ing, harvesting, picking roots, etc., and how much more work there was then than there is now! We had to make butter, and in not a very convenient way either. I used old-fashioned milk pans and an old dash churn, but by steady and sober plodding we worked away in this manner for about fifteen years, when we were able to build our present home, which you will see by the illustration is quite an improvement to the little old log cabin.

We raised a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, two of whom have since died. My oldest son now lives across the road from us. My oldest daughter is married and lives at the rear of our home on a nice farm. We have only two of our children at home with us.

We have everything most convenient and comfortable, and there is no spot on earth so dear to all of us as the home we have made. Mr. Begg often talks of leaving the farm to the young folks and spending the rest of our days in the city. I do not think I would be contented to spend the rest of my days anywhere else but in the old home."

A detailed description of Mrs. Begg's home was published in the June 2nd issue of Farm and Dairy, on page 19.

"We were pleased," continued Mrs. Begg, "that we took first prize in our district last year, and we would have liked to have secured higher in the final competition, but we are satisfied and think that on the whole we did very well under the conditions with which we started. Our garden and orchard were our worst points. We think that farm competitions are a good thing, as they start farmers to better their conditions.

"I might state we are always pleased to receive Farm and Dairy, as we get much information on many subjects from it."

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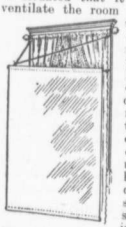
Fresh Air Without Drafts

Mabel York, Halton Co., Ont.

In many bedrooms the windows are so situated that it is impossible to ventilate the room without exposing



the sleepers to a direct draft. The screen here illustrated is a simple means of overcoming this. It consists of a common window curtain hemmed at each end, a dowel stick being run through each hem. In the end of the top stick a screw eye is inserted and a hook is screwed into the upper side of the stick near the outer end. A hook is also screwed into the window frame about six or seven feet from the floor. About a foot above this hook another screw eye is placed, to which is tied a stout cord.

During the day this cord hangs straight down from the hook and is inconspicuous, especially if lace curtains are used. At night, when the screen is desired, the screw eye in the end of the upper dowel stick is hooked to the hook in the window frame and the free end of the string is caught on the hook placed near the outer end of the dowel stick.

If there is an especially strong draft another string can be run from the opposite side of the window frame to the hook near the end of the stick from which the screen hangs. During the daytime the screen is rolled up and stood in an out-of-sight corner, the two strings hanging down at the side of the window and being hardly noticeable. This screen is especially useful where there is a baby, as it allows thorough ventilation without a direct draft.

Are We Up To Date?

(Continued from Page 3.)

Housekeeping would be easier if we had the planning of our own houses. We could then avoid the errors of what are called "man-planned" houses. I would not be misunderstood; it is not that an architect does not understand how to build a house, but they lay emphasis upon things that do not weigh in the mind of the ordinary housekeeper. One of the things that does not seem to weigh much with an architect is the care of the house. He builds a house that has a good appearance, but one which often is not economical in point of labor. The ceilings may be too high for a woman to care for, a window in the stairs may be quite inaccessible, the sinks may be so low that to use them is hard on the back, and the kitchen, laundry, and pantries, which form the laboratories, are sacrificed for the more showy part, in the front of the house—a Queen Anne front, with a Mary Ann behind.

PUT THOUGHT ON WORKROOMS

The greatest amount of thought should be put upon the work rooms; the others will be sure to have their share. Much labor is saved by having a clothes chute from the bath room down to the laundry, if you are so fortunate as to have a laundry. Planning of a house is fascinating work. We study the rooms, closely related in point of work, kitchen, pantry, and dining room, and arrange for the saving of steps. We plan to so place the furniture of the kitchen, stove, sink, table and cupboards, that as many steps as possible will be saved.

In the country, where the woman on the farm has to do so much work, the water should always be brought into the house. The wash room for the men should be so arranged as to be reached before the kitchen on their way in from work.

FALSE ECONOMY

We practise so much false economy. It's no economy to use an old broken down washing machine and a rusty boiler, and come out of the process with a lame back, a spoiled temper, and a poor dinner. A ball bearing, up-to-date machine, a copper boiler, a modern method of washing, all these make for easy, quick work, with a good temper because the worker is not tired, and there's plenty of time to prepare dinner, and have things looking all right.

A mangle will do as much work in half an hour as a hot over-tired, hard worked, woman can do in three hours, standing and ironing steadily, and burning fuel at a fast rate. A mangle costs $15 to $18; a first-class washing machine, $14; a ball bearing wringer $5. What up-to-date farmer hesitates about paying $34 for the outfit necessary for a large part of his work?

COLLEGE EDUCATION

When the question of a college education comes up a man takes the whole matter into consideration,—the immediate cost, the value of the years of training to the boy to fit him for his work,—and he estimates that the increased earning capacity of the boy will be warrant for the outlay. Of course there are other considerations, but in the main this is one great consideration. There are good colleges for the training of girls in the practical things of life. Will the result of that training justify the outlay? A glance over the things taken up, and a little of what is attempted will show the scope of the work. In the first year of training the student gets a fair course in cookery, sewing, laundering, cleaning, marketing, bookkeeping, millinery, entertaining, outfitting a house. She gets some instruction in dairying, at least as far as churning, and the care of milk, and the making of some cheese that can be made in a home. Some lectures in poultry, the care of eggs, how to kill and dress for market, and how to feed and care for the live hens. In horticulture there are some lessons on the care of fruit and vegetables and actual work on the potting of plants, and the care of house plants. A very good course is given in the handling of tools, and they are made to do such practical things as mend a bracket, make a joint, fix a lock, solder a tin or other metal, and to know the use of the tools in ordinary use about a place. Practical demonstrations are given along with instruction on nursing, including all the ordinary rules for caring for a patient in bed, and administering medicines.

TIME WELL SPENT

Farm and Dairy readers I am sure will agree with me that a year spent in getting a grip of these essentials will save much in the years to follow; and if saving is earning, then in the exercise of the economy that such instruction makes possible, the girls will have a great earning capacity.

Just let us suppose that every girl in our land could have one full year of such training, the men would then have to sit up and take notice that the women were at last thoroughly up-to-date in the home, were learning not only to keep house but the reason of each step in the process—in a word, they were becoming up-to-date Scientific Housekeepers.