

and so. I have been there in all those cases; I have heard and seen those dear, loving women remonstrate, beg, beseech, coax, each in turn, to make an improvement, yet they were either well snubbed or cursed at for attempting to turn their lord's little way into another channel. Swearing seems to be the chief accomplishment of a good many so-called men. I am reminded just now of a companion of mine who had a very high and exalted idea of what a farmer's wife could accomplish in the way of elevating the tone of life on the farm. She provided center-pieces and table linen in abundance. After her husband had upset his tea and spilled the gravy over her carefully-laundered table linen, all the apology he offered was, "What is the use of such nonsense on a farm table. The fools in town can have such foolery, but farmers' wives ought to have more sense." Another of my friends, also a schoolmarm before marriage, decided to have everything neat and clean, but not elaborate. She set a well-appointed table. Her hubby would come in and take the head of that neat table, litterly covered with horse and cow hair. I have sat next to him and had a liberal consignment deposited on my food and in my tea. Still another had to bear the infliction of having an incubator in her room while the hatch came out, the odor of burning oil never out of her nostrils. Then, for three long weeks after they were out they occupied the only window in the kitchen, as the brooder must be where the light and sun could reach them. Fancy the stench that those seventy chicks could produce. The husband never failed to lift the cover and let the whole family receive a supply of the odor while the meal was in progress. His wife was afraid to complain, even when she had to mix her butter or churn right in the midst of a stench unfit for animals to endure and live. She was a refined, educated woman, and he was considered a "model husband." Another, and the last. She wanted a screen door put on front and back of house to keep out the flies, but was told they could not afford it. I have seen her wash her bread-board after every mixing of the dough. Now, don't someone say she ought to have covered it or put it in a box. The kitchen was only a large box itself, and as that was the only place she had, it was not possible to do otherwise. They had no cupboard. They were never really wealthy people, but could easily have afforded all necessary articles and a few luxuries, and still have a nest-egg. I have lived among farmers in three or four Ontario counties, and also in the Northwest, and in all those homes there was the lack of the necessary comforts of life.

I do not wish it to be taken as my opinion that those same difficulties do not exist in other homes beside the farm; but I do say the farm life is the hardest life when it has to contend with the above-mentioned trials. When I hear of those well-conducted homes your readers describe, I do so long to see the men. Every one of those homes I mentioned were well-kept homes, as far as the wife could make it so. But think of the needless work and heartache she endured in seeing her work so little valued or her strength spared. Those temper-trying actions are only a few of the many I have been an eyewitness to; privations multiplied, accompanied by heart-felt longing for refinement; yes, for even the simple pleasure of a drive or visit, were seldom if ever enjoyed. Surely, if clean, clever farmers were so common as some say, I must have met one now and again—I mean clever in the way of providing comforts for the home, not clever in speech. They are far different, as I happen to know. I know I will be condemned by many as prejudiced against farmers. I deny the charge; I am condemning all men who, through ignorance or carelessness, or worse than either, of these, make life almost unendurable to their wives, by failing in the courtesy a manly man never fails to give his women folk. Men who enter their own homes with dirty boots, will stand and fairly scrape the soles off them at a neighbor's door rather than dirty the floor. Now, when they know what is right to do at another home, why don't they gain the love of their wife by doing as much for her? I will close by hoping those men I have described, or any others like them, will see how one woman looks upon their behavior. Not one of them were worthy of the wives they had, yet all passed muster in the community, and would be surprised if told they were not even civil to their wives, let alone kind. Only one placed as I was could ever see or be able to judge between them, as a sometime guest is not apt to see and hear behind the curtain as a nurse is compelled to do.

NURSE.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Re Water Supply for House and Barn.

The first requisite is a good spring of pure water; the next is to convey the water to the premises. An 8-ft. pumping mill, erected on a 40-ft. tower, will answer for most purposes, where the household and about 50 head of stock are under consideration.

In all cases the tower should be 10 ft. above surrounding trees and buildings, and it is better to be not less than 40 ft., as the spread of the anchor posts of smaller towers are too near the well to admit of good anchorage. If the source of supply is a spring in soft ground, the tower should be placed as near as possible where there is good foundation. The life of a tower will, in most cases, depend on its anchorage. It should, wherever practicable, be placed directly over the well, with the cylinder of the pump low enough down to be always in the water; it will thus be always primed, avoiding the trouble arising from loose joints leaking air.

There are many styles of pumps on the market, to suit different requirements. A simple style of force pump is made up of foot valve, cylinder, packing joint and air chamber, with the necessary piping, all placed under the platform of the well, to be secure from frost. The air chamber may be composed of a piece of two-inch iron pipe. An 8-ft. mill will admit of a pump cylinder as large as three inches in diameter, when the pressure is not greater than that equal to an elevation of 50 ft. head.

The piping of the pump itself should be half the diameter of the cylinder; the discharge pipe should not be less than 1½ inches, and should be laid in the ground below frost line—say 3½ or 4 ft. It should also be in as direct a line as possible from the well to the storage tank, as all elbows, turns, etc., increase the friction of the water through the pipes. The supply pipes may,



King Christian of Denmark (86316).

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull; born Jan. 26, 1903. Winner of first prize and champion Bath and West of England Show, 1905. Bred and owned by Mr. Philo L. Mills, Ruddington Hall, Nottingham.

for the sake of economy, be less in size, say 1 inch. The storage tank should hold sufficient for at least three or four days, in case of a calm, and should be placed high enough to completely empty itself into all the watering troughs it is intended to supply. It should have an overflow pipe, in case of accident or neglect. A check-valve should be placed on the discharge pipe at the well, to prevent any leaking back of water through the pipes. Hydrants may be placed anywhere to suit convenience.

Any farmer contemplating a water supply would do well to examine some systems near him, as he would thus gain a practical knowledge of his wants before giving his order for an outfit.

The windmill is, without doubt, the simplest power in use for a water supply in the country, as most of those that have used them will testify. Of course they need some attention, and a little oil applied at regular intervals—not in a haphazard way, as some may imagine.

W. S. COLVILLE.

Durham Co., Ont.

English Corned Beef.

This is given as the best English way of "corning" beef:

"Dissolve 112 pounds salt in 25 gallons water. Skim well of all scum, and reduce strength so it will barely float an egg, by adding water. Then add 1½ lbs. saltpetre, 1½ lbs. preservative, 5 lbs. brown sugar, ½ lb. whole black peppers, ½ lb. whole red peppers, and ½ lb. coriander seed. Briskets and flat ribs should be allowed to remain in this pickle for 14 days; rumps require 21 days' immersion; and rounds from 21 to 28 days, according to size. Many people declare corned beef so pickled has a very choice flavor. In making a trial it might be well to reduce the quantities considerably, always being careful to retain the same proportions."

DAIRY.

Re Streaky Butter.

The presence of whitish blotches or streaks in butter has been a source of trouble to a great many buttermakers, these blemishes often and unaccountably appearing after a few hours in the butter otherwise good in color, texture and taste, and invariably having the effect of knocking the top off the market price, and stamping the maker as the producer of a second-rate article. The eye as well as the palate must be appealed to in all things eatable, and in butter, streaks and blotches by no means add to the appearance of the solid golden, appetizing article demanded by the payer of A 1 prices.

During the past year a series of experiments were undertaken at the New York Experiment Station, with a view to finding out the cause of the difficulty, and the results of the investigation have recently been published in Bulletin No. 263 issued by that Station.

The theory held by many that the blotching is due to unequal distribution of the salt was proved to be incorrect, the true cause being found in the action of the salt on a certain casein compound (casein lactate) in the buttermilk still remaining in the butter, an action which causes the compound to harden and localize, and so appear, in a short time, as streaks and blotches. To get rid of the trouble, the only thing necessary was found to be to get rid of every particle of the buttermilk, and to this end both churning and washing must be done in the most effective way. The following is the method, as given in the bulletin: "The churning should be stopped when the granules are about the size of rice grains, and should be done preferably at a temperature

of 50 to 55 degrees F. After the buttermilk has been drawn from the granules they are treated with an amount of water at 35 to 45 degrees F., about equal to the buttermilk drawn off, the churn being rotated a few times to ensure complete contact, after which the water is drawn off, and the granules are similarly treated a second time. The granules are then allowed to drain. The final drainage water from the granules should be clear. After this the salting and working are carried out in the usual way."

A point worth noticing is that, "If granules are pea-size, or larger, or if they are soft through churning at too high a temperature, or through washing with water above 50 degrees F., and so tend to unite into lumps, thorough washing is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible." This danger, then, must be strictly guarded against, by churning at the right temperature, stopping at the right time, and using plenty of water at a sufficient degree of coldness for washing. When not one, but all of these precautions are observed, little further trouble will be experienced in the way of streaky butter.

Vitality in Milk.

The most important work of a public nature which, in my opinion, will operate to advance the interests of owners of Holstein cattle, is the promulgation of a better knowledge among consumers of milk, of the dietetic value of the grade of milk produced by our cows. It is a well-known fact that the offspring of those breeds of cattle whose milk is rich in butter-fat are reared with the greatest difficulty. Such offspring appear to be deficient in vitality, and especially subject to stomach and bowel troubles, which are fatal in many cases; and it is now being more generally recognized by physicians and consumers that milk rich in butter-fat is an improper food for young children, and is deleterious in its effects, and produces generally the same effects in human beings as in animals.

These results are now said by scientists to be due to several causes, and primarily to the excess of fat in milk, and in the case of children, particularly, are probably also due to the extraordinary character of the fat globules, which, in these small breeds of cattle are extraordinarily large and entirely unlike those in Holstein milk,