

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME

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AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 4, 1915



A CATTLE BREEDER OF THE FUTURE.

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# FARM AND DAIRY



## & RURAL HOME

We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.  
Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham.

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., NOVEMBER 4, 1915

No. 44

## A Dairy Farm for Over Sixty Years

Some Features of the Farm of Geo. Beach and Son, Cowansville, Quebec.—By F. E. Ellis

GEORGE Beach & Son farm over 300 acres of land in one of the oldest and best known dairy sections of Eastern Canada—the Bedford district of Quebec. The old farm has been in the hands of the same family for generations. Perhaps it is because of this that there is an air of permanence and stability about the old homestead that reminds one of the farm homes of older lands; a characteristic, by the way, that is happily becoming more common of farm homes in this new land, particularly in districts where dairying has long been an established industry. Mr. Beach is one of Our Folks, and it gave me considerable satisfaction to spend several hours at the old farm last spring and talk over matters of mutual interest. I have found that one cannot visit a farm where dairying has been conducted for 60 years, as it has been here, without learning something of interest. And when the senior member of the firm is a keen student of the best dairy literature and his son an agricultural college student, the chances of spending an enjoyable and profitable time are just 100 per cent. good.

There are 240 acres in the Beach homestead proper, with an additional block of 80 acres in pasture and sugar bush, making 320 acres altogether. Of this area only 75 acres is under the plow; another characteristic of farms of the district—a small tillable area and a large area of rough, rocky pasture. The 75 acres that Mr. Beach tills, however, must be very productive, as he assured me that he fills the big buildings on his farm right to capacity every year, and the stock that he keeps bears further testimony to the quality of the arable land.

The main barn on the farm is 44x84 feet, with



The Big Dairy Barn, Painted Red, Presents an Attractive Appearance.

a 24-foot post, the length of the post more than doubling the capacity of the barn as compared with many other barns with equal dimensions on the floor. The basement stable extends under the whole of the barn, and the building being located on a fairly steep hill, there is a second basement used as a manure pit under the stable basement. The whole building, painted red, presents an attractive appearance.

### Bull Power to Separate and Pump

One point in Mr. Beach's management I noticed when in the stable—the cheap power that he uses for separating the milk and pumping the water. The herd bull on an old-fashioned tread mill has proved quite efficient herd help for these chores. And there is a secondary good result: "I have never had an ugly bull," the pro-

prietor informed me. "Cross bulls, I believe, are due to lack of exercise."

None of the cattle were in the stable at the time of my visit, so a trip was taken back to the pasture, where we inspected a fine, useful herd of over 30 milch cows, a mixture of pure-bred and grade Ayrshires. Altogether there are 65 head of cattle on the farm, nine horses, and 30 sheep. About 30 head of hogs are turned off each year. As practically no grain crops are marketed, it will be evident from the figures that Mr. Beach and his son are conducting what is almost purely a dairy farm.

The income from cream shipped averages well over \$2,000 a year. The herd, therefore, is a productive one. It should be, if there is anything in breeding, as a pure-bred sire has been used for almost 60 years, and practically all of the herd are descendants of the original foundation cows. A line that it is planned to develop more strongly in the future is the raising of horses for market, and a pure-bred Clyde mare has been purchased for a start for the business in registered stock.

Clover hay and corn ensilage are the staple foods grown. There are two silos on the farm, 14x28 and 12x28 feet. In connection with his clover crop, Mr. Beach, Sr., took me to the field to inspect the results of some experimental work he has been doing with fall and spring top dressing on the clover meadow. Last fall a portion of a newly seeded field was given a light top dressing. The other half, with conditions otherwise equal, was top dressed this spring. It was possible to tell almost to a foot, the dividing line between the two plots. The spring top dressing showed clover that was patchy and poor and the weeds evidently had got off to a good start. On the other hand, the clover top dressed



The Home on the Beach Farm is Built Solidly of Stone.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

(Concluded on page 9)

### The Bang System in Operation

IN his bulletin on agricultural associations in European countries, issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture, Raymond A. Pearson tells how the Denmark farmers are eradicating tuberculosis from their herds.

At one dairy farm where tuberculosis has been eradicated by the Bang method, the stable was divided by a tight partition. About eighty per cent. of the herd reacted to the tuberculin test, also forty per cent. of the young stock. The healthy part of the herd is tested by tuberculin changed to the diseased section. Calves born in this latter section are promptly removed from their diseased mothers and raised on milk pasteurized by boiling or milk known to come from healthy cows. A physically sound reacting bull is permissible for the non-reacting cows, the contact being as brief as possible.

By this method the healthy part of the herd gradually increases in number, while the reacting part is gradually reduced. The partition is moved from time to time so as to give larger space for the healthy animals until they occupy the entire space. Great care is taken in disinfecting premises occupied by reacting cows before healthy cows are admitted into them. There are now a considerable number of Danish herds that were badly infected by tuberculosis, but have been freed of the disease by the Bang method treatment. This method is recommended for herds that are being increased by breeding rather than by buying.

#### Treating a Badly Infected Herd

Since 1899, Dr. Bang has not advised testing whole herds if apparently they are badly infected, but he advises treating them all as though infected. In such a case those showing physical signs of the disease are removed, and as the new healthy herd is built up from the offspring of the diseased cows, the government tests these apparently healthy animals twice each year.

The farmer who agrees to isolate reactors and comply with instructions secures free veterinary assistance. If he changes his mind and wishes to be relieved of his agreement, this may be arranged for by his paying for the veterinary service received.

As an illustration of what a careful farmer may do, the following instance is given: A farmer had 17 cows and four calves. All the cows but an old one reacted to the test. The entire 17 cows were kept together and separate quarters were made for the four calves, which had not reacted. Each day these calves were cared for before the rest of the herd. Other calves were added and each one was allowed its mother's milk, which was milked by hand, for the first day or two. After that they received pasteurized milk. In three years there were twelve head of young stock and they were tested for the first time. One reacted and was placed with the old cows, one of which had dropped out.

From this time on the cows were gradually sold off until the last had gone. At the end of five years seven old cows were remaining; the next year, only three, which were sold. Then their quarters were thoroughly disinfected and

the young animals transferred. There have been no reactors on this farm since.

The total cost of eradicating the disease from this farm was estimated at about \$40, and the farmer naturally was greatly pleased. He was a common peasant farmer, but careful and thorough in his work. It is reported that hundreds of such cases are recorded in Denmark.

### Health of Animals

Arthur Williams, Dufferin Co., Ont.

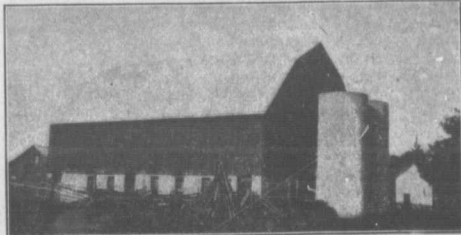
UP and down this concession are farmers whose stock are always healthy. They seldom have a disabled horse or a sick cow. There are an equal number who are always unlucky (?) with their stock. I cannot make an accurate estimate, but I should say that the average farmer among these unlucky ones loses from \$50 to \$100 or more a year because of the frequent

In the case of horses, clean food is altogether essential. I am certain that many cases of heaves are due to the feeding of musty hay, and no horse fed either on musty hay or musty grain can do its full share of work.

Some of the basic factors in health of live stock are stables that are well ventilated, light and clean. In connection with the latter, cleanliness, I fully believe that 90 per cent. of the joint ill in foals would be avoided were scrupulous cleanliness insisted on in the horse stable.

When all of these rules have been observed, there is still something else that goes to ensure healthy live stock. It is the eye of the feeder. One must always be observing the horses, the cows, and all other animals under our care for the least symptom to show that something is wrong. In short, having healthy live stock consists in an infinite capacity for taking pains.

### MODEL BARN ON WESTERN ONTARIO FARMS



These two illustrations carry us back to the last Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, when the owners of the two model barns were successful competitors. Above is the barn of Wm. Jull, Oxford Co., Ont.; below that of Fred V. Woodley, Norfolk Co., Ont. Notice the ample provision for light in both of these stables. Both men are Holstein fanciers. Both have ample silo room, though Mr. Jull's "Twins" alone show in the illustrations.



ailments of their horses and their consequent inability to work, because of cows off feed, and so forth. While I cannot lay down a full list of "safety first" rules in this one letter, my observations on my own concession enable me to make a few general rules.

Always avoid rapid changes, either in feed or hours of feeding, and always feed in proportion to what the animals are doing. Horses that are working hard should be fed well. If they stand in the stable even over Sunday, rations should be immediately reduced. If oats are running out and more corn must be fed, look ahead and make the change gradually. The same is true when clover hay has been fed and timothy or mixed hay must be fed in the future; again make the change gradually.

### The Hired Man's Comrade

W. J. Hoag, in Hoag's *Dairymen*

THE way some people pronounce "hired man" always makes me feel like lecturing them, and punctuating with my fist. There are men who may and do merit this opprobrious pronunciation, but the use of such a term is not likely to develop the proper relationship and fellowship between employer and employee; and it should be used, if at all, with the greatest discrimination. The relation between the farmer and his assistant is totally unlike the existing between a boss' and his gang. On the farm if there is not a certain degree of familiarity the employee is more than likely to resign his position, sometimes without notice to the employer, who at once adds this increment to his store of grievances and declares that hired men are worse than nothing; not thinking that he himself may be somewhat at fault. If you attempt to quote to me the saying that familiarity breeds contempt be sure you do not omit the chief word, "indue," for upon this hinges the meaning of the quotation.

Because of the way some farmers treat their men it has come about that the farmer is the most dependent, instead of independent, man on earth as it is his wont to think. I believe it pays, even financially, surely from the life-worth-living point of view, to hire a man worth while and pay him a wage worth while. Man in the country is by himself so much that it is a

value worth considering to have a man to whom you can not only talk, but with whom you may converse intelligently; with whom you can argue as to the best method to do a certain thing, for he has an opinion that may be better than yours, and to make use of his will not lower you in his estimation, but it will show him that you give his opinion consideration, which proves to him that you hold him not as a part of your equipment, but as a man like yourself. If the employer can attach the interest of his helper to his own welfare, he will get better results.

#### A Man's Man

"A man's a man for a' that," was never more true than when applied to the hired man on a farm. I have worked on farms with men of differ-

(Concluded on page 13)

### How W James

TRIP through the last community societies and with style cradle and improved binding, placing a gasolport good rest horses. But amount of grain was left uncut tramp into the land called operations. We lieve this labor have yet to see on a tile-drained our binder cut as easily as any as badly down. Our fields that higher parts w Our lower part first ready to work crops, and are

Our first step outlet, then lay with the branches the earlier drains reversed, and the water on the care of it. But 45 years ago our drains laid 50 y

In regard to gave us our level land is rolling grading the bra we have used By using a str getting it per the proposed d stakes for us, foot of a fall w

We then get couple of furrows the same with a fork, t Shovel this out- plow as deep a





The Old System and the New, the Shock and the Silo, Seen Side by Side in a Famous Corn Growing District.

### How We Drain Our Farm

James Holston, Oxford Co., Ont.

**A** TRIP through this country at the time of the last harvest would show our farming community securing the crop under great difficulties and with a variety of tools, from the old-style cradle and mowing scythe to the latest and improved binder. Some of our farmers tried placing a gasoline engine on the binder and report good results and a great saving on the horses. But with all our endeavor a great amount of grain was lost, and in some cases it was left uncut for the cattle to pick over and tramp into the ground. This soft condition of the land called for much more labor in harvesting operations. With properly drained land, we believe this labor would have been avoided, as I have yet to see or hear of a binder unable to work on a tile-drained piece of land. In our own case our binder cut the crop where it was tile-drained as easily as any other year in which the crop was as badly down. It was not on the low parts of the farm that we had our trouble, but on the higher parts where spring freshets do not flood. Our lower parts are tile-drained, and are the first ready to work in spring, and produce heavier crops, and are surer of a crop in any year.

#### How We Tile

Our first step in draining is to secure a good outlet, then lay our trunk drain, then come on with the branches as opportunity permits. In the earlier draining days on this farm, that was reversed, and the tile on the higher lands threw the water on the lower lands where nature took care of it. But we have stone drains laid over 45 years ago as good as ever. Also pine board drains laid 50 years ago, and still on duty.

In regard to the taking of levels, the engineer gave us our levels on the main drains, and as our land is rolling we did not have much trouble in grading the branches. Where the fall was light, we have used the spirit level to get the grade. By using a straight edge board or scantling and getting it perfectly level (test our level both ways) we get the rise or fall of the ground along the proposed drain. With an assistant to set the stakes for us, we can soon find out how many feet of a fall we can get for our drain.

We then get our horses and plow and turn a couple of furrows. If sod, then turn both furrows the same way and lift the second one out with a fork, then take another round with the Shovel this out and we have a trench 15 to 18 plow as deep as the team and plow will permit.

inches deep. We have our depth at the outlet, and have found the depth possible or desirable. We drive a couple of stakes into the ground about three feet apart, one on each side of the ditch, nail a straight edge strip of board to these, five feet above the bottom of the drain, or where the bottom of the drain is to be. We go a few rods farther up the drain and repeat the operation, and tie a piece of white paper around the cross piece. Then with a five-foot stick, we get the depth along the drain. Great care should be taken in grading the bottom of a drain, as any unevenness in the grade lessens the flow of the tile.

Having the drain ready for the tile, we prefer laying them ourselves or having it done by an experienced and reliable individual. The covering of the tile again calls for caution, as a stone allowed to drop into the ditch may break a tile and clog the drain. In covering the tile, we aim to keep sand away from the tile, and where possible use clay or black muck. With the tile well protected, a team of horses that are not afraid of a ditch will now make short work of the job.

One thing more remains to be done. Draw a map of the farm, with all the drains marked. Also the size of each one. If we have done our work well, it will then be a pleasure to till the smiling soil, and our teams will say Amen.



"Pretty Fair Peaches, Eh?"

### Brine Curing of Pork

By Geo. B. Ellis.

**F**OR 30 years I have used a method for salting and curing meat that has been very satisfactory, and our meat has been complimented by a great many people who have eaten at our table. I do not think this is the only way, but it is surely a good way, and I will give it to you for what it is worth. Some people prefer dry salting, but I prefer the brine method, as it keeps the meat cleaner, and I think safer, in a very warm spell of weather.

It is necessary to have good healthy and well fattened hogs to start with, and to know how to properly divide and trim the carcass, but that phase of the question I will not take up. I would prefer to butcher when the weather is only moderately cold, and when it is just a little below freezing. If the meat is allowed to become frozen hard before it is put into the brine, it will not take salt readily. After the carcasses are cut up, spread the hams, shoulders and sides upon a table or boards in the smoke house, but where they will not freeze; do not pile them up. Rub a little salt on each piece, particularly the hams and shoulders, and let the meat cool out for 24 to 36 hours. Then pack closely in a clean barrel and cover with a brine made as follows:

Soft water, three gallons; good salt, two pounds; brown sugar or a good quality of sorghum, one pound. Make this proportion a sufficient amount to cover the meat well. The brine should be boiled and skimmed and cooled. It will require from four to six weeks, owing to the size of the hams, for the meat to be salted properly. The sides require less time—usually four weeks is sufficient for them, but the proper time to take the meat out of brine can be determined by sampling it.

For curing I use clean corncobs or hickory and maple wood. I hang the meat in a dark, tight closet made in the coolest corner of the smoke-house. I put the fire for the smoke in a stove and conduct the smoke into the closet through a pipe, thus avoiding too much heat under the meat. It is best to take plenty of time to allow the meat to cure, and I would like to have a smoke under the meat about half the time each day, and it will require about three weeks. Then the meat should have a nice straw color and be sufficiently cured that it may be immediately sacked and hung back in the same place. The butchering should be done early so that the meat may be salted and cured before the warm weather in March sets in. I prefer meat cured in this manner to the packing-house product.



**Chateauguy Corn Competition**

**C**HATEAUGUAY county, Quebec, is one of the banner dairy districts of Canada. Silos are almost as common as barns, and corn is the great crop of Chateauguy farmers. This year they had an unusually successful corn competition in the country, and the following are the results:

Alex. Younie & Son, Tullochgorum .....	91.4
Allan C. Hendersons, Howick .....	88.3
John Graham, Brysonville .....	86.0
Alfred Ness, Howick .....	85.4
Neil Sangster, Ormstown .....	84.6
Robert Holmes, Howick .....	84.2
R. R. Ness, Howick .....	83.6
Barnabe Laberge, Ste Martine .....	83.5
Las Cottingham, Ormstown .....	82.6
Walter Scott, Ormstown .....	82.3
Wm. Nussey, Howick Station .....	80.0
James Donaldson, Dewittville .....	78.1
John W. Logan, Howick .....	77.0
Joseph Delude, Ste Martine .....	76.5
Albert A. Nussey, Howick .....	76.0
Arthur Mallette, Ste Martine .....	75.0
Geo. W. Cairns, Ormstown .....	74.6
James F. McWhinnie, Ormstown .....	74.5
J. T. Elliot, Howick .....	68.5

This competition was for corn for ensilage. The judge, Paul A. Boving, of McDonnell College, commented on the results as follows:

"The skill of the Chateauguy farmers in growing corn is clearly demonstrated by the fact that 19 out of 20 fields topped the 50 per cent mark. While this undoubtedly makes the scoring more difficult and compels the judge to spend more time and effort than when competition is less keen, it naturally affords him a great deal of pleasure. Where, as in the majority of cases, the corn had been given proper distance

apart, good quality, ranging from fair up to excellent, was obtained from all dent varieties judged, although in my humble opinion the 'Red Cob' and to a lesser degree the 'Improved Mastodon,' were just a little on the green side.

"Again, 'Quebec Yellow,' entered by one of the competitors, gives too low a yield of fodder, generally speaking, and a corn of this kind is not able to compete successfully with the larger growing varieties. 'Golden Glow,' 'Wisconsin No. 7' and 'Early Leaming' are all well suited for this district.

"Some few farmers still adhere to the old method of close planting, not realizing that by this they lose both in yield and keeping up cultivation. Planting in quality, without taking into consideration the greater difficulty in hills 42 inches each way, with four or five stalks to the hill, or in rows 42 inches apart, with eight to 10 inches between the plants, ensures a gratifying combination of quantity and quality, besides enabling the grower to clean his field properly and to cultivate it well."

Seven prizes were offered, \$20, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6, and \$4, which went to the seven who scored highest.



In digging the tree, preserve as many of the roots as possible, especially the fine roots which feed the larger ones. Do not let the roots dry in the sun or wind. They should be protected with burlap, canvas, or straw until they are set in the ground. This is especially true of evergreens. Exposure of the roots to the sun or wind for one minute will set the resin in the root and stop further development of the plant. — LeRoy Cady.

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AND RURAL-HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 18,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,700 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be made free of request.

## OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers as you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that you find the goods to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuge shall not give their trade at the expense of our subscribers who are our friends, through the medium of the columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## Our Homeless Children

THE way in which Our Folks have opened their homes to the little ones from our Children's Shelters, grows in this year of war and bloodshed how much real kindness and goodness there still is in the world. We often fear that people are getting calloused to human suffering, and it is reassuring to find that the picture of a homeless little boy appearing in these columns, brought over a score of letters offering him a home. Other children were placed in the same way, and it has not been until recently that we have even been asked if these people did not take a great risk in adopting children with possible hereditary taints and predispositions to crime.

We think not. The day when all things are attributed to heredity is passing. We now recognize that character is more dependent on environment. The kind of men and women that these children will make, depends largely on their treatment in their new homes. If there is bestowed on these little ones the love and service that one would give to one's own, these children will respond wonderfully. They are not criminals; they are victims of misfortune. If, however, they are taken for the work that is in them, can it be wondered at if they sour on life and give much trouble to their so-called benefactors? We are fully confident, however, that those of Our Folks who have taken children into their homes will give them real homes, with all that that wonderful Anglo-Saxon word involves.

## Pure-Bred Possibilities

ONE of Our Folks, an extra good farmer, who had fair success with scrub cows, invested several hundred dollars a few years ago in some good pure-bred Holsteins. We stated that he had fair success with scrub cows. By

that we mean that his cows had turned the unsalable roughage and grain of his farm into a marketable product. He planned to continue the same kind of feeding with his pure-bred animals. He did not expect to make records, but he did think that pure-bred cows should give greater returns than his scrubs had and that their stock would be much more valuable. At the end of his first winter, he had found that the returns from his pure-bred cows were not as satisfactory as the returns from his scrubs. A little later he found that the young stock of pure breeding, which he was attempting to raise, were no larger than their scrub stallmates. His conclusion is that scrubs are as good as pure-breds.

Under the conditions which our friend proposes to give his herd, scrubs are as good as pure-breds. With such poor feeding, big-bodied Holsteins and well developed Ayrshires or Jerseys will deteriorate in size from generation to generation until they are to all intents and purposes, scrubs. The converse, however, is not true. One cannot feed scrubs to give them the size of pure-breds, nor can one feed scrub cows to make them give the amount of milk or the same net profit as is possible from a well bred herd of pure-bred animals. This is the satisfying point about animals of good breeding,—the possibilities of big production and good profits where proper attention is given. But we must have feeding as well as breeding.

## Water Power Conservation

THE Dominion government is taking steps to recover lands along the Winnipeg river sold in 1866 to the late J. S. Cummings, of Chicago. These lands, which the government has authorized to be repurchased at a cost of \$100,183, control one of the most valuable undeveloped water power sites on the Winnipeg river. The Order-in-Council, in recommending the recovery of the lands, laid down this important statement of policy:

"The policy of the Dominion government in respect of the administration and control of water powers has undergone a complete change since the lands were originally sold to Mr. Cummines, and it is not now considered in the public interest that permanent title in any form should pass from the Dominion for a property dominating water serve every possible means of permanent control over the development, use and operation of all water powers."

We cannot commend too heartily this stand that the Borden government has taken for the conservation of water powers, and we congratulate them on their action. It encourages us to believe that the day may not be so far off when it will be recognized that other natural resources—land, mines, forests and fisheries—are equally the property of the public. When this principle is recognized, community values will be called upon to bear the tax burdens of the country instead of being used as at present to enrich the fortunate few. The shifting of the tax burden to community values may be most easily attained by adopting the suggestion of the organized farmers of Canada and raising all taxes by one levy on land values.

## A Food or a Poison

IS milk a food or a poison? The question may well be asked. L. L. De Bra relates in Successful Farming, the experience of a certain large United States city, which bears on the question. In that city, a foundling home was closed because fifty-nine per cent. of the infants taken there died. Impure milk was supposed to be the cause. The practice of boarding out the homeless children was then tried and an effort made to supply good milk for their use. The first year the mortality decreased to twelve per cent.

Not satisfied with this, the Board of Charities supplied certified milk, and the following year the mortality decreased to five per cent. In the next three years there were only two deaths from tuberculosis, whereas formerly one-half of the deaths had been due to this disease. The lower death-rate was attributed almost entirely to the pure milk fed the children.

To those of us who are city milk shippers, these statistics will have a very direct significance. They explain in full the growing demand from city consumers for a better and cleaner product. They forecast the day when all herds supplying milk to the city trade will have to be tuberculin tested and other sanitary precautions observed more fully than they now are. To those of us who sell milk to the factory, reserving a small quantity for use in our own families, Mr. Le Bra's statistics have a meaning that involves the health of our own children. Good food is the best food for young, growing animals, but bad milk is poison. The responsibility of the dairymen, as the producers of milk for the race, is important enough to call out the best there is in us.

## A Misapprehension Corrected

THE farmers are the men to-day; they have all the money and hard times do not affect them. Such is the story that many newspapers are now singing, and the news has been seized upon with such avidity that despatches similar to the following, dealing with contributions to the Patriotic Fund, are appearing every day:

"A special effort will be made to reach the farmers of the Dominion, who perhaps can afford best of any class to contribute to 'Canada's war needs.'"

These despatches, of course, emanate from men who are in no wise in touch with the farming situation and are readily consumed by the great mass of city people who are equally out of touch with conditions in the country. Nothing can be more erroneous than the general opinion that farmers this year are simply rolling in wealth and capable of making a fat contribution every time subscription collectors appear at their door. As a matter of fact, if farmers spent as much money on pleasures and luxuries as city people of the same class, they would soon be on the bankrupt list.

It is true that crops all over Canada this year have been exceptionally abundant. It must not be forgotten, however, that much of the increased acreage was produced at an increased cost over other years, that the wet weather of harvest caused an unprecedented loss, that continual rain in the West has destroyed much grain that was harvested successfully, and has held up threshing all through the prairie provinces. Furthermore, as a result of the manipulations of transportation companies, as much as by increased production, quotations on many staple farm products have declined anywhere from forty to sixty per cent. below what they were a year ago now. The fact that we farmers do not come across for every man who appears at our door asking a subscription to some worthy cause, is no indication that we are tight wads, as may well be intended but sadly misinformed people seem to think.

Fall plowing has many advantages, not the least of which is that it will lessen work next spring.

If free wheat, demanded by all the farmers of Western Canada, irrespective of politics, is refused, the proof is with us that the interests of our three railway systems are of more importance to the government than the weal of hundreds of thousands of farmers.



A R Part of the herd, the rest are grade fine prod

## A Dairy Farmer

(Continued)

in the fall showed and a perfect start the mature gets when it is on in Mr. Beach. His

The poultry department to occupy an inc place in the man and it is in the the younger men B. Beach, a student College. His eq an open front p feet, on the plan donald College, of the O.A.C. mode stock consists of mouth Rocks. A is provided for and early in the birds are selected and shut off by old hens are used Young Beach is block, and he is systematically. W financial results he got out his bo turns by months May, or up to

November . . . . .  
December . . . . .  
January . . . . .  
February . . . . .  
March . . . . .  
April . . . . .  
May . . . . .

There is no pro profits here. In looked most dis informed that all the poultry houses cents an hour, all at 25 cents a cw market prices. F tionally high dur the record, corn

Th it is of the op with one recor used at the corner





#### A Result of Using Pure-Bred Sires for Sixty Years.

Part of the herd of George Beach & Son, here illustrated, made pure-bred Ayreshires; the rest are grades with a small fraction of one per cent. of foreign blood. "A fine productive herd," Mr. Beach calls them. And they are. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

#### A Dairy Farm for Over Sixty Years

(Continued from page 3)

in the fall showed a strong growth and a perfect stand. "I calculate that the manure gets down to the roots when it is on in the fall," commented Mr. Beach. The seeding was 12 pounds of red clover to the acre.

#### The Poultry Department

The poultry department is destined to occupy an increasingly important place in the management of this farm and it is in the exclusive charge of the younger member of the firm, W. R. Beach, a student of Macdonald College. His equipment consists of an open front poultry house, 29x20 feet, on the plan advocated by Macdonald College, and very similar to the O.A.C. model house. The laying stock consists of 100 Bred-to-lay Plymouth Rocks. A small separate house is provided for the breeding flock, and early in the spring the very best birds are selected from the main flock and shut off by themselves. Two-year-old hens are used for breeding.

Young Beach is a chip off the old block, and he is going about things systematically. When I asked for the financial results of his poultry work, he got out his books and gave me returns by months from November to May, or up to the time of my visit.

	Expenses.	Income.
November . . .	\$16.95	\$4.39
December . . .	13.96	18.72
January . . .	13.90	18.00
February . . .	13.90	11.19
March . . .	14.83	16.44
April . . .	41.45	45.10
May . . .	12.75	58.25

\$127.63 \$172.09

There is no promise of extravagant profits here. In fact, the statement looked most disappointing until I was informed that all work done around the poultry house is charged up at 15 cents an hour, all the skim milk used at 25 cents a cwt., and all grain at market prices. Feed had been exceptionally high during the months of the record, corn going as high as

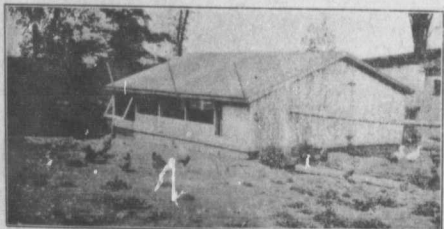
\$1.50 a bush, and wheat even up to 82. On the other hand, eggs had been low. On the whole, Mr. Beach considers the statement an encouraging one. The big expense in April was due to hatching eggs which had to be paid for. On the credit side, there are 106 chicks worth \$156.25. In May, chickens hatched and poultry sold brought up the receipts.

The feeding methods are simplicity itself. The mash is a mixture of ground oats, bran, and some shorts, fed in a hopper, and whole wheat, oats and corn mixed in the litter.

#### The Farms

The illustrations given herewith will enable one to form an idea of the Beach home. It is built solidly of stone. Inside it has the conveniences that one who has lived for several years in a city is sure to demand once he returns to the farm. And here I have to confess that Mr. George Beach has not always been a farmer. In fact, his training was to fit him for a mercantile business, and it was in this line that he worked for several years. His father's death was followed quickly by that of his elder brother, and the present proprietor, rather than see the old farm pass into the hands of strangers, came home from Colorado to run it.

The Beach's, father and son, are making a success of the farm. Within the home their environment is almost ideal. The community environment, however, is not so satisfactory, and is ever becoming less so. During the noon hour our conversation turned to a problem, which, I suspect, has often been discussed in every English-speaking home in the Bedford district—the racial question. An ideal country community calls for neighbors of the common race, language, and customs. In short, people who are socially compatible. In the Bedford district the French-speaking element is rapidly increasing and the English-speaking population decreasing in proportion. The associations which have made the old farm dear may not always prove strong enough to retain the old farm in the family.



The Main Poultry House on the Beach Farm.

It is of the open front type recommended by Macdonald College and almost identical with the one recommended by the Ontario Agricultural College. Cotton screens are used at the corner from which the wind is blowing to prevent a draft into the house.



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Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

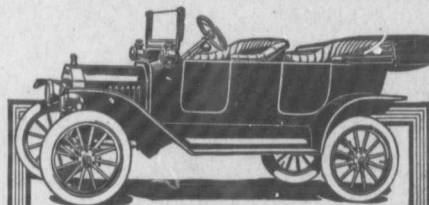
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The sunset of your life will not be beautiful unless your home life was pleasant during your day of work.—Colonel Hunter.

## The Lure of the Old Farm\*

By EDWIN BAIRD

The Romance of a Boy and Girl Who Tried the City.

(Continued from last week)

HE came within sight of the house—and stopped. There was no sign of life in the yard, and none on the verandah. A light shone in a lower window, and that was all. To him, somehow, the whole place had a forbidding aspect.

He told himself, disgustedly, that Elmer, devoted as he was to flowers, would scarcely be setting out bulbs by moonlight; and his mother, he remembered, rarely sat on the verandah after dark unless she had guests. There were too many things to do inside the house. Nor could his father have been seen from the road, for those good-night looks were for the live stock and the kitchen garden. But Sandy?

He whistled and called the dog's name, walking briskly toward the house. A deep-chested bark answered, then a brown shape came rushing furiously across the yard, with savage barks of warning.

Quite suddenly Ben dropped his telescope in the middle of the road, and sat down on it and pressed his hand to his eyes. He was afraid to enter his own home.

A minute later, however, he was aware that Sandy was beside him in a paroxysm of apology for having failed to recognize him at first. Ben forgave him willingly. He understood dogs, and he knew exactly how Sandy felt about it. Having scratched both shaggy ears and nuzzled the back of the rapturously wriggling animal, he picked up his grip and started on toward the house, Sandy cavorting around him with yelps of wild delight.

Ben had almost reached the front steps when a boy's young voice hailed him from the porch:

"Who's that?"

"Hello, Elmer!" joyfully shouted Ben. "Don't you know me?"

There was a moment's silence, and then he heard Elmer cry out in glad excitement: "Mama! Papa! Come quick! Here's Ben!"

Elmer came running down the steps to greet him, and there was no question about the genuineness of his welcome. Nor could he doubt that his parents were just as happy to see him; and their happiness was not the surface sort, but the kind that springs warmly from the heart and soul.

The evening meal was almost over, but another place was quickly laid for him, and when he sat down to a generous helping of the finest food he had known in three years he realized suddenly how hungry he was.

While he ate, his father and brother plied him with innumerable questions, until finally his mother,

watching him with fond eyes, adured them to "keep still and let the poor boy eat in peace."

There were two topics that Ben evaded. He did not tell them specifically his occupation in Chicago, merely mentioning that he had "worked in an office building," and he did not inquire about Alice Mitchell—and of the two this was far the most important. He remarked with fear, though, that none of the others

was a certain cooled hardness in their manner which was vaguely disturbing. The fact was, they were too polite to him.

They offered him a seat in the living-room, and they all sat down and talked in a stiff, perfunctory sort of way for perhaps five minutes. At last Ben, unable to contain himself longer, blurted out the question that had been uppermost in his mind since two o'clock that afternoon:

"Mr. Mitchell, where's Alice?"

The clock on the mantel ticked off three seconds. It was the only sound that broke the silence of the room. He saw the muscles around Mr. Mitchell's mouth tighten suddenly, saw his eyes flash and then narrow with anger. He half expected to see the man stare up violently, but when Mitchell spoke his voice was even and quiet. He was making an effort to hold himself in check.

"She's not here. She's—me away." "Gone away! Where?" Ben was sitting forward on the edge of his chair, his fingers gripping the arms tensely.

"She went away a week after you left. She's living in Chicago, working there—in a millinery store. She writes to us regularly enough, and we've been to see her several times. She's staying in a sort of working girls' home, a decent place, but—" Mitchell shook his head sadly, staring at the floor.

"But why?" cried Ben, in an agony of suspense. "Why did she leave home?"

"She wasn't satisfied here, I guess. We didn't want her to go. We wanted

Mitchell's hard words raked within him, and yet deep in his heart he knew they were not unshared. He was sufficiently broad-minded to view the matter from the other man's standpoint.

As he unlatched the gate and started up the walk toward the house, Sandy came bounding joyously to meet him. For the first time in his life he failed to acknowledge the dog's affection. His mother was waiting for him on the steps, and when he drew near she rose and came toward him.

He tried to speak, but the muscles of his throat contracted and he remained silent. It was no accident, though, for him to explain what had happened. His mother understood perfectly.

"Try not to think about it, dear," she begged, and her arms around his shoulders. "Your old room is ready for you, and after a while you must go up and get a good night's sleep. Things will look different in the morning."

"I can't sleep until I've found her. Mother, I'll have to go back to Chicago—right away. I've got to find her! It's all my fault, just as Mr. Mitchell said. I've been a blind fool for three years."

With motherly tact she contrived to turn his thoughts into other channels, and when, around ten o'clock, he went to the room up-stairs where he had slept as a boy, his grief and remorse were, in a measure, assuaged. But only temporarily. The night was paling into dawn before he fell into a troubled sleep.

### IV.

It seemed scarcely a minute before he was wide awake. A confusion of noises—strange and yet familiar—had awakened him. The crowing of cocks predominated, and as he turned on his back and rubbed the sleep from his eyes he thought he had never listened to sweeter music. He was back in the country, back on the farm, and farm and country were home to him.

Then he thought that he must return to the city to look for the girl he loved came back to harass him. He sighed as he climbed from bed and began drawing on his clothes. Fully dressed, he walked to the summer window and stood looking out across the farm. Peace and plenty were everywhere.

In the barnyard he saw his father and Elmer. Elmer was throwing grain to the chickens and raising foil, while his father fastened some turkeys in a pen against Thanksgiving Day.

He turned away and went downstairs, wondering how could he have been so foolish as to leave all this for the sordid artificiality of the city. And now he would have to go back to the city to look for the girl he loved; the girl he had expected to find here in the country in a few days.

He discovered his mother and the hired girl busily engaged with breakfast preparations, and the slobber of buckwheat-cake batter and pork sausage quickened his appetite.

Kissing his mother on both cheeks, he asked: "Will I have time to look around a bit outside before breakfast?"

"Yes, dear, but don't stay long. Breakfast will be ready in twenty minutes."

He promised to be back before then, and went on out to the barn. His father, seeing him approach, called to him in a loud, astonished tone:

"Hello, there! I didn't expect to see you out of bed before nine o'clock, Mr. City Man."

"The roosters wouldn't let us sleep," said Ben. "And I'm glad they didn't!"

A sentimental fancy carried him into the cornfield, for it was there,



The Staff of Sunnyside Fruit Farm in the Busy Fruit Season

When Sunnyside Fruit Farm, Halton Co., Ont., was visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy, there were 55 people busy picking fruit. The staff here shown is not so large. (See page 1 on the right in W. J. Hartley, the proprietor, next to him his son, and next in order, Mrs. Hartley, who has taken an active part in the development of this, one of the largest fruit farms in Ontario.)

spoke of her either. Was this mere kindness? Did it imply that Alice had quite forgotten him and that they would not tell him so for fear of wounding him? Apparently it did.

Apprehension preyed upon him to such an extent that, soon after dinner, he looked at his watch and said, trying to speak casually:

"I think I'll drop over and see the Mitchells. I'll be right back."

He saw his father and mother exchange significant glances, and his heart fell. Yes, it must be true: Alice was married.

But on the way to the Mitchells' home he met Jim Hart and Bob Clinton walking in the moonlight with two girls and, after greeting them cordially, he passed buoyantly on as if treating air. It never occurred to him that he might have a rival other than Jim Hart.

His relief, however, was short-lived. No sooner had he crossed the Mitchells' threshold than he knew something was wrong. In the first place, there was no sign of Alice; and though Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell received him courteously enough, there

leaning on the fence the Mitchell and Alice Mitchell his wife, and October day as the same Indian summer woods. The sun brush pervaded to her father's side men were pitching was the same wonorable morning through everything.

Treading his steps

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## Fall Separate Blouses and Neckwear

Farm and Dairy blouses shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending Farm and Dairy your order blouse be careful to state height or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns is Our Falls, 10c each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



THE separate blouses this season, while made from many rich materials such as chiffon, silk crepe, taffeta, satin, marquisette, crepe de chine, and so forth, are noted for their simplicity. Many of them are strictly tailored, the only trimming being fancy buttons of some description. The high collar is coming into its own again on many of these blouses, but both high and low will be worn we believe by those who follow fashion dictates most closely.

In neckwear, one of the most attractive styles shown is the soft silk crepe, or crepe, or net schu for wear with dark dresses. Some most elaborate collars extend out over the shoulders and are trimmed with fur, both around the outer edge and around the neck. Flat collar and cuff sets are quite smart, too. These sets also show fur and bead trimmings.

106—**Girl's Apron**—The little aprons, which completely cover the dress of the small child, are very practical as they can be used so freely to save the dress and can be slipped on easily after coming from school or church. The model illustrated can be made with either high or low neck or short sleeves. Five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1477—**Lady's Combination**—The corset cover and skirt combination here shown is one that is simple of construction, and one which can be made either from very plain material or something more dainty if desired. The smaller view, will give you a fair idea of just how to go about making such a garment. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

1111—**Lady's Kimono**—Now that cold weather is coming on, a warm kimono is one of the comforts which every woman both old and young, fully appreciates. Such pretty shades can now be secured in eiderdown, chambray or some such material, that none of us need to do without as

kimono is not difficult to make. A mode with the high waist line, like the one here illustrated, is becoming to almost every figure and especially so to the tall, slight person, as it seems to take away from the length. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

1487—**Redingote Costume**—Good style is emphasized in this costume, and such a dress would be suitable for many occasions, thus proving a practical investment; Gorge, broadcloth or gabardine might be combined with silk or wool plaid in making this costume and not trimmed with head. Misses or small women might utilize the style to advantage, it being out in the sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

1478—**Lady's House Dress**—There are a few features about this simple house dress that should prove it a favorite with the home dressmaker. One of these is the narrow belt in place of the skirt with raised waistline as has been so popular for some time past. The collar may be attached to the dress, thus making it easy to slip into, and the yoke across back blouse will make it more durable. In sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 look be made.

1479—**Girl's Dress**—Something unique is shown herewith in this costume for the small girl. The plastron effect may be up as shown in one of the smaller views. Two dresses might be made from this pattern, one with plastron and one without, thus making two styles altogether different. The collar effect too is quite effective. In sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1489—**Girl's Coat**—Fur trimming is being restricted to grown-ups only, but is taking quite a prominent part in adding finishing touch to the costumes for the children. This charming coat shows quite a favorite as it is very stylish in its appearance and yet quite simple made. In sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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-- by --

Peter McArthur

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Life and Fire insurance agents are among the most successful canvassers. Do you feel the pressure of keen competition? Are there too many in the field and are you looking about for some means by which you can supplement your income from your regular business? There is a field which is not being over-worked and in which you will be able to earn a handsome return without interfering in any way with your present business. Write to us for full information regarding the cash commission we pay for soliciting new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy.

## NURSERY AGENTS

A few months ago an agent for nursery stock wrote us requesting that we give him an agency for securing new subscribers for Farm and Dairy. We started him out in the work, paying him a cash commission, and now he is making from 15 to 20 dollars a week from this source. Instead of being a side line, it is now the chief source of his income. You can do equally well. Write immediately for the details of our plan. We can start you in a very pleasant and profitable business.

Circulation Department

**FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO, ONT.**