-Tire Steel Wheels are built especially to overcome the troubles of traveling over rocky, sandy or muddy roads. They carry 25 to 50 per cent heavier loads without causing any heavier draft on the horses.



Get a T-A Handy Farm Wagon—it's just the kind you need on your farm. This sturdy little wagon will get over the ground quicker and with less strain on your horses than any other wagon that's made.

Fudhope-Anderson Co'y, Ltd.
Orillia, Ontario

Drop us a card and get our catalogue telling all about

T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels & Handy Farm Wagons

Two Million Tons of

BASIC SLAG

used annually in Europe

The Sacks containing this, if placed end to end, would reach 9,600 miles. It would require 2,500 trains of 40 cars, each containing 20 tons, to haul it. It is just as necessary to use **BASIC SLAG** in Canada as in Europe.

BASIC SLAG is now being produced at Sydney, N. S. It is the only place in Canada where it is produced.

If you want the **BEST BASIC SLAG** in the world you have to go to Sydney for it.

We have erected large mills at Sydney costing one-quarter of a million dollars to take care of the Canadian trade.

Sydney Basic Slag contains 12.8% of **Soluble Phosphoric Acid**

Its **LIME** contents make it very valuable on wet clay or soil deficient in lime.

To make a long story short—it is the **GREAT FERTILIZER FOR ALL CROPS**. On old worn-out pastures the results are marvellous.

We are now booking orders for early Spring delivery. Get in your order early.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER COMPANY, LIMITED
Sydney - Nova Scotia

For sale by A. GUERTIN, 534 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal. Distributing Agents wanted all over Ontario. For further information, write our Ontario Sales Manager, ALEX. E. WARK, Wanstead, Ont.

"He lies too long in bed in the morning," I said.

By this time we had arrived at the library, where a bright fire was burning in the grate. It was a fine big room, with dark oak furnishings and books in cases along one wall, but this morning it had a dishevelled and untidy look. On a little table at one side of the fireplace were the remains of a breakfast; at the other a number of wraps were thrown carelessly upon a chair. As I came in Mrs. Starkweather rose from her place, drawing a silk scarf around her shoulders. She is a robust, handsome woman, with many rings on her fingers, and a pair of glasses hanging to a little gold hook on her ample bosom; but this morning she, too, looked worried and old.

"Oh, yes," she said with a rueful laugh, "we're beginning a merry Christmas, as you see. Think of Christmas with no cook in the house!"

I felt as if I had discovered a gold mine. Poor starving millionaires!

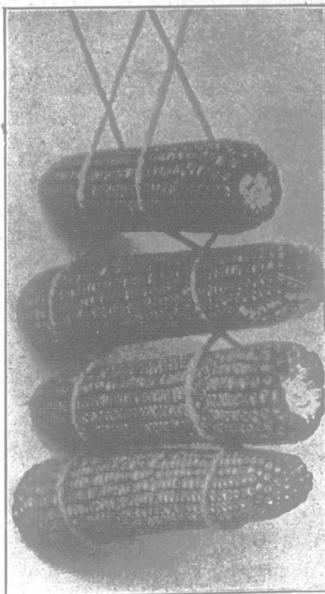
But Mrs. Starkweather had not told the whole of her sorrowful story. "We had a company of friends invited for dinner to-day," she said, "and our cook was ill—or said she was—and had to go. One of the maids went with her. The man who looks after the furnace disappeared on Friday, and the stableman has been drinking. We can't very well leave the place without some one in charge of it—and so here we are. Merry Christmas!"

I couldn't help laughing. Poor people!

"You might," I said, "apply for Mrs. Heney's place."

"Who is Mrs. Heney?" asked Mrs. Starkweather.

"You don't mean to say that you never heard of Mrs. Heney!" I exclaimed. "Mrs. Heney, who is now Mrs. 'Penny' Daniels? You've missed one of our greatest celebrities." With that, of course, I had to tell them about Mrs. Heney, who has for years performed a most important function in this community. Alone and unaided she has been the poor whom we are supposed to have always with us. If it had not been for the devoted faithfulness of Mrs. Heney at Thanksgiving,



SEEDS

"RECOMMENDED BY A FRIEND"

Is the introduction we like to have from a new customer. It means that a grower who used our seeds found them to be good honest seeds, giving valuable results. A very large amount of our business is done with old customers that come back with repeat orders each season.

Our new catalogue will be out about February 1st, 1913. Each old customer will receive one. You can have one for the asking. Nearly every good farmer in Ontario gets one.

We strongly recommend buying Seed Corn on the cob.

This coming season we are going to stock with the very best that can be got. We are going to test for germination every lot of Corn, Roots, Vegetable and Flower Seeds we receive. We will fill orders only with seeds that show strong vitality.

Last season our orders doubled our orders of any previous one season in our 46 years' experience. We have made ample provision to take care of this greatly increased business. We will fill your order with dispatch.

If you have any clean Clover, Timothy or Seed Grain to offer, we would be pleased to have samples. We will quote price by return mail.

GEO. KEITH & SONS

SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866

124 King Street, East

TORONTO, ONT.

Christmas and other times of the year, I suppose our Women's Aid Society and the King's Daughters would have perished miserably of undistributed turkeys and tufted comforters. For years Mrs. Heney filled the place most acceptably. Curbing the natural outpourings of a rather jovial soul she could upon occasion look as deserving of charity as any person that ever I met. But I pitied the little Heney's: it always comes hard on the children. For weeks after every Thanksgiving and Christmas they always wore a painfully stuffed and suffocated look. I only came to appreciate fully what a self-sacrificing public servant Mrs. Heney really was when I learned that she had taken the desperate alternative of marrying "Penny" Daniels.

"So you think we might possibly aspire to the position?" laughed Mrs. Starkweather.

Upon this I told them of the trouble in our own household and asked them to come down and help us enjoy Dr. McAlway and the goose.

When I left, after much more pleasant talk, they both came with me to the door seeming greatly improved in spirits.

"You've given us something to live for, Mr. Grayson," said Mrs. Starkweather.

So I walked homeward in the highest spirits, and an hour or more later whom should we see in the top of our upper field but Mr. Starkweather and his wife floundering in the snow. They reached the lane literally covered from top to toe with snow and both of them ruddy with the cold.

"We walked over," said Mrs. Starkweather breathlessly, "and I haven't had so much fun in years."

Mr. Starkweather helped her over the fence. The Scotch Preacher stood on the steps to receive them, and we all went in together.

I can't pretend to describe Harriet's dinner: the gorgeous brown goose, and the apple sauce, and all the other things that best go with it, and the pumpkin pie at the end—the finest, thickest, most delicious pumpkin pie I ever ate in all my life. It melted in one's mouth and brought visions of celestial bliss. And

Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers

We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large sixty-four page books, with insert, on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers; also, how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as summer. No farmer should be without it.

NOW is the time to use Royal Purple Stock Specific. At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent per day per animal, it will increase it 25 per cent. in value. It permanently cures Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility. Restores run-down animals to plumpness and vigor. It will increase the milk yield three to five pounds per cow per day and make the milk richer. Royal Purple is not a stock food. There is no filler used in its manufacture, and we import from Europe all the seeds, herbs, barks, etc., and grind them on our own premises. Therefore, we can guarantee it to you as being absolutely pure. We do not use cheap filler to make up a large package. We give you the best condition powder ever put on the market in a concentrated form.

A tablespoon levelled off, once a day, is sufficient for a full-grown animal. It prevents disease, keeps your animals in perfect health, and is absolutely harmless. It makes six-week-old calves as large as ordinary calves at ten weeks. You can develop six pigs ready for market in just one month's less time than you can possibly do without it, at a cost of only \$1.50, saving you a month's work and food.

A 50c. package will last a horse 70 days. A \$1.50 pall or air-tight tin, containing four times as much as a 50c. package, will last an animal 280 days.

If you have never used it, try it on the poorest animal you have on your place, and watch results. If it does not produce better results than anything you have ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money.

Toledo, Ont., July 1, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.
Gentlemen—I have used a part of a package of your "Royal Purple Stock Specific." I fed it to one cow using part of a package. She gained six pounds of milk while her herd reduced in milk while this one gained. I consider it has no equal.

T. G. BELLAMY.

Bondhead, Ont., Aug. 31, 1912.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.
Gentlemen—After experimenting with a great many stock foods, I was about convinced that there was very little virtue in any of it, but your dealer insisted on me trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from all others. I have since used a great lot of it, as I keep from ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner, and is the best I have ever used.

GEORGE MAPES.

Clear Creek, Ont., Sept. 19, 1912.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—Your "Royal Purple" Stock Specific is the best stock conditioner I have ever had in my stables, and am never without it. I had a brood sow that had milk fever very bad. Your "Royal Purple" saved her life. Put her on her feet in three days. I had three calves last spring that got scouring very badly. Could not get it stopped until I used "Royal Purple." It did the work O.K.

Yours truly,

H. B. MOULTON,

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 20th.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.
Gentlemen—Some months ago we bought some of your Royal Purple Stock Specific from Mr. Vogan here. We have been using it ever since, and we find it the best conditioner for driving horses we have ever tried.

H. F. McCALLUM, "The Palace Livery."

In using our Stock Specific, we guarantee you better results by using the ordinary food grown on your farm, such as good hay, oats and bran, and so forth, than you can possibly obtain by using any of the many patent foods on the market. In these the percentage of nutrition is usually very small for the amount of money paid for the same. You know exactly what hay, oats, bran, chop or any farm products cost you, and ROYAL PURPLE makes animals digest these foods properly.

What we wish to impress on your mind is that we manufacture nothing but pure, unadulterated goods. Our booklet gives over 300 recommendations for our different lines from people all over Canada. While we give you above the names of a few who have used it, our best recommendation is for you to ask any person who has ever used any line we manufacture.

W. A. JENKINS MANFG. CO., London, Ont. AN ASSORTED ORDER AMOUNTING TO \$5.00 WE WILL PREPAY.

In-Foal Mares INSURANCE

OF ALL the losses owners are liable to, none can be less prevented or modified in any manner whatsoever than loss by foaling. Notwithstanding the best care and attention, although a mare may have foaled many times successfully, she is always a cause of worry and anxiety to the owner through the fear of losing by death the often very high cash value of the foal, not to mention service of a few dollars in premiums would cover you should it happen. Reduce the amount of the RISK by insuring, only risking thereby the loss of the premium if the mare foals alright. We issue 30 days, 6 months, and 12 months policies with or without cover on foal.

Write for address of nearest agent. All kinds of Live Stock Insurance transacted.
The General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada, Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.
J. A. CAESAR, Room 110, 154 Bay St., Toronto.

I wish I could have a picture of Harriet presiding. I have never seen her happier, or more in her element. Every time she brought in a new dish or took off a cover it was a sort of miracle. And her coffee—but I must not and dare not elaborate.

And what great talk we had afterward!

I've known the Scotch Preacher for a long time, but I never saw him in quite such a mood of hilarity. He and Mr. Starkweather told stories of their boyhood—and we laughed, and laughed—Mrs. Starkweather the most of all. Seeing her so often in her carriage, or in the dignity of her home, I didn't

think she had so much jollity in her. Finally she discovered Harriet's cabinet organ, and nothing would do but she must sing for us.

"None of the new-fangled ones, Clara," cried her husband; "some of the old ones we used to know."

So she sat herself down at the organ and threw her head back and began to sing:

"Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,
Which I gaze on so fondly to-day—"

Mr. Starkweather jumped up and ran

over to the organ and joined in with his deep voice. Harriet and I followed. The Scotch Preacher's wife nodded in time with the music, and presently I saw the tears in her eyes. As for Dr. McAlway, he sat on the edge of his chair with his hands on his knees, and wagged his shaggy head, and before we got through he, too, joined in with his big sonorous voice.

"Thou wouldst still be adored at this moment thou art—"

Oh, I can't tell how it grew late and there's work to be done, and the lights were dim, and when Mrs. Starkweather was ready to go, Mr. Starkweather

riest's hands in hers and said with great earnestness:

"I haven't had such a good time at Christmas since I was a little girl. I shall never forget it."

And the dear old Scotch Preacher, when Harriet and I wrapped him up, went out, saying:

"This has been a day of pleasant bread."

It has; it has. I shall not soon forget it. What a lot of kindness and common human nature—childlike simplicity, if you will—there is in people once you get them down together and persuade them that the things they think serious are not serious at all.

Scott, Sask., May 22nd, 1911.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—Do you want a man to represent your Royal Purple goods in this district. I am from Ontario, and have fed your Stock Specific—got it from Mr. J. Corbett, of Brownsville. My cows, while using it, made the largest average, and tested five points over average at C.M.P. at Brownsville. I know your goods are the highest class Stock Specific on the market, and take great pleasure in representing you in this district.

NORMAN G. CHARLTON.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

will make your hens lay in winter, as well as summer, and yet a 50c. package will last 25 hens 70 days, or a \$1.50 pall or air-tight tin, containing four times as much as a 50c. package, will last 280 days. It prevents poultry from losing flesh at moulting time, cures and prevents all the ordinary diseases, makes their plumage bright, and keeps them in prime condition.

Port Colborne, May 11.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.
Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used one \$1.50 tin of your "Royal Purple" Poultry Specific, and there is nothing that can equal it. I wanted yours again and your agent did not have any, so he gave me another brand, and I can assure you it was not worth carrying home, for my hens layed better without it. I have been from 12 to 15 dozen eggs short every week since I have not used your "Royal Purple."

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

A second from Mr. Richardson as follows:—

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 24, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.
Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed express order for \$3.00, for which please send me two tins of your "Royal Purple" Poultry Specific.

C. RICHARDSON.

A third letter from Mr. Richardson as follows:—

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 29, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.
Dear Sirs,—I received two tins of "Royal Purple" Poultry Specific all O.K. I have tried all kinds of specific to make my hens lay, and I find that you are the only ones that manufacture the genuine article. All the rest, I think, is a waste of time and money to bother with. As an egg-producer, I cannot praise your Poultry Specific high enough, for I would not be without it if I had to pay double the money.

C. RICHARDSON.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 1, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.
Dear Sirs,—I have used your Specific for one year, and have given it to my birds with good results. See my winnings at the different fairs, which will tell the tale.

MISS GEORGINA CAMIRAUD.

Royal Purple Cough Specific

During the last four years there has been an epidemic cough going through every stable in Canada, which has been a great source of annoyance to horsemen. Our Royal Purple Cough Cure will absolutely cure this cough in four days, will break up and cure distemper in ten days. Absolutely guaranteed. 50c. per tin; by mail, 55c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure

will cure all sorts of open sores on man or beast. Will absolutely dry up and cure scratches in a very few days.

Mr. SAM OWEN, coachman for the Hon. Adam Beck, says: "By following directions, I find your Royal Purple Gall Cure will cure scratches and make the scabs peel off perfectly dry in about four or five days." Price, 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment

will reduce lameness in a very short time. Mr. John M. Daly, coalman in London, says: "We have nine horses constantly teaming coal, and have all kinds of trouble with them being lame at times. I have used your Sweat Liniment for a year back, and have never known it to fail to cure sprained tendons, etc." Price, 50c., 8-ounce bottles; by mail, 60c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer

This is entirely different from any lice killer on the market. In order for you to understand the process of manufacture of this lice killer, you will have to send for one of our booklets, as we give you a full history of it there. It will entirely exterminate lice on fowls or animals with no more than one or two applications. It smothers them. Price 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Royal Purple Disinfectant (Sheep Dip)

In this line we give you the largest value for the money of any disinfectant on the market. A tin containing 1 3/8 qts. Imperial measure will cost you only 50c. Also put up in 25c. tins.

Royal Purple Roup Cure

Mr. Dulmage, the great breeder, of White Rocks, tells us that he has never used a Roup Cure that will give relief so quickly to hens suffering from Roup or kindred diseases. Our book tells you all about it. 25c. per tin; 30c. by mail.

Royal Purple Worm Powders

For animals. 25c. per tin; by mail, 30c.

Taxidermy Mount Birds
 Book FREE
 We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, Game-birds, also to taxidermy and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big business selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free! W. W. SCOTT, OF TAXIDERMISTS, Toronto, Ont.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

not only save their cost every year but may be bought on such liberal terms as to literally pay for themselves. Why should you delay the purchase of the best separator under such circumstances?

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.
 MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

You Would Not Go Barefoot in Winter
 Why not give your face equal thought? If the neck and face are kept warm, the rest of the body will not readily become cold.

Dysthe's Face Protector



enables you to face the worst weather comfortably. Dr. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, Man., says, "Your protector is the best defence that I know of." Hundreds of others who must face all kinds of weather RECOMMEND IT.

Made of flannel to fit all faces, with double transparent goggles that NEVER FREEZE.

WRITE FOR ONE TO-DAY
 PRICE \$1.00—MAILED FREE
M. DYSTHE WINNIPEG
 302 Toronto Street

STEEL Water Troughs

REPLACE unsanitary and disease-breeding wooden troughs with clean and rust-proof steel troughs. These are made of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly riveted and soldered so that they cannot leak, and finished on the outside with aluminium.

We will send you one on free trial; if not satisfactory, return it. Prices are reasonable, ranging from \$7.50 to \$20.00, according to size. Send for illustrated folder.

STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. LIMITED
 5 James St., TWEED, ONT. 3

FOODS THAT FEED THE WORLD
 TRADE MARK **DAVIES** MARK
 STOCK FERTILIZERS POULTRY FOODS

Information from our local agent, or write:
The William Davies Co., Limited
 Commercial Fertilizer Department,
 Toronto, Canada.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

GOSSIP.

W. G. MILSON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Following our notes in last week's issue of the Shorthorns to be sold at W. G. Milson's sale, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, besides the two stock bulls mentioned, there will be four young bulls, a thick, sappy lot. Two of them are yearlings; one out of an imported Jilt-bred dam, the other a Fairy Queen; the other two are Village-bred, and all are by Imp. Cyclone. The females belong to the Village, Claret, Fairy Queen, Minnie, and Isabella tribes, and represent the get of such great bulls as the famous show bull, Abbotsford =19446=, Royal Prince, a Killbean Beauty, Imp. Cyclone, mentioned last week, and a number of the young things are the get of Lovely Lad. It will thus be seen that on breeding lines the offering is gilt-edged, and the individual excellence just as high, very many of them are young, and in splendid condition, all making an offering that will not be a disappointment to those attending the sale in search for some right good heifers or breeding cows. Conveyances will meet both the north- and south-bound trains at Markdale on morning of sale. For catalogue, write W. G. Milson, Goring P. O. It might just be added, and may be of interest to some, that among the cows to be sold are those that have made 12 lbs. of butter a week with the farm churn. Think of what such cows as these are capable of doing if given a modern-testing chance.

SILVER CREEK HOLSTEINS.

The great Silver Creek herd of Holsteins, numbering fifty-two head, are for sale by private tender, offering one of the most important opportunities ever available in Canada to buy strictly high-class Holsteins that, on both sides, for generations back, have official-record backing. Their owner, one of the best-known and most-reputable breeders of Oxford County, A. H. Teeple, Curries P. O., Ont., three miles south of Woodstock, has sold his farm, and will have to move in March. He has bought another farm, but the barns and stables will all have to be rebuilt before there is any accommodation for stock, hence this unprecedented opportunity for getting Holsteins of this class at moderate prices. Of the entire fifty-two head, all are young, twenty-two are in milk, eight are rising three years old, seven rising two years, and seven rising one year. The majority of the females of the herd are daughters and granddaughters of Sir Bella Abbecker De Kol, a grandson of the great Tidy Abbecker, whose record, with that of two of his daughters, average 23.05 lbs. His dam was Bella De Kol Queen 2nd, with a two-year-old seven-day record of 13.43 lbs., and a yearly R. O. P. record of 1,700 lbs. as an adult. The majority of the younger heifers, up to 2½ years of age, are the get of the present stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose seven nearest dams have records averaging 27 lbs. On his sire's side he is a grandson of the famous King Segis, with over 100 A. R. O. daughters, and a half-brother to the late world's seven-day butter champion. On his dam's side, he is a grandson of the great cow, Belle Aaggie Clothilde. To this it can be added that the dams of these heifers were all in the official records. Other sires represented in the heifers are the well-known and intensely-bred bulls, Brightest Canary, Count Mercena Posch, and Combination Posch Calamity. They are now bred to Prince Abbecker Mercena, winner of first prize at Toronto and London. He has eleven R. O. P. daughters. On his sire's side he is a grandson of Tidy Abbecker, whose record, 27.29 lbs., combined with that of two of her daughters, average 28.05 lbs. His dam, Mercena Schuiling, with a record of 22.56 lbs., combined with that of two of her daughters and one granddaughter, make an average of 26.22 lbs. Among the fifty-two head for sale are seven young bulls, all sired by the stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde. From the above meagre account of the breeding of this great herd, enough can be gleaned to show the offering to be unusually attractive from a breeding standpoint, and the type, quality and condition are of show calibre.

Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co.

WILL HOLD THEIR SECOND ANNUAL SALE IN
B. Moulten's New Garage
 Opposite the Royal Hotel, Tillsonburg, Ont.

ON
Wednesday, January 1st, 1913
 Sale to start at 1 o'clock sharp
75 Head of Strictly High-Class HOLSTEINS

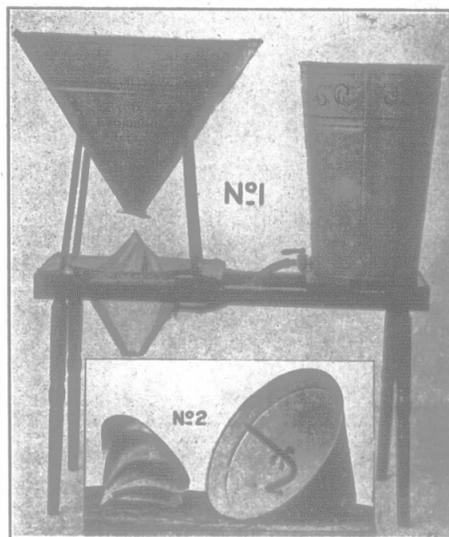
Mostly R. of M. Cows and Heifers
 From R. of M. Sires and Dams

Only a few young bulls will be sold and they are strictly high-class in breeding and individually. In females, there will be cows with records up to nearly 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Three-years-olds and four-year-olds the pick of the country with records as high as 20.05 at two years and two months. The offering will include Public Test winners and show yard winners. Every animal consigned must be unblemished and every purchaser will have till 10 o'clock on January 2nd, to examine the animal purchased and if the animal is not as represented, the sale may be cancelled, (see rule in catalogue.) Every animal offered will positively be sold. No reserve, no by-bidding. We are in honor bound to sell every animal offered.

Kelly and Hager, Auctioneers.
M. L. HALEY, PRESIDENT
F. BIETLE, TREASURER
 Catalogues on application to R. J. Kelly, Sale-Manager, Tillsonburg

AUTOMATIC SEED GRAIN PICKLER

For the Prevention of Smut Germs, etc.



(Patented Jan. 17th, 1911)

The fastest and most economical Grain Pickler on the market. This Seed Grain Pickler is a self-operating machine, supplying its own power by the force of the grain as it leaves the hopper, falling on the turbine situated in the lower hopper, causing a quick revolution of the turbine.

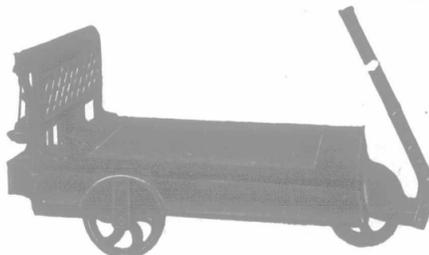
Cut No. 1 is the complete machine. Cut No. 2 is the turbine and sprayer and lower hopper. The pipe, which is shown in cut No. 2, delivers the liquid to the interior of the turbine, and it is then forced by gravity to pass through openings in the bottom outer edge, spraying the grain.

Full capacity: Wheat, 135 bushels per hour; peas, 115 bushels per hour; barley, 100 bushels per hour; oats, 90 bushels per hour, and other grain accordingly, but can be regulated to lessen the capacity as required. The machine can also be used for mixing grain.

We guarantee this machine to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Prices on application.

Directions for using.—Use 16 ozs. of liquid formaldehyde to 36 gals. of water, and thoroughly moisten the grain with the solution. Oats, barley and millet will require more water than wheat or peas. The best method is to apply it at night. Throw the grain in a heap.

cover with a blanket, and bag in the morning. This method gives the gas a chance to penetrate the grain. Manufactured by
THE DOMINION SPECIALTY WORKS, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
 D. A. McCLOY, Manager. Residence, 15 Douglas St. Works, 35 Douglas St.
WAGON AND STOCK SCALE a Money-saver to You Mr. Farmer



So often you lose money because you are not quite sure of the weight of the article that is changing hands, and by just putting it on the scales your eyes are opened, and you are in a position to judge very accurately as to what this or that particular thing is worth.

Write to-day for our illustrated catalogue, telling you about the Three-wheeled Wagon and Stock Scale. Capacity, 2,000 lbs. All material and workmanship first-class and guaranteed.

ADDRESS
The Aymer Pump and Scale Co. Limited, AYLMER, ONT.

Mr. Farmer! you are paying for good fences Why not have them?

That's the plain unvarnished truth--if you have not good fences around your fields you are paying for mighty good ones. But--don't take our word for it. Take a pencil and jot down what poor fences have actually cost you during the last few years. The total is a great deal more than the entire cost of good fences.

"Frost" Fences

are good fences---worth more than they cost

That's the candid opinion of hundreds of practical farmers--men who judge a Fence by its durable qualities--the long years of service they get out of it.

Here are the real reasons for the lasting qualities of the "Frost" Fence--the reasons why we so fearlessly guarantee it.

We know the quality of every rod of wire woven into the "Frost" Fence for the very good reason that we make it at our own mills, every inch of it.

If you have any lingering doubts on the Fence question ask us to give you the names and addresses of farmers who know from experience. Or call on the "Frost" dealer of your locality--if you don't know him we'll introduce you. 40

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

Laterals and up-right wires are No. 9 Hard Steel of thoroughly tested stock. The laterals are permanently waved--this gives that wonderful resilience--the come-back qualities for which the "Frost" Fence is famed.

Note the tie wire--it is wrapped several times around both Laterals and Stays making an extra neat and doubly strong binding.

Remember this-- You should judge a Fence by what it is going to cost--not by the price asked.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PROPERTY IN FENCE RAILS.

A buys a farm adjoining B. The line fence between A and B is of rails, which B claims to have built all across the lot years ago, as the man who then owned A's farm refused to build his half. A and B divided the fence, A taking the south half. A pulled down his half and erected a good wire fence, when B came along and claimed all the rails. Can B take the rails? A has kept the fence in repair for about fourteen years. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.--We do not think that he can legally do so.
Ontario.

VALIDITY OF WILL.

1. A's wife dies before her father. He has made a will leaving A his executor. After A's wife dies, her younger sister gets her father to make another will, she to be executor. He being sick the greater part of his time, is that will legal?

2. Who gets A's wife's share of property, A or his children?
Ontario.

Ans.--1. If she used undue influence in order to procure the making of the will, it might possibly be set aside, after the testator's death, upon an action being brought for the purpose. But he might have been extremely ill at the time the second will was made, and yet have been quite competent to make it. It must be considered legal until revoked, or set aside by the Court, and a very strong case would have to be made out against it to satisfy the Court that it was not a valid will.

2. We cannot say without seeing the will in question, and A's wife's will, if any.

A STRAY BULL.

A yearling bull strayed on my premises some time last summer. To date, no person has advertised in local paper for such animal, or called looking for same.

1. Should I advertise in local paper for owner?

2. If so, how many weeks would advertisement have to appear?

3. Should animal be claimed, can I charge for his keep?

4. If not claimed by a certain time can I claim him?
Ontario.

Ans.--1. Yes.
2. A reasonable number--say once a week for four weeks.

3. Yes.
4. After a week from the last appearance of the advertisement, we think you might fairly consider the animal your property, excepting as against the true owner. His claim--in the event of his making same--would be superior to yours, but it would be subject to payment of your proper charges and expenses.

DITCHING.

I own a farm of one hundred acres. Through this farm there is a ditch--a natural watercourse--running south, emptying into a creek. Above me, at the north, there are three or four farms with tile ditches. Between me and those farms there is a highway, a public road running east and west, crossing the road at this water course. Those parties sank a large cement tile--deep--sufficient to form an outlet for their tile water. My ditch is a surface ditch, sufficiently deep to take my surface water, also all surface water off the road. Now, am I obliged to be troubled with this water being forced over my place? Can they force me to dig a deep surface ditch to drain their tile ditch? I offer to co-operate with them to put a large tile through my place, connecting on their tile, to take all the water? Please answer which is the right and lawful way.
Ontario.

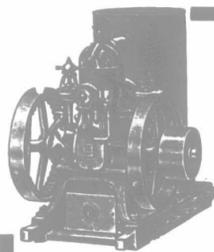
Ans.--We think not. We consider that you have made a most reasonable proposition, and that if they do not accept it you would be quite justified in having the matter dealt with and disposed of by the municipal engineer, under The Ditches and Water-courses Act (Ontario Statutes of 1912, Chapter 74).

TRADE TOPIC.

The London Concrete Machinery Company, London, Canada, claim to be the largest concrete-machinery company in the world, and that there are larger profits in the manufacture of cement drain tile with one of their machines than from any other branch of the cement industry. See their advertisement on page 2135 in this issue, and write for particulars.

GOSSIP.

A. C. Hallman, Spring Brook Farm, Breslau, Ont., in his new advertisement of Holsteins, states that the get of his present herd bull, Sir Korndyke Boon, are all that could be desired, possessing as they do, lots of style, quality and vigor, and are a credit to their worthy sire, Pontiac Korndyke. The herd is in nice condition for good work this winter, and a visit to Spring Brook will be greatly appreciated. Breslau Station, G. T. R., is ten miles west of Guelph.



This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give as more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts: nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS. You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

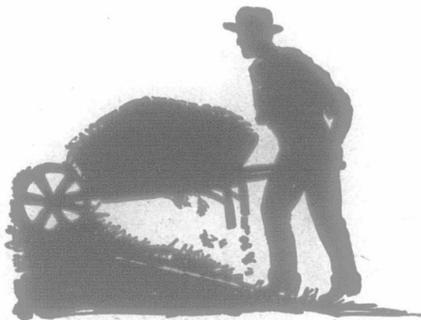
3 to 15 horse-power
We Pay Duty and Freight

**Ellis Engine Co., 34 Mullett Street
DETROIT MICH.**

A Vigilant Unceasing Cleanliness at every individual stage of its preparation

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA; IT'S SO CLEAN, IT COULDN'T BE CLEANER... FREE Sample mailed on enquiry—Address: 'SALADA', Toronto



Some farmers are like Gladstone. You will remember he got his exercise by chopping down trees.

Some farmers—a good many of them—are getting theirs like the man in the picture above.

Trundling one wheelbarrow-load after another for half a day from stable to yard is exercise all right. And what a "plug" it is to get a well-filled wheelbarrow up the plank gangway on to the manure heap—especially in winter.



But have you time for this exercise? Then why do it?

You wouldn't think of sowing or reaping in the old-fashioned way. Then don't make cleaning out stables the exception.

DILLON'S LITTER CARRIER lightens the labors of farmer's boy or hired man. It enables him to finish the stables in a fraction of the time before required.



Load of 800 lbs. runs easily along the smooth track.

A trim, well-kept barnyard, too, is the result of using a DILLON LITTER CARRIER. The bucket can be run out over the yard and dumped where desired.

A boy can work it. It can be fitted up without difficulty. The cost is the minimum for a first-class equipment. We have no Agents—you deal directly with the factory.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment.

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BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A SHARE-HOLDING ADMINISTRATOR.

In a joint union cheese factory, where the shares cannot be sold or transferred without the consent of the directors, there are a number of deceased shareholders whose shares are in the hands of administrators for their heirs.

Ontario. Ans.—Yes.

Veterinary.

DISEASE OF SPINE.

Yearling colt was turned out to pasture last June. On the third morning afterwards, I found him down and unable to rise. We helped him up, and in a few minutes he could stand.

Ans.—This is a disease of the spine, sometimes called locomotor ataxia, but more correctly called chronic spinitis. It occurs without appreciable cause.

BOOK REVIEW.

A NEW HORSE BOOK.

The third edition of "The 20th Century Book on the Horse," by Sydney Galvayne, has just been published by Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London, England.

SUCCESS THE Shaw Correspondence School 393F Yonge Street, Toronto Canada. Lists various courses like Chartered Accountant, Artist, etc.

That coupon has been the start that has brought better positions and larger earnings to hundreds of ambitious men and women. Includes an illustration of a hand holding a pen.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND Subjects taught by expert instructors at the Westervelt School Y. M. C. A. BLDG. LONDON, ONT.

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Every farmer's son should have a Business training. The Courses offered at the Bellville Business College LIMITED are modern, and meet all the requirements of the most up-to-date business offices.

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This is the report which we are receiving from our satisfied customers all over the country. They are using

Harab Concentrated Plant and Animal Foods

Are you one of our satisfied customers? If not, you should be, and you owe it to yourself to investigate and give our goods a trial. Call on our nearest agent. If you do not know him, write us direct, we will give you his name and address, give you particulars and prices of our goods, and tell you how you can do what our satisfied customers will do this spring.

CUT DOWN
YOUR FEED BILLS
BY USING

Harab Animal Foods

Give them a trial. They will cut down your feed bills, and at the same time produce better stock, thus making you money at both ends.

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Harab Digestive Tankage (Guaranteed)

Protein 60%, fat 8%, phosphate 3%.

A highly concentrated Beef and Blood Meal put in the most available form. Has been thoroughly tried, and is giving remarkable results producing better hogs in less time.

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The original sugar food, made on our own formula from the very best materials, put up in the best and most available form. Will increase their milk flow.

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Harab Blood Flour The Protein Food

Gives them a fair start. Supplies the strength-giving and flesh-building properties lacking in ordinary farm foods.

GROW BIGGER AND
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and at the same time build up your soil with true plant food, as contained in

Harab Animal Fertilizers

Manufactured from animal products from our packing house. Blood, Bone and Tankage thoroughly cooked and cured, then ground to a fine powder and mixed along with Potash in the right proportion to form

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Containing no artificial plant food whatever, but only the **NATURAL PLANT FOODS** in the most available form.

RESULTS COUNT

If you want results, use

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On your crops this season and increase your yield per acre, improve the quality of your crop and satisfy yourself that it costs you less to use the best.

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FEED YOUR STOCK

Harab Poultry Foods

Are used by the best and most successful poultry-raisers in the country. It will pay you to use them.

A FEW OF OUR LINES:

Harab Beef Scrap (In two sizes)

Beef Scrap, Chick Scrap

Without doubt the best all-round Concentrated Poultry Food on the market for all classes and conditions of poultry.

Harab Beef Meal (For Laying Hens)

Will keep your hens laying in the winter, when eggs are high in price.

Harab Poultry Bone (In two sizes)

Coarse and Bone Meal

Hard raw bones put up in such shape that, while containing all the food values, they will not spoil as ordinary raw bone will do.

HARAB OYSTER SHELL HARAB CRYSTAL GRIT HARAB POULTRY CHARCOAL

We also handle all Standard Feeds, Grains, Alfalfa, Seeds, etc.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU

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HARAB FERTILIZERS HARAB ANIMAL FOODS

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Fertilizer Department

TORONTO

CANADA

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PARALYSIS.

Sow jumped suddenly in soft ground and lost the use of her hind legs.

J. T. F.

Ans.—She injured the spine and caused paralysis. A recovery is doubtful, but may occur. Keep as comfortable as possible, and feed on laxative food. Give her a purgative of 4 to 6 ounces Epsom salts, according to size, and follow up with 5 to 8 grains nux vomica three times daily.

V.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

Five-months-old colt has a rupture just in front of the sheath. It is the size of an apple, and I can press it back and feel the opening in the abdomen, through which I can pass three fingers.

A. S.

Ans.—This is umbilical or navel hernia. It may be cured by applying a truss or bandage around the body that will keep the intestine in place. A truss is made of leather or canvas, with a protuberance about half the size of a baseball, which presses upon the hernia and keeps it in the abdominal cavity. Arrangements with straps from the neck to the truss to prevent it working backwards, are necessary. If this can be kept properly adjusted for three to four weeks, it should effect a cure. If this fails to cure, a veterinarian can operate.

V.

SEED FOR LAWN.

We have a lawn to seed and would like to know the most satisfactory mixture to sow to give a permanent green, also the number of square feet one pound of the mixture will sow?

J. M. T.

Ans.—In answer to your inquiry of the 10th inst., I may say that the best lawn grass is made of equal parts, by weight, of Kentucky Blue grass, Red Top grass, and White Dutch clover. A pound of this can be made to seed thoroughly a couple of square rods of lawn. It should be well raked into the soil, and if the season is dry, should be rolled. The best time to seed down a lawn is early in the spring, when there is sufficient moisture to insure quick germination of the seed.

H. L. HUTT.

GOSSIP.

PERCHERON STUDBOOK.

The appearance of Vol. I., of the Canadian Percheron Studbook, under authority of the Canadian National Records at Ottawa, shows at a glance the remarkable progress being made by the breed in this country. In this substantial volume, the stallion registrations number up to 2193, and of mares to 2111, with a membership of over 2000 the Canadian Percheron-breeders' Association. Portraits adorn the book of leading officers in the Association, and a number of distinguished horses, along with historical and official data of special value to breeders, who will certainly appreciate the opportunity of adding this volume to their libraries.

"Going to market" is not an obsolete practise in England, or this bit from the Yorkshire Post would have no point:

Mrs. Prentice—"How do you manage to have such delicious beef?"

Mrs. Buywell—"I select a good, honest butcher, and then stand by him."

Mrs. Prentice—"You mean that you give him all your trade?"

Mrs. Buywell—"No. I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting the meat!"

While carrying a ladder through the crowded streets of Philadelphia the other day, a big Irishman was so unfortunate as to break a plate-glass window in a shop. Immediately dropping his ladder, the Celt broke into a run. But he had been seen by the shopkeeper, who dashed after him and caught him by the collar.

"See here!" angrily exclaimed the shopkeeper, when he had regained his breath, "you have broken my window!"

"Sure I have," assented the Celt, "and didn't you see me running home to get the money to pay for it?"



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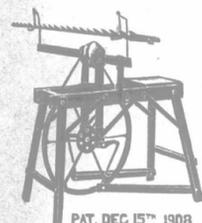
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The greatest labor-saving Grinder that has ever been placed on the market. Simple, strong and durable, all made of steel. One man can do more work, and better, in less time than two men can do the old way of grinding.



As a foot-power Grinder, it has no equal for grinding chisels, drill - bits, knives, axes, scufflers and cultivator points; and all kinds of grinding that is required in a shop or on a farm. For grinding mower or binder knives, it excels any grinder offered to the public. The operator can handle an 8-foot binder knife and grind it correctly, just as easy as grinding a smaller tool. A great feature is the easy way which it is operated. The person doing the grinding sits on one end of the machine and propels it by both feet. Freight paid to your nearest Railway Station in Ont. and Que., including extra stone. Price \$8.50. Mfd. by W. J. MANDLY, Shelburne, Ont.

Pat. Dec 15th 1908

GOSSIP.

The famous herd of Ayrshire cattle, property of P. D. McArthur, of North Georgetown, Que., near Howick, that made such a sensational winning tour of the Western shows this year, when seen by a representative of this paper a few days ago, was found in the nicest of bloom and paying big dividends to their owner. The great champion bull all through the West, Imp. Whitehall Freetrader, is looking his best, and if he gets no setback, will surely carry off the laurels another year at our Eastern shows. In fact, this year at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, he was only beaten by the famous Hobland Masterpiece. His assistant in service is the grandly-bred Jupiter of Hickory Hill, whose dam, the great cow Flos Morton, made the sensational R. O. P. record of 14,110 lbs. milk, and 555 lbs. butter-fat. This is surely the kind of breeding that tells, and is the kind in vogue in this great herd. The Western Champion female is also looking well, and is none the worse for her strenuous summer's show campaign. She is also a great producer, giving 70 lbs. a day, but did not freshen in time for the records. A niece of hers, Buttercup, also shows the great producing ability of the strain, she having produced 76 lbs. in one day; 630 lbs. in nine days; 1,894 lbs. in thirty days, and 10,864 lbs. in 266 days, her daily record being the highest ever made by a heifer of the breed and age. The young things are a particularly good lot. In junior bull calves, at the Dominion Exhibition, everything went to this herd. The unbeaten yearling heifer has recently been sold to Wm. Galloway, of Waterloo, Iowa, but the balance of the great show string are still on hand, and for sale.

WOODHOLM SHORTHORNS.

The increasing popularity of the Short-horns bred at Woodholm Stock Farm, owned by G. M. Forsyth, of Claremont, Ont., is only the natural result of their good-breeding and good-doing qualities. No matter where they go they do well for their purchaser, and in competition at the leading shows, championships have come the way of representatives of the herd. On blood lines, the herd is made up of such old reliable tribes as the Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster, Clementina, Matilda, Lavender, Kibblean Beauty, etc., representing the get of such well-bred bulls as the champion, Prince Gloster, Imp. Brilliant Star, Imp. Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Royal Champion, Scotch Thistle, the late stock bull, Imp. Dorothy's King, a Lady Dorothy. They are now all bred to the present stock bull, Imp. Gordon =70135=, a splendidly-fleshed, solid red son of the Golden Drop-bred bull, Golden Chief, dam Duchess of Gordon, a Brawith Bud, by the Augusta bull, Cap-a-Pie, grandam by the Mary-bred bull, Walter Scott. He is a bull of more than ordinary merit, heavy in his flesh, particularly good in his lines and flanks, and extra well covered on his back, and should prove a worthy successor to the good breeding bull that preceded him. Many right good herd-headers have left this herd that were bred there, but there was probably never so choice a pair of young bulls in the stables as the pair of red ones on hand just now. One is a solid red, eight months old, sired by the renowned Upermill Omega (Imp.), and out of the good cow, Clementina Princess 3rd, by Scotch Thistle. This is a right good young bull, beautifully-fleshed, and masculine all over; the other is a red, six months old, sired by Superb Sultan, one of the best sons of the great Whitehall Sultan, dam Bella of Hillhurst (Imp.). His breeding is not only away up, but his type is just as high. He should make a great bull. In heifers, there is a selection for intending purchasers of about a dozen, nearly all sired by the former stock bull, Imp. Dorothy's King. Among the lot are several particularly good ones that should develop into show material. The farm is within a hundred yards of the station at Claremont, C. P. R., and is connected with long-distance phone. North Claremont is the post office.

A crackerjack of a Christmas present
Big Ben

REMEMBER when you were a kid?—the presents that were all shiny and bright and that worked?—weren't they the ones that you were proudest of?

Something for your room—something you could use all year—something like big people had in their rooms. Didn't sensible presents appeal to you best when you were a kid? Think back a bit and see.

Then think of Big Ben for those boys and girls.—Toys, of course, should never be displaced. It wouldn't be Christmas without them, but mix in useful things—things that develop pride and make little people feel responsible. Give them presents to live up to and to live up with. Don't make the mistake of thinking they don't feel the compliment.—Let one of the first things that greets your little boy and girl Christmas morning be that triple nickle-plated, handsome, pleasant-looking, serviceable and inspiring clock-alarm—BIG BEN.

Just watch if they don't say, "Isn't that a crackerjack! Why! is that for me to use myself?"—Then see how proudly they carry Big Ben upstairs "to see how he looks in my room." Just put yourself in that boy's or girl's place.

Big Ben is a crackerjack-of-a-Christmas-present to give to anyone. The fact is, he is two presents in one, a dandy alarm to wake up with, a dandy clock to tell time all day by. And he's as good to look at as he's pleasing to hear.

He stands seven inches tall, slender, handsome, massive, with a big, frank, honest face and big, strong, clean-cut hands you can see at a glance in the dim morning light without even having to get out of bed.

He's got an inner vest of steel that insures him for life; large comfy keys that almost wind themselves, and a deep, jolly ring that calls just when you want and either way you want, five straight minutes or every other half minute for ten minutes, unless you flag him off.

Big Ben is sold by 18,000 watch-makers. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to his designers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will send him when and wherever you say, attractively boxed and express charges paid.

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THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

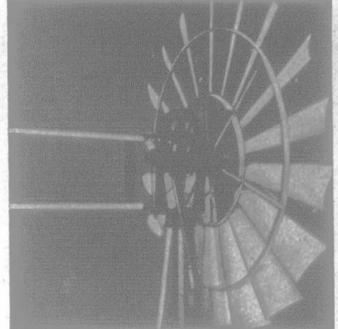
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<p>Windmill and Hand Force and Lift Pumps of all descriptions.</p> <p>GASOLINE ENGINES SUPPLIED.</p> <p>Pump Jacks, Piping and all Pump Requirements.</p>	<p>Made in Canada in our own factory and foundry.</p> <p>Send us particulars of what you require.</p> <p>We do the rest, and quality and price are right.</p>
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Help Yourself to Health . . .

Get rid of that outside closet on your farm—it is the cause of most of the sickness in your family because it is a breeding place for disease.



You Can't Afford to Ignore This Fact

It stands to reason that by allowing the foul smelling, outside closet to remain within a few steps of your home—it poisons every breath of air you breathe. You and your wife, daughters and sons—risk ill health every time you use it.

The outside closet is really a relic of barbarism—no progressive farmer should tolerate it. Just think how your wife and daughters must hate its shocking publicity, inconvenience and discomfort.

Man—make up your mind now to blot the outside closet off your farm. Let us show you how you can install a Good Health Sanitary Indoor Closet—right in your own home—at a very small cost. Imagine the comfort, convenience and protection to health it means to you and your family.

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Please send me literature giving full particulars of the Good Health Sanitary Closet.

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They are soluble, active and sure.
Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

CONSERVATION OF SOIL FERTILITY

BY E. B. DUNBAR, B.Sc.

This is an instructive pamphlet issued by our agricultural expert. Every farmer who is interested in modern methods of intensive agriculture will find it useful. It treats in a scientific and practical way the subject of plant food, its sources, uses and conservation. We shall be pleased to mail a copy free upon application.

International Agricultural Corporation
BUFFALO FERTILIZER WORKS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Split-log Drag Competition in Manitoba.

The split-log drag competition in Manitoba yearly proves more popular. It will be remembered that this movement was inaugurated through "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" in Ontario in 1907, and later taken up by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg. This year there were a larger number of municipalities than previously had entries in this competition, but the movement is as yet by no means as large as it should be.

The contests which are being held each season under the auspices of the Manitoba Good Roads Association, are demonstrating plainly what can be accomplished by a judicious use of the split-log drag.

The roads in the competition were kept in a very creditable condition, notwithstanding the unusual amount of rain that fell during the months of July, August and September, which necessitated more frequent applications of the drags than would be needed in a normal season. There is one section for those who operate on earth roads, and another for those working gravelled highways. First prize in the former section was won by G. H. Clarke, of Rosser municipality, and the latter by Alex. MacKay, of Kildonan.

GOSSIP.

The Stonehouse herd of imported Ayrshire cattle, owned by Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., are going into winter quarters in fine condition, having rounded up another very successful year at the leading shows. Numbering just now about sixty head, all of them either imported direct, or the get of imported sires and dams, there probably never was a time in the history of this great herd when the general complexion of the entire lot was up to so high a standard, and a remarkable fact in connection with the herd, and one of far-reaching importance and interest is, that of the 29 head sold during the past summer for distribution to various parts of the United States, in the official tuberculin test there was not a single reaction. This is certainly a great showing, and one very seldom duplicated, and speaks volumes for the health of the herd generally. At the head of the herd is the great bull, Imp. Holehouse White Heather, which, in the strongest kind of company, won first place at the big Ormstown show last summer, and second at the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, this fall. Practically all the younger things not imported are the get of Imp. Auchenbrain His Eminence, and Imp. Hillhouse Free-trader, whose clean sweep of all the Western shows this year is too well known to need repeating. Mr. Gordon is just now offering for sale a particularly nice lot of cows, three, four, and five years old, in calf to Hillhouse Free-trader, and an extra choice bunch of imported yearling heifers, also a pair of young bulls whose quality and breeding stamp them as most desirable herd-heads. A representative entry from this herd will be in the test at the Ottawa Winter Show, where Mr. Gordon will be pleased to meet all interested in the great Scotch dairy cows.

Teacher—"Now, Tommy, what is a hypocrite?"
Tommy—"A boy that comes to school with a smile on his face."

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE · 50 · EASY

Butter! Butter!! Butter!!!

Why make butter during the winter months when you can ship your cream weekly, and get the highest market price? If within one hundred miles of London we can guarantee you, for your butter-fat for December at least 30c. per pound f.o.b. your nearest express office, and supply cans for shipment (6, 8 or 10-gallon to suit your requirements). We remit immediately each shipment is tested. A postcard will bring a can (specify size suitable), and enable you to give this system a fair trial. See our ad. for poultry and eggs in this issue, p.2192.

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In order to advertise and introduce their home-study music-lessons in every locality, the International Institute of Music of New York, will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Cornet, Banjo, Cello, or Sight Singing. In return, they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another: yet, by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn to play. If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction.

The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Under the Institute's free tuition offer, you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (averaging 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it—show this article to them.

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Write to-day for the free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you, and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Ave., Dept. 453 B, New York, N. Y.

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THIS FREE BOOK explains how you can enter the AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS for it—today—now. It's worth sending for.

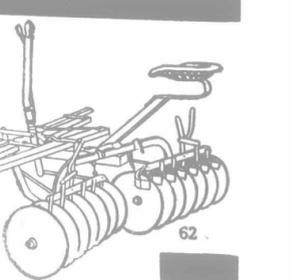
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Compare the "BUSSELL" with other disks

Thousands of Canadian farmers who have tested the "Bussell" harrow in the same field, have found that the "Bussell" HAS THE GREATEST CAPACITY. The plates on the "Bussell" Harrow are the correct shape. They cut, turn and pulverize the soil where others only scrape the ground and set it on edge. The

does clean work where other harrows make a poor job of it. "Bussell" Scrapers meet the soil in this fashion and keep the plates from turning. Movable Clod Irons—feature — keep the plates clear. It stays RIGHT DOWN. It won't bind, buckle or hump in the centre no matter how stiff or hard the soil may be. It is built to stand hard usage. The simple method of balancing the driver's weight removes neck weight. It is the Harrow you should know more about.



Write to Dept. W for catalogue with description.
E. BUSSELL CO., LTD., FLORA, ONT.

This has been Aberdeen-Angus sheep on the F. Ont. The stock well. The Dorset a flock as there because of this offered for sale Toronto and C. sides. Only two left for sale, a Write the Forster

The sale of bred Shire m. Porter Bros., Thursday, Dec. the quality of have guaranteed able condition factor in keep that otherwise not only to sv dance, but to city of the cro not large, but of the Shire bro part of Ontario generally conce d by auctio was strict put up being s and to Porter for the straight which everything sale was carri paid was \$420 three-year-old, flower (imp.), Guelf and L \$400; her team like (imp.), shown was pl champion, wen Flirt (imp.), \$320, and the for the bay ye

"THE MA Exceptional predominant f are so comforta modious stable "The Maples," and the splen and well-know fords were fo visit by a re is evidence th late W. H. E suits of his feeding and ce of cattle, and future these recognized as and fitters of indeed have in such nice ticularly tru nearly all of most success Lad (imp.). The general co te W. H. success as a hibitor of H known to be high-class ch well known fr to the other is either impo stock, at the prizewinner a General Togo service the from Gudelg the yearling of the noted dam Mabella Hanna. The fleshed young sire worthy as a show b Toronto and in his class, future form above, the h strong in yo they won fir bred by exhib other prizes At Ottawa, Dominion E won ever th for sale, se selection, the The farm Orangeville. A post card meet visit is connected

GOSSIP.

This has been a good year for the Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Dorset Horn sheep on the Forster Farm, at Oakville, Ont. The stock has done remarkably well. The Dorsets are perhaps as large a flock as there is in the Province, and because of this some twenty females are offered for sale, bred to a ram from Toronto and Chicago champions on both sides. Only two young Angus bulls are left for sale, and they will go quickly. Write the Forster Farm for prices.

The sale of imported and Canadian-bred Shire mares and fillies, held by Porter Bros., of Appleby, Ont., on Thursday, Dec. 5th, was not the success the quality of the animals offered should have guaranteed. The almost impassable condition of the roads was the big factor in keeping very many at home that otherwise would have been on hand, not only to swell the volume of attendance, but to increase the buying capacity of the crowd. The attendance was not large, but was fairly representative of the Shire breeders and fanciers of this part of Ontario. The animals sold were generally conceded to be the best ever sold by auction in this country. The sale was strictly bona fide, every animal put up being sold to the highest bidder, and to Porter Bros. is due every credit for the straight, business-like manner in which everything in connection with the sale was carried out. The highest price paid was \$420, for the Canadian-bred three-year-old, Grace; Tuttle Brook Sunflower (imp.), the bay three-year-old Guelph and London champion, went for \$400; her team-mate, Tuttle Brook Ladylike (imp.), which on every occasion shown was placed second to the above champion, went for \$380; Tuttle Brook Flirt (imp.), a two-year-old, went for \$320, and the lowest price was \$150, for the bay yearling, Viola Queen.

"THE MAPLES" HEREFORDS.

Exceptional merit is the characteristic predominant in the young things that are so comfortably housed in the commodious stables on that beautiful farm, "The Maples," near Orangeville, Ont., and the splendid fit in which this great and well-known herd of English Herefords were found on the occasion of a visit by a representative of this paper, is evidence that the younger sons of the late W. H. Hunter are showing the results of his master teachings in the feeding and care of this great beef breed of cattle, and that in the very near future these young cattlemen will be recognized as among the leading feeders and fitters of this Province, for seldom indeed have we found so large a herd in such nice condition, and this is particularly true of the young things, nearly all of which were sired by that most successful breeding bull, Newton Lad (imp.). Little need be said about the general complexion of this herd, the late W. H. Hunter and his unequalled success as an importer, fitter and exhibitor of Hereford cattle is too well known to need any comment, and the high-class character of the herd is also well known from one end of the country to the other. Practically all the herd is either imported or bred from imported stock, at the head of which is the noted prizewinner and sire of prizewinners, General Togo (imp.). As assistant in service the firm has lately purchased from Gudge & Simpson, of Kansas City, the yearling bull, Beau Magister, a son of the noted show bull, Beau President, dam Mahella 19th, by the great Mark Hanna. This is a level-lined, even-fleshed young bull, and should prove a sire worthy of his great ancestors, and as a show bull his success this year at Toronto and Ottawa, where he was first in his class, is an indication of what his future form will be. As mentioned above, the herd this year is particularly strong in young things. At Toronto they won first in the class of four calves bred by exhibitor, as well as numerous other prizes, including several firsts. At Ottawa, which this year was the Dominion Exhibition, they practically won everything offered. In the herd, for sale, as a big, as well as a choice selection, both in males and females. The farm is only about 2½ miles from Orangeville Station, on the C. P. R. A post card will bring a conveyance to meet visitors at any time. The farm is connected with long-distance phone.

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THE CARE OF MARKET EGGS.

By direction of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, a timely bulletin on the care of market eggs has been issued from Ottawa. It directs particular attention to the nature of the enormous losses that result from inadequate and unsatisfactory methods in the handling of market eggs, and suggests means by which permanent and needed improvement may be brought about in the Canadian egg trade, to the corresponding advantage of both producer and consumer.

This bulletin, which is No. 16, of the Live-stock Branch, constitutes a pamphlet of 24 pages, in which are shown a number of clear photo engravings which are very helpful to a clear understanding of the text. Copies may be had free by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

After describing the usual method of handling eggs, and the result of lack of care of various kinds, the bulletin offers specific suggestions to the farmer, the merchant, the egg-buyer, the railway and express companies, the dealers and packers, the retailer, and the consumer. The farmer is enjoined, among other things, to remove the male bird immediately after the breeding season, and market no fertile eggs; to provide roomy nests and plenty of clean nesting material; to collect the eggs regularly, at least once, better twice, a day in moderate weather, and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather, and to remove them at once in clean utensils to a cool, dry cellar; to cover with a clean cloth to prevent evaporation and fading; to market them in suitable cases as frequently and as directly as possible. The suggestions offered to merchants, buyers, transportation companies, and others, are equally specific and practical.

PAT KNEW.

Pat—"Shure, Moike, yez wiffe is a stroikin' lookin' luddy."
Mike—"Faith, Pat, an' she's more stroikin' than lookin'."

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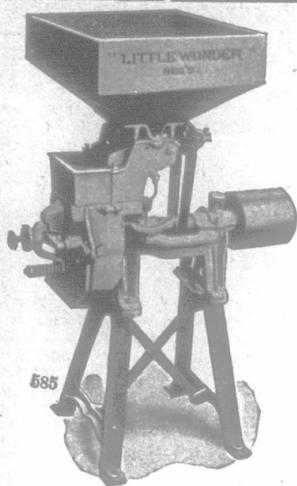
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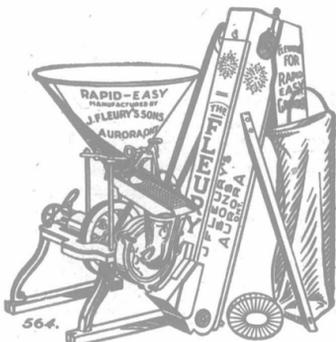
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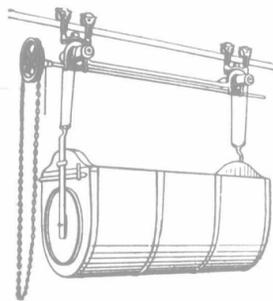
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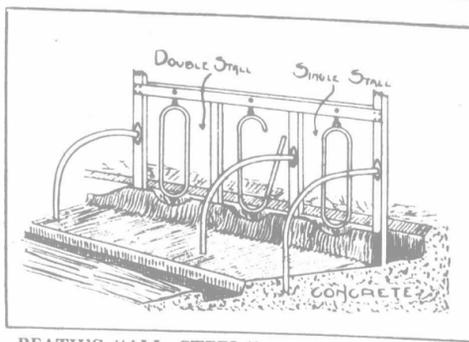
HAVE BEEN FOR EIGHT YEARS AND STILL ARE

THE LEADERS



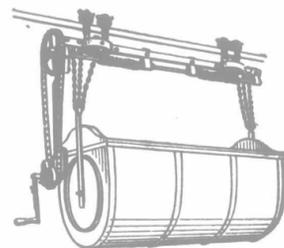
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Potash AND Prosperity

With the advent of Christmas we mentally sum up the events of the passing year, and make new resolutions for the new year approaching. If all our hopes have not been realized, wherein and why have they failed? If we can answer this question we have gone a long way towards the solution of the matter.

A farmer's prosperity bears a direct relation to the

quantity and quality of the crops he produces. If his soil does not yield as he thinks it should, then the sooner he discovers the cause of the deficiency the better. There are very few farms in Eastern Canada on which the use of a commercial fertilizer with a high Potash content would not prove profitable, and wherever intensive agriculture is practised fertilizers are indispensable.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE'S PAVILION
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**POTASH
MEANS
PROFIT**

**POTASH
PROMOTES
MATURITY**

Showing Produce from some Experimental Plots, Illustrating the Beneficial Effect of Potash on Various Crops

Farmers! As chief amongst your good resolutions for the coming year, include the decision to test the value of Potash on your own farms. Do not wait until your land is run-down, but commence immediately to restore and increase its fertility so that the maximum crops may be assured. If you wish full information on this most important subject, write for free copies of our illustrated bulletins, which include "Artificial Fertilizers; their Nature and Use,"

"The Potato Crop in Canada," "Fertilizing Fodder Crops," "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," etc., etc.

To all those who mention "The Farmer's Advocate" Christmas Number, we shall send a colored wall placard.

In addition to the information contained in our Bulletins, we are prepared to answer any questions on soil cultivation, and to give advice on the purchase of fertilizer materials, our object being to enable the farmer to secure the same on the most favorable terms.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE

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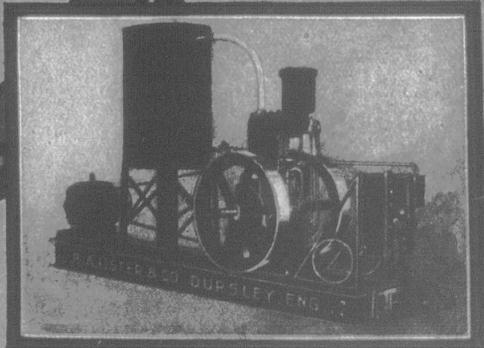
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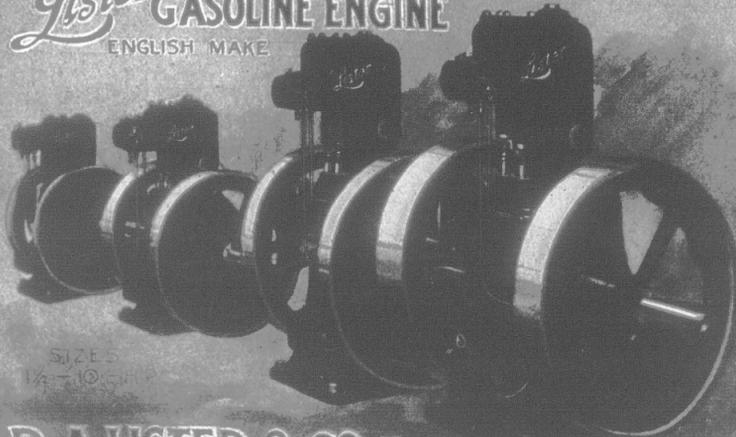
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