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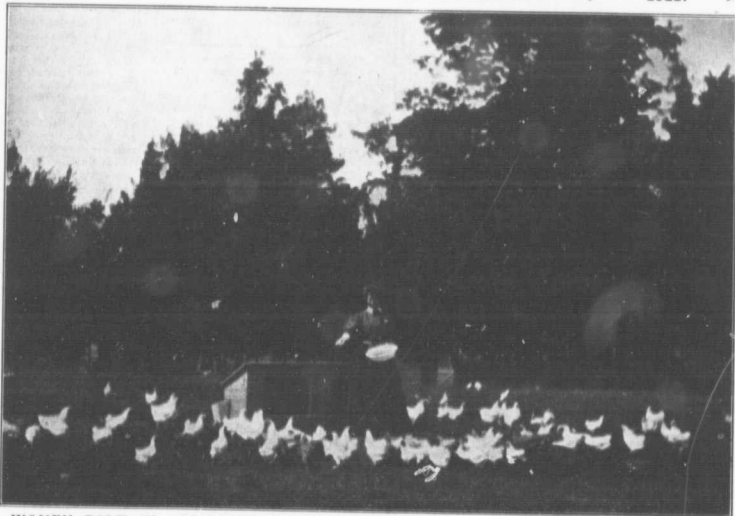
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 5

1911.



WOMEN FOLK IN AGRICULTURE ARE SURROUNDED WITH BRILLIANT POSSIBILITIES

"What can I do! I am only a woman." That sentiment has long since passed away. Nowadays there are many attractive lines of farm work quite suitable for women and at which women are succeeding, making for themselves an interesting life-work and accumulating a desirable income and profit. The most popular endeavor for women in agriculture is poultry keeping; it is also one of the best—in many ways superior to all others. Our illustration shows Miss Bessie Main, a young woman who has charge of a large dairy and looks after 200 laying hens. This season she hatched upwards of 650 chickens. More about her interesting work you may learn from an article on page eleven. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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Why Not More Improvement in Farm Gutter?

Laura Rose, Guelph, Ont.

'Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true, and no one regrets to acknowledge it more than myself that the great bulk of dairy butter



Miss Laura Rose

does not rank as first class. I have wondered why this is, and have come to the conclusion that the majority of buttermakers in a large district do not have a right standard of butter and do not know the requirements for a high class trade. The most fastidious and critical consumers of butter are the rich. This is because they pay prices that insure the greatest skill and care being taken in the manufacture of the butter. After being accustomed to the sweet, delicately-flavored, lightly salted and lightly colored butter, the change to an inferior make is quickly noticed.

COMPARISONS ARE EDUCATIVE. Why does not the farm butter maker improve as she should? I believe it is because the only butter she has an intimate acquaintance with is her own and she has grown so used to the faults therein that to her they cease to exist, and she thinks her butter equal to any made. Improvement almost solely comes by comparison. We are the poorest judges of our own work and should seek the honest opinion of reliable judges and profit by their criticisms. There is a whole lot in getting used to a thing: the poor little city boy, when in the country on a "fresh air" vacation, didn't like the eggs because they lacked taste and smell.

I remember a like experience. I had taken a first prize for butter, so proud was I that when I went to visit a farmer friend I took along a piece of my prize butter. It was tasted by the family and the good man told them they had become used to the turnip flavor, but it wasn't and in the show ring. I remember a like experience. I had taken a first prize for butter, so proud was I that when I went to visit a farmer friend I took along a piece of my prize butter. It was tasted by the family and the good man told them they had become used to the turnip flavor, but it wasn't and in the show ring.

SOME POINTS ABOUT FLAVOR. Wherein is our farm butter at fault? I trust that my readers will understand that I am writing in a most friendly, helpful spirit and hope they may get suggestions that will tend toward improvement. In the first place, the cause of the objectionable flavors is too frequently due to badly ventilated, dirty cow stables, and uncleanly milking. Milk becomes capable of absorbing every odor that comes its way. Then the separator is ever a bone to pick at, but I believe in respect to its proper care there is no marked improvement. There are, of these, however, who would hesitate and find an excuse if you asked to see their separator. A separator must be thoroughly washed every time it is used, and just a dip in or two of warm water run through it; we don't call that washing—let the bowl keep apart and well washed and scalded.

And now comes the greatest reason why so much of the farm butter, and the cream sent to the creameries, is off flavor: The cream is not quickly cooled after it is separated. I don't know why it is, but I do know that the warm cream from the separator,

if given no particular care but merely set aside to cool, develops a peculiar flavor that I can detect in the cream and butter every time. Cream should be quickly cooled to 55 degrees or below by placing the can in cold water. If water be scarce, pour the cream in shallow pans so it will more rapidly give off its heat, and set the pans in a cool place to rest.

SCUM CRUM IN TINS RIPS. Lots and lots of butter ranks as second because the cream was over-ripe. Much of the cream is kept too warm during the ripening process and in winter especially is held too long before churning. The delayed churning gives to butter that "cheesy" flavor. Cream when ready for use should be of the consistency of molasses, smooth and velvety when poured and of a pleasant, mild, acid taste. Always err in having it under rather than over-ripe. We should look at the ripening process in cream much the same as that of fruit. We eat a pear slightly under-ripe, and while it has not the good flavor of one in exactly the right stage, still will eat it all. I strongly urge more intelligent care of the cream from the time it leaves the separator until it gets into the churn.

THOSE WHITE SPECKS. We have all noticed tiny white specks in farm butter—a bad fault, for if such butter is not already an old flavor it will soon develop one. These specks can easily be avoided by keeping the cream stirred right from the bottom to the top. The skim milk settles to the bottom, and if it is not well stirred with the cream, becomes firm and adheres to the butter-fat during churning.

Sometimes care is not taken when warming the cream for churning. If overheated the casein curdles, butter hardens and white specks in the butter follow. Pouring hot water into the cream to hasten the churning has the same bad effect.

Many butter makers still grieve at the churning temperature, and too often the result is a soft, greasy mass in the churn instead of firm, wheate-like curd. In the case of such butter, milk cannot be well washed, and is in a bad condition to be salted and worked; and behold the product a butter weak and spotted with buttermilk. In the brine and the color streaked and mottled.

A SERMON BOILED DOWN. Just these few words in closing. 'Tis a tale oft told by me. Adjust the separator to give cream keeping 25 per cent. Lutter-fat, or in other words, cream that will make from two and one-half to three pounds of butter a gallon; have cream hot and sweet sides, rather than one day too old; never fill the churn over half full (better only a third full); churn at that temperature (found by the use of a thermometer in a cloth), which brings butter in from 20 to 25 minutes; have the butter in the granular form when churning; wash it in the churn, using plenty of clean water as there was cream; use from three-quarters to one ounce of salt a pound of butter; give it a thorough working; print and wring neatly in parchment paper, keep it in a cool clean place, and get it to the consumer as soon as possible; observe cleanliness in every detail of the work. This summary is the boiled-down essence of a sermon on "How Farm Butter May Be Improved."

Happiness is the key word. Happiness and contentment are necessary elements in success, and to secure these advance the farm as well as in the town there must be cooperation of forces. When the strength and wisdom of the masculine is allied to the love of gentleness, and may I add, the ingenuity of the feminine, results will follow that will surprise the farmer themselves.—Mrs. John T. Burns.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXX.

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1911

No. 40

READY MONEY REPRESENTING REAL PROFIT MADE BY A WOMAN

A Story, mainly in her own words, about Farm Poultry, as told to an Editor of Farm and Dairy by Mrs. Wm. Jull, the wife of a Prize-Winning Farmer of Oxford Co., Ont.

LIKE to care for chickens. The work is a goal for my health, since I must always go out to care for them and therefore get fresh air and outside exercise. And then they are so profitable! I found these facts out some years ago, so I have kept right on caring for the chickens on our farm. I have found that there is nothing else on the farm that is so profitable as chickens. Last year my flock of 130 hens returned me \$303.39 in cash."

A HIGH SCORE FOR POULTRY

These statements and others even more interesting that follow in this article were made early in July by Mrs. Wm. Jull of Oxford Co., Ont., to an editor of Farm and Dairy who was at the farm of Wm. Jull & Son, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, for the purpose of judging the farm and giving it a rating in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition. Mr. Jull's farm stood fifth for the district. The poultry was ahead of all competitors in the district by a large margin and received a score of 14 out of a possible 15.

Mrs. Jull has accomplished much with her poultry. What she has done it is quite possible for others to do, and the income from many a farm might be very greatly increased should the women folks interest themselves in the poultry and manage the hens according to the approved practice of recent years that has given splendid results.

SHE MUST HAVE PROFITS FOLLOW WORK

Unlike some people we know of, Mrs. Jull does not like to work if there be no profit coming from her work. She knows what it costs to feed her hens, and she keeps an accurate record of all food used and of all poultry and eggs sold as well as a record at market valuation of all eggs and poultry used on the home table. Speaking in this connection, Mrs. Jull said: "Not until this year have I kept any record of what it costs to feed my hens, and while heretofore I felt sure they must be profitable, I could not tell just how profitable. At the beginning of the year I told the men folks that from the first of January on I was to be charged with all of the feed taken in the hen house. I do not like to work unless I have some system and know what I am doing, and I do not like to work unless there be profits coming from the work."

NOTES ABOUT THE FLOCK AND EQUIPMENT

At the time Mrs. Jull gave us the information about her poultry she had 140 old hens, 105 quite large chickens that had been hatched fairly early and 65 smaller chickens. The location on which the chickens are kept is an ideal spot. The soil on which the chickens run is of a light nature, in fact quite sandy, and hence is well drained. Not in any particular has the poultry equipment been over-capitalized. The hen house is a remodelled structure and the hens have the ground floor, being part of the implement shed or driving house. The coops for the smaller chickens and

growing stock are of cheap material and are such as any farmer might construct.

Mrs. Jull keeps but one breed of hens, the Brown Leghorns, and counts on securing her returns mainly from the eggs. Most of the produce is shipped to a wholesale grocer in Toronto, although some of the eggs occasionally are dis-



One who Understands Her Flock of Poultry

A real live interest in the farm poultry is taken by Mrs. Wm. Jull of Oxford Co., Ont., who may be seen in this illustration showing her amongst her hens. Mrs. Jull keeps accurate track of all income from the poultry and of all feed they consume. She knows exactly how profitable her hens are. In the article on this page many interesting facts about this flock of poultry are chronicled. The flock last year returned a gross income of upwards of \$300.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

posed of in the local village. The chickens that are killed each year are for the most part used at home.

GROSS RETURNS AND PROFITS

The eggs from Mrs. Jull's flock last year totalled 228 1-2 dozen sold in Toronto, 242 dozen sold in the local village of Norwich and 154 dozen used at home. The returns in eggs for the first six months of 1911—January to June, inclusive—were \$202.35. This includes all eggs used in the home, eggs used for hatching, as well as those actually sold at market prices. The feed charged at market price cost \$67.97. The gross return therefore over and above the cost of feed was \$134.38 for six months—a pretty tidy sum to represent a mere sideline of a farm!

We asked Mrs. Jull how she manages to get her hens to lay so well. She replied, "I feed my hens very regularly and always feed them well. They always have water and oyster shells before

them, and the hen house is always kept clean. They are fed the ordinary mixed grains, oats and barley in a mash for the morning feeding. Sometimes bran is mixed into the mash, and sometimes the bran is fed alone as a dry mash, in order to give variety. Wheat and corn constitute the evening meal. If there is any milk the hens get it, but usually we have no milk for them."

REPLENISHING THE FLOCK

In order to replenish her flock Mrs. Jull requires to have hatched a considerable number of chickens each year. For her early chickens she hires a neighbor to hatch the eggs in an incubator. The later chickens are hatched on the farm at home by the natural method. Since she keeps the Brown Leghorns, which for the most part are non-setters, it is necessary to have some of the chickens hatched in an incubator. Mrs. Jull informed us that she always shipped eggs the year round and she had bills to show for all receipts for three years back.

We were somewhat surprised that Mrs. Jull could care for such a large flock of hens in addition to caring for her household duties, and we asked her how she managed to do it. She replied, "I have a little maid working for me, and she is very much interested in the hens. She is a great help."

NICE WORK FOR WOMEN

"To take care of poultry is really nice work," concluded Mrs. Jull. "A woman can do it, and it is not hard work. One can take care of this work and still have the nice things that so much appeal to us women folks and yet be able to attend to social functions, and so forth.

"Success with poultry lies mainly in attention to the little things. All details require to be looked after at the proper time. The eggs I have gathered every noon and at night. How well they are gathered by the little maid you may know when I tell you that we do not have two hens a year hatch out chickens on their own account."—C. C. N.

Practical Education the Best.—I would be the last one to speak lightly of a good education for girls, but of the two kinds of education, the practical one in homemaking seems to me to be the stronger. "This ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone." The instinct of the true woman points to the home, and this is as it should be. It is a rare thing to find an old woman who has not at some time in her life been responsible for the management of a home.—Mrs. J. Muldrew, Macdonald College, Que.

Cultivate the habit of telling funny stories at the table. No other place is better suited for bright repartee. It is an excellent cure for dyspepsia. Even children should look forward to a happy meal hour. On the public platform recently I heard a prominent politician attribute his first ambition to be a speaker, to listening to his father and visitors telling stories and conversing around the tea table in his old home.—Marion Dallas, Carleton Co., Ont

DOMESTIC SCIENCE—WHY TEACH IT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Netta M. Nixon, Guelph, Ont.

What Domestic Science Does for the School Girl. A Real and Needed Education—Not a Fad. The Subject as Taught in the Consolidated Rural School at Guelph.

To fit a boy to be a man, and a girl to be a woman, in the fullest sense of the word, is, or at least should be, the object of education in both primary and secondary schools. Since the spheres of boys and girls in later life are in most cases so widely different, it is reasonable to conclude that both need some special training. Domestic science seeks to provide this for the girls.

The problems concerning the education of girls today are quite different from those which agitated the minds of educators a generation ago. No one questions now the capacity of a girl's mind! Educators formerly failed to make provision for any special training along these lines most practical and useful to the pupils. Now where home economics are taught the girls receive instruction of infinite value to them, since it is practical and concerns their every day life, and the influence of it will be felt for time to come.

And withal, while it is practical, no other phase of technical education is more popular with girls than household science.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE DEFINED

It may be asked "What is household science?" The term is a very wide one; it embraces both a scientific and practical knowledge of all subjects pertaining to the home.

Domestic science courses in the public schools are concerned mainly with the practical side of the subject; sufficient theory only is taught to ensure the pupils gaining an intelligent idea of the reasons for the various processes.

At first, Domestic science courses were experimental. When the beneficial results following on these were noted, the work became firmly established; now it is being commenced in more remote districts, even to the public school.

GUELPH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

In the case of the Macdonald Consolidated School at Guelph the children from the rural districts have the advantage of technical training, which would be denied them in the ordinary rural school. To the girls, three branches of household science are taught, viz.: Cooking, sewing and care of the sick in the home.

The course in cooking includes a detailed study of the various methods of cooking, with each method applied in practical and economical examples. The different food substances are studied and numerous methods of combining them are carried out in actual practice. This course extends over two years of public school and one year of high school work, each class spending two and one-half hours weekly in the school kitchen. The individual pupil is trained to rely upon her own individual effort as much as possible.

PRACTICAL HOME COOKERY

To give the work additional practical value most of the recipes are made out in quantities suitable for use at home, although they are such as can be easily divided for individual work in class.

The cookery is simple at first; later when the pupils have once grasped the underlying principles they readily accomplish more difficult work. Pupils are especially encouraged to repeat their

work at home, and a record of each pupil's home practice is kept.

The advanced pupils are given especial training in serving luncheons and during the winter term they make and serve hot soup to the children who remain at the school during the noon hour. As a final test, they prepare and serve a dinner, having previously made out the menus, calculated the cost and planned the work.



These Young Cooks are Learning Lessons of Real Value and are becoming Interested in Helping Mother

A cooking class in charge of Miss Netta M. Nixon at the Macdonald Consolidated Rural School, Guelph, Ont., is here shown. These scholars are learning lessons that will be of great value to them and to others throughout their lives.

The course in sewing is also made as practical as possible. After having learned the rudimentary principles, pupils are taught to apply them in making simple articles of daily use. In the higher classes, besides making plain garments both by hand and machine, they also learn to repair old ones—a very practical phase of education you will agree!

The study of the Care of the Sick in the home has but recently been introduced at the Guelph Consolidated School, and is designed for the benefit of the more advanced girls. It includes a knowledge of the nature and course of all the common diseases, first aids to the injured, and the preparation of food for the sick and convalescent.

THAT BUGABOO—EXPENSE!

Some people protest against the additional expense of all this training; they advance the ar-

gument that school children could be taught all these things at home. We know, however, that in most cases this side of the girls' education is neglected, at least during the school period.

Do the advantages outweigh the cost of this special school training? Those who study the question answer in the affirmative, since they realize that by arousing the children's interest in ordinary home duties, children are led to derive some pleasure from performing these duties and they cease to regard such work as drudgery. Then, too, while the girl pupil is keeping up with the ordinary branches of school study, she is able to bring to the acquisition of these "hard facts" a mind broadened and stimulated by her prac-

tical work, which becomes evident in increased proficiency.

Domestic Science will have served its purpose if it helps to arouse among the young girls an interest in the noble art of home-making; if it brings the home and school into closer contact through this practical branch of education it, furthermore, will have been well worth while.

If there is but one person in the house to do the housekeeping, then to make the machinery go smoothly, and to secure some leisure, the rest and recreation must be the result obtained through good machinery and intelligent operation. The housekeeper must be free from the domination of things. She must sometimes blaze a trail in methods in spite of the opposition of friends, and the ridicule of neighbors.—Mrs. J. Muldrew, Macdonald College, Que.



School Children Learning to Sew in Class at the Macdonald Consolidated Rural School, Guelph Ont.

Who would contend that instruction such as this is not worth while? Perhaps "Mother" could teach it at home. But has she the time, and has the work the same interest to the scholar as when it comes from "teacher"?

Driving—One of my Greatest Pleasures

M. Ethel Nixon, Brant Co., Ont.

Someone, from a district where the majority of farmers use one of the farm horses for driving, has said that a good driving horse for one in the country is a luxury.



I say it is not a luxury—it is a necessity! Too well can I remember when I drove one of the farm "dobbins," and worked my passage at the rate of three or four miles an hour, and spoilt my temper in the bargain! Now that we have a good driving horse, the tables are

turned. We all delight in going for a drive.

One of the most pleasant pastimes—driving a good horse and a rubber-tired rig—is given in the country. As good roads are being extended, it is helping to make driving even more pleasurable.

CONCERNED ABOUT AUTOS

A great many womenfolk on farms have, since the coming of the auto, become afraid to venture out for a drive unless there be a man—a good horseman—along to take the responsibility. And indeed they may well be concerned about their safety. An oncoming auto is a frightful thing to meet; one never feels safe when there is a possibility of meeting what has been so well named "a devil wagon."

Father is always uneasy when I am out for fear I will get injured, since our driver does not take kindly to the autos and is really hard to manage. However, I do not feel like missing the pleasure of an occasional drive, simply because I must sometimes hold the reins and go alone and there might be an auto coming! Consequently I take my chances.

DELIGHTS OF WINTER DRIVING

Me thinks driving in the winter time is quite as delightful as in summer. In fact, when the snow is on the ground the joy is heightened, and there are no awful possibilities of meeting autos. What more jolly experience can one imagine than skimming over the snow on a sparkling afternoon, or again, on a morning after the ice storm, when the whole world is turned into a fairyland, and everything is all aglitter? Then, too, many Farm and Dairy readers will recall those even-



There is a deal of Pleasure in having a Real Good Driver

A driving horse is not a luxury merely; it is usually a necessity and is made to pay its way on many farms. Photo taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy showing Miss Ethel Nixon holding "Dolly."

ing drives and fancy they can actually hear the snapping and creak of the frost under the cutter and the merry jingle of the bells.

In these days of automobiles, when people seem to be fairly auto-crazy, we wonder if horses will come to be a "lack number." Personally I shall confess that when I get an auto I shall want

my driving horse too? Who would think of exchanging an intelligent—and may I use it here?—lovable little driver for a bit of steel and rubber and a can o'gasoline?

One of my greatest pleasures is to jump into our rubber-tired rig, after the day's work is done, and go for a jaunt behind "Dolly," our driver. I can actually feel the "cobwebs" being blown away as she speeds me along a pleasant highway.

How We Have Fresh Rhubarb in Winter

Mrs. L. B. Palmer, Huron Co., Ont.

Rhubarb of most delightful flavor may be grown and had fresh during the wintertime on any farm where the roots are available. We have received much satisfaction from the rhubarb we have been growing in the wintertime now for some years. Our practice is to get the men to dig up three or four roots of rhubarb late in the fall and have the roots set on a board in the garden so that they will not freeze down and be impossible to get them loose. After they have been frozen solid, the roots are carried into the cel-



A Fascinating Pastime of a Western Girl

Horseback riding is popular with many western women folk. A former "Macdonald" girl, who would just as lief we did not mention her name in this particular, is in the saddle. The horse and rider are placed in a dark corner, where they are banked smoothly with a few buckets of earth.

As soon as the frost thaws out of the rhubarb the plants begin to grow, and in a very short time they will have great long stalks without much leaf and be ready to cut for rhubarb sauce.

It makes a nice variety for the table to have some fresh rhubarb now and then throughout the winter. Since it is such a simple matter to grow it in the cellar there is no reason why almost any farmer should not have it.

Her Duties are Many.—There

are stupid women at housekeeping just as there are stupid farmers, stupid doctors, stupid lawyers; but seriously, does good housekeeping require less brain power than any other walk of life? The woman who is at the head of a house is responsible for the well-being and in a great measure for the happiness of the entire household. She must administer to the physical wants, food, clothing and other things. She must have the oversight of the means of comfort, heating, lighting and ventilating of the house. She must have a knowledge of the requirements of sanitary conditions. She must be ready to meet all emergencies that arise, do a certain amount of nursing, be ready to entertain the unexpected guest, and in general be the guide, philosopher and the friend of all.—Mrs. J. Muldrew, Macdonald College, Que.

How I Make First-Class Dairy Butter

Mrs. S. H. Pugh, Perth Co., Ont.

Every farmer's wife and daughter should have it as an aim and ambition to be able to make high-class butter. We do not speak disparagingly of the article our ancestors produced with their very crude methods, and who have handed down to us so many useful hints. Science, observation and experience, however, have taught us that more modern methods have met with greater success. To insure the best results in butter making the best appliances and greatest care on the part of the maker must be exercised in the preliminary stages and also throughout the entire process of butter making.



Mrs. S. H. Pugh

The first essential in the manufacture of any article is good raw material, and perhaps in no realm is this more necessary than in the production of high-class butter.

More and more attention is being paid to the selection of good dairy cows. They must be comfortably housed and well and regularly fed. If we want milk we must give plenty of good, wholesome food and an abundance of pure water; the latter is just as essential as the former.

MUCH MILK IS SPOILED BY DIRT

Much milk is spoiled by dirt and bacteria before it leaves the stable. It is wise to keep the cows and their surroundings as clean as possible. The milking should be done quickly and thoroughly by a cleanly person and the milk strained through a very fine sieve or through two or three thicknesses of cotton.

We consider the cream separator the ideal method of getting the cream from the milk. A separator if properly handled should mean more butter, better butter, more money, better young stock and less labor, especially for the woman. The skimming and washing of endless pans and cans, and the warming of the milk for the calves is done away with—the cream alone to be cared for. The separator should be washed each time it is using.

In caring for the separator cream the main point we bear in mind is that fresh cream should not under any circumstances be added to the cold cream previously gathered until it has been cooled to about 55 degrees, as the fresh cream added from time to time soon causes the cream to become too sour. To make good butter from cream gathered in this way we keep it sweet and free from bad odors until enough has been gathered for a churning, stir well each time new cream is added, then ripen all the cream at once.

Very fair results can be secured by using naturally ripened cream, but we much prefer using a starter or culture. A very good, practical culture for farm dairy use is naturally thickened skim milk, which has a mild, clean, acid flavor. It is at its best just after thickening. If the ripening process is started in the morning the cream should have an acid flavor and be slightly thickened by night. At this stage I give it a thorough stirring and place it where the temperature will fall to that at which we wish to churn. We try and regulate the temperature and quality of the cream to have butter come in about 30 minutes.

Before using the churn it should be first rinsed with hot water, then thoroughly scalded with boiling water (occasionally it is well to give a scouring with salt), then cooled with cold water. When pouring the cream into the churn we strain the cream through a perforated dipper to remove any pieces of hard, curdy milk it may contain. In winter, if necessary, we add just enough coloring to give the butter a nice, pure tint.

Vacuum Clea

Mrs. S. L. Te

Noradays even appliances which description. The foremost of labor in the near future possible article.

We of the W. overland W. vacuum cleaner local agent, who pair for one year but we are quite



Housed

The vacuum cleaner, Wooler Branch of the Wooler cleaner, writes Mrs. S. L. Te.

great value and place by our members all are unanimous cleaner and say it

One of our members cleaner a permanent, so that it is members and the

be sure of finding CLEANER

The machine is institute for 50 cents in it in their possession bring it back as keeping it till the more to their ex-

while the machine are held responsible have to repair it.

Having such returned that the cleaner and in good condition it can also be payment of one dollar as they have it.

ship list, and, strictly have arranged the same day.

PASBINE

Things have improved every day, when used and tedious mopping (and indeed) From the broom to carpet sweeper and work. It was time for cleaning it alongside the vacuum very back seat. In on out of the carpet the room, and quite after as before.

With the vacuum Mrs. Terrill is president of the Women's Institute of the village of a first Competition two years ago of Ontario in

Vacuum Cleaner Owned by an Institute*

Mrs. S. L. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Nowadays everyone is interested in hearing of appliances which tend to lighten labor of any description. The vacuum cleaner seems to be the foremost of labor-savers, in regard to the house. In the near future it will come to be an indispensable article for household use.

Of the Wooler Branch of the East Northumberland Women's Institute purchased our vacuum cleaner (the Bulin) for \$25 from our local agent, who is authorized to keep it in repair for one year. It was quite a new venture, but we are quite repaid for our little risk by the



Housecleaning with a Right up-to-date Labor Saver

The vacuum cleaner here shown in operation is owned by the Wooler Branch of the Ontario Women's Institute. Mrs. Terrill, president of the Wooler Branch, appears in the illustration holding the cleaner, while Mrs. Shearer, one of the members, is at the handle of the machine.

great value and praise put upon this little appliance by our members who have used it. One and all are unanimous in their verdict regarding the cleaner and say it is perfect.

One of our members offered to give the vacuum cleaner a permanent home in her house in the village, so that it is of easy access to most of our members and their friends, and one can always be sure of finding it there when it is not in use.

CLEANER IS RENTED TO ALL CORNERS

The machine is rented to the members of the institute for 50 cents a day as long as they have it in their possession, thus encouraging them to bring it back as soon as cleaning is finished; keeping it till the following day may add 50 cents more to their expense. If any damage occurs while the machine is in a renter's hands, they are held responsible—not the institute—and they have to repair it.

Having such rules as these, we are almost assured that the cleaner will be returned promptly and in good condition. Non-members of the institute can also have the use of the cleaner on payment of one dollar a day for each day as long as they have it. We have a good-sized membership list, and, strange to say, no two members have ever arranged so as to have the cleaner on the same day.

PASSING OF THE OLD ORDER

Things have improved vastly since our grandmothers' day, when switching with the old-fashioned and tedious broom was the only way of dispelling (and incidentally distributing) the dust. From the broom great heaps were taken and the carpet sweeper was the outcome of much thought and work. It was considered the greatest invention for cleaning ever brought out, but putting it alongside the vacuum cleaner it has to take a very back seat. In the sweeper the dust was taken out of the carpet, but it was also sent all over the room, and quite as much work was entailed after as before.

With the vacuum cleaner nothing in the room

need be disturbed, and the room itself is as clean after the sweeping as before. The male portion of the family need no longer dread the awful approach of the cleaning season as with the vacuum cleaner as "Mother's Help" it is the season which is no longer connected with upheavals and disorder.

The cleaner is quite as handy for ledding as it is for ordinary work. After the dust has been removed from the feather ticks and pillows by the machine, the blower is fixed to it and it is wonderful to see the way it livens up the feathers and makes them "fluff" out, thus ensuring perfect cleanliness. It is just the same with the ordinary mattresses. It removes the dust more effectively and thoroughly than any brushing or beating could possibly do.

SPECIAL WORK FOR THE CLEANER

When cleaning the edges of the carpets it is to more advantage to remove the nickel end, or mouth-piece, and insert the point of the rubber hose in the edges. This mode of working draws out the dust, which is apt to get swept under the edges during the daily sweeping. After the cleaner has been over the carpet the carpet has the appearance of a new article. Every particle of dust seems to be drawn out without the wear and tear which used to be endured in the days of the old hand broom.

There are several attachments to the cleaner to be used for special kinds of work. The hose is 12 feet long, so that one person can work the cleaner at the bottom of the stairs, while the other can go to the top without the bother of shifting the machine. There is also a round brush which can be attached for cleaning clothes, and a felt face for polished floors.

From the accompanying picture it will be seen that the vacuum cleaner needs no great amount of exertion to work and is a saver of labor. My advice to any and all is to make an endeavor to purchase a vacuum cleaner.

Vegetables Out West.—Easterners may at first despise their big yellow pumpkins, but a good, ripe pumpkin is a curiosity in the stores here. In 1905, I sold one to a grocer. He placed it on his counter and sold it in slices like a watermelon. That pumpkin brought me eight cents a pound. Hubbard squash are hardly ever seen with us, but cucumbers, citrons, and marrows are grown quite commonly. These vegetables can be grown on a new farm, where fruit bushes have not yet been established. They almost all make delicious preserves, so they are especially valuable to newcomers.—Brenda E. Neville, Assiniboia Dist., Sask.



All to the Interest of Better Agriculture, at a Farmer's Club Picnic, near Galt, Ont.

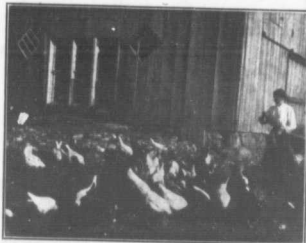
—Photo by F. C. Hart, B.S.A., District Representative.

A Girl Writes about Her Poultry

Mildred Robertson, Victoria Co., Ont.

It pays very well to raise chickens for sale. The early chickens I find to be most profitable. I sold five this year that were early; each one dressed three and four pounds each, and for these I got 16 cents a pound, cash. I found these to pay very well. I have several more chickens ready now for killing; they will not realize so large a price.

In our flock we have several different varieties



Giving Her Chickens their Early Morning Feed

This little girl, Miss Mildred Robertson, who contributes an article in this column, has full charge of the poultry on her father's farm. She is making a success of the poultry.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

of fowl, and I cannot say which of them are the best layers. However, I do know that the Black Minorcas lay the largest eggs, but they do not seem to be the best winter layers. I consider the Rocks to be good winter layers, and they usually set early and that gives me a chance to get chickens hatched early in the season.

For feeding the hens I like wheat; it is the best feed that can be got. Last winter there were only a few weeks during which we did not get at least a few fresh eggs, and our hens were fed on wheat. A change in the feed is good for the hens, and on a mild day in the winter I like to give them a soft feed such as bran mash and a little mixed chop with it.

It is very necessary that the hen house be kept clean at all times. The hens need lots of grit, such as lime, gravel and oyster shell. We find it to be a good thing to put a load or two of fresh earth in the hen house in the fall and also to keep plenty of ashes where the hens can get them. All of these things are necessary for the hens in winter as well as in summer. The ashes help to keep the lice out of the hen house. If the hen house should become infested with lice they may be gotten rid of by spraying the roofs and walls with a liquid louse killer once a week for a while and then once in about every two weeks until all of the lice disappear.

*Mrs. Terrill is president of the Wooler branch of the Women's Institute of Ontario. The Terrill farm was a winner of a first prize in Farm and Dairy's Farms Competition two years ago and third prize for the whole of Ontario last year.



Have You Seen The New "Galt" Shingle?

In justice to yourself, you should at least investigate "Galt" Steel Shingles before deciding on the roof for your new barn or the new roof for your old barn. Present wood shingles are failures and are being discarded—to use them is a step backward. Don't put a fourth-class roof on your first-class barn. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles is the roofing, **now and for the future.** Roof your new barn with "Galt" Steel Shingles and you won't have to apologise for it now or at any time in the future.

Liston, you won't have time two months hence to investigate this roofing question. And yet the roof of your barn is an important part of your real estate and should be selected carefully. Won't you drop us a card **now** for our booklet "ROOFING ECONOMY" telling all about "GALT" Shingles!

If you haven't paper and ink handy, tear out this advertisement, write your name and the line to which you wish to be mailed to us. We'll know what you mean. You'll never have a better chance than right now.

Name _____ Address _____
THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.
 Watch for the advertisements with The Eds from Galt. 4A

Agriculture for Women

One of the new courses of study offered by the Missouri College of Agriculture is a four years' course for women, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. This course is intended to give to women, not only a knowledge of home economics, but a thorough training in those farm practices in which women are particularly interested. The course includes Farm Crops and Soils, Dairying, Botany, Gardening, Care of Flowering Plants and Fruit Cul-



Out to Feed the Young Brood

The illustration shows Mrs. Clayton Telford of Peterboro Co., Ont., as she was photographed this past summer by an editor of Farm and Dairy while attending to the poultry. The Telford farm was a prize winner in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition.

ture, besides the usual studies that have heretofore been included in the regular Home Economic course.

It is expected that this course will prove popular with a large class of young women who intend to spend their lives on farms or in teaching in connection with agricultural schools. It is a well balanced course, affording a wide range of studies, and students may elect work outside of the Agricultural and Home Economics departments.

A Sidelight on a Self-made Man

"A Traveller," Peterboro Co., Ont. "I am a self-made man." How often we hear this assertion nowadays made with great pride and satisfaction by men who in a comparatively few years and with few opportunities have raised themselves from poverty to affluence. Many of the self-made men swell themselves out as they say it with all the self-conscious pride of a gaily plumed peacock, and one would think that they had done the whole thing themselves without assistance from anybody. However, arrived in a good many of these self-made men and become acquainted with several, and when the whole story is told we find that some quiet woman has had quite as much to do with their success as they had themselves. The wise advice and kindly encouragement of the wives of these self-made men in many cases tell almost the whole story.

The self-made farmer—and we have many of them in this country—boys who came here with nothing at all and now have splendid farms well stocked and paid for, owe more to their wives than any other class of self-made men. I have in mind at the present moment a self-made man who is very proud of the fact and who delights to tell of the day when he arrived in Canada with nothing at all, a homeless English lad, and then points to his splendid 300-acre farm and says, "and I done it all myself. His neighbors tell a different story. That man has a wife!

She is a quiet, hard-working and almost worn-out woman. She has so little to say that you would hardly

know she was around the house at all. But in the early days when she and her husband first purchased the worn-out farm it was the money that she made peddling fresh vegetables and the cash that she made from their poultry that gave them their first start. She was an excellent butter maker, and the reputation she obtained for her butter was the chief factor of building up a large and profitable dairy industry on the farm. While her husband was investing in expensive machinery that made work for himself easier, she got along with the old scrubbing brush, the broom instead of the carpet sweeper, and the wash-tub instead of the washing machine, in order that money might be saved to pay for their farm and to increase their bank account. Her husband is now on easy street, but she is performing the same old grind; it never seems to occur to him that without her heroic assistance and self-denial he would not to-day be on easy street.

These self-made men make me tired. Why cannot they tell the whole truth and give to the woman in the case her due credit?

Slouching

Slouching is nothing but negligence and displays a lack of self-control. Don't give way to it, but see if a little energy won't overcome it. It may seem but a trifle to you, but not to others. These will not be as lenient in judging your slouching habit, and not only will criticize it severely but may eventually form an entirely wrong opinion of you.

The stooping position of the back and shoulders is not only far from beautiful, but highly unsanitary, severely handicapping the respiration and preventing all the internal organs from performing their duties properly.

The habit of letting the shoulders droop and the back stoop may have been acquired by rapid growth, or by overzealous study, but whatever the cause it should be mended as speedily as possible.

Let the arms hang freely at the sides. Don't fold your hands in front of you, and train yourself to walk with free, long strides, instead of hopping or waddling, as so many women



A Jolly Time at Farm Work

Miss Gladys and Mrs. Mariel Kennedy and Mr. Garfield Kennedy of Victoria Co., Ont., appear in the illustration, the photo having been taken on the latter's farm near Bayougeon.

do, and, above all, see to it that the poise of your head is correct, well thrown back, instead of being a half a mile in advance of your body. Then it is easy to adjust the hat firmly and keep it so, and it will not be awry.

As in everything else, the secret of success lies chiefly in a firm, determined will to overcome the difficulty, paying no heed to discouraging failures in one's efforts, which are bound to occur when one first commences to break with the slouching habit.

"We Us and Co." is a winning concern. The trouble on many farms is that the sterner half too often thinks that he is the whole firm. He isn't!

It pays to advertise. Try it.

High-Class Telephones and Construction Materials



The strongest ringing and talking telephones made.

WE make the highest-grade telephones on the market. We guarantee them against defects in material and workmanship for 10 years. We handle everything in high-grade equipment and construction materials. We ship promptly. Write for Price List. Also send for a copy of our

No. 3 Bulletin

It contains the latest information on how to build, equip and maintain rural telephone lines. At the same time ask for particulars about our

Free Trial

offer, which enables any municipality or company to test, try and judge the efficiency of our telephones before investing a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited

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GRANGE

A Grange

Farm and Dairy interested in the time a lady may have been elected Legislature. Mrs. Agnes L. Rider applies to a woman Honorable Agronomist soundly, and her correct title is that of a

AGNES L. RIDER

The First

Hon. Agnes L. Rider, former member of the Legislature, is the first woman to be elected to the Legislature of Ontario.

The accompanying which we are indebted to Grange Monthly for information from a condensed, above deck in the Color indicates also her name and the represents are printed in her desk, the same colleagues, by rounded.

MAKING GOOD IN

In addition to the of being the Grange who has any legislature, a secretary of the Grange, a member of the Board of the State, and the political representatives in three counties these three positions are to be making use of the word.

FARM FOR SALE.
150 Acres West half of lot 16, Con. 2, Smith township, adjoining the town-dairy farm for 30 years. Good state of cultivation. For price and terms apply R. R. No. 4, JAMES STOTHART, Peterboro, Ont.

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HORTICULTURE
The Secret of Getting a Good Garden

Mrs. L. C. McKinnon, Cumberland Co., N.S.

I first had my eyes opened to the marvellous opportunity that we women folks have of adding to the variety and healthfulness of our diet by having a good kitchen garden when attending a lecture at the Amherst Winter Fair some years ago. Professor Sears, then of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, remarked that there were over a dozen varieties of vegetables that farmers might grow in their gardens. I had my doubts about it, and a famer sitting directly in front of me was even more doubtful, for he turned to his wife and said, "He'll have to show me." And Professor Sears did show us. I did not count the number of vegetables that he named over, but he named his dozen all right. He advised us to send away early and get a seed catalogue. I did. And by the next spring I had my mind clearly made up as to where the garden was going to be, just exactly what I wanted in it, and the seeds ordered.

Our garden had always been more or less of a failure before that. That spring putting in several times as much as ever before, it went in without delay. The secret was that I had made all my plans beforehand, and when the men did not have to plan

but simply go ahead and put the seeds in, there were not the objections usually raised and no time was lost talking about where to put this, that, and the other thing. I believe that almost every one of us farm women could get a garden if we tried. The



Helping "Father" with the Apples
main thing is to have our plans ready when the snow melts. Once we have had a garden with a good variety of vegetables we can always depend upon the future cooperation of the men folks in getting our plans carried into effect.

Strawberries in Saskatchewan
Brenda E. Neville, Asso. Dist. Sask.
Strawberry culture is in its infancy in Saskatchewan. In July, 1909, mine was the only exhibit of strawberries shown at Regina. I stood near the small fruit exhibits and listened to the comments. Many people passing the strawberries remarked: "Of course such fruit cannot be grown here; they are imported." Such is the opinion of the majority. Only a few people know that every farm garden should have its strawberries as well as cabbages.

As soon as the ground freezes well, so that it does not soften through the day, a light, loose covering of straw should be applied to the strawberry plantation. Do not make the covering very deep at first. Wait for a good fall of snow. When that has settled and become a little hard with a few '40 below' nights, then put on a covering fully 10 inches deep of more wheat straw. If it is hard to keep the straw from blowing away, spread a little brush over it.

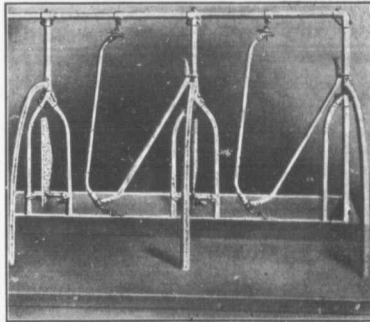
CAUSE OF WINTER KILLING
It is not the cold in winter that kills strawberries, it is the alternate freezing and thawing in spring that does the harm. Therefore, do not remove the strawberry covering too early in spring. It will be late in the spring, perhaps on in May, before the ice is melted underneath the straw. Peel under the straw once in a while, and as long as ice remains, or the ground is frozen, leave the straw alone. When the ground finally thaws out, remove the straw very gradually. Separate it over the plants first to let in the air. Quite a lot of straw may be left between the rows until after the fruit ripens. It keeps the fruit clean and shelters the plants from the winds.

As spring frosts are prevalent here, rather late varieties of strawberries should be chosen, so that they will not bloom before the damage of frost is over. Senator Dunlop and Bederwood are two of the best varieties for our climate.

To Get Large Berries
Mrs. Albert Marshall, Renfrew Co., Ont.
When large strawberries are desired rather than quantity most of the runners must be cut off. Two to five runners may be left to each plant. These should be carefully trained by hand so that the young plants may have plenty of room to grow and produce large fruit.

This system requires a large amount of time and labor and is used mostly in small gardens where a few berries of extra quality are desired for table use.

STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS



There never was a time in the history of Canada when the dairymen were paying so much attention to ventilation, sanitation and equipment of their dairy stables. This is an age for cement and steel. When you are laying your stable floors it is an easy matter to install steel stalls and stanchions.

An increasingly large number of stables are being equipped with Louden's Stalls and Stanchions because they give Perfect Satisfaction wherever they are used. They are made of tubular steel, fastened together firmly with malleable couplings without in any way weakening the stables. The stanchions will hold the strongest bull, and yet they are so arranged that no weight of any kind rests on the animal's neck.

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THE BOULDER

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, Limited
Successors to Hamilton Powder Company.

POULTRY

Woman Man

Bessie M. Ma
I have char which are div birds to a pe just past I 300 of which means—b brought out w have but two being White V Rocks.
In getting it to look after them well. H rided with fro clean. One mu the poultry, e satisfactory.
Our chickens their third yr when slightly o order to make



Par
This illustrat McKee's dairy, who contributes a white Wyandottes

be kept I have a leg-band. For is placed on the pullets to be the stock. The seeds are handed on the year the band is having it on the are killed, while are marked their right legs this system I kn the hens, and I this year. Then stock all of the t after the third y reach that time le.
After these pe tended to I con about successful to keep everyth about the poultry the poultry free. The pens in wh are housed are in long continuo inches high. The bars and straw sets in two bar

LI
POULTRY

For best results Poultry to us, ed Poultry, Bu Crates Supplied.

The **DAV**
TOR

POULTRY YARD

Woman Manages Large Flock
Bessie M. Main, Victoria Co., Ont.

I have charge of 200 laying hens which are divided off in lots of 13 birds to a pen. During the season just past I have hatched 673 chickens, 200 of which were hatched by the natural means—by hens—the rest being brought out with an incubator. We have but two breeds of poultry, those being White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks.

In getting winter eggs the secret is to look after the hens and to feed them well. Have them always provided with fresh air and keep them clean. One must not be careless with the poultry, else returns will not be satisfactory.

Our chickens are never kept after their third year, all being killed off when slightly over two years old. In order to make sure that no old hens

scattered over each floor and a foot of straw is placed on top.

The morning feed in winter consists of a mixture of oats and wheat, thrown in the straw, after which the straw is well shaken. The chickens are thus provided with plenty of exercise in finding their food. In the forenoon I place a mangel within reach of the hens. The noon feed is a fed mixture of grain and potatoes and table refuse; when all is boiled well together I thicken it with shorts. The night feed is composed of bran, oat chop, corn meal and shorts lotted, with a quantity of ground bone added.

All water basins are filled each morning with fresh separated milk. When water is supplied the chill is first taken off. Plenty of grit, oyster shell and charcoal is kept in small tin hopper-feeding boxes, placed in each pen.

When practicing this style of feeding I can always get plenty of eggs in winter. I always make sure to have the mashies thick and well mixed together. When the mating season



Part of a Large Henry of which a Woman has Charge

This illustration shows a part of one of the best poultry houses at Lady McKenzie's dairy, Miss Main, who has charge of the dairying and poultry, and who contributes an article on this page, may be seen as she was feeding her white Wyandottes. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

be kept I have each one marked with a leg-band. For the first year a band is placed on the right leg of each of the pullets to be retained for laying stock. The second year the pullets are banded on the left leg. The third year the band is taken off of all hens having it on the right leg, and those are killed, while the pullets of that year are marked with the ring on their right legs. By following out this system I know the age of all of the hens, and I kill them off in the third year. Then we have only young stock all of the time. Nothing is kept after the third year, since after hens reach that time they are not profitable.

After these points have been attended to I consider the main thing about successful poultry keeping is to keep everything sweet and clean about the poultry house and to keep the poultry free from vermin.

The pens in which our laying hens are housed are each 12x12 and are in long continuous houses 6 ft. 10 inches high. The pens have cement floors and straw roofs. When winter sets in two barrow-loads of sand are

starts I discontinue the noon feed and feed grain instead. I have secured the very best of results during the hatching season from the above feeding.

I always make sure to have the male birds away from the hens during winter; then I place them back again six weeks before I start to collect my eggs for hatching.

The latter part of April I clean out all the straw and sand from the pens and scrub each pen from top to bottom thoroughly, then all about the roost boards I whitewash with lime. Two barrows of fresh sand are placed on the floor of each pen, and a pail of sand is placed on each roost board. The pens are kept like this all summer.

First thing every morning the roost boards are cleaned. They are sanded twice a week and the floors are raked once a week. I keep the nests thoroughly clean by putting fresh straw in often.

NOTE—Miss Main has charge of Lady McKenzie's dairy and poultry at Kirkfield. It is wonderful the success she has made of her work. Early in August one of the editors of Farm and Dairy visited Lady McKenzie's dairy and was much impressed with the extraordinary fine appearance of everything about the dairy and about the henneries, both of which Miss Main has charge of. Never before have we seen things around a poultry establishment in such splendid and immaculate shape. The public are always welcome to visit the dairy and the henneries at Kirkfield. Farmers and others who find it convenient to do so may learn much and be well repaid by inspecting the henneries and "The Dairy" at Kirkfield.—E.P. 1708.

LIVE POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns
The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
 Wm. TORONTO

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Seven miles north of Brockville, on C.P.R., Clark's Station

ALL TRAINS STOP DAY OF SALE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17

1911, at 12 noon, sharp

The EIGHTY (80) head of choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle to be offered at this sale includes:

More Officially Tested Cows than have ever been offered in one sale in Canada before.

Cows with records from 18 to 25 lbs. butter each.

Three and Four-year-olds with records from 16 to 22 lbs. each.

Two-year-olds with records from 12 to 16 lbs. each.

TWENTY-ONE (21) YEARLING HEIFERS

Thirteen (13) of these yearling heifers are by one sire, Lord Carl DeKol, son of Lord Netherland DeKol, sire of over 100 official Daughters.

FOURTEEN (14) HEIFER CALVES

These heifer calves are sired by the choicest bulls of the breed.

FIVE HIGH BRED BULLS, FIT FOR SERVICE

These bulls are from dams having records of from 24 to 25 lbs. each.

The Sale will be held under cover, rain or shine

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T. R. BEALE, Athens, Ont., Clerk of Sale

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The 10,000 Mark

This week the circulation of Farm and Dairy, as will be noticed by the announcement on page IV., has crept up to 9,896. This means that we are still 604 subscriptions behind the mark of 10,000 which we desire to reach by October 15th. Are you help-

ing us? Have you sent us a subscription as yet? If not, will you send us at least one?

During the past week many of our readers have captured handsome prizes in return for a little effort on their part in securing new subscriptions. As usual our special offer, to give a pure bred pig, eligible for registration, and of either sex, for only six new subscriptions, has been the most popular. Among those who have won pigs have been Edward Peacock, of Lindsay, who chose a Yorkshire boar; Graydon Knowles,

Stoco, Ont., a Tamworth boar; Master Ben Rozell, of Thornlowe, a Berkshire boar, and James Hoover, of Milberta, a Berkshire boar. Not content with securing a pig, Master Rozell has sent us three additional subscriptions for a prize that he has not yet selected, while Mr. Hoover has sent us two additional subscriptions.

Matches have been won for securing two new subscriptions by Roy E. Holliday, of Mount Forest, and Harold M. Holliday, of Mount Forest.

Mr. W. J. Stephenson, of Oshawa,

forwarded five new subscriptions, taking as his prize a cash commission.

An evidence of the fact that the women and girls are helping us was furnished by the receipt of a list of six new subscriptions from Vera M. Bent, of Pasadena, Ont., who chose for her prize one of the handsome semi-porcelain dinner sets we are offering as a premium for that number of new subscriptions. This is one of the best prizes we have and we feel certain that everybody who wins one will be delighted with the reward they will receive for their efforts.

SMALLER LISTS

Among those who have sent us one new subscription, each choosing as their premium one of our handsome fountain pens, have been Mary E. Allen, of Glen Buell, Noel Knowels, of Stoco, and Freddie Sharpe, of Sharpe's P.O., N. B.

In addition to those already mentioned, Demster Lyon of Vennacher, has sent three new subscriptions, Howard Hardy, of Oakwood, one new subscription, and James P. Dillog, two new subscriptions. Mr. Morrison of Brockville, who is trying to win our \$1,500 prize, sent us another large list. He has now secured about one-half of the number of subscribers required to entitle him to win the prize.

We have only two weeks more in which to reach the 10,000 mark. We are hoping that many of our subscribers who have not yet endeavored to secure one or more subscribers among their friends, will take hold between now and the 15th of October, and help us to reach the mark for which we are aiming. Won you do your part? Look over the handsome list of premiums that we are offering for new subscriptions.

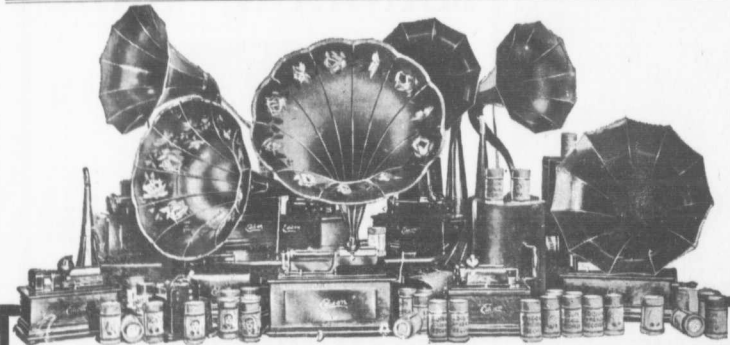
A Successful Poultry Woman

"You will have to ask Mrs. Bell about the poultry," said Mr. W. F. Bell of Carleton Co., Ont., whose farm was described in Farm and Dairy last week, when asked by the judges in the Farms Competition regarding the poultry at Lakeside Farm. "They are her special care." Mrs. Bell's hens were the finest found on any of the competing farms in Eastern Ontario. All were pure bred Buff Orpingtons, the foundation stock having been purchased from the noted prize winning and utility flock of J. W. Clark of Brant Co., Ont. Mrs. Bell had 60 hens and 80 chickens at the time the farms were judged, and the more uniform lot it would be hard to find.

Mr. Bell is quite proud of his wife's success in the chicken business and regards her poultry as one of the most profitable departments of the farm. In addition to being layers, the birds bring top prices as roasters on the Ottawa market. Last fall three birds, dressed, sold for \$5. One of the lot at 20 lb. sold for \$2.

This Carleton county lady owes her success with poultry in the first place to starting with good stock. Many other farm women who would like to feel that they had an active and direct part in adding to the income from the farm can do it in no better way than as Mrs. Bell has done—with poultry.

Cheerfulness, says Ruskin, is just as natural to the heart of a man is strong health as color to his cheeks; and wherever there is habitual gloom there must be either bad air, unwholesome food, improperly severe labor, or erring habits of life. Cheerfulness is the best promoter of health, remarks Addison. Rejoicings and merriments of the heart give inextinguishable life to those delicate fibres of which the vital organs are composed, and wear out the machine. Cheerfulness is as friendly to the mind as to the body.



Your Choice of Any of These
Yes, FREE. Shipped positively and absolutely free. You do not have to pay us a single penny either now or later. We don't ask you to keep the phonograph—we just ask you to accept it as a free loan. We do not even ask you, not even any C. O. D. payment to us. All we ask is that you tell us which of the magnificent Edison outfits you prefer so that we can send that one to you on this free loan offer.

Just Take Your Choice of Any of These
You Don't Have to Buy Anything

Get any of the outfits shown above—your choice of records too. Simply get the phonograph and the records and use them free just as though they were your own. Entertain yourself, your family and your friends too, if you wish, with everything, from the catchiest, newest popular songs, side-splitting minstrels and vaudeville monologues to the famous grand operas, *Amberola* and other records sung by the world's greatest artists. Hear all this to perfection on the Edison Phonograph. After you have had all this entertainment absolutely free, then you may simply send the outfit right back to us at our expense. Now, if one of your friends wishes to buy such an outfit tell him that he can get the rock-bottom price, and, if he wishes, on payments as low as \$2 a month without interest. But that's not what we ask of you. We just want to send you your choice of the latest style Edison Phonograph free—your choice of records too, all free—then we will convince you of the magnificent superiority of the new style Edison. It will cost us a little in express charges to get the phonograph back from you—that is true—but we'll feel amply repaid for that, knowing that we have made you a friend and a walking advertisement of the new style Edison Phonograph.

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Get our handsome Free Edison Catalog and list of over 1500 records so you can select just the machine and the songs, recitations, etc., you want to hear on this ultra generous offer. Remember, there is absolutely no obligation on your part. All you need to do is to return the outfit at our expense when you are through with it. If you enjoy good music, and the finest and most varied entertainment that it is possible to imagine, or if you want to give your family and friends a treat such as they could not possibly get through any other means, then you should certainly send the Free coupon today. Don't wait—your name and address on a postal will do but the coupon is handier. No letter necessary. Be certain to write while the offer lasts. Better write today.

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APR

Bee-Keep
Miss Ethel R

One of the tempting the farm is the dependence, ar out be too big ambition may farm. There a captions suit among those i there is no field promising than Ontario we ha



Exhibition

Be keeping i- being and profiti quite a few women are making a succ

the choicest of n and we have on best to gather fr

Of course if a success of any a making that ginning that a tative and resourc quired than in and shop; this, an reward in spect and a moment of her power

Perhaps one of the most interesting departments in the way up-keeping in knowledge of bees who are keeping bees. I may vary wile. As I have by own practical

Wax-making, but keeping about them u one for that insti- years of work am- To the outsider are the two most of bee-keeping, w to be reckoned w ple they are so y keeping an in people, however, them. Of course but after a certain has been received the irritating effe of it appear, a harmful low indif- to stings.

SWARMING ALM As to the swarmi- edge of the habi- has made it eliminate this extr- ming for differe- ack honey is prod

APICULTURE

Bee-Keeping for Women

Miss Ethel Robson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

One of the greatest factors in tempting the girls away from the farm is the desire for economic independence, an ambition which cannot be too highly commended. This ambition may be gratified on the farm. There are several country occupations suitable for women, but among these possible lines of work there is no field less exploited or more promising than bee-keeping. Here in Ontario we have a country rich in



Exhibiting Her Bees

Bee keeping is quite suitable, interesting and profitable work for women. Quite a few women folk in this country are making a success of keeping bees.

the choicest of nectar-yielding flowers, and we have only comparatively few bees to gather from them.

Of course if a woman aims to make a success of any independent undertaking she must recognize in the beginning that a good deal more initiative and resourcefulness will be required than in the routine of office and shop; this, however, brings its own reward in an increased self-respect and a more thorough development of her powers.

KNOWLEDGE LACKING
Perhaps one of the greatest impediments in the way of women taking up bee-keeping is the little general knowledge of bees, even among those who are keeping them on a small scale. I may write of the main problems as I have found them in my own practical experience with beekeeping, but no amount of reading about them will make up to anyone for that instinct acquired through years of work among the bees.

To the outsider, stings and swarms are the two most prominent features of bee-keeping. The stings do have to be reckoned with; for a few people they are so virulent as to make bee-keeping an impossibility. Most people, however, can get used to them. Of course they always hurt, but after a certain amount of poison has been received into one's system the irritating after-effects almost entirely disappear and it is really wonderful how indifferent one becomes to stings.

SWARMING ALMOST ELIMINATED
As to the swarms, increased knowledge of the habits and instincts of bees has made it possible to almost eliminate this difficulty, especially in raising for extracted honey. Where such honey is produced the danger is

greater, as the bees have to be kept much more crowded in order to secure a finished article, and crowding always stimulates the swarming instinct.

All queens should be clipped in the spring and a record of their ages kept. It is a good idea to have a small tag with a tack through it which can be placed on the front of the hive when the queen is clipped. A different shaped tag is used for each year, then one can tell at a glance the age of each queen. As soon as a queen shows signs of failing, mark her for superseding. Year-old queens are less likely to swarm than two-year-olds. It is never wise to keep a queen beyond two years unless she is an exceptionally valuable breeder, as she is liable to play out.

ALMOST A SURE TEST

Where a colony is found to be filling the brood chamber with honey, get rid of the queen as soon as possible, as it is usually proof that she is unable to fill the hive with eggs, and hence the colony cannot have the bees to give a surplus.

Young queens can be purchased, but re-queening in this way is expensive. It is much better to buy only a few good queens and then bear others from these. Queen bearing is not a difficult operation, though it does require care and attention, and it is especially suitable work for a woman.

OUTDOOR OR INDOOR WINTERING

For wintering both the cellar and outdoor packing cases are used successfully in this country; the latter, however, is growing in favor, as the bees are this kept much warmer in the spring when brood-rearing is beginning. For a woman, unless she has a good cellar without expenditure, I should certainly advise outdoor wintering, as it does away with carrying the bees back and forth spring and fall. The collapsible case holding four colonies is the neatest thing I have seen. My own are not of this variety, but then I fell heir to mine. These cases can be taken to pieces and packed in a very small space through the summer; this is a

(Concluded on page 17)

MADE IN BERLIN

The "Onward" Automatic Vacuum Cleaner

Even the most cheerful housewife wearies at times of the labor and drudgery of dirt-sweep-sweep, with the dirt flying all around, and then the monotonous round of dusting to follow.

Save your wife—mother—sister or friend this heavy work and dull routine—brighten the house-keeping game.

The "ONWARD" Automatic is a real Automatic Cleaner at a price that brings it within the reach of every overworked housewife.

The One Hand-Power Cleaner that blows as well as sucks.

It sucks all the dust and grit out of carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture, curtains, mattresses and clothes.

Cleanse fabrics through and through.

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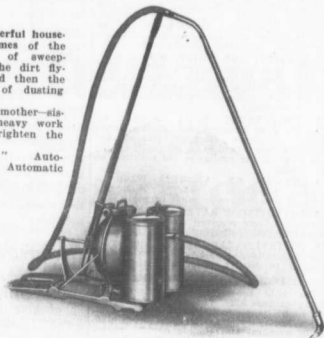
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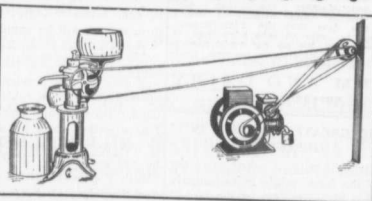
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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairy-men's Associations, and of the Canadian Home Arts, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00** a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add the postage for a year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS**—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new address must be given.

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy returned up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 5,700. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, runs from 15,000 to 17,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. The following mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Seven detailed statements of advertising circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any advertiser, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reasonable grounds for our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy," and a complete name and address. Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, will refund the advertiser the amount of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THE GREATEST WOMEN IN HISTORY

A farmer's wife, if asked as to the life of the farm, might quite properly respond, "I am the life of the farm." Miss Van Rensselaer, of Cornell University, once told a gathering of farmers about a question that had been put to 200 school teachers: "Who was the greatest woman in all history?" The teacher who received the prize for her unique answer passed Queen Victoria, Frances Willard, Helen Gould, etc., and said: "The wife of the farmer of moderate means, who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, bringing up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for intellectual improvement—she is the greatest woman in all his history."

Truly, the wife of any farmer who accomplishes such feats under typical conditions is a great woman. There are many such women who will read

this Household Number of Farm and Dairy. Some of them are working close to the breaking point. Their load may be lightened greatly by a little more appreciation, expressed before it is too late, by those for whom they work.

In the enumeration of statistics housewives are not wage earners; but when a woman dies and it is necessary to employ someone else to take her place, she must be paid \$4 to \$5 a week for doing the work the wife did. Many of us farmers need to give expression to a greater appreciation of the great work these wives are doing for us, and they should be shielded from any obligation to resort to the hundred and one soul-racking and nerve-wasting economies that they are so universally prone to practice in the spirit of self-sacrifice.

THE IMPROVEMENT MOST NEEDED

"What one change or improvement about the farm would in your opinion be of greatest benefit to the housewife? In other words, what one would you rather have?" Fifty-three per cent. of Missouri's farm women who replied recently to this question, answered in substance, "Some system of running water in the house." We believe this to be also the great immediate need of farm women in Canada.

Nothing else would so revolutionize the country as would an adequate water supply in farm houses. The majority have a good and a convenient water supply for their farm stock and of late years water on tap has been installed in quite a few farm houses. It is becoming quite common to find fully equipped systems of water supply, bath rooms, and sewage disposal, in country homes. The beginning has only as yet been made, however, and much has yet to be done before this great need of our farm women will be supplied.

The need of a convenient water supply in not a few farm homes is well illustrated by a story we read the other day. A wife said to her husband, "Do you know how many miles I have walked since we were married and from that spring?" He said, "Well, I have figured a little and I find that since we have been married I have walked 3,000 miles to and from that spring, sometimes with one, sometimes with two buckets of water."

It is quite an expensive undertaking to place a fully equipped water system in a farm house, but this should not deter those who can afford it from installing such a system. Very little expenditure on many farms would place water in the house as well as a sink with a drain to carry away waste water. Whether or not you will make the expenditure and decide to install these needed improvements, should you not already have done so, is a question for you. The question permits of but one solution, since you really cannot afford to be without running water in your home.

ANENT HOME DAIRY BUTTER

In all things to excel should be the motto determining the quality of products sold from the farm. Single out any one farm product in which producers do not excel and that product is farm dairy butter. Much butter coming upon the market is very inferior in that it is of bad flavor; it is waxy or greasy, wholly lacking in grain, having been scalded or over-heated in the cream, or has been improperly churned and worked. Much butter is over-salted; much of it is too highly colored; often it is mottled; it may not be coloured at all, and not infrequently it is very unattractively finished in the way of the parcels in which it is placed upon the market.

Can it be that those who make farm dairy butter do not know how to make good butter and are unable to recognize poor butter when they have it, and to distinguish it from the first-class article? We trust it is not a matter of indifference on the part of those who make the butter. Something is wrong somewhere. What can be done to right it?

RIGHT MUST PREVAIL.

The worst feature of the recent election, as far as the farmers of Canada are concerned, is the fact that the measure of freer trade in natural products with the United States, that was asked for by the farmers' organizations of Canada, was defeated largely by the votes of thousands of Ontario farmers. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the farmers stood by their farm organizations splendidly. In Manitoba, which is now well settled, the towns and cities had sufficient influence to more than offset the efforts of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The big slump, however, took place here in Ontario. It was due to the fact that the farm organizations of the province are not supported by the farmers as they should be. They lack both in membership and in a sufficiency of able leaders.

Because of the fact that our Ontario farmers refused to follow the leadership of the farmers' organizations, it will be a number of years before these organizations will have the influence that they otherwise might. Nevertheless, that is no reason why they should give up the fight. As the date of the election recedes it becomes increasingly apparent that thousands of Canadians were stampeded into voting against reciprocity through the waving of the flag and the shouts of "Annexation" and "Commercial Union." Now that their fears on this score have been removed by the defeat of reciprocity, many people will listen to arguments and facts that would not have appealed to them while they were under the influence of their fears.

A great cause that is right must never be given up no matter how many times it may be defeated. It is absolutely unjust that those farmers, who desire to do so, should be prevented from selling their farm products in the markets where they can obtain the highest prices for

them, and that they should be forced to buy goods from those who through undue tariff favors, and by means of combines and mergers, are enabled to charge them exorbitant prices for the goods they buy. Why, for instance, should our farmers have to pay at the rate of \$12.00 a long ton for cement while similar cement can be purchased in the United States for \$8.00 and in Great Britain for \$6.00?

In time, many who voted against reciprocity, because of the "loyalty" and other similar cries, will see how baseless their fears were. Then they will rally to the support of their farmers' organizations.

We would like to see our farmers' organizations place in the front rank of their platform, ultimate free trade with Great Britain, and not only free trade with the United States in natural products, but a great reduction in the duty on manufactured articles, the prices of which are enhanced by combines. Thus no one can accuse us of being disloyal, and this will make it possible for the whole subject to be discussed on a saner, calmer basis. There can be no giving up of the fight. We trust and believe, therefore, that every farmers' organization in Canada will stand by its guns, for the ultimate victory of the principle that is at stake is absolutely certain.

"BE NOT DISCOURAGED"

"That Farm and Dairy almost discourages us," said the wife of a young farmer to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "Everybody we read of in your paper has everything around them in such perfect shape. We are just starting and everything looks so common in comparison with that of which we read."

To this young woman we made reply that success on any farm is not achieved in a day, nor in a year. The successful farms, described from time to time in Farm and Dairy, often are the result of years of thought and painstaking effort.

"Like causes produce like effects"—it cannot be otherwise; and when describing a farm we always endeavor to set forth the "why" and the "how." Others, in reading of the success of farmers as described in Farm and Dairy, are not only given the ideal towards which to aspire and work, but are given ideas of how to go about attaining the ideal.

It is wrong for anyone to become discouraged as was this young woman who spoke to us so frankly. These fine things may not be for her to-day, nor yet tomorrow; but, line after line speaking, for the day after tomorrow if she will but use aright the information given in these columns week by week. Our special article about successful farmers afford ideas to which others may attain in a few years.

Wives of farmers have before them infinite possibilities of helping their husbands on towards success if they will but read the articles in Farm and Dairy and encourage their mates to greater effort more intelligently directed towards the ideals that have reached successful fruition in our farms and farmers about which we tell in Farm and Dairy.

EDUCATION

"There is as in cooking as in Sewing may be of artistic printure painting will do more to the human race serum has done ally, about 80 per cent. income is spent they are not tauly? Is not this general idea of increase of our

Certainly, T educational inst son why Mac Gurlph, in part accommodate all that institution, coming to app special education Institutions where and domestic so in urgent need more endowment accommodate all learn those arts essay arts and

ABOUT THE

We feel that w we say in presenti subscribers as i wholly to the in folk on our Ca editors in getting have had in view the paper as int possible, and we cents to your hands it goes.

We believe th annals of jour-n to its subscrib worth-while and for women contained in this nual Household D Dairy. The arti published on pageticles of a "tell it" nature, are woman who has heart, will want to for future readi as a help in her

Lack of finan of many girls h with farm home the

Farm Interests ci for Girls

st the country suffer can ill afford. T means for girls a business enterpr achieve the inde that they seek, to city. Bee-keeping two of the comm sirable means fo financial interest on the farm. In in the homes int Dairy goes p this issue art those who have these two-lin wishing success take up the work!

EDUCATION THAT IS NEEDED

"There is as much science needed in cooking as there is in pharmacy. Sewing may be made an application of artistic principles as truly as picture painting. Household sanitation will do more in the conservation of the human race than hog cholera serum has done for pigs. Economically, about 80 per cent. of the world's income is spent by women. Should they not be taught to spend it wisely? Is not this as important to our general idea of conservation as the increase of our crops?"

Certainly. That is just why our educational institutions for girls are so well patronized; it is also the reason why Macdonald Institute at Guelph, in particular, is not able to accommodate all who apply to attend that institution. Most surely we are coming to appreciate the value of special education for home-makers. Institutions where home-making arts and domestic science are taught are in urgent need of more space and more endowment to enable them to accommodate all who would come to learn those arts worth while and necessary arts and sciences.

ABOUT THE PAPER YOU HOLD

We feel that we need make no apology in presenting this issue to our subscribers as it is, devoted almost wholly to the interests of the women folk on our Canadian farms. Our editors in getting out this number have had in view our policy of making the paper as intensely interesting as possible, and worth much in dollars and cents to any one into whose hands it goes.

We believe that never before in the annals of journalism has a paper gone to its subscribers so full of timely, worth-while and instructive information for women in agriculture, as is contained in this special Third Annual Household Number of Farm and Dairy. The article by Miss Rose as published on page two, and other articles of a "tell how" and "how I did it" nature, are such that any farm woman who has her best interests at heart, will want to preserve this issue for future reading and for reference as a help in her special work.

Lack of financial interest is a cause of many girls becoming dissatisfied with farm homes, and because of this they go to the cities.

Farm interests city to become book-keepers, clerks, or stenographers, and the country suffers thereby a loss it can ill afford. There are ways and means for girls at home to work up business enterprises of their own and achieve the independence at home that they seek, to their hazard, in the city. Bee-keeping and poultry afford two of the commonest and most desirable means for girls to obtain a financial interest and independence on the farm. In the interests of girls in the homes into which Farm and Dairy goes we publish elsewhere in this issue articles contributed by those who have made success with these two lines of endeavor. Here's wishing success to those who will take up the work!

A Pennsylvania lady, writing of rural conditions in her State, makes the assertion that of the four million American women on About How farms, a few actually We Live live; too many of them exist like the horse in the barn, or the cow in the pasture—pieces of human mechanism in which the body works and the mind is idle. That characterization will not apply to the women into whose homes Farm and Dairy goes! Where the shoe does fit, a right-about-face is in order. Hard work without thought will never lead to any desirable goal; when thought—the right kind of thought—precedes and goes along with the work, then that work becomes interesting; then can one truly succeed and enter into the joy of living

Mr. Dooley says, "The farm is where all the good things come from, and the city is where they go." He is said to be partly Best Things right. We trust he is at Home wrong so far as you are concerned, since of all people who should have and are entitled to the best it is the farmer, his wife and family. One cannot sell the best and keep the inferior, either on the farm or in the household on the table, without stepping down. Extravagance is not to be countenanced, but in all things, both in that which he eats and that which he is to wear, articles of superior quality are the birthright of the farmer; they will pay him the best in the long run

Bookkeeping is one of the fundamentals leading to and lying at the very base of success in any business. Yet it is more Bookkeeping common than other for Papa wise for farmers not to keep books! The wives or daughters of non-bookkeeping farmers who are at a loss to know why their farms do not prosper as does some neighbor's farm will discover on enquiry that bookkeeping is a considerable factor determining the success of most successful farmers. If "Papa" will not "keep books," perhaps he will allow someone, his wife or daughter, to keep books for him—this by way of suggestion.

The home to be a happy and successful place must represent a cooperative spirit on the part of the man and of the woman. Cooperation Too often the woman In the Home is left to work out her problems unaided. The good man of the farm should consider that he has a part in the home-making business and should take an interest in that part

The man who tries real hard to make a success of his work accomplishes much, even though he fails. "Tis better to have tried and lost than never to have tried at all."

It pays to advertise. Try it.



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Will entitle you to a **SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SET OF 96 PIECES**

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Within the next 10 days, if you hustle, you can win several of these valuable prizes.

Show this copy of Farm and Dairy to your friends and to your neighbors. You will do them a real good turn in getting them to take Farm and Dairy.

Will you do it? Start right in today. These unusual offers will not be open after October 15th, so start now to win the prize you want.

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Methods of a Maker of Prize Butter

Mrs. A. Thompson, Wellington Co., Ont.

Every attention must be paid to the care of the milk cows must have good feed and a constant supply of pure water. The stables must be kept clean, and the cream removed from them as soon as possible if we are to make good dairy butter. We keep from eight to 10 cows, and I always attend to the care of cream myself.

We regulate the separator to skim a cream of rich quality. We find that we can churn a rich cream at a much lower temperature and in less time than a thinner cream. The cream, as soon as separated, is cooled to 50 degrees or even lower in summer. We keep ice and water in a galvanized tub in the cellar. The cream pail is set in it. At this season of the year cold water can be used without ice. Our cream is stirred a time or two while cooling. When cold it is added to the cream already collected for the next churning.

We churn twice a week—three and a half days' cream in each churning. Having a uniform quantity of cream we always have an idea how much coloring to add, and how much salt required. We always scald the churn the night before, rinse with clean, cold water in the morning, and churn as early as possible.

THE CORRECT TEMPERATURE

This summer we churned the cream at 50 degrees. The correct temperature to churn at depends much on the kind of cows and the kind of feed. With two or three Jerseys in the herd we can churn at a much higher temperature, and have just as firm or

firmer butter, than by churning at 50 degrees and have no Jerseys.

When the butter begins to break we add a quart or two of cold water, colder than the cream if we can get it. With a few minutes more churning the buttermilk is ready to be drawn off. We then rinse the lid and sides of the churn and the butter with cold water. After that water has drained off we add a pail or two of very cold water, turn the churn rapidly a few times, and it is then ready to drain again. In a few minutes we remove the butter to the worker and sprinkle on the salt, about three-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter.

We mix the salt well through the butter before using the lever. We do not then need to work it so much. It requires experience to determine just how much to work the butter. If not worked enough the butter will be streaked or mottled; if worked too much it spoils the grain and makes it appear greasy. After being properly worked it should be made into pound prints, and rolled in parchment paper at once.

We always add a pint or two of the fresh buttermilk to the cream we are collecting for the next churning. It starts the cream souring and is not so difficult to ripen the cream when churning day arrives.

The Most Important end of Butter Making

Mrs. C. Wesley Flynn, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The care that the cream receives up to the time that it is ready to be churned, has more influence on the quality of the resulting product than has the actual churning. We try to be very careful to keep dirt out of the milk pails when milking. The flanks and udders of the cows are wiped to get rid of dirt and loose dirt, before milking. We do not use covered milk pails, but I believe they would be a great help in keeping part of the dust out of the milk. The milk is strained immediately into the separator.

This machine, the separator, is very necessary in connection with home dairy work. If not attended to properly, however, it is a prolific source of bad flavors in butter. The parts of the separator should be thoroughly washed, scalded, and aired after each using. The new cream we keep in

the cellar in a vessel by itself until cool. It is then stirred in with the ripening cream. If added to the ripening cream when warm, the butter will be soft. When enough cream has been collected for a churning, it is left standing 12 hours in a fairly warm room to finish ripening.

Separator Pointers for Women

Mrs. J. E. Watson, Missisquoi Co., Vt.

We wash our separator in three different waters. The parts are first rinsed in clean warm water.

In the second water a little "Klein's" is added and the parts thoroughly washed, every minute crevice being cleaned out with a wooden splinter. The wood splinter has an advantage over a metal wire or nail in that the separator parts are not scratched by it. A small brush we use in preference to a cloth.

Lastly comes the scalding and wiping. Many do not think wiping a necessity, but I think that by wiping thoroughly, that is rubbing hard, close inspection will not find any yellow accumulations around the seams. A scrubath completes the cleansing process.

The separator must be kept well oiled. We do not neglect this, and very seldom do we have any difficulty with our separator. If the separator is well fastened to a firm foundation, it turned evenly and kept well oiled, it will give satisfaction.

Why Prints are Preferred.—We find that butter put up in prints with attractively printed wrappers will be picked out by a customer every time as good. We get two to three cents a pound more for butter put up in prints than for tub butter. Printed butter is much handier to sell on the market even if it does take more time to print than to put in tubs. We can get cash for our printed butter, while tub butter has to be sold at the store for trade. It is very advantageous to

get cash and be able to go where you wish and be independent in buying.—Mrs. Thomas Thompson, Simcoe Co., Ont.

How I Make First-Class Dairy Butter

(Continued from Page 9)

No definite temperature for churning can be given, but I prefer about 60 degrees in winter and 50 degrees in summer. When the butter has just come we add a few quarts of water, a few degrees colder than the cream. This gives the butter sufficient liquid to float in and allows the buttermilk to run off more freely. When the granules are the size of wheat grains we drain off the buttermilk through a perforated dipper.

We wash the butter, by straining into the churn as much water at a temperature of about 50 degrees as there was cream at first. We turn 12 or 15 times, then drain off all the water. If the butter is for immediate consumption one washing would suffice, but if for packing, two washings are better.



Mrs. J. E. Watson

get cash and be able to go where you wish and be independent in buying.—Mrs. Thomas Thompson, Simcoe Co., Ont.

A Fine Picture, But . . .

The butter mixing equipment of older days cannot turn out the high grade article wanted now-days. The hand-churn and the butter worker are great savers of labor compared with the method here depicted, and will produce that quality of "grain," not greasy, that is wanted at high prices.

We now take the butter from the churn, weigh and remove to a V-shaped lever butter worker. We sift on good dairy salt to the amount of three-fourths of an ounce a pound of butter for prints and seven-eighths of an ounce a pound for a package. We use the oblong wooden print and wrap each print neatly with good parchment paper (that has been previously drawn through cold water) having printed on it our own stamp. We keep prints in a cool place, see that they hold weight, and get them to market as soon as possible.

The most suitable package for shipping is the 56-lb. box lined with paraffine wax and heavy parchment paper. We pack the butter firmly and cover top with parchment paper and a light salt paste.

To insure the keeping quality of the butter we have good milk, ripen the cream properly, churn at a low temperature, wash twice, salt seven-eighths of an ounce to the pound, work twice, pack firmly in tub or box, exclude the air, and keep the butter at as low a temperature as possible.

For women can be recommended the dairy, the cracker, the poultry. Than these there is no more sure source of independence existing for the women of to-day.—(Dr.) Annis L. Backus, Elgin Co., Ont.

Cheese

Makers are invited to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to the Cheese Department.

A Famous Cheese

An editor of *The Dairyman*, Ontario, writes of his acquaintance of whose cheese, with World's Columbian Exposition medals in 1893, 300 points, awarded a hand and a large and diploma, both of possession of a portion of Mrs. Wilson's making and of how to receive this award.

Some time before we establish a cheese which is 42 miles and about 32 mill railway station. country is some- Mr. Wilson had overcome. He but in the name of himself and M of all he could do year. Convinced money if he could show milk to the factory. Mr. Lakefield early in the hope that I should be enough to purchase the other supplies that approached a number but his application refused. Finally a man who agreed to condition that he cent. interest on son gladly consented money thus obtained four cows and seven in the factory.

The first year M cheese maker. Re the cheese maker short notes, they might suffer serious Mrs. Wilson decided sell for Mrs. Wilson 50 years of age make cheese. This side to do. The engaged Mr. Will of Mr. James W. Corners, the well

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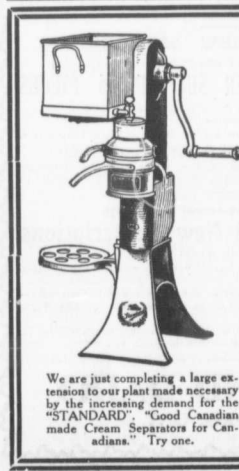
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RENFREW, ONT.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to have subjects published in this department. Interest to The Cheese Maker's Department.

A Famous Prize Winning Cheese Maker

An editor of Farm and Dairy when in Ontario, Ont., recently made the acquaintance of Mrs. W. Wilson, whose cheese, when shown at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, scored 97 out of a possible 100 points. This cheese was awarded a handsome bronze medal and a large and strikingly engraved diploma, both of which are still in the possession of Mrs. Wilson. The story of how Mrs. Wilson conducted her cheesemaking and of how this cheese came to receive this award is an interesting one.

Some time before the Columbian Exposition Mr. Wilson decided to establish a cheese factory at Apsley, which is 42 miles north of Peterboro and about 32 miles from the nearest railway station. The surrounding country is so what rough and stony. Mr. Wilson had many difficulties to overcome. He built a frame factory and the same year erected a house for himself and Mrs. Wilson. In spite of all he could do he lost \$100 the first year. Convinced that he would make money if he could keep some cows which he could manufacture in the factory, Mr. Wilson drove to Lakefield early the following season, in the hope that he might be able to borrow enough money to enable him to purchase the animals and some other supplies that he needed. He approached a number of business men, but his applications for money were refused. Finally, however, he met one man who agreed to lend him \$200, on condition that he would pay 20 per cent. interest on it. This Mr. Wilson gladly consented to do. With the money thus obtained he purchased four cows and several articles for use in the factory.

The first year Mr. Wilson hired a cheese maker. Realizing that should the cheese maker take sick, or leave on short notice, they and their patrons might suffer serious loss. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson decided that it would be well for Mrs. Wilson, who was then over 60 years of age, to learn how to make cheese. This Mrs. Wilson decided to do. The second season they engaged Mr. Will Whitton, the son of Mr. James Whitton, of Wellman's Corners, the well-known dairyman,

whose death was announced recently in these columns, as cheese maker. Mrs. Wilson went into the factory and spent three months with him learning how to make cheese. Later she spent a week in Mr. James Whitton's factory, in Northumberland county. This is the experience Mrs. Wilson obtained.

THE WINNING CHEESE

The cheese that won the award at Chicago was Wilson's. Mrs. Wilson without any idea of exhibiting it. She sold it to a prominent buyer in Belleville, who, realizing that it was an exceptionally fine cheese, entered an entry for competition at the World's Fair, Chicago, where it won the award already mentioned. Mrs. Wilson had no idea the cheese had been exhibited there until she heard of the honor it had captured. The cheese scored 45 out of 45 points for flavor, 29-1/2 points out of 30 for texture, 15 out of 15 for color and 9-1/2 out of 10 for finish.

For about 15 years Mrs. Wilson has been a cripple from rheumatism. She has not been able to stand during all that period, but is so bright and cheerful that her neighbors speak in admiration of her patience and fortitude. One of them told us that she could not visit Mrs. Wilson without being helped and strengthened.

A few years ago Mr. Wilson sold the factory, which is now noted from the fact that for several years the cheese made in it has been shipped direct to Glasgow, Scotland, where it has obtained a higher price than would have been obtained if the cheese had been sold on the cheese market. Several other factories are now located in this section, which is becoming a centre for dairying. A number of these factories also ship direct to Glasgow.

Cream Cheese Made at Home

The process of manufacturing cream cheese is inexpensive and simple, says Miss G. Buzzall, L. D., Instructor in Dairying, Macdonald College, P. Q., and the cheese is so profitable that farmers should encourage their wives and daughters to follow these instructions, so as to be able to furnish their tables with a good wholesome and nutritious article of diet. If made from fairly rich cream, it will contain from 40 to 60 per cent. of butter-fat. Butter-fat is more easily digested than other fats, and should, therefore, prove most beneficial to invalids. With or without butter it is most palatable, and makes delicious sandwiches. During the three years that this cheese has been made at Macdonald College, the demand has increased from four dozen to 60 dozen a month. Here are a few reasons why the manufacture of cream cheese on our farms should be encouraged:

1. It is profitable. The cream from 100 pounds of average milk will make 25 cream cheese, which retails at 15c each, or equal to \$3.75 per 100 pounds of milk.
2. The return is quick, the cheese being marketable in three days, thus saving the expense of storage.
3. The initial cost of equipment is very small. A cream cheese mould, which may be bought for 50c, and a few yards of butter muslin are about the only extra needs in a well equipped farm house.
4. In a clean, airy room, with an even temperature, it is almost impossible to go wrong, and thus have a loss.
5. The demand is greatly on the increase and as soon as it becomes more universally known it will be extensive.

Detailed directions for the process of manufacture of these cream cheeses are given in Bulletin No. 30, from the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Ottawa. This bulletin can be had for the asking.

Bee Keeping For Women

(Concluded from page 13)

great advantage. The greater number of my own bees remain in the winter cases with the packing around them all the summer. They are not so convenient to work, but as they are mostly in single or double cases it does not make much difference. Where there are more in a box I lose them out. Of course the packing interferes with ventilation, but it does not seem to make much difference, and it saves a good deal of work.

Different materials are used satisfactorily for packing—chaff, forest leaves, planer's shavings—in fact, any porous substance. I use flax chaff, which is almost indestructible. This is an important item where the labor of getting material together has to be considered. It would be quite possible to use the collapsible cases for storing the packing if it was an economy to save it.

I have only touched very briefly on a few of the more important points in the management of bees. There is nothing in the work which a woman of ordinary intelligence cannot manage. The heavy lifting involved is the only drawback; for this I would strongly advise two girls going in together wherever possible. There is this point to be remembered too, that you cannot count on a large income at the start. It is much the safer plan to begin with a few colonies, building up your apiary and gaining experience and practical knowledge at the same time. With reasonable care the bees ought to pay all expenses from the start and give a nice margin besides.

Do you want a pure bred pig? We have it for you in return for ONLY SIX (\$6) new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, each taken at only \$1. This offer is not good after October 15th. Cut busy now!

SAVE THE DIFFERENCE

Ask yourself why "oddlers" and other inferior cream separators are being discarded for

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The purchase price of inferior separators is only the beginning of continual expense. Owners of such separators have lost cream and paid for repairs until they were sick of the sight of their inferior machines. We are telling you just what these people frankly tell every day in explaining why they discard their cheap machines for Tubulars.



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Consider these facts. Act wisely. Don't do what others regret they did. You will finally have a Tubular—no get it now. You remember that Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim faster and twice as clean. Contains no disc, wear a life-time. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Our local representative will show you the World's Best for the asking. If you do not know his name, ask us his name. Write for catalogue No. 24.

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For Elms and Monington cheese factory. Maker to furnish supplies and help. Box cheese and elevate why. Make last season, 155 tons. Marketed wonders received up to noon Oct. 14, 1911. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address: MRS. ANDREW ALEXANDER, SECV BRITTON, ONT.

WINDSOR DAIRY SA

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do.

I have the best cows in the country—and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use "Windsor Butter Salt"

"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"



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FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pailers, Belting, Balls, Chains Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Works and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen street, Montreal.

SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN. Agents Wanted. Send 25c for sample, or 50c for Dollar—Andrew Specialty Co., 23 Scott St., Toronto.

LADIES, to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required.—International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont.



THOUGHTS of courage and hope and highest expectation, growing habitual, may lift out of up many a weary pilgrim.—Purington.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG
Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"
(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the eldest daughter of John Watson, a C. P. R. section man living in Millford, Man., received a large sum of money from the relatives of a young Englishman she had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by Aunt Katie, who proves not an unmixed blessing. Pearl proves an efficient and clever scholar and has dreams of being a school teacher. She sees that her small brothers are learning bad habits in the town and gives up her ambition to be a school teacher and suggests moving the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. We are introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, in a game of shindy, intentionally strikes with his club Libby Anne Cavers, for which he is thrashed by Bud Perkins. Libby Anne does not dare to say the blow was intentional, as her father owns Mr. Steadman's money. Bud Perkins is angry, but forgives Libby Anne, as he understands the circumstances. In the meantime the Watsons are getting established on their farm. The Watson family begin to attend the country school.

"THAT'S it, Pearl," he said, smiling. "The larger the circle of light, the larger the darkness around it."

Pearl pondered a minute. "That's just what I've often thought, but I didn't know how to say it. Well," she went on, "I often wonder what makes the wind blow, and what makes you fall down the steep of things, and how does the hail come when it's scorchin' hot; and I've often wondered what holds the clouds up, and I'd like to know what's going on, and what people think about things."

She stopped suddenly, and looked closely into his face. She had to be sure of a sympathetic listener.

"Go on, Pearl," Mr. Donald said, kindly. "I am interested. Tell me what else you are wondering about?"

"Well," she said, "I'll tell you the biggest wonder I have. I would not tell it to every one, for if they've never thought of it it is just as well for them, for there's a danger of thinkin' too far in it. I am wonderin' often why God let the bad men persecute the dear Lord, and Him that kind and sweet and gentle. I often think about it at night, and can't sleep. I think about all the angels, big strong fellows,avin' around the cross, feelin' so sorry for Him, and just wantin' so bad to hold Him up in their arms, but knowin' they'd interfere without orders, and I often imagine to myself that the word'd come to the angels to jump in and save Him, and I can just see how tender they would lift Him down from the cross, and the two poor fellows with Him, and they would float away off into the blue sky, leaving the bad people down below, the soldiers and the high priests and all of them, gawkin' up, wid their mouths open, watchin' them growin' smaller and smaller, until they were gone clean from sight; and then Pilate would say to them: 'Didn't I tell you to watch what you were about, and not sell your soul for your foot in it good and plenty this time.' But then I think of what really did happen, and it just breaks my heart to think of it."

Pearl's tears overflowed her eyes, but she wiped them away and went on steadily. "I wonder if you could

tell me why it happened, Mr. Donald? I know God did it for the best. I am not sayin' a word against Him, mind ye, for I know what He's like, and how good He is, and all; but it was awful to let our Lord die that like."

Mr. Donald felt his own heart strangely moved at the little girl's distress.

"I am not very well up in these things, Pearl," he said; "but if He hadn't died he could not have shown us the resurrection."

"Oh, I don't mind Him dyin'," said Pearl quickly. "Everybody has to die, and when they've lived right and done the best they could for every one, it is just glorious to die and go home. It's just like people comin' home from college with their certificates and medals to show how hard they worked; or I guess it's more like soldiers comin' home all tired out, and sunburnt, showing their scars—we can show our hands all hard with work for other people, and our faces cheerin' and patient. That's what I count up there, I guess. It's all right to die, but I can't see why He had to die that way—it was terrible, and it wasn't comin' to Him."

"Perhaps it was to show us how much He loved us," the teacher said gently.

"He shows us that in lots of ways," Pearl said. "He says He loves us, and ye can't live one day without feelin' that there's love in the world,



Life for the Boys and Girls at the Home of Mr. G. F. Barrie, Waterloo Co., Ont.

—Photo by F. C. Hart, B.S.A., District Representative.

and I'm sure it didn't come from anywhere else but God—oh, no, it didn't need that to show us."

The teacher was looking at her in wonder.

"I tell you what to do, Pearl. Ask Mr. Burrell; he'll be able to tell you."

After school that night Pearl opened the theological discussion again. "Mr. Donald," she said, "don't you think we should try to get some one to preach here and have a Sunday school? These children here, except Libb Cavers, don't know anything about the Bible. I've been asking them about Easter Sunday. They don't know anything about it, only it's a time to see how many eggs you can hold, and they think that God is a bad word! It would just be fine if we could have a Sunday school and learn verses. Our Jimmy got a book Testament for fifty verses, said exactly like the book. You would be superintendent, wouldn't you?"

Mr. Donald coloured painfully. "I don't know, Pearl—we'll see," he said evasively.

That night when he went back to his boarding-place—the big brick house on the hill—he was strangely disturbed. He had told himself years ago that religion was a delusion, a will of the wisp. But there was something in Pearl's face and in her words that seemed to contradict the logic of his reasoning.

Charles Donald was a man who tried hard to make a stoic of himself. He had felt that he was past feeling the stings of evil fortune. He had suffered so deeply that he told himself that nothing could ever hurt him again. A spiritual numbness had come upon him which he took to be the compensation for the variety of hard knocks he had experienced. He was a genial, pleasant, gentleman, but his face bore that look of settled sadness that comes into the eyes of people for whom the world has held an awkward hour.

He was regarded by the people in the school district as a good teacher, and, indeed, he had quite conscientiously put before his pupils as much of the curriculum as they could conveniently grasp. He was kind and patient with his pupils always, but he had never exerted himself to change their outlook upon life, or to put nobler ideals before them.

"They are happier as they are," he often thought to himself. "The only fault, so far as the grass is good, is happier than most of us with all our wisdom, and well he should be, for his days are free from care, and when his days are over there's a quick blow and the sharp knife, and that is not so bad."

But after Pearl came to school, he found himself going over his neglected library to find the books that would throw light on the many questions that she brought forward, and every evening he went carefully over the lessons, taking a distinct pride now in making them interesting to her.

In this way, having more to employ his thoughts, he soon began to

think of the past less sadly. Pearl's optimism was contagious.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HOUSE OF TROUBLE

There! little girl—don't cry!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

A mile from the Chicken Hill School stood the little vermin-infested house in which the Cavers family lived after they abandoned their weed-choked farm on the river bank. This unfortunate house had been the first home of Mrs. and Mrs. Steadman, and was part of the "improvements" specified by the Government to show that a homestead is entered in good faith. The land had been rich and productive, and from it George Steadman had made the money to buy the half-section of school land just across the road and to erect the magnificent brick house and splendid barns that were the pride of his heart.

George Steadman was so keen after money that he even overworked his farms, and, near his old farm, was so impoverished that it was unable to grow a heavy crop. This was the principal reason he had for letting to such an undesirable tenant as the Cavers. No winning tenant would take it, and, besides, if he had rented it to almost any person else, he would have had to spend some money fixing up the house, which was in a dilapidated condition.

Bill Cavers had lost the ambition that he once had, and now did not care very much what sort of house he lived in. Bill was content to live the simple life, if the liquid refreshment was not simplified too much, and Mrs. Cavers never complained.

The Cavers had only one child living, Libby Anne, eleven years old; but there were several little unmarked mounds in the Millford Cemetery that Mrs. Cavers thought were the bones of times piled high with white cherrublossoms or blue anemones. Little George had lived to be two years old, and Libby Anne remembered that the beautiful ceremony of the funeral, with horses and buggies in the yard and the minister prayed, and she was singing, and Martha Perkins brought over little cookies with pink seeds on them, and it was fine!

But for days and days Libby Anne would steal up the narrow stairs, fully expecting to find her little brother sleeping under the pink quilt on his mother's bed, but there wasn't even the dim of him on the quilt, and Libby Anne at last went up with her eyes shut to feel around the bed, so as not to be disappointed so soon. Then her mother told her about the beautiful ceremony of the funeral, and she had gone to, and Libby Anne was glad to know that no one there was ever cold or hungry, and that nobody's father ever came home drunk. One day in the cool of the evening the teacher who heaven was like, and when she mentioned this last, a great advantage of living there he told her gently that she must not say such things.

For some time after coming to the Steadman farm things had gone better with the Cavers, for a strong influence was brought to bear on Bill, to keep him sober. Mr. Steadman had never taken any interest in the liquor question—he had no taste for whisky himself, and, besides, it costs money—but now, with Bill Cavers for his tenant, he began to see things differently. If Bill Cavers drank he would not be able to pay the rent.

(To be continued)

Are you going to get us at least one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy? Better get it right away! Then you may claim one of our unusually liberal rewards offered till Oct. 15, by which you become entitled.

Magnifying

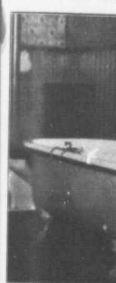
Mrs. K. The normal K. is an elastic frame of any ordinary actual disease, such as whooping cough, are little to be feared. A healthy, well-fed, given prompt attention to the system after such illness, care and proper food as good as a cure.

No departure from lower, should be spared to the curative measures be beneficial should the outset of the trouble should be spared to the parents to their parent who neglected the last measure, it.

But there is a reason the sanding of real illness, so much stress of mental suggestion, it could seem as though you could realize it in the child mind. If he is sick, and if he is in reality, it can exist in the worst form of cure with.

ILLS OF SCIENCE

Very often a child, over-heated, digestive organs, inebriation of rich pleasure, a little bit, and a quiet life, be needed to remedy them, mother, alarm, pain, and the heat, in, bodily expression, to be caught, the over may have been care-crow. She bur



A Coped of a Farm

A fully equipped farm, the water system has the comfort and convenience of the farm, and his family, H. Holland, who's farm, was second prize, No. 1, in the Farm and Dairy Contest, held by an editor of

with ostentatious care, study that he probably school for a long time, for the doctor.

The little fellow, at all this bonding act, he's his temperature, in, between the run, the discussion of the half-a-dozen of half a dozen suggestions, apparently become

PATHEON WORKS

Meanwhile father he has a level head, and he takes it a glance. Assurin

Magnifying Children's Ills

Mrs. K. A. Grimes
The normal child is blessed with an elastic frame that readily throws off any ordinary indisposition. Even actual diseases of transitory type, such as whooping cough, measles, etc., are little to be feared, if the child has a healthy, well-nourished body, and is given prompt and sensible treatment. The system easily recuperates after such illnesses, and, with good care and proper food, the patient is soon "as good as new."

No departure from normal health, however, should pass unnoticed, even if very slight. Any preventive or curative measures that are known to be beneficial should be taken at the outset of the trouble, and no pains should be spared to restore health conditions to their proper balance. The parent who neglects to do this is, in the last measure, reprehensible.

But there is a great difference between the sane, common-sense handling of real illness, and the over-anxious aggravation of fancied ailments. So much stress is laid on the force of mental suggestion nowadays, that it would seem as though every mother would realize its influence on the plastic child-mind. If a child is told that he is sick, and treated so, he soon becomes so in reality—so far as reality can exist in his own mind, which is the worst form of trouble to cope with.

ILLS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Very often a child comes in from school, over-heated and over-tired, his digestive organs over-taxed by a luncheon of rich pastry, and in consequence, a little feverish. A cool bath and a quiet sleep are usually all that needs to remedy the conditions. But mother, alarmed at his rapid pulse, and the heat rash on his tender skin, loudly expresses her belief that he has "caught" the measles, or whatever may have been the latest local scare-crow. She bundles him into bed



A Corner of a Farm Bathroom

A fully equipped bath-room and a complete water system have greatly added to the comfort and convenience of Mr. Isaac Holland and his family for several years. Mr. Holland, whose farm is in Oxford Co., Ont., won second prize on his farm in contest No. 4, of the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition.

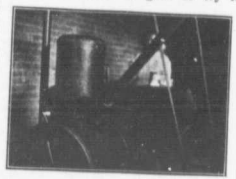
—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.
With ostentatious care, tells him excitedly that he probably will be out of school for a long time, and telephones for the doctor.

The little fellow, scared to death at all this boding activity, tosses restlessly his temperature steadily rising, and the discussion of other similar "cases," and the half-understood consideration of half a dozen suggested remedies, is apparently becomes very much more.

FATHER WORKS A CURE

Meanwhile father has come home. He has a level head, and a cool temperament, and takes in the situation at a glance. Assuring the worried,

hysterical mother that he will take the very best of care of the little fellow, he sends her off to get the rest that, by this time, she is much in need of. As soon as she is safely away—it would have done no good to try it



Where Wash-day Work is Simplified

A small gasoline engine in the basement of Mr. Isaac Holland's house on his prize-winning farm in Oxford Co., Ont., supplies the power for turning the washing machine, churning, and so forth, and for pumping the water used in the water system installed in the house.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Leforo—he takes the small patient out of the tumbled sheets, wraps him in a clean, cool gown, and carries him over to a rocking-chair by the window. There he tells him old, entertaining little stories of fairies and moon-beams, or, perhaps, of "what papa did when he was a boy," until the excitement is utterly forgotten, and the tired little head nods happily against father's restful shoulder. The rapid pulse slows, the red blaze on the cheeks subsides into a healthy pink glow, and the relaxed muscles show that the tension is over, and the recovery well begun. A dose of some cooling laxative completes the cure, and the next morning the laddie wakes, "fine and fit" again.

Of course the mother was not to blame—and yet, wasn't she? Instead of yielding to the first impulse of frightened maternal anxiety, should she not have trained herself to a calmer nerve control, and a fundamental knowledge of childish ailments that would have been able to distinguish false symptoms from true ones? Such training should surely be counted a part of the equipment for intelligent motherhood.

When one sees girls of from 12 to 18 continually complaining, discontented, anemic, and what our grandmothers used to call "ridgily," one wonders what sort of mother they must have. The girl of that age ought to have something else in her mind's eye besides brooding over physical ills. Even if she is naturally slender, and not over-strong, no end is gained by focusing her attention upon herself and her ailments. Put her out into the fresh air—but do not tell her it is for her health's sake—give her some new and novel interest, a pair of skates, a camera, or a gun, even, and then never ask her how she feels. Take it for granted that life is too full of pleasure and interest for her to feel badly. Nine times out of ten she will forget her petted indispositions, and take on a tint of ruddy, healthful color.

Not that every move should not be watched. See that the slight body is well and sensibly clothed, that the strength is not over-taxed, and that the morbidly-turned mind is brought into contact with only sane, normal, healthful subjects. But never let her know you are watching, for that would spoil it all.

Nine-tenths of our listless, physically and nervously-wrecked women have been made so by the unwise sympathy of friends in magnifying ordinary transitory ills into dreadful and incurable ones. Often the seed is sown in their girlhood days by the over-anxiety of nervous, easily excited mothers. It will be an unmitigated blessing when the world learns to talk health, not disease, especially before children.—Farmers' Review.

Conveniences in the Home

Although it costs some money, there is as much necessity for a good water supply under pressure, and a bathroom outfit in the farmhouse, as there is for a steel binder, hay loader, gas engine, or other convenience in the barn and field.

The binder, loader and gas engine on the farm are mighty handy and save the farmer considerable hard hand labor, but they are used only a precious few days during the whole year. The bathroom and water supply under pressure costs no more than one of the above-mentioned tools and is also mighty handy every day in the year for every member of the family. The manufacturers send full information, blue prints, and specifications to enable any farmer to install the bathroom equipment and water supply.

If there is no good natural drainage away from the building, it is better to put in a septic tank instead of the old style cesspool. We have one

of these tanks on one of our places, and it has given perfect satisfaction. —J. H. Brown, Michigan.

The best advice I can give to poultry women is to banish mottles, and go in for a special breed. With ordinary intelligent care the results will be an addition to the slender purse and an added interest in life.—Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Co., Que.

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Joy in Excellence of Production

The best panacea for the condition of unrest and dissatisfaction with rural life is a joy in excellence of production. I do not find that the boy who, by intelligent study and scientific management, is able to produce twenty-five bushels of corn per acre or who is able to win a premium at a fair on a well-groomed cow, is at all dissatisfied with country life. The daughter who is able to win a prize at the farmers' institute for the best loaf of bread is not usually fretting because she cannot clerk in a millinery store, for in doing things well drives out the spirit of unrest. The pride that comes with increased power—power to grow corn or stock, power to bake or to sew—will dignify the daily duties of the farm and home. The joy in seeing things grow, the trees to bud and flower, the corn to grow and put forth its blades, the ear, and then the full grain in the ear, the flowers to put forth their blooms, only for the few, careless, whether seen by man or not—this joy can come only in the country, and blessed are the boys and girls who have the opportunity to live where nature seems most to live.

The foregoing is taken from Agricultural Education, published by the Lincoln College. It is to the point and I pass it on for the benefit of those who read the Home Club of Farm and Dairy.—"The Son."

Life History of a Farm Woman

From what I have seen while working around for farmers for several years I have concluded that woman in the farm has not yet come into her own. The following quotation from Miss Ina Garland shows the life of one woman I know. I hope there are no others like her. I would love every "Loss"—perhaps I should say every man, for all losses are not loss—read this so that if there be any chance of any part of this applying to his wife he will take heed now while it is too late. Surely the women deserving of at least words of appreciation; these seem to have big nubs and they cost nothing. We all may give them without stint. Her hair was scrubbed. It suffered and died—that's all you need to say, elder; her mind sayin' 'made a bride' for when her hair got gray. For say, born an' worked 't death; that is it, says 'y' brat.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

has the largest opening of any washing machine. Practically the whole top opens up like the wringer attachment is on the side. No other washer washes clothes so quickly—so well—so easily. Tub made of Red Cypress—will last a lifetime. In every respect the "Champion" is the champion of all washing machines.

If you want quality better, use Maxwell's "Favorites" Churn.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,



Made me think of a clock run down, Sure's y'r born, that woman did; A workin' away fr' ol' Ben Brown, Putt' out as Job an' meek as a kid, Till she sort o' stoppin' an' sayin' Heart cut tickin', a feller'd say, Wan't old, nuther—forty-six—no, Jes' got lump, an' thin an' gray Washin' an' churnin' an' sweepin', by Joe! Fr' fourteen hours or more a day, Worked to death, Starved to death, Died fr' lack of air an' sun— Dyin' fr' rest, an' fr' just a breath, O' simple praise fr' this very day, An' man'y the woman this way'd done, Elder, dyin' slow in that selfsame way.— "Another Hired Man."

Partners in the Business

A young lady at an agricultural meeting I was attending lately asked the speaker what possibilities there



Filling the Reservoir for Mother

A fully equipped water supply and bathroom has been installed by Mr. S. A. Northcott in his farm home, he having done all of the work himself. The system supplies both hard and soft water in the house. A windmill at the back of the house pumps the water. A pipe with a tap is arranged from the soft water supply so that water may be turned right into the reservoir at the rear of the kitchen stove. Mr. Northcott's eldest daughter, Miss Bertha, is here shown as she was filling the reservoir for her mother.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

were in farming for a woman. "Great possibilities if you become a member of a firm," was the quick response. And yet how often we overlook the simple truth here implied. The woman on the farm is an active and interested partner in the business. She is carrying on one department of the work that is just as important as is that in which her husband is interested. She is one of a business firm and should be treated accordingly. She should receive her share of the profits as would a member of any other firm.

We farmers too often share the profits with our partner in a grudging spirit as if we were giving them something that belongs rightfully to us. Let us have more true cooperation. Let us divide the profits of the firm graciously and justly. And where there is true cooperation between partners that firm is bound to be a success.—"Uncle Peter."

Home Remedies.—Arnica, witch hazel, camphor, vaseline and alcohol should be included in the list of home remedies to be used by the mother and doctor. Alcohol quickly cleanses a wound if no hot water can be obtained, and it also cools and relieves the skin in sickness. Camphor is an old and tried remedy, both for internal and external use. It should never be made from wood alcohol and camphor gum, as this preparation is exceedingly dangerous. Of course, all home remedies, however harmless, should be kept out of reach of the children. This will often save the busy mother a great many heartaches.

Helps for Housewives

A grain of salt added to cream will make it whip more easily.

All stains should be removed from clothing and household linen before putting it in the wash.

To revive the luster of morocco or any other leather, apply the white of an egg with a sponge.

Always have a small opening in the center of the upper crust on a fruit pie to allow the steam to escape while baking.

A tablespoon of soda added to a quart of water and boiled in the coffee pot for an hour will thoroughly cleanse the pot. Rinse well.

Don't save old trash, thinking that it may be some day. The time and patience consumed in handling it cannot be compensated for by it.

Physicians assert that baked potatoes are more nutritious than those cooked in any other way, and that fried ones are the most difficult to digest.

When your sewing machine becomes gummy, oil each part with a drop or two of kerosene. This will quickly clean it and cut the gum.

To crisp uncooked vegetables, such as radishes, shredded cabbage, sliced cucumbers, celery, etc., put them into cold water with a bit of ice and a slice of lemon.

If possible, always choose a time of day when the sun is not shining to wash the windows. They will look much clearer than they will if the sun is shining upon them.

Paint stains may be removed with turpentine, tar stains with lard. Pour boiling water from a height upon tea stains. Wash iodine stains with ammonia and water.

Advice to Brides.—A country vicar gave this advice to a young woman bent on matrimony: "When you marry him, love him; after you marry him, study him; if he is honest, honor him; if he is generous, appreciate him; when he is sad, cheer him; when he is cross, amuse him; when he is talkative, listen to him; when he is quarrelsome, ignore him; if he is slothful, spur him; if he is a noble, encourage him; if he is confidential, entrust him; if he is secretive, trust him; if he is jealous, cure him; if he cares naught for pleasure, coax him; if he favors society, accompany him; if he does you a favor, thank him; when he deserves it, kiss him; let him think how well you understand him, but never let him know that you 'manage' him." We commend this as excellent advice.—N. Z. Dairyman.

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Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99-9/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc., B. Sc., L. D., Provincial Government Analyst.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL.

Something Good to Think About

Talk about bad habits! The very worst one, and the one which causes the most unhappiness and sickness, is that one of seeing and talking trouble—filling up on all the murders, and fires, and robberies, and scandals of the daily paper, adding it all to your own troubles, and then talking it unceasingly, regardless of the fact that outside the sun is shining, the birds are singing, the flowers are blooming,

and that you are endowed by the Creator with the senses to enjoy all this if you want to.

Surely you have troubles. Why not? You are looking for them constantly. Certainly you have sickness. It's part of your week's pay for the way you have lived and thought. Happiness and health are not going to be forced upon you whether you appear to want them or not. They only go where they are invited. If it rained

health and happiness you would have your umbrella up, and not get touched. Don't ask me for sympathy. I'm just out. Expended the last on a three-legged dog in the street a few moments ago—and he didn't want it. You don't need sympathy nor pity, but a Boost, and sometimes a swift kick would help some!

Get in the game! Got hold of the joy of living! Trouble only comes to us to give us the joy of overcoming.

If there was no opposition there would be nothing to life. You would get so sick of it that you would want to die. The chief pleasure in life is in winning a victory. There is a joy in doing things, in having to hustle to make good, which doesn't come for anything else.—L. M. in Nantilus.

Let us believe neither half of the good people tell us of ourselves, nor half the evil they say of others.

The Upward
Having

He that hath the he that hath not the not life.—I. John

A large percenta living. We are mere because we have life consisteth not of the things which (St. Luke 12:15.)

ists in how he lives. There is only one and full and free- ing lite. It grows fr ess that we are surroundings and could hold us bac comes from a realiz the power within u of God is within yo 21. The Spirit of om. I. Corinthians all our defects of ch affluences that preve at your highest and l ing that power into astantly. As long sives over to men things with us we they are, or to pati hem, we are not re a life is a mere a ery. When, howev



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The Upward Look

Having Life

He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God, hath not life.—I. John 5:12.

A large percentage of us are not living. We are merely existing. This is because we have not life. A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesses. (St. Luke 12:15.) Instead, it consists in how he lives.

There is only one life that is rich, and full and free. It is the conquering life. It grows from the consciousness that we are greater than the surroundings and conditions that would hold us back and down. It comes from a realization that we have the power within us. (The Kingdom of God is within you. St. Luke 17:21. The Spirit of God dwelleth in you. I. Corinthians 3:16.) To master all our defects of character and those influences that prevent us from living at our highest and best, and thus using that power intelligently and persistently. As long as we give ourselves over to mere wishing that things with us were different than they are, or to patient endurance of them, we are not really living. Such a life is a mere existence, a dry crustery. When, however, we find that

step by step, slowly it may be but none the less surely, because we have many temporary failures, we are conquering sin. In whatever form it may be marring our lives, and that we are steadily rising above the surroundings and influences that previously overwhelmed and baffled us, then it is that we begin to find what real living means.

"The discovery of self and the discovery of Christ," wrote Prof. Henry Drummond, "between them exhausts the whole of life. Till these discoveries are made, no man truly lives."

The discovery of self comes only when it is borne in clearly on our consciousness that it is utterly impossible for us by our own unaided efforts to master and eradicate sin from our lives; when our souls begin to call out blindly for some power greater than our own to save us from the other power that is dragging us down to destruction.

The discovery of Christ comes when we suddenly find that in Him is fullness of life and all that we need. From that moment life, true life, abounding life for us begins, providing only that we do not allow our vision to become blurred and that we go direct to this foundation head, as often as our needs require, for the guidance and wisdom and strength that will be given us for the asking.

"The only life that is worth while," writes one of the authors of the books dealing with the attainment of success in life, to which reference has

previously been made, "is the life that is lived in mastery of self. The purpose of self-mastery is to give the mind the power to make the fullest and the most perfect use of all the gifts that one may possess now; to be one's best in every sense of the term, at all times and under all circumstances; to fulfil the purpose of life thoroughly during every passing moment; to live a larger life, a better life, and a more beautiful life every day; to be all that one can be now; and to do all that that one can do now; to bring forth continually the very best that may exist in the great within (i.e., within ourselves). The true purpose of self mastery is to make yourself more perfect, more competent and more useful." That is the life which Christ desires that we shall live and which He will enable us to live when we trust Him fully and listen to and obey that voice within us (His voice) whenever and instantly it speaks to us, warning us that we are doing wrong, urging us to do right. In time, by practice, we will be quick to hear its slightest whisper, and we will rejoice to do its bidding, because we will have found that only by so doing can we live the triumphant overcoming life.—I.H.N.

• • •
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We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korynie dam Pontiac King Apple is a full sister to Pontiac Olothilde De Kol 2nd, 27.50 (world's record) giving this young son dam and her full sister 7 day records that average for the two 34.1 lbs.

We have in service, and can offer you one of Sir Johanna Colantha (Grand, one of the best heifers in the world) by Hangerfeld De Kol, 114 A.H.O. daughter, sire over 30 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantha Johanna 4th, whose dam Colantha 4th's Johanna has a 7 day record of 32 lbs. making his dam and sire's dam average 33.1 lbs. each, which is more than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and daughters info on anything you want in first-class HOLSTEINS, raising sire only Speciality.

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RIVERVIEW HERD

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F. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull calved Sept. 2nd, 1910, sired by Congerwood 1st year De Kol and out of an unlisted heifer whose dam has a 7 day record of 28 lbs. and a 30 day record of over 58 lbs. This is a very smooth bull, mostly white, and is well worth seeing. Also several younger bulls, all of which are described in catalogue, which will be forwarded on request.

Telephone: E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two young bulls born September 1910, one of them from a tested daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 2 1/2 lb. yearling daughter of Hangerfeld De Kol.

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This combines Conformation and Productivity.
Bull and Heifer Calves from our winnowing.

R. MAWOOD, Prop., D. BODEN, Man

Rough cattle were not in evidence, and butchers were hopeful that they were going to get the class of cattle they have been looking for only in the next few weeks were disappointed, however, as a big part of the offering on the Tuesday market was made up of the same old and new variety that had deadened the trade for the preceding two weeks. A few sold at \$6.50, but almost all changes have been below the \$6 mark. The effect of this rough cattle offerings was a decline in price the following days of the week, although prices were not of equal quantity as those received on Monday changed hands at Monday's prices.

The final market was proved that butchers are tired of the class of cattle offered and several hundred head were unsold at the close of the session. The active demand for the good stuff showed that there is a market for cattle if the right quality is supplied. Choice export cattle are in demand at \$5.10 to \$5.50, while medium quality sells at \$5.25 to \$5.60; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40. Quotations on butcher cattle are as follows: Choice, \$5.60 to \$6.15; medium to good, \$5.30 to \$5.75; and common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bunch cows, \$4.75 to \$5.00; medium to medium, \$3.80 to \$4.70; and bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.35; feeders are quoted at \$5 to \$5.25; stockers at \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Milch cows are not in active demand all this season of the year. Nominal quotations for the best are \$3.00 to \$3.50, and for common to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Springers are \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Prices for hogs are ready to a little lower. Heavy cows are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50; light cows, \$3.75 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5.20 to \$5.85; and bucks and calves, \$4 to \$5.25.

Hogs are off 5c, being quoted at \$6.75 country points and \$7 to \$7.20 on the market.

At Montreal, traders are demanding higher prices than a week ago, but the cattle offered are of such poor quality that demand is poor, butchers buying only for immediate demands. No really choice eastern stuff is offered, and the good stuff. Good western steers sell at \$5.25 to \$5.50 and fair quality ones \$4.75 to \$5. Bulls are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25 to \$3.50. Only poor to medium quality lots of cows have been offered, those selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.25. There is no demand for hogs. Prices are quoted nominally at \$30 to \$50. Springers are in more request at \$40 to \$50.

THE WHEREOF OF PRODUCTION

Malcolm H. Gardiner, Delevan, Wis.
Our population is increasing so rapidly that a surplus of food for exportation is almost a thing of the past, and the main question will soon be how to feed our people in the best and cheapest manner. The Holstein-Friesian breed is primarily a milk breed, and the most wonderful of food producers, and in breeding and disseminating such dairy cattle, Holstein-Friesian breeders are doing their part towards meeting the impending food stringency. The claim that their breed is the best of the dairy breeds, but they do not ask any man to take their unsupported word in regard to the merits of their cattle. They welcome the man from Missouri—the man who wants to be shown.

In order to do the showing most effectively, the Holstein-Friesian Association many years ago established the Advanced Registry office, and it is not to be backslung in pushing their cattle to the front through its use. Because of the faith that every one who has records entered in this register, its use is found to be the most potent method of advertising known to our breeders. Prospective buyers do not ask what a cow can do, but what she has done, and they want the A.H.O. certificate to prove it. Thus the use of the Advanced Registry grows from year to year, and we have made three times as many tests in 1910 as we did five years ago. When I reported last year that the increase in the number of tested cows over the year before was 35 per cent., I thought I was reporting a wonderful increase, but this year I am able to make an even better showing, as the increase is fully \$2.5 per cent. over last year. I hardly think that I need to mention that our activities in official and semi-official test work have kept the Advanced Registry office hard pushed to keep up.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 30.—The demand for live hogs continues steady, and the receipts which were fairly heavy this week, were quite disposed of at \$7.25 to \$7.50 a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars. The demand for dressed hogs this week is quiet, and prices are easier, quotations on fresh killed abattoir stock ranging from \$9.75 to \$10.00 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 30.—The market for cheese suffered a severe setback last week, and the easy tendency continued throughout the best part of this week until the demand from Great Britain showed some improvement. Butter prices advanced at the country markets, and the week is closing with prices a full 1/4 c a lb. higher than last week. The opening of the market at Belleville on Saturday was exceptionally strong, offerings selling at 147-150 to 150 a lb. No such prices were obtained from the other side just now, and it remains to be seen whether or not this advance will be maintained. The demand from Great Britain this season has been so great that the stocks in Canada have been kept down to the very low level, and it is estimated that there are over 200,000 boxes less cheese in Montreal than was estimated at the close of the year, and it would not be surprising to find the stores all cleaned up by the close of navigation owing to the great scarcity of this article in Great Britain. The shipments for this week have not been published as yet, but will probably work out an average one. The shipments to Montreal are fairly heavy, but not up to last year's figures for the corresponding week.

CHEESE MARKETS

Brockville Sept. 28-1310 boxes white

1,550 boxes colored; 870 boxes white and 1,400 boxes colored sold at 14-15c.

Alexandria, Sept. 28.—551 boxes white cheese boarded all sold at 16c by The Kingston, Sept. 28.—Cheese sold at 15-18c. There were 296 boxes white and 365 boxes colored board at 15c by Winchester, Sept. 28.—530 boxes registered, a few white sold at 13-15c.

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Brockville Sept. 28-1310 boxes white

At Home with a KODAK

A beautifully illustrated little book on home picture making that not only shows what you can do in picture making by the Kodak system, but shows how it is done. Free, but your Kodak dealer or direct by mail.

Canadian Kodak Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA

HOLSTEINS

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Home of Holborn Dekol, Canadian champion cow for 7 and 30 days, vis. 31.4 lbs. lb. butter in 7 days, 129.7 lbs. in 30 days. Herd is headed by Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecher, whose dam, Tidy Pauline Dekol, made 28.4 lbs. butter 7 days, and sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna \$5.22 lbs. in 7 days, 120 lbs. in 1 year. We have the choicest young bulls we ever had to offer. Better accept early if you want one.

E. LAIDLAW & SONS,
AYLMER WEST, ONT.

GRADE HOLSTEINS

I am offering several 10,000-pound Holstein grade cows and some heifers. Also two young pure bred Holstein bulls, good ones. Write soon.

R. J. TULLY, R. R. No. 2, PETERBORO.



Published Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
1880 FOR FINEST QUALITY BODILIES
Holstein-Friesian Assoc., Box 145, Battleboro, Vt.

WELCOME STOCK FARM.

Offers a few young cows with records from 21 to 32 lbs. of butter in 7 days, bred to such noted bulls as Merona's Sir Poach. Dam's record, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few well bred young bulls.

CLARENCE W. LITTLE, R. No. 5, Tavistock, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

High class Yorkshire pigs, all ages. Representatives of this breed will be on sale at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, and at Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que. Apply
R. G. SINTON, or to HON. W. OWENS, Manager, Proprietor, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

A fine trial of Berkshire Pigs, six dollars each, registered, if orders are received at once. Their dam, thirty dollars.

ISAAC REED, ARDRETTA, ONT.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

FOR SALE—Young boars and sows; also a "Hansworth" boar. Apply to
SENATOR F. L. BEIGUE, P. O. Box 106 Lachine, Lacs, Que.



This Engine Down and balance in easy instalments without interest.

IT IS EASY TO BUY
The wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to operate of any engine made. A positive guarantee given with every engine. Ten days' trial—if not satisfactory, hold on to it until you receive your first payment. Can anything be simpler? Made in Canada—no duty. The Gilson Engine is so simple and so easy to run that you can run an experiment, but a tried and tested one you have for an engine to do and we will name you price and terms on the proper horse power. All sizes. Send for our catalogue. Big money for Agents—write for our proposition.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.
101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO

ARENVILLE CO. ONT.
FARMERS' UNION, Sept. 25.—We are receiving about the same amount of milk as at this time last year, and the quality is good. The late showers have started the grass growing, and cattle are looking well. There was a good crop of hay. Grain has turned out well in threshing. Potatoes are a light crop.—F. Brown.

HASTINGS CO. ONT.
CHAPMAN, Sept. 27.—Corn cutting is nearly completed, and a great deal of the crop was badly frozen. The yield in most cases will be below the average. A number of new silos have been

erected this year. The apple crop is very poor and some farmers will not have enough for their own use. The potato crop will also be much short of last year. Roots are doing well and give promise of being a good crop. Hogs have dropped to \$5.50 a cwt.—H.S.T.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. ONT.
CASLTLETON, Sept. 22.—Almost all the fall grain is sown but an account of dry weather it is not growing very fast. Cheese is a good price, but the cows are falling in milk. The grain is very light. Oats are only about 20 lbs. to the bush. Potatoes are selling for \$2 a bag of 90 lbs.—H. M.

DURHAM CO. ONT.
BLACKSTOCK, Sept. 25.—Threshing is well advanced. Barley is turning out a fair average. Peas also are an average crop; oats about two-thirds of a crop; spring wheat very poor; fall wheat a failure; apples probably one-half a crop.

Potatoes will be a small crop. Corn is good and well cobbed. On account of dry weather growing is not very well advanced.—R.J.F.

WELLINGTON CO. ONT.

FERGUS, Sept. 25.—Threshing is the order of the day. It is not a long job this year, averaging from seven to 10 hours for a 100-acre farm. Most farmers have only half a crop of everything this year; even the bush wheat, on which so many were depending. It was frozen to the ground on Sept. 13th, also the potato crop. Very little rain has fallen, and the ground is hard to plow. Fall wheat is 80c; oats, 40c; rye, 60c; barley, 60c; peas, 80c; buckwheat, 45c; butter, 15c; eggs, 21c; hogs, \$5.50 a cwt.; farm choice cattle, \$6; potatoes, \$1 a bag.—W.B.

OXFORD CO. ONT.

GOLSPIE, Sept. 25.—810 billing is in order. Most of the threshing is finished. Corn is an exceptionally good crop, well cared and matured. The cows are doing fairly well. We have been feeding cows since the middle of July. Butter is 38c on the Woodstock market. Eggs are 55c.—A. M. McD.

THAMESFORD, Sept. 27.—There are not nearly as many hogs raised as two years ago. I live right near the station and can see dealers ship. Some weeks they do not get enough to ship. A year or two ago most farmers kept two or three cows and some more; now just odd farmers

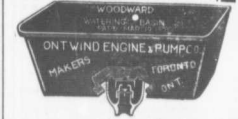
Seldom See
 a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his knee.

W. ABSORBINE

Woodsward will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blistering, no hair-cutting. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions. Made in U.S.A. by Woodsward, 117 E. 11th St., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by all druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. B. 123, Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

IT PAYS TO PROVIDE

your cows with comforts which promote their health and comfort like



WOODWARD Water Basins

No surer way to encourage an increased flow of milk than by providing a constant flow of fresh water, always at the RIGHT temperature. Read the important facts in our big free catalog. Write

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Limited
 WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

160 ACRES OF LAND FOR THE SETTLER

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are available for settlement in Northern Ontario.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write

The Director of Colonization
 Department of Agriculture,
 TORONTO

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST 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 land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister homesteaded.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may file within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, a homestead and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain homesteads a good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along his homestead. Price \$1 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homesteaded entry (including the time required to clear homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house.

W. W. OULT,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 No Unauthorised publication of the advertisement will be paid for.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam
 The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy
 HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.
 Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
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 PINK EYE,
 SWEENEY,
 BONY TUMORS,
 LAMENESS FROM SPRAIN,
 QUARTER CRACKS,
 SCRATCHES,
 POLL EVIL,
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REMOVES
 BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold in warranty to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY
 Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



Keep genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Proprietors in the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable. I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it. I have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—D. M. KIMB, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadian Appreciate CAUSTIC BALSAM. I have been selling GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it gives my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on all kinds of ailments and it is the best remedy I have ever used. In fact, it is the best.—W. T. FLETCHER, Hesteron, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
 TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
 UNION STOCK YARDS
 TORONTO
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
DECEMBER 11-12, 1911
ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 1, 1911
 PREMIUM LIST, ENTRY BLANKS, ETC.,
 Apply—J. H. ASHCRAFT, Jr., TORONTO, General Manager

A Street in Cobalt
 There are now some several thousand in the town of Cobalt, where five or six years ago, the place was hardly known. The Cobalt silver mines are the greatest in the world. The thousands of people who have located in the mining districts in New Ontario are furnishing a great market for the products of the settlers.

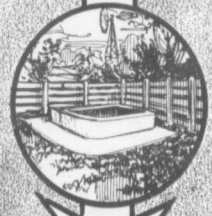
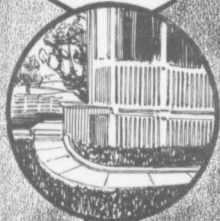
keep more than one. Farmers do not seem to take interest in hog production. Prices are so uncertain that farmers never know what the prices will be. Crops are not up to the average. Grain is of poor quality. Hay on good land was a fair crop, probably averaged a ton to the acre, but on poor land it was very light. Potatoes are very poor. Early ones were very small.—J. C. Thurston.

GOSSIP
 Those who seek for economical producers of the lactical fluid, upon close investigation find the Ayrshire cow stands pre-eminently superior. This quality, combined with her superb individuality, length and depth of barrel, enormous udder and beautiful udder, usually set off by perfectly placed teats, gives the Ayrshire cow a combination of beauty and utility scarcely found in any other dairy breed. Thus we possess in our best grand asset which is bringing to our breeders increased revenues and development along higher lines.—"An Admirer."

THE GEO. LAITHWAITE SALE
 When unregistered Jerseys sell around the \$100 mark at public auction as did the Maple Leaf stock at Goderich, it is evident to anyone that Jersey is in demand for the production of cream and butter. The cattle were in splendid condition, and everyone seemed delighted with them, especially their records. Most of the cows and heifers sold to neighbors, which speaks well for the quality. Mr. Laithwaite reserved all registered young stock with good producing ancestry. These will form the basis of new herds. Records will be a specialty; no show ring fads for this Goderich herd.

The development of the udder on the daughter of Handsome Fox remains in present. This bull will be kept in the herd, as he is promising to be a valuable sire. His unregistered calves five and six months old sold for \$30.





\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any feeling that he may have

little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no learning whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and, the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

The Canada Cement Co.
LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....

Address.....



THE BOOK DESCRIBES EVERY STEP IN DETAIL

IN the organization and construction of rural telephone lines, this book, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is a practical guide. It is a carefully classified volume, covering everything you need to know, from the inception of the idea to the moment the telephone is hanging on your own wall, ready for you to use. No question on the building of rural telephone lines can possibly arise without your being able to find the answer to it in this volume. It offers explanation on every point—the solution for every problem. If you are even the least bit interested in the subject, all you have to do is to clip, sign and mail the coupon and

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Bear in mind that **you have to ask** for this volume to get it. This book represents 100 profusely illustrated pages of vital facts, bound in stiff, cloth-covered binding. Apart entirely from the cost of printing and binding, this book represents the brain work of experienced telephone men—has cost us so much money that we really ought to make a charge for it. So long as the edition lasts, however, we are willing to send it **FREE** to every farmer who, by using the coupon, signifies that he is interested in the subject. This book is very frank, it tells you exactly what you can do, what you must do and what you



cannot do; you will be interested in the straightforward way in which it comes out with vital information. Systems of rural telephone lines are spreading a network throughout the Dominion in the form of community-owned companies. Sooner or later someone will organize such a system in your locality. Why shouldn't **you** be the man to do it? In any event you owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about this subject. Better send the coupon **NOW**, while you are thinking about it.



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