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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

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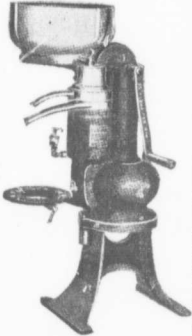


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HOUSEHOLD
NUMBER
PRICE 10 CENTS

Not One Good Point, but Many

Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE good point**. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. IT GETS **ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like

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Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on **STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS**

If you are building a new barn, or remodeling your stable **WHY NOT PUT "BT" STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT?** They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable and cost less than any other kind of stanchion. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask us to lay out your stables, and why it pays to use "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls.

FIG 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

— WRITE —
BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada, LIVERY CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, Etc.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertise.

The Apple Crop in Canada

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa

The condition of the apple crop in Canada is now practically determined. Early apples have been picked and shipped; and the fall varieties are going forward rapidly. The later fall varieties and winter varieties have yet to meet the exigencies of wind and frost. Nevertheless, they are so well matured that the risk is less at the present time than for a number of years at the same period.

Speaking generally, the quality is very uneven, probably on account of the difference in the treatment of the orchards. A much larger proportion of the orchards this year have been well cared for, and in most cases locked after, a good crop of clean fruit is the result.

Southern Ontario harvested a very light crop of early apples. The fall varieties are somewhat better. The winter varieties are scarce. To this an exception can be noted. The Norfolk Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association orchards, producing about 30,000 barrels, have been for a number of years well cultivated and sprayed; these orchards have a medium to full crop, following a good crop last year.

Western Ontario is almost without winter apples. Some well cared for orchards have no fruit this year.

The north shore of Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay district will have a light to medium crop of winter apples. In this section the Spy is showing up particularly well this year. The Baldwin is also maintaining its record as a crop producer. The King, however, is light, and there are many failures in Golden and Roxbury Russets and Pewakes. The Fameuse is a medium crop; many full crops are reported. All fruit is well colored.

In eastern Ontario, the St. Lawrence Valley and the eastern townships of Quebec winter apples will be very light. The Duchesne gave a full crop; the Wealthy was a medium to full crop. The Fameuse is below the average and is not only light but of poor quality, both with reference to soundness and size. The McIntosh well sprayed orchards show good crops.

New Brunswick and North-eastern Quebec will not have apples enough for home consumption. A few orchards in the St. John valley of New Brunswick report a light to medium crop. Elsewhere apples are almost a failure.

In Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Digby Counties, Nova Scotia, almost a total failure is reported in the central part of the Annapolis valley, but a slightly better crop on the slopes of the North and South mountains. The crop for the whole valley, however, will be very light and the quality poor. The Gravenstein is poor in quality and light as to crop. The same may be said with reference to the Bellflower and Ribston. The quality of the Blenheim is fairly good, but the crop light. Of all the varieties, the Baldwin ranks highest in yield, but the sample will be only medium. The Ben Davis and Spy though showing many failures, can yet be ranked as a light crop.

Prince Edward Island has the poorest crop of years, even the crab apples being almost a failure.

British Columbia will harvest a very large crop. The samples in some cases are small, and much of the fruit is deficient in color. All the commercial orchards show a medium or a full crop.—Fruit Crop Report.

I have been a subscriber to Farm and Dairy since it first started. It has been of great benefit to me and it is still improving.—C. A. Farr, Lambton Co., Ont.

Bee Keeping for Women

By Miss M. Treverton, Peel Co., Ont.
The story of my experience with bees is probably my best means of showing what bee-keeping may be as an occupation for women.

I started bee-keeping in 1900 with one colony, for which I had paid \$5. They did not swarm nor give any surplus honey during the summer, and were weak in the following spring, and gradually during away till the hive was empty. I purchased another colony for \$6 in May of 1901. When they swarmed I divided the bees and brood into an old brood chamber, putting half into a new hive and alternating each with frames of foundation. From the next swarm I received 30 lbs. of surplus honey. For the spring of 1902 I had three colonies, which had given me a little trouble that I thought I could manage a couple more. I purchased two more strong colonies for \$15. When they started to cast out first, second, third and fourth swarms, I began to have some idea of what bee-keeping meant, having double brood chambers in eight-frame Langstroth hives. The swarms were large, and when two swarms issued at the same time I had enough to do to lift the double hives and replace with new ones before the bees began to return, the queens being clipped. I had heard of twenty swarms issuing at the same time in large yields, but two at a time were enough for me just then.

These five colonies gave me 928 lbs. of extracted honey and increased to sixteen. At the end of the next season I had thirty-five colonies and 1,400 lbs. of honey from them. I had thirty colonies in the spring of 1904 and 1905, five having died in the cellar. They yielded about 6,000 lbs. In the spring of 1905, I had thirty-three colonies when the weak ones were united with the strong ones; they stored 1,750 lbs. of honey and increased to forty-nine. Last spring (1906) the numbers decreased to forty, five being queenless and four to weak to go alone. They yielded 1,600 lbs. of honey this year and I have thirty-nine colonies this fall.

In conclusion, I might state that a woman may expect the little busy bee to gather honey for her at an average yearly rate of 61 lbs. to the colony; that stings may be subject to her will; stickiness also; that hard work, heavy lifting, perspiration, and disagreeable odors must be borne with fortitude; that careful attention to detail is imperative; and that there are many things in bee-keeping that are calculated to make it attractive and enjoyable, and also a profitable occupation for women.

Items of Interest

In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa, U.S.A., states that the 52 head of cattle recently purchased from the Stock Farm district by the Iowa Stock Farm, at Harvey, Iowa, are doing fine, and that they are the talk of the whole state.

A Horse Show organization has been formed for Brockville by Hon. Clifford Simpson, Messrs. A. C. Hardy, C. W. Maclean; Senator Beirne, Bowmanville, and Dr. Webster, Ottawa, who will expend \$10,000 on a grand stand and other necessary buildings upon the Pulford athletic grounds. It is proposed to hold the first show next summer, preceding the Coburg show. The New Brunswick Fruit Exhibition will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, St. John, N. B., on October 31st to November 3rd. Fruit growing in New Brunswick has not received the attention it deserves up to the present time. The people are just beginning to realize that the parts of the province are admirably adapted to the growing of fruits. The exhibition will do much to awaken an interest in fruit growing in New Brunswick.

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Vol. XX

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(Mrs.) J.

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ARE WE UP-TO-DATE?—A HEART-TO-HEART TALK

(Mrs.) J. Muldree, Macdonald College, Que.

Some Plain Facts Concerning Women of Today and Housekeeping in the Rural Districts—Needs That Can Be Supplied.

If you go into any well-to-do section of the country, you will scarcely stop to ask the question: "Are the farmers up-to-date?" It is so evident. There is the hip-roofed barn, the newest wire fence, the drive house and machinery shed, the concrete silo, the protected milking place, the ice house by the milk stand, the clean cut drive to the house and barn—there is no need to ask if the farmer is up-to-date! But how about the women folk? Have they kept pace with the men?



(Mrs.) J. Muldree

To be really honest, I think we must say not to the same extent. If this is so, there must be a reason, and there must be a remedy. First, then, what has been the reason of the great strides in Agriculture, and why is farming so successful an undertaking? It was not always so successful, and it was not always so popular. There may be many reasons given, but back of them is there not this that is greater than all, and explains the rest, that farming has become a Science?

MAN GUIDED BY REASON

Man is a reasoning animal, and cannot work "best legs and arms want play"; he must be guided by a certain amount of reason, and the higher the reason, the more interesting the process. Any mere machine of a man can plow, and sow, and reap, and gather into barns, but what joy and satisfaction to plow, and sow, and reap in a well approved rotation of crops, which has been found the best after years of investigation and careful registering of results. Some men are naturally observant, but some could go on, dot and carry one, like their grandfather and great grandfather did, and never stop to think that there might be a better plan, and so we are glad to have the results that observant men have reached, and we use these results as we have a right to do, "the heirs of all the ages".

We have, then, got into the way of looking upon agriculture as a science, worthy of years of study and every farmer takes one or more agricultural journals, and belongs to Farmers' Institutes, where matters of interest can be studied and discussed.

What about the Home Makers? Do we yet regard home making as a profession, or are we yet up to the level of the men in this respect? It is not so long ago since it was generally accepted as a fact, that any girl could be a housekeeper, particularly if she was not clever enough for anything else. It is not unusual to hear intelligent mothers go through the list of daughters, "Madge likes business, so she is taking a course at the business college; Gwen is training for nursing; Agnes is at college; she is the studious one; Mary, no Mary is not at all clever, she is to be the housekeeper.

We have all heard this before, and alas! may hear it again. Of course 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

What One Woman Says and Does

If brevity is the soul of wit, then Farm and Dairy has it, for it is amazing the number of helpful suggestions, the wee bits of information, the facts, the interesting story, the cosy Home Club chats, the dainty pattern department, the helpful thought placed as a key note on the story page of each issue, and the strength derived from the Upward Lock column, all crammed into the space that is allotted to the Household Department in each issue. Farm and Dairy is indeed a welcome visitor to our home and we often hear the remark among the members of our family: "I get it out of Farm and Dairy."—Etta McC., Peel Co., Ontario.

the unexpected guest, and in general be the guide, philosopher and the friend of all.

Her sphere is limited, her routine exacting, her life often painfully monotonous, and relief hard to secure. She has seldom a holiday, and her pleasure must come largely from the assurance of work well done.

OBTAINING REST AND RECREATION

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. What we ask is a more widespread recognition of the dignity of housekeeping. It has not yet been recognized to any extent as a profession. This is partly our own fault.

Pioneers in this work have succeeded in establishing colleges for the training of teachers, and the work has been established in many centres, but they meet with plenty of opposition, mainly from women. We are selfish, and irrational and narrow about it, and the better the housekeeper

the deeper these traits. I heard one of the best housekeepers I ever knew, one day speaking of this, say: "No I don't want my daughter taught to cook in the schools, I can teach her better than any Domestic Science teacher I ever saw." In some respects this was true, but she was wrong, all the same.

WHO SHOULD BE THE TEACHER

There are many mothers who are utterly unfit to teach their daughters, and if they could, they have not the time or the patience, or the opportunity. Children learn housekeeping with joy among their associates, where it looks too much like hard work to have to learn it at home. And, then we have decided that it is good for every citizen to have a knowledge of how to read and write, and to make sure that he secure that knowledge, we establish State schools, and make education compulsory; now it is more than likely that the majority of mothers can teach their children to read and to write, and yet they do not resent the fact that some one is engaged by the State to teach this to their children. But when it comes to housekeeping, there is a sort of feeling that this is an encroachment upon their distinct province. Again I say that the thing we want is to place this subject where it belongs, and have it recognized as a profession.

SOME THINGS WE MUST DO

We must as a nation of women, learn scientific housekeeping. We must take the best publications on the subject; must band together to discuss related subjects, and become a little broader in our sympathies. The aim of education is to make an efficient citizen. Is a woman efficient who marries a man, and attempts to make a home for him, if she cannot "boil water without burning it"? She may be able to calculate a nice question in mathematics to seven places of decimals and in her after life not be called upon to do more than reckon up her month's expenses. She may have done honor French in college, and not be able to make the cook understand how to arrange the menu for the week. She may be able to do quadratic equations, but not to make the debit and the credit side of the household equation to balance for one month. She may have carried off honors in chemistry, and not know that if you put the soda in a cake and forgot the cream of tartar, the result will be failure, because of no chemical union.

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.

A NEED MADE MANIFEST

If this kind of knowledge is to be the kind in most general use, the need of training for it is manifest, and should become part of our school work. Children can learn to darn in the kindergarten, and imagine that they are having a fine time weaving pretty colors. We have not enough hand work in the schools.

(Concluded on page 13)

How a Woman Financed a Farm

(An authentic story published anonymously by special request)

It is now 30 years since my husband and I came to this country from Scotland and settled on a farm in Colchester County, Nova Scotia. Of this world's goods, at that time, we had practically nothing. We had, however, health, lots of ambition and faith in the new country in which we were settling. We started by buying an old upland farm, which the former owner had left because he found it impossible to make a living. The farm was badly run down and the soil was light. It was an ideal soil for market gardening although scarcely of the right kind for grain farming, which the former occupant had been practising. Buildings and fences were all badly in need of repair. We did not pay anything down on the farm; the former owner was only too glad to get a chance of getting rid of it and let the whole price go on a mortgage.

THE GREAT NEED WAS MONEY

Our greatest need was ready money. In order to supply this, I started market gardening in a small way. I peddled all kinds of vegetables and small fruits in the neighboring town. People in Canada do not seem to think that going from house to house and marketing garden produce is work for a woman. I was well used to this work however in the Old Country and soon convinced my customers that peddling was a perfectly respectable occupation. My small venture in this line, the first season, was so successful that the next season, we started in with five acres of vegetables and small berries and two acres of rhubarb. The money which we received from our retail produce trade aided us greatly in purchasing the necessary stock and machinery for running the rest of the farm.

I carried on this trade for 18 years going with my wagon load of garden stuff to town three times a week. I no longer carry on this trade as it is not necessary. We have since purchased two additional farms and carry a large stock of dairy cows. The income from these now is quite sufficient to meet all of our wants and a good deal more.

THE MAIN SOURCE OF REVENUE

The money that I made from my market wagon, was the main source of revenue at first and in later years I educated my three children and took three or four trips home to the Old Country, all on the profits of my retail trade.

While we handled all varieties of vegetables and small fruits, rhubarb has always been our principal money crop. From our two acres the last year in which we were in this business, we sold 24 tons of rhubarb at an average price of 1½ cents, making an income from this small patch of \$720. Of course, all of this was not retained, a great deal of it was shipped to Halifax and Sydney. The money I made in the manner outlined was the means of giving us our start in this new country.

Advantages Afforded by a Cash Market

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

In former days before a market was established in our local village, we took our butter to the stores where, if we wished cash, we had to take two cents a pound less for our butter. The system was most unsatisfactory. Now with our local market we get the best price that is going and that in cash. The town people were much opposed to the market being established as they feared prices would be so high. This very fact however, goes to show the great advantage of the market to the farmer; and who pities the farmer in these days of high prices and prosperity?

We, and most of the farmers in our district who take any interest in trying to make home buttermaking a paying business, like the market very much. There we can get cash and afterwards do what we like with it, which is our right. Our butter is put up in pound prints and placed in

printed wrappers. These printed wrappers cost about \$1.25 a ream (about 450 sheets). Considering that we get two cents a pound for having our butter printed, it pays well to print it, and then the butter looks so much more attractive. We

get our butter wrappers at the local printing office and have them worded to suit ourselves. A pretty name for the farm placed in quotation marks on the wrappers adds much to the appearance of the butter.

THE GREATEST NEED OF WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY

Laura Rose, Guelph, Ont.

Some Plain Facts Frankly Discussed—Causes of Some Disturbing Things That Make for Unhappiness—Remedies Suggested.

THE request has come, "Can you tell us the greatest needs of the women in the country?" Yes I can, but why speak of needs where one has no remedy to offer? The needs have written lines in many faces, not only in the country but also in the town. The majority of women need more variety, broader interests, and more leisure in their lives.



Laura Rose.

The constant routine of work, repeated with such regular monotony, gets on the nerves and makes one irritable or sick; or sometimes it has a deadening effect and one works like a machine with no ambition, merely putting in an existence because one happens to be still alive.

SOMETHING WRONG

I moralize to myself quite often and wonder just what kind of a life we mortals were intended to live. It cannot be that all our waking hours were to be occupied in strenuous labor, although judging by many of us, it would appear to be so. I cannot but feel that something is radically wrong, that we have not the true idea of life, that we strive after the non-essentials and are blind to that which would give us health and quiet enjoyment. Surrounded by a thousand beauties, we seem neither to have the time or inclination to even see them—"our very eyes are like our judgments—blind".

The activity and culture of our minds are removing each generation farther from the natural primitive instinct which taught that where the simple wants of the body were supplied, rest and comfort should follow, and the morrow with its worry left to care for itself. I have envied the Indians of the plains, as I have seen them peacefully sleeping on a hot summer day in their tents by the river's edge. If there were a little of the Indian in some of us women it would be vastly better for us.

WASTED (?) TIME

We have inherited and have intensely cultivated as a habit of work. To be idle for a few minutes is a crime that our conscience will not allow. We must be continually doing something, or else we are wasting time. I believe what we deem "wasted time" is often the time best spent, and does the most good to ourselves for pleasure. As may be seen, Mr. Mode has a lovely home, flowers, and so forth.

The work habit is a disease that claims many victims. The greatest need of our country people is the need of a little lazy streak in them, which would occasionally come to the surface and say: "Tis my turn now and I order a rest!" Not many of us have the strength of mind to take a rest. It requires discipline to bring one to the state that the rest will be of benefit. We are

apt to fret and chafe the time out, instead of treating it as an upbuilding period.

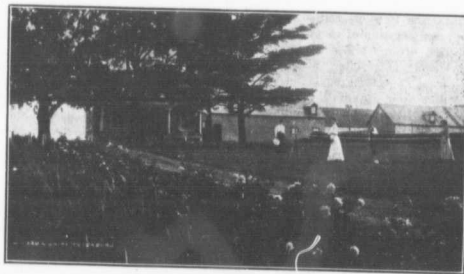
SOME REMEDIES

Truly we have dwarfed, mis-shapen ideas of life. We have strayed far from the principles of right living. Why the cause of so many women being tired all the time; so many weak and ill; it should not be. We should be more fit for the necessary work we have to do, and I believe this is only made possible by eliminating much which in our present mode of thinking we consider necessary. Something is wrong. I can offer no other remedies than those so often given—live plainer; get rid of the non-essentials in our homes, dress, and so forth; live the life best suited to ourselves. We lack the moral courage to do that which our best judgment often suggests. We are afraid of public opinion, which ever has its lash ready to come down on us—and we shrink from the sting it may inflict. We conform to the rules and regulations fashion dictates and become slaves to this worst of all tyrants.

KEENEST ENJOYMENT IN WORK

Work is a glorious thing and we get our keenest enjoyment in achievement—But work, like all things else, must be kept in check. "Sweet recreation barred, what doth ensue but moody and dull melancholy". To keep at our best we must have variety in our lives—variety of thought as well as work—we must keep interested in people and things outside our own small circle. The Women's Institute is doing a splendid work in opening up new vistas of life and avenues of thought by the systematic mingling together of the women all over our province.

Our daily routine is necessary, but just as necessary may be the walk, talk and read. We must get over this idea that to do these things is a waste of time. The great need of the Lusy women



Some Things Well Worth Having Around the Farm Home

Mr. L. D. Mode, of Glangary Co., Ont., who owns Farm and Dairy this photo of his farm home, says that although he is a busy farmer, and lives on a large farm of 520 acres two miles from town, he always gets some time, after the work of the day, for pleasure. As may be seen, Mr. Mode has a lovely home, flowers, and so forth.

is to learn that when they have worked long and hard enough, they should take rest.

Municipalities should exempt from taxation 10 acres of wood lot out of every 100 acres of farm land in order that people may be encouraged not to destroy their wood lots.—J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont.

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The Best Room in Our House

Mrs. Alex. Smith, Durham Co., Ont.

Words can scarcely express the appreciation that I have always had for the complete water system that has been installed in our farm home for the past 15 years. It is a great convenience and saves many steps that would otherwise have to be taken each and every day in any home, be it on the farm or in the city.



Mrs. A. Smith

The bath room, especially, is a great comfort. I claim it to be the best room in the house. The old adage, you know, says that cleanliness is next to

godliness, so those having a bath room, always warm and comfortable should bathe often and that has a great tendency towards good health—the greatest blessing we all can enjoy. Health gives contentment; and the Good Book says: "A contented mind is a continual feast".

Having the water both hot and cold in the bath room is much appreciated by friends or guests who happen to be staying with us over night. The work of entertaining them is greatly simplified where there is a bath room in the house.

Our force pump is placed in our winter kitchen. Another pump is located in the summer kitchen and thus water is always handy where it is needed for any work in the house.

Of all things we have about our home in the way of comforts or conveniences, our water system and bath room stands first. It is the last thing that we would want to be without. I am glad that so many others in rural homes are coming to see the great advantages to be had from good systems of plumbing and are having them installed.

A Horse for the Women Folk

Miss C. A. Adamson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

What a pleasure it is for those who live on farms to have driving horses. And yet so many farmers have no regular driving horse. There should be a horse on every farm that the women can drive; then the women folk do not have to wait until the men are at leisure to take them wherever they wish to go. A horse on the farm that women can drive often saves men a lot of time away from their work in busy seasons of the year. Every day or two there will be some business to do in town or some message to take to a neighbor's a couple of miles away; if there is not a horse that the women folk can drive—the men have to stop their work and it may be just at the busiest times and hitch up and go themselves.

It has always been our privilege to have one or more good driving horses on our farm. "Black Beauty" our old standby, is now getting up in years. When automobiles first came along we had some little trouble with him. A little education given him by the men folks soon got him used to them and there was no more trouble on that score.

We have never had to wait for some one to hitch our horse for us. We are able to hitch it ourselves. Some women who have a driving horse always require that the men folk get the horse ready to go on a trip, and then when they return, we go on hand again and put the horse away. And that is why the driving horse for the women is not as popular with the men folks as it used to be when women could hitch and unhitch the horse themselves. It would repay many of us who like driving to be more independent on this score, then we would be more certain of always having a driving horse.

There are invariably a number of horses on most farms that in slack seasons of the year are not needed for farm work. One or more of these horses could just as well be broken to drive single

and be kept in condition so that the women could use them. A horse to drive should be the privilege of all farm women. The farm affords a place where there is plenty of feed available, and horses can there be kept at a minimum cost.

Driving is very conducive to health; it has many benefits as well as being convenient in the matter of getting about from place to place. We should not allow the fear of meeting autos or any other nimer reasons to deprive us of the privilege



One of the Privileges of Farm Life

A horse—a good one—is a source of continual delight. The women folk of our farms should take every advantage of the pleasure of driving and not allow autos or other excuses to keep them from it. The illustration shows Mrs. J. J. Irwin, of Lincoln Co., Ont., and her well-broken (educated) driving horse.

of driving, which should always go with life in rural communities.

An Elevating Influence in the Home

Mrs. A. G. Pettit, Lincoln Co., Ont.

Aside from the pleasure and profit there is in cultivating flowers, they afford one of the most elevating influences of the home. From the time of the first preparation of the soil in the spring until the ground is covered with a mantle of snow, one may have a constant bloom of floral beauty in the farm flower garden.

First in April come the bulbs. These continue with their bloom throughout the month of May. During May, while these are blooming, comes the time for the sowing of seeds of annuals. In June the rose, that "Queen of Flowers," may be enjoyed and from that time on until frost, we have perennials, annuals, dahlias and gladioli in succession, so that we have a constant bloom the whole season through.

For the amateur, I would recommend that fall planting of perennials and shrubs, bulbs and roses, be given attention. *These plants if set out now will be forming roots and will have a much better chance to progress next season than if they are not planted until early spring.

There is not an inordinate amount of work connected with the care of a flower garden such as curs. At times when the weeds become conspicuous, the men lend their assistance and the garden is cleaned and put into shape. I have a great many perennials and roses. Altogether the flower garden is to me a constant pleasure the whole season through and well worth any amount of labor that it requires.

How to Get Winter Eggs

Mrs. John Newton, Labelle Co., Que.

I find work with poultry to be both interesting and profitable. I keep between 50 and 60 hens over winter. The Barred Rock is the only breed I have ever had. I am well satisfied with hens of this breed. My hens are particularly hardy and healthy. I can boast of not having a sick hen during the past two years. I have no trouble with egg eaters and very rarely find a soft shelled egg.

My poultry house is very cheaply and simply built of two ply of rough boards with paper between. It is 50 feet long, 11 feet wide, 5½ feet high in front and 5¼ feet at the back. It faces south. It is divided into two parts. One half is used as a scratching shed where the hens live all winter long, except when laying or at night.

THE SHED OPEN IN FRONT

This shed is completely open in front. It may be closed however, by means of large canvas doors that are hinged at the top and hooped up to the ceiling. These doors admit both light and air, as well as keep out the storm. Owing to unusual fine weather, these doors were only closed twice last winter.

The scratching shed is cleaned out weekly. About one foot of litter is kept on the floor of the shed. I prefer uncut straw for litter as it seems to give the hens more work than cut straw. All the grain fed is completely buried in this litter.

I have curtains made out of old bags to drop before the roosts, during the cold weather, which makes the hens comfortable even when the weather is very cold. In this part of the house, I have both glass and canvas on each window. I am therefore ready for any kind of weather.

I feed wheat and buckwheat in the morning. At noon a small pail of boiled potatoes, mashed with the water left in and thickened with crushed oats is fed while warm. In the evening, corn is fed. I also keep some green vegetables, such as turnips, pumpkins, or any other kind I may have, hung up by a wire; also a piece of frozen liver of cheap meat. The hens seem to enjoy these foods and when fed in this way it helps to get them exercise. In the shed there are two



A Glorious Farm Garden That Blooms All Through the Growing Season

The illustration reproduced herewith affords Farm and Dairy readers some idea of what a pleasure is afforded a visitor to peep into the flower garden cultivated by Mrs. A. G. Pettit, Lincoln Co., Ont. The garden is planted mostly with perennials, article by Mrs. Pettit. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

small hoppers for grit, nailed to the wall high enough that the litter does not get in; one is supplied with oyster shells, the other, grit. A load of very gravelly sand is placed in the shed in the fall. This furnishes good grit all winter.

I find skim milk a splendid thing for laying hens. Pure water is very important. I do not find it any trouble to take out a dipper of warm water when I go to feed or gather the eggs. My hens therefore do not have to drink water at the freezing point. They repay me in eggs for any extra trouble this practice may entail.

Possibilities in Market Gardening

Mrs. D. T. N. Mitchell, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Twelve years ago I got a small property at a low cost and decided to work it myself and see what could be made out of it. It consisted of five acres of land just outside of the town of Collingwood so that it was well located. It was, however, in a very bad shape since it was an old brickyard. The top clay had been scraped off a part of it and this part had been dug for brick clay. A small stream ran through the place cutting it up badly. There was a steep hillside on the place; and the buildings were old and in bad repair.

The creek I had straightened and the water run off along the fence. The hillside I had scraped down to fill in the old creek bottom. The buildings were moved and are now being renovated. About six years ago I decided that I could make good use of more land and so rented five acres across the road. This land is quite light, but it is in good condition so that I now have a wide variation in my soil, which gives me a good chance to grow a variety of crops—some doing best on one type of soil while others prefer a different kind.

KEEPING UP PRODUCTION

In order to keep up the productivity of my soil I have to buy manure since I keep no stock except a horse that does all my work. I buy about 150 one-horse loads of manure a year from stables in the town of Collingwood. So far I have not used commercial fertilizers and I do not spray for any of the insects or diseases that affect the crops, except potato bugs. Alternate cropping is practised to keep free of these enemies since it has been my experience that they are most troublesome where the same crop grows on the same land year after year, thus giving them a good chance to propagate.

Tomatoes have paid me the best of any of the crops which I have raised; Jack Rose and Earliana are my choice of varieties because of their good yield, earliness and smoothness. My best record with tomatoes was when I sold 1,200 baskets of 800 plants, getting an average price of 20 cents a basket. Strawberries have also done well with me. This year I sold 4,500 boxes, at an



A Town Lady Who is Enthusiastic about the Health and Profit She Derives from Market Gardening

Many who live on farms, and countless others who reside in cities, towns and villages, will find much encouragement in the experiences of Mrs. Mitchell, which are given by her in the adjoining article. Read it.

average price of 75 cents, from 30 rows of 125 plants in a row. Senator Dunlop has been the most productive variety with me but Dorman gives the largest and handsomest berries. Raspberries have been very productive—Marborough and King are the most profitable varieties. Growing onions from seed has not been profitable with me, but Dutch Sets have paid well. The larger fruits—plums, pears, and apples—are not as profitable as garden truck and small fruit when located so near to a town.

PAYS WELL FINANCIALLY AND PHYSICALLY

This garden has paid me well, both financially and physically. I feel much better when working

out in my garden in the summer time than when looking after my town house in the winter. In regard to help, I hire one man by the day pretty steadily all summer, and some pickers in berry time. I have not been troubled with the hired help problem since my boys, as they were growing up have always been a great help to me. This has been a good thing for them since it kept them off the streets and gave them the exercise which they required. I am making a home and a good living in the best place of all to live—the country.

Marketing Butter

Mrs. Alex. McArthur, Simcoe Co., Ont.

When you have clean butter of good flavor, there is no trouble to dispose of it. I have had customers send for butter before I had it ready for sale. When catering to a private trade I have found that wrappers with our name and address neatly printed on them are a great advantage. These wrappers cost about one-quarter of a cent each, but you can always get two or three cents more a pound for butter nicely printed and wrapped, than for butter in rolls or in tubs.

The great trouble with most of us butter-makers is that we will not go to the trouble of printing and wrapping our butter properly. Most of us are too fond of the old fashioned method of packing the butter in tubs. It is almost an impossibility to build up a good custom on tub butter. Salting the butter is another important point. Study the tastes of your customers and sail accordingly.

Formerly we were obliged to take our butter to the stores in Creemore and sell for trade. Messrs. S. and J. Hisey, however, have established a good market for our benefit in Creemore where we can dispose of our butter for cash. A cash trade is not only more profitable but as you can go where you like with the cash, it causes you to take more interest in producing a good article.

The Farm Vegetable Garden

Mrs. E. L. Campbell, Oxford Co., Ont.

A good kitchen garden of half an acre or so should be found on every farm. Vegetables are the cheapest and most healthful foods which we

Make the Farm a Happy Home

Marion Dallas, Carleton Co., Ont.

Pleasure must be found in the home or in the immediate vicinity if it is to be had in most rural districts. It is the duty of every parent and



Marion Dallas

indeed of every member of the home to make it a place of happiness. City people, we are told, keep young longer than country people. This should not be when we consider the natural advantages of the country, the pure air, stimulating scenery, fresh food and the freedom from the nerve rackers, which over-run our cities. Most of our homes are far too serious. We need more laughter in the farm home and indeed in all our homes. Study the word happiness. Cultivate a good laugh. It is better than all the medicine. Doctors know the value of laughter. A good story is told which illustrates what I mean. "In a large hospital a patient was suffering from melancholia. He never laughed or smiled and he wore an unbroken expression of gloom. At last, after trying many cures, the doctors agreed that laughter might effect a cure. A big hearty man was brought to the door of the patient's room to laugh! For some days this was repeated without any change. Finally one morning the patient was heard to laugh and to anxiously enquire where he was? The melancholia and gloom had vanished and the man was in his right mind." Laughter had effected the cure. Laughter will carry us through many a perplexity and annoyance. If we would practise laughter, many of us would find our nerves cease to be the bugbear there are in so many homes.

A HAPPY MEAL HOUR

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.

Fill the home with bright, cheerful games and amusements. Just as the flowers need sunshine, so the young lives require amusement.

Music is an aid in making homes happy. Give the young the advantages of music if possible, but if there is no player in the home, buy a phonograph. You will have all the latest soloists, selections from the operas, and hymns for Sunday evening, all brought directly to the home. It is an education and will go a long way toward making the winter evenings enjoyable.

BOOKS AND READING

Books, and reading aloud are other sources of pleasure. There are parents who think the time spent in reading a book or magazines is wasted. Many of us can recall little incidents like the following. Sam comes in from his evening chores; perhaps he has lithered talking to a neighboring boy. It is after nine o'clock. He goes to get a book and his mother calls, in not the mildest tone of voice: "Now Sam you needn't think you are going to read at this hour of the night; it's time you were in bed to be ready for to-morrow." Sam, muttering to himself, goes off to bed. Perhaps he lights a lamp, still retaining hold of the book and his father says: "Don't take that book upstairs to waste the oil. If you want to read, read where the others are sitting." All homes are not like that one, and the thumb marked magazines tell of the pleasure derived from reading about what the world is doing. Reading aloud is a delightful feature in many homes and is a source of profit and pleasure to old and young.

"Make Home Happy!" I hear many a parent

(Concluded on page 15)



Mrs. E. K.

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A "Town" Lady Who Took Up Dairying

(Miss) E. K. Mackenzie, York Co., Ont.

When a woman who has been brought up in town decides to take to the country—and a farm at that—for the rest of her life, the thing that seems most necessary is to have a lasting interest there. By that I mean some work within her powers, with an element of necessity in it, and in which she can work out an ideal of some kind. In my own case dairying seemed to be the right thing, and the dairy course at Guelph the only way to start properly.

Mrs. E. K. Mackenzie

In Canada to-day, in the country stores, one still gets butter that is no credit to dairying. Plenty of it is bad flavored, very salty and of an appearance that suggests turnips rather than lovely cream, all of which suggests the thought that there must be plenty to learn on the subject of butter making. Specialists tell us that the Danish cooperative method solves the problem. But factory made butter should not be better than "home dairy," made with all the conditions right.

LEARNING AT THE COLLEGE

The most delightful place to learn what those conditions are is at the Ontario Agricultural College. The course afforded there has the advantage of being on the strictly agricultural side of the college, like the poultry course, and the spirit of good work is infectious. Miss Laura Rose is one of the best teachers I've ever had the good fortune to work under, and Prof. Dean's lectures and instruction generally are most interesting and helpful, even to one who was hazy as to many of the terms used—a "fresh cow," for instance, suggesting "baths" to the untutored town mind. However, these days of woful ignorance are past and the amount of knowledge possible to be gathered on a farm in a twelve-month is truly wonderful.

In my little dairy, converted out of a harness room at the northeast corner of the house, I have produced many pounds of butter that sells readily in Toronto, 30 miles distant, for from 32 to 35 cents a pound. I salt very lightly, use no coloring, and use a culture all through the winter, which keeps the flavor uniform.

WEEDING OUT COWS

I have been able to be a real help in the weeding out of our herd. I arrange the bottles and so forth for our monthly tests, and do the testing for milk fat afterwards on the Babcock tester, which is part of our dairy equipment.

If some of the city women, living on small incomes in the boarding houses of our large towns, could see their way to having a home of their own in the real country, they would renew their youth and find that life was well worth living.

The country needs women, and the writer has said that the exodus into the cities could soon be stopped if the women took hold of the subject strongly. I believe that the Women's Institutes are really doing a great deal in this direction by multiplying country interests.

Jottings from Women

The quieter bees can be kept in October, and through the fall, I find the better they are. I do not care for the fall honey,—all our honey is taken in the summer. The bees then require very little care, in fact not any, excepting to see that their hives remain in position, and to keep the grass from growing up around those hives which are close to the ground. In this part of

the province, bees winter outdoors, so there is no moving of colonies, on account of cold weather.

—Miss M. Anna Golden, Essex Co., Ont.

I find that poultry offers to me a splendid opportunity to keep myself well supplied with spending money. The work is light and pleasant. I keep a small flock. Most of the feed comes from the table and would otherwise be wasted. They are therefore no expense.—Mrs. K. L. Elliot, Brome Co., Que.

We think that Farm and Dairy is the best farm and home paper we ever saw. My husband says that since the illustrated supplements have been started he believes that he could go into a show ring and judge stock himself. The descriptions of the prize winning farms are much appreciated. The descriptions of the homes on these farms are of peculiar interest to us women folk. We all join in wishing Farm and Dairy success.—Mrs. J. B. McWilliams, Glengarry Co., Ont.

A FIELD OF OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

(Dr.) Annie A. Backus, Aylmer, Ont.

Fields that are Opening to Women Offering them Independence and a Competency—Many who are Rushing to Work in Offices, Shops and Factories Have Greater Opportunities Right at Home.

WITHIN the last 10 years great changes have taken place in the economic and industrial world. The great question to-day is how to find the people—demand and supply; and hence the devising of all sorts of patent food supplies.

"The good old days," when the man of the house brought in the raw materials, and the woman of the house looked after its preparation, is a thing of the past; now women as well as men are engaged in the production as well as in the preparation of home supplies, and fields of industry, in the past only open to men, are now filled with both women and men. Agriculture as well as commerce finds day after day more women entering its ranks. And this condition is by no means to be deplored.

THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE

The economic position of women has been the greatest detriment in the development of women. Every human being who is a dependent upon another fails in reaching that perfection of character which independence assures, and without financial freedom there can be no true independence. So it is that women entering the industrial world of agriculture become self-reliant and a factor of importance in the working day world of to-day.

Our Colleges of Agriculture teach women as well as men. We find in the west lands being taken up and ranches being run by women. The freedom of the west makes it easier for women to engage in those pursuits. But here in Ontario are opportunities begging for women to take hold of them. We need more women engaged in dairy farming and in poultry industries.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE COUNTRY

The demand in our Provincial towns for good butter and eggs is greater than the supply. Any woman with five or six good cows and a small poultry farm of 300 hens, has, if properly looked after a greater money-making industry than in many more pretentious business ventures. We find farmers' daughters rushing off to cities and in shops and in private houses, in factories and offices, who, if they received a little encouragement and help from their fathers at home, could be independent, living a useful, healthful life in the agricultural districts where they were born.

To be born in the country is to be born with a love for the very soil of that farm in which we were born. Every tree and stream and cross-road in that district is dear to the country-born heart and this reads patriotism. An industrious, competent, contented people is a stationary people.

They live and expect to live all their days in this home. They build their barns and improve their houses for their own use and comfort—not to add to their commercial value in order that they may sell, and hence it is we find the greatest prosperity and contentment in those sections where families have grown up together, sons and daughters, inheriting, living year after year and generation after generation on the same soil and in the same neighborhood.

A nomadic people inhabiting different places at different times can have no real love nor interest in any one of them—to live a year in the east and a year in the west, selling out and buying as occasion offers, is not in the interest of the people or the country.

OUR INHERITANCE IN ONTARIO

We have in the Province of Ontario lands as rich as any in the world in their agricultural possibilities. Farms in the very centre of these districts are being left desolate because our men are going west, and our young women are entering employments in the towns and cities, while the great class of unproductive workers are clamoring for the produce which should come from these very farms. The cost of living has become so great on this account that governments are seeking to devise schemes to make it less; and while many young women are wrecking health and contentment trying to earn money in shops, offices, and factories, there are great opportunities in the agricultural world overlooked.

The time has now been reached when women as well as men must work. The curse of Adam, "by the sweat of thy brow," is common to the



A Jersey Herd in Which Two Women are Interested

These cows are producing over a pound and a half of butter a day in straight dairy work. They are owned by the Misses Gibson, Richmond Co., Que., who are members of the cow testing association. Fuller particulars of this herd are given on page 15.

race—and like many another curse, becomes the blessing of the race. No longer can women be consumers only, they must also be producers. It is not a question of race suicide. It is a question of feeding and clothing these who are already here; and the surest source of real independence is to the women and men on the farms.

For women can be recommended the dairy, the garden, the poultry. Than these there is no more sure source of independence existing for the women of to-day.

PRIZES AWARDED IN OUR LABOR SAVING CONTEST

In the June second issue of Farm and Dairy was instituted a Labor Saving Contest. We asked the women readers of Farm and Dairy to write us regarding what they considered the most helpful and best labor saving device in their home. The articles received by the Household Editor are interesting and cover a large scope of ideas. We did not desire that letters should cover more than one device in each reply. In nearly every instance the writer told of more than one labor saving implement. Nearly every article of household use found in our homes today, was included in the category of a labor saving device. We have not space to print all of these letters in this issue but are giving the first, second and third prize letters.

THE KITCHEN CABINET LEADS

Mrs. I. V. Follitt, York Co., Ont., won the first prize of \$2.00. Miss Priscilla Buchner, Norfolk Co., Ont., takes the second prize of \$1.50 and Mrs. Jas. Fiske, Frontenac Co., Ont., wins the third prize of one year's new or renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy.

The Kitchen Cabinet which is the device that Mrs. Follitt considers the greatest labor saver, heads the list. The Washing Machine plays a most important part in the contest and is the article which Miss Buchner writes about. A broom made device constructed by Mrs. Fiske in her home, and illustrated in this issue, will be of interest to all our readers.

Mrs. Follitt's letter to Farm and Dairy reads as follows:

My choice of the many labor-saving devices is "the kitchen cabinet"; for nine reasons.

1. A kitchen cabinet is used at least tri-daily, as cooking and baking are things that have to be done three times every day, and done on time. Whereas, devices for the saving of labor in washing, butter-making, etc., are needed only once or twice a week.

2. To the average housewife, standing and working in the heat, as cooking and baking compel one to do, is very tiring; therefore, a device, such as the kitchen cabinet, which enables her to do her cooking and baking with despatch, saves her from unnecessary fatigue.

3. The preparation of meals occupies a large portion of the time in the daily round of duties. Therefore, anything aiding the housewife in the culinary art aids her very materially in the performance of her other duties.

4. Of all the housewifely duties, cooking and baking require the greatest number of articles in the performing of the duty. Therefore, having the required sugars, powders, spices, etc., right at her hand, saves her time, saves her strength and saves her patience.

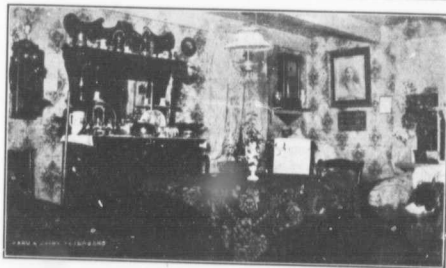
5. For the most part, cooking and baking are best done with a reasonable degree of quickness and having all material handy, as she has in the

cabinet, ensures to the evok more certain success.

6. And, if the old saying is true, that the way to reach and keep a man's affections is through his stomach, then success in her baking means success in holding her "quid mon's" regard.

7. Saving of time, labor and

Opening from the kitchen is found a convenient washroom connected with a 60 barrel cistern. A large wood-house, 20 by 36, is outside the kitchen, just a step from the kitchen door. One-half of the woodhouse is floored and a De Laval Separator is kept in it. Also a washing machine, etc. The other half is always filled with a good sup-



Dining Room in the Home of Mrs. E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

This farm home won third prize in our recent Dairy Farms' Competition. One of the great labor savers. Several other labor savers and conveniences are described by Mrs. Terrill on this page.

strength, means the saving of money; therefore because the cabinet is used the greatest number of times during the day, it follows that it must save in the end the greatest amount of work and money.

8. By saving the greatest amount of work, it saves the greatest amount of time, and gives the wife and mother the time thus obtained to devote to recreation, to self-culture, to her children and to her husband.

9. By having a place for everything in such a small space, it enables the housewife to be systematic, to be the very embodiment of neatness and to teach her children to be such with the least amount of worry and trouble.

Miss Buchner's description of her favorite labor saver and her reasons will be published next week.

The Third Prize Winning Home

The home on the farm which won third prize in the recent Dairy Farms' Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, in the final contest this year, is presided over by Mrs. E. Terrill of Northumberland Co., Ont.

A good description of Mrs. Terrill's home was published in the April 7th issue of Farm and Dairy this year.

Mrs. Terrill lives in a very old house. The homestead was built in 1829 when houses were built more for comfort and more substantially than they are built today. So well was the old homestead built that it is even now adequate in nearly all of its requirements.

The interior of the house has been considerably changed by moving partitions and making it more modern to meet the family requirements, since the erection of the house.

INTERIOR CONVENIENCES

Mrs. Terrill is the possessor of a Champion range manufactured in Prince Edward Co., Ont., and which she considers the best range for general usefulness and convenience in cooking. In the dining room is found a dumb waiter, affording an easy means of conveying articles of food from the cellar to the table.

ply of beech and maple stove wood.

The appearance and attractiveness of the house is much added to by the fine lawn surrounding it. Mrs. Terrill writes to Farm and Dairy:

"We keep our lawn clear of everything but what is becoming and pleasing to look upon, such as flower beds and trees. We also have a rockery surrounded profusely by flowers and a stand at one side of the lawn with house plants."

Our clothes line and rubbish barrel and also another barrel with the bottom taken out and a few sods placed inside for emptying slops, all of which we find convenient as well as necessary, and none of them can be seen either from the road or barn. When we use system and forethought and have for our motto: "A place for everything and everything in its place", house-keeping and house-making is never a burden but at all times a pleasure.

I might also add that we really did not put in any improvements on account of the competition but this year we placed in large diamond windows and a Mendelssohn piano (window size) both of which had been in contemplation for a year or more."

In the judging of the farms, the judges gave Mrs. Terrill 28 points of a total of 35 on the garden and orchard around her home. This was the largest score given any of the prize winning farms on this one point. On the matter of education in the home, Mrs. Terrill secured 19 points which was next to the highest award given by the judges for this branch of the competition.

Keeping Winter Apples

Last winter we stored our winter apples in crates and put them in a dark part of the cellar. We piled one crate over another, being careful to use only sound apples and not to use the crates too full, so none of them would get bruised by the crate above. They kept splendidly (except those which our appetites demanded) until spring. When the warm spring days came I pared what was left and canned them, so we had apples nearly the year around.

Winter nears when weack in brine and freshen when needed in straining each in water and putting in crates they will keep for a good while.—Eliza Smith, Kent Co., N.S.

"My kitchen work is a real pleasure with my new Range. It bakes and cooks so nicely that I can do my morning's work in half the time it took with my old stove, and whether I am using coal or wood it gives perfect satisfaction."



Universal Favorite

The Universal Favorite Range is built right and will stay right. It is guaranteed to cook and bake perfectly with either coal or wood.

MANUFACTURED BY
FINDLAY BROS. COMPANY, LIMITED
Carleton Place, Ontario.

Every farm life, sheep, no or how of be found will need. They are hard; le It is us woman w

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Rearing the Pet Lamb

Priscilla E. Buchner, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Everyone who is acquainted with farm life knows that in every flock of sheep, no matter how well cared for, or how competent the shepherd, will be found heartless mother ewes that will not nourish their own offspring. They are disowned and cast off at birth; left out in the cold to die. It is usually the wide awake farm woman who is on the alert for all the

able aid in the fertilization and building up of her land. "As sheep owner in a small way," writes Cora B. Williams of Ohio in the Farmer's Review, "I have been familiar with their ways and learned many of their requirements. I have observed that the best breeds pay the best returns. If it is not possible to obtain the best to start with, get what can be had and give it the very best of care, but at the first and best opportunity turn it off and invest the money in good pure bred stock and

price, knowing that they will not bring much in the market nor winter well and safely amid a large flock. Get the very best of these you can. I have seen it practically demonstrated that a few such ewes will do well through the winter when placed by themselves and well cared for, and repay their owner with a good fleece and lamb the following spring. Thus with but a small outlay of capital the foundation for a valuable flock is often laid.

ment and failure; it costs as much to feed and care for it as it does to care for good stock and is money thrown away.

During the summer the sheep should be changed to fresh pasture whenever possible, as the change is beneficial to them. They will clean all corners and waste places of weeds and small shrubs.

Clover hay or clover with a limited quantity of timothy or corn fodder, oats, wheat bran and corn furnish ideal food for winter. Give just what hay and fodder will be eaten cleanly, leaving no soiled portions to be eaten when hunger demands food. Too much grain, especially corn, should not be given the breeding ewes on account of its tendency to fatten them too much to do well. Four quarts of oats or two quarts each of oats and bran twice a day is sufficient for 12 ewes. When corn is given give two quarts to two of oats or bran. When no grain is fed one may expect less wool and weak lambs, many of which will not live. Nothing is gained by skipping on the feed.

PROVIDE WATER

Pure water should always be within easy access of the sheep. Many expect their sheep to subsist upon the dew which falls during the night. It is an erroneous idea that sheep require only an occasional drink. If they can find water they will drink freely and do much better for it. Once a week give the sheep a liberal feed of common barrel salt.

Provide shelter during cold rainstorms and blizzards. Sheep will not thrive in damp, dark quarters. Dry, light sheds, pure air, good feed and cleanliness are the things to be kept constantly in mind to insure success.

Always approach the flock gently and quietly. The sheep is a timid animal by nature and may quickly be ruined and made intractable by harsh treatment. It is inoffensive, affectionate and responds to kind treatment.



A Duty Which Often Falls to Those Who Raise Lambs

Owing to the death or neglect of the mother ewe, it is sometimes necessary to raise the lambs by hand. It requires constant care and attention to carry the usually falls to the woman on the farm.

happenings around the farm who picks up the little cast-off lamb, takes it into the house, wraps it in warm flannels and lays it in a box 'n' until it shows signs of reviving life.

When the lamb revives some of its fresh milk is forced down its throat through the medium of a nursing tube. It commences to look cheerful and grows fond of its tender shepherd. It is quite satisfied with its bed and board. As soon as it becomes strong, it is washed with soap and water. It seems to enjoy the occasional bath. It is as white as snow and beautiful to behold.

ALL THE FAMILY LOVE IT

The whole family are interested in the pet lamb. The men have spied out a piece of nice green lawn in an upward and built a little shelter to protect it in time of rain or storm. It rams at large, the monarch of all it surveys. If the nights are chilly and cold, it is brought into the house and occupies its box-bed, wrapped up nice and warm. This treatment is repeated until it becomes strong and able to endure a little hardship.

It is thus kept and fed until about five months old. Lambs are in good demand. The local butcher wants to buy all the lambs in the vicinity. He offers good money. The pet lamb is among them. Alas, the cherished pet lamb is sold to go to the butcher.

It touches a chord in the tender shepherd's heart, and she declares that she will never raise another pet lamb. The pet lamb creeps into one's life and becomes part of our existence. It requires courage, patience and nerve to raise lambs by hand. These sterling traits of character are exemplified in the women on the farm.

Sheep Raising for Women

Partly on account of their docility and willingness to be controlled sheep are one of the best as a means for women to invest in as a means of profit and self-support. The widow or the bachelor girl having access to pasture land, or pluckily "holding a homestead" will find in sheep an annual source of profit as well as a valu-

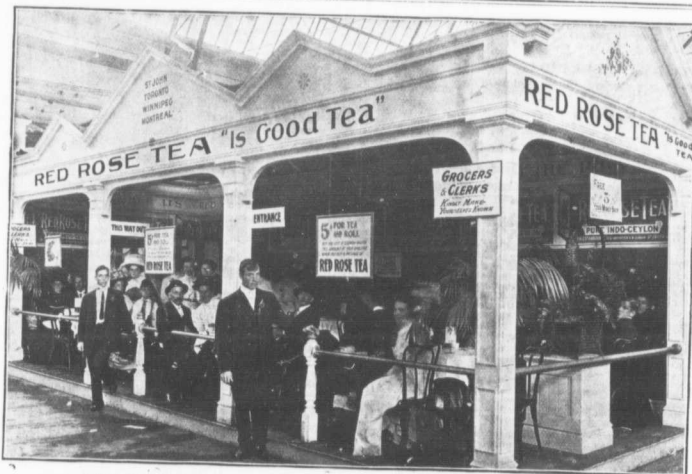
begin with half or less than half the former number.

For instance, it frequently happens that the owner of a large flock of sheep has among them a few old ewes which he will willingly sell for a small

EARLY LAMBS

When good warm shelter can be had for the ewes during the time when the lambs arrive, so that they will not become chilled and die, the flock must be hourly watched during this important time, the ewes should be bred early. Early March lambs, fat and of good size at the age of three or four months, bring a big price in the market for mutton, so one can dispose of the hocks and surplus stock at this time. Further advantages of early breeding are, the ewe lambs attain a splendid size before cold weather sets in and the early weaning of the lambs enables the ewe to put on flesh and build up constitutionally before breeding time. This is very important and all ewes that fail to get into good condition had best be disposed of for what can be gotten for them, or wintered for the fleece alone. It is poor policy to breed an old, run-down ewe or one that has no teeth with which to properly masticate her food, for while such animals may manage to subsist on green pasturage, they will fall back when placed upon dry feed, and if lambs are born to them in nine cases out of 10 there is no natural nourishment and both lamb and ewe die.

Even if the ewes are not of the best always breed to a fine sire, for in this way you will become the proud possessor of fine, healthy lambs that will rapidly mature, while if a scrub sire is at the head of the flock only inferior increase can and will be had. Scrub stock always brings about discouragement.



WHERE THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH MEET TO DRINK TEA

A good many thousands people during the recent Toronto Exhibition visited this booth and sat long enough to drink a cup of delicious Red Rose Tea and passed on rested and refreshed to a fuller enjoyment of the great fair. Next to the quality of the tea, what most appealed to the visitors was the dainty way in which the tea was served. The plan of exhib-

ing 5c and giving it back again in the form of a ticket good for 5c anywhere when buying a package of Red Rose Tea was approved by everyone. During the fair, hundreds of grocers and their friends visited the booth and were made very welcome by the enthusiastic in their praise of the tea. Indeed, everyone who came went away

praising the tea and they came from every province of Canada, every state in the American union, and almost every part of the empire. The delicate fragrance, delicious flavor and smooth satisfying strength of Red Rose Tea were to all a real enjoyment and to many a revelation in tea goodness and quality, convincing every one that Red Rose Tea "is good tea."

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We guarantee to teach you how to mount birds completely successful. We will send you all the necessary material, including the latest and best specimens. We will also send you a complete set of instructions, and a list of the birds that are most profitable to mount.

SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST Every sportsman should know all about the birds of his own country. We will send you a complete set of instructions, and a list of the birds that are most profitable to mount. We will also send you a complete set of instructions, and a list of the birds that are most profitable to mount.

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160 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.

For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to:

DONALD SUTHERLAND, Director of Colonization, Toronto, Ontario

HON. JAMES S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario

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 Dominion 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 as to father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and has no other land in pre-emption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

HORTICULTURE

Cultivated Raspberries

Mrs. Chas. Coughlin, Elgin Co., Ont.

It has been remarked on many an occasion that the more land a farmer has, the smaller is his garden patch. The truth of the remark has been borne out fairly well in my observations of farms that I have known. It is a mistake to do without a good garden and why so many will do without good garden stuff, grown right at home, has always been a mystery to me. Perhaps the reason that gardeners are so often neglected is to be found in the indifference on the part of the women folk. Some women I know have been so used to going out to the woods, or along fence-rows, hunting for wild fruit that they overlook, or do not know of, the possibilities of growing better fruit right at home with less labor. I shall make special reference in this letter to raspberries. What is true of them so far as labor and the fruit is concerned, will apply to a greater or less extent to any other fruit that may be grown in a farm garden.

REMOVING OLD CANES

The berry bushes are planted out in short rows four feet apart. At such times as the men folks find it convenient in winter time or in early spring while the frost is in the ground, the old canes are broken out. These break off readily, and a man with leather mitts on can do the work without inconvenience from thorns. The growing canes, or those that have life in them, are thinned out to a moderate stand and the tops of those left for the coming crop cut off about four feet from the ground.

About once every two years, or as

FARM FOR SALE

I offer for sale my farm in Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County, Ont., 300 acres, possession given any time. Will be sold in bloc or in 100 acres each. This farm is in highest state of cultivation; 200 acres seeded down, including over 60 acres in alfalfa; about 30 acres are now sown in Al order with fall wheat; 5000 apple trees bearing; large first class dwelling house, 3 tenant houses, 3 large barns; new carriage house and garage. All in first class order. One mile from Demorestville. County roads; good school and churches; on rural mail delivery route; near to 3 cheese factories, and steamboat landing. This farm is suitable for grain or stock; plenty of water. There is a canning factory in Al order on farm, ready for operation. The taxes are very low in Prince Edward County, less than \$100 for 100 acres of valuable farm. Reasons for selling, wishing to retire from business. For further particulars address Mrs. Wellington, P.O., or E. M. Young, Pictou—Wellington, Ontario.

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

DECEMBER 5TH TO 9TH, 1910

Large Prizes and Classes for **Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Seeds, Judging Competition and a HORSE SHOW**

Entries close November 15th. Single Rate Rates on the Railways.

\$16,000.00 in Prizes

For Prize List apply to the Secretary, J. BRIGHT, Pres. A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec. Myrtle Station Toronto

often as it is required, the men folks bring a couple of loads of wet strawy manure and mulch the patch quite thickly between the rows and close up to the canes. This mulch prevents all weeds and grass from growing so that there is no need for cultivation. There is always lots of moisture in the ground under this mulch and the success of this method of caring for the patch is vouched for in the splendid large berries that we have to pick.

I would advise anyone who lives on a farm and who has never grown berries in the garden to plan at once to have some plants set out. It takes too much time altogether for any busy woman to go hunting over the country for wild fruit. It is much better to grow it in the garden at home.

Markets and Prices for Apples

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa

Great Britain is in a receptive mood for apples. The same may be said of Germany and the continent generally. A correspondent familiar with Can-

has passed into the hands of the dealers. Prices have varied from \$1 a barrel to \$2 a barrel on the trees. The quality of the apples is variable. There is a large quantity of fruit of the lower grades and a smaller quantity of very high class fruit. The proportion of high class fruit was probably never greater than this year. A large number of orchards of medium quality have sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50, firsts and seconds on the trees. Several cooperative associations have sold, the general basis being about \$3, or somewhat less, for firsts and seconds covering the whole output. Where the associations have sold special varieties in solid carload lots, Baldwins have been bringing \$2.75 to \$3.25 a barrel; \$4 a barrel has been obtained for fancy carloads of Spys. In district 4, \$3.50 has been paid to growers for firsts and seconds, solid carloads of McIntosh and Snows. These figures constitute almost record prices at this season of the year.

A disturbing element with reference to Ontario apples is the fact that a large number of the orchards of On-



There is a More Profitable Way of Cultivating Fruit

Cultivated raspberries should be found in every farm garden. Too much time is lost in going off to the woods and fence corners to pick wild fruit. Any lack in favor of cultivated berries is more than made up by the more fleshy, larger sized cultivated fruit.

adian conditions and with ample opportunities to investigate in Belgium, are excellent, herring of course, the want of direct transportation facilities. Several shipments went to Norway and Sweden last year and gave general satisfaction. South African buyers are already collecting a cargo. Dealers from the United States have already made some purchases. The large cities of the Northwest are receiving this year large quantities of fruit from British Columbia, and for the first time possibly the fruit of Ontario and British Columbia have come into serious competition. In addition there have been large consignments of fruit from Oregon and Washington. Up to the present time the markets are absorbing all that is offered. The excellent commercial conditions that exist in Canada as a whole warrant the assumption of good local market conditions.

The greater part of the Ontario crop for distant markets and export,

and these mostly on the sections where least care is taken—have been bought by the lump and at a comparatively low figure. These apples—most of which are evaporating stock—will find their way to the markets later in the season, displacing the higher grades to a greater or less extent. Our correspondents report a very large number of orchards bought this year by the lump.

The prices obtained for early apples, both in Great Britain and the Northwest, have been exceptionally good this year. The exports from Canada to Great Britain, up to the middle of September, have been much greater than in previous years. Canadian evaporators have been paying on an average from 30 to 40 cents a cwt. or 50 to 75 cents a barrel for "peelers' stock"—Fruit Crop Report.

I have taken Farm and Dairy for a number of years and like it very much. It is a good farm paper.—Mrs. Geo. Colm, Peel Co., Ont.

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at \$2.00 each
J. N. RUTHER

POULTRY YARD

Points from a Poultry Woman

Mrs. Chas. Love, Huron Co., Ont.
To be successful with poultry I find that it is necessary to have only young birds. I do not keep any birds more than two years and very few that long. My flock consists of 100 single combed Black Minorcas.



During the latter days of September, the fowls begin to moult. If we are to get good results during the winter we must give the fowls that best of care during this period and get them over it as quickly as possible. Give them a place free from draughts where they may enjoy the sunshine and feed liberally.

WINTER FEEDING

I give hot feed in the morning, consisting of oats and barley chop scalded. At noon they receive table scraps, and generous feed of cooked potatoes and skim milk. Mandrels cut into small pieces are given occasionally for a change. At four in the afternoon, mixed grain is thrown amongst wet straw. A little flax seed in a self feeder makes a good tonic during the fall and winter months. Keep lime where the fowls can get at it at all times. Fresh water with a few drops of tincture of acetone, is a good preventive against disease.

When the weather becomes so cold that the fowls do not run out I gather up daily a basket of clover leaves, where the clover is thrown from the mow and throw into the hen house. This clover is much relished by the fowls. Coarse sand, coal ashes and oyster shells are kept before them at all times. A dust bath of wood ashes is very useful in keeping the fowls free from lice. Do not overfeed the fowls and keep them busy scratching all the time. I have no trouble in keeping the hens laying all winter by following the methods I have just outlined.

Hatching Chickens Profitable

Mrs. E. Cottingham, Victoria Co., Ont.

My chickens are nearly all marketed when hatched. Feed bills therefore do not enter into my expenses in this part of my poultry work. I have an incubator which holds 150 eggs. I have Barred Rock fowls only and keep from 90 to 100 hens. Each year I buy pure bred males.

In the spring as early as March 12th or 15th I fill the incubator with medium sized eggs. I find the medium sized eggs with a perfectly smooth shell are more fertile. I follow directions sent with the machine, closely for three weeks or to be quite exact 20 days and take off the hatch. My average for each hatch is about 115 birds. I have had as many as 130 and as low as 108.

I set again at once. This I do as many as five times in one season. This last hatch coming out about the first week in July seems late but it is surprising how quickly these chicks grow.

ELM GROVE FARM

FOR SALE - A few good Cockerels, of the following breeds: Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, at \$2.00 each.

J. N. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Catton E., Ont.

They are generally fine for the late market in January or February.

WELL PAID FOR WORK

I have never shipped any of these little chicks as yet. Women of the neighborhood come to the house and take them away at six cents each, the day they are hatched. When eggs are 25 cents a dozen and it costs 35 cents for oil, my net profits on one hatch are \$83.22. When eggs are 17 cents a dozen my profits are \$122. As it takes only five minutes work each morning and evening for three weeks I am well paid for my trouble. Some ladies provide both eggs and oil and run all risks while I do the work for \$2.50.

Last year I sold 21 pairs of broilers at 20 cents a lb. in our village. These averaged about \$1 a pair. If I were near a good market I would not part with any early chicks but keep them for the early July market.

I do not use a breeder but find that in hatching hens will take all the chicks I give them. I like to raise about 100 chickens each year and so always keep one hatch for myself.

The Charm of the Business Hen

Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguy Co., Que.

When one of my sex asks advice as to what she can do to increase her income at home I invariably ask "Have you tried poultry?" I am often surprised at the slight interest shown in this department of country work so suitable for women and remunerative as well, and yet I can look back to the time on our farm when the hens and chickens here were mongrels, with coats of many colors, and only supposed to be kept for the eggs they laid in summer to help the family larder. They were never expected to lay in the cold months of the year.

Later my attention was turned to the fact that eggs were very scarce



Poultry Keeping Pleasant and Profitable

Mrs. Annie L. Jack, of Chateauguy Co., Que., believes that poultry keeping offers to the woman on the farm a pleasant and profitable pastime. Mrs. Jack and her White Wyandottes are seen in the above illustration.

and high priced in our nearby city, and by degrees the mongrels were disposed of and white fowls took their place. At first I tried the White Leg, which is always interesting variety. I was well pleased with the production of eggs, but as they would not sit, and resented the intrusion of any one but myself to attend their wants, I decided that they were too nervous to give the best results. I then procured the White Wyandotte breed, which has proved satisfactory. They are too slow of movement to become hysterical.

There is a fascination in poultry work that gives it a peculiar charm. As the helpless creatures grow and watch the traits they develop that so develop it is always interesting to closely resemble human nature. Two tiny feathered balls of fluff will fight for a special bit-bit of their food. The

young cockerels emulate their superiors in trying which can crow the loudest.

The best advice I can give to poultry women is to banish mongrels, and go in for a special breed. With ordinary intelligent care the result will be an addition to the slender purse and an added interest in life.

Poultry Pointers

Air-slacked lime is a great disinfectant and should be scattered frequently about the houses and the poultry yards. Vermin and filth are always found together, therefore it pays and pays big to keep everything clean about the poultry houses and yards.

The following petition signed by the leading wholesale firms of Toronto, was forwarded to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, on Friday, October 7th.

"We, the undersigned of the produce section of the Toronto Board of Trade, respectfully ask your assistance in procuring the necessary legislation to have the sale of rotten or decayed eggs prohibited. We would be pleased to meet you in conjunction with the members of the Montreal Board of Trade and explain our views on this question." The sale of rotten eggs not only causes a large loss to wholesale and retail dealers but the greater portion of the loss most ultimately fall on the farmers themselves. In justice to the city consumer and to these who market good eggs such a law is advisable.

The Best Concrete
is made of blocks. Easy to build. Masonry or mechanical experience is not needed. You build on floor. Concrete little with our Home made Concrete Blocks. Machines. Best for all other blocks. Our water proofing booklets tell why concrete blocks are best. May save you money and save mistakes. Write today.
Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd.
Dept. 110, 211 King St., London, Ont.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 1"

Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur. Both a Contact and Poison Spraying Compound.

Wool Grease is harmless, but it keeps all together and sticks through rain or shine. Will kill chawing, sucking insects and prevent rot, scab, etc. Nothing to add but water; easy to mix; pleasant to add but not harm flesh. When you spray for chawing insects you also kill scab present. End of season should show scale to be exterminated. Only one remedy needed against pests upon any vegetation. This year's reports verify our claims.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 2"

A Contact Spray Only. Wool Grease, Lime and Sulphur

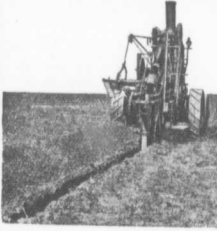
For scale and other sucking insects, also to spray animals against pests and for dip to kill parasites and cure scab.

Prices, F. O. B. New York:

Barrel, 425 lbs.	One for All, No. 1	One for All, No. 2
1/2 Bbls., 200 lbs.	85% "	84% "
1/4 Bbl., 100 lbs.	80% "	78% "
50 lbs.	65% "	63% "
25 lbs.	50% "	48% "

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is right after the crops are put away. If you are a progressive man, anxious to make the soil produce all that it can and in cutting your soil the best method is to ditch.

- 1. Don't start ditching until you have investigated our claims for the BUCKEYE and found out for yourself.
- 2. That its simplicity of operation enables any man of ordinary intelligence to run it successfully.
- 3. That it cuts a clean, straight ditch, exactly true-to-grade, in much less time and at a lower cost than is possible otherwise.
- 4. That it is a perfect traction at all times and can be propelled by either steam or gasoline power.

The amount of your earnings this year will depend upon your prompt action. Write TO-DAY for free catalog "G" and the name of the nearest owner. THEY WILL CONVINCED YOU.

Address "Sales Department"
The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
FINDLAY, OHIO, U.S.A.



The Acorn Cow Bowl
(Patented)

is a money-maker pure and simple. It places tempered water within easy reach of the cow, at all times. As a natural consequence, the cow drinks more water, gives more milk, and makes more money for her owner.

It is a labor-saver, too. No need to drive the herd out into the cold barn yard to drink. Just keep water in your supply tank, and your cattle will help themselves whenever they are thirsty.

Send to-day for our free booklet, "Rent Makers," with full description of Acorn Cow Bowl and U Bar Stanchion.

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METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited
PRESTON, ONT.

A Model Kitchen

At a Housekeeper's conference held recently at the agricultural college of the University of Missouri, there was exhibited a model kitchen, it being full sized for a convenient farm house. Dr. Edna D. Day of the Economics department writes of this demonstration of a model kitchen as follows:

It is essential that the necessary routine work of the home should be made easy if the home maker is to have time, energy, and enthusiasm for her home life. There is perhaps no place in the home where mere unnecessary time and energy are expended than in the ordinary kitchen, owing to faulty planning and inconvenient construction and furnishing.

In this model kitchen an effort should be made to secure economy in steps taken and in the time and energy required for housework. The diagram shows the general plan of a kitchen, its position in relation to the pantry, dining room, and other rooms, and the location of the range and other kitchen furniture.

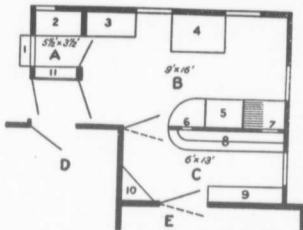
A floor covering of cellophane or linoleum is suggested as desirable, since it can be kept clean easily by mopping, and does not require hand and knee work with a scrubbing brush. For best wear the more expensive sort is preferable, and a cheap floor covering which needs very frequent re-laying, is preferable to a wood flooring, which needs mere scrubbing. An oiled hard-wood floor is easily cleaned, but dark and unattractive.

Tiling is clean, but harder for the feet than linoleum. A sanitary wall covering in imitation of tiling is recommended, which is applied like ordinary wall paper, and which is comparatively cheap, easily cleaned and attractive. It must be carefully hung so that there may be no cracks or other hiding places for vermin. Metal tiling is perhaps more sanitary, but is also more expensive. It is, however, cheaper than true tiling and perhaps as satisfactory.

In a model kitchen a kitchen cabinet, which provides many conveniences and has the advantage of grouping working materials at hand where they are needed, is placed where there is good light, next to the stove, on the one hand, and to the cold pantry, on the other, with the sink at the back. The stove is also placed where light is abundant.

The easily cleaned refrigerator, in the conveniently placed, cold pantry, has an ice door that can be reached from the outside, saving the kitchen floor the dripping and footprints which generally mark the path of the man who fills the ice box. Outside of the cold pantry window is a box in which food can be kept cold many months in the year without the use of ice. If well finished and painted the color of the house on the outside, this need not mar the exterior appearance of the house. The shelves in the pantry afford room for storing food materials.

The small table on rollers can be moved into the cold pantry for pastry work, when the kitchen is too hot. It can conveniently find place between



Plan of Model Kitchen

Plan of a model kitchen: A, Cold pantry; B, kitchen; C, extra pantry; D, back hall; E, dining room; 1, Window box to be used to keep food material in cold weather; 2, Refrigerator with outside door for icing; 3, Kitchen cabinet; 4, Range; 5, Sink with shelves and drain board on either side; 6, Door for passage of soiled dishes from pantry into kitchen; 7, Door for clean dishes to be passed back; 8, Shelves in pantry; 9 and 10, Shelves with glass doors; 11, Shelves in cold pantry.

the kitchen cabinet and stove when frying or other cooking makes a table at that point convenient. In kitchens where sink and china closet are far apart, such a table saves many steps at dish-washing time. In this kitchen the lowest shelf of the china pantry is convenient for the reception of dirty dishes from the dining-room. Here they can be scraped and piled and passed through the window on to the shelf at the right of the sink.

LIGHTING

A window at the end of the drain board gives light for the dish washing and allows, if the view be good, a chance for inspiration during the mechanical work of dish-wiping. The window into the cupboard over the drain board may be made small, allowing simply for the passage inward of the piles of clean dishes, or may be made large enough to give access

to the back of all the shelves in that part of the pantry, allowing each dish to go directly from the dish towel to its place on the pantry shelf. The opening may be closed with glass or wooden doors.

SHelves AND CABINETS
At the farther end of the kitchen is a place for the ironing board near to both stove and windows, but entirely out of the way of other workers in the room. It may be hinged to the wall at one end and folded up into a wall cabinet when not in use. Inclosed shelves below may give place for the irons, holders and wax. The heights of the ironing board, sink and table should be suitable to the height of the worker. A high stool can be used to advantage at the sink and kitchen cabinet. Every kitchen should have at least one comfortable chair. Since at best many hours daily must be spent in the kitchen, its arrangements and equipments should be such as to make the work there as easy and as attractive as possible.

Some of the visitors at the demonstration said that the kitchen was too small for a farm, but those who had had experience both in a small, conveniently arranged kitchen and in a large one in which miles must be walked doing the ordinary day's work, were in favor of the above compact arrangement.

A Winner's Experience

The illustration we publish herewith shows the home of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Begg, Stormont Co., Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Begg were winners of the first prize in District No. 1 in the recent Dairy Farms Competition, conducted by Farm and Dairy. In the final competition held this year,

Mr. and Mrs. Begg secured sixth place.

Much credit is due Mrs. Begg, as well as her husband, for her untiring efforts and persistent work in trying to build up their farm home and make it a model in every respect.

"I look back with pleasure," writes Mrs. Begg to Farm and Dairy, "to the day we started in our little log cabin full of health and strength, and ambition. I had a husband who I knew would do his part to make a comfortable home. I knew I also had my part to perform and I made up my mind that I would do my best to help him make a comfortable home for ourselves when we should be old.

There are many ways a wife can help her husband. They have many things to contend with, as the greater responsibility rests on the man, who has to manage and provide.

I was twenty-one years old when I was married and we lived with Mr. Begg's father for about four years. Then we moved into a little log cabin on another farm which my father-in-law owned and which adjoined the present farm on which we now live. We had about eight acres of cleared, rough land. We did not have much else. We secured an old stove which my father had discarded, and a few other small articles which I took from my home and with \$20 that my father gave me, we started in life.

Our new home was very scantily furnished. We had a bed in one corner and under it we had an old fashioned trundle bed for the children. This was pulled out at night for use. We had simply one room to live in. Often I used to go out and help my husband take a turn in the fields at anything that needed doing, such as hoeing, digging potatoes, hay-



Home of Mrs. Victor Begg, Stormont Co., Ont.

Mrs. Begg's farm won the sixth place in the final Dairy Farms Competition this year. Read her experiences on this page.

FALL CLEANING

Why not get rid of those Stumps and Boulders on your farm now?

Stumping Powder

Will do it for you with very little labor

Should you wish to know how, write for Descriptive Catalogue and Prices nearest to where you reside.



RESULT OF BLAST

MONTREAL, QUE.
TORONTO, ONT., VICTORIA B. C.

HAMILTON POWDER CO.

BEFORE BLASTING

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outer end. to the wind

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

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

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

A detailed description of Mrs. Begg's home was published in the June 2nd issue of Farm and Dairy, on page 19. "We were pleased," continued Mrs. Begg, "that we took first prize in our district last year, and we would have liked to have secured higher in the final competition, but we are satisfied and think that on the whole we did very well under the conditions with which we started. Our garden and orchard were our points. We think that farm competitions are a good thing, as they start farmers to better their conditions.

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

Fresh Air Without Drafts

Mabel York, Halton Co., Ont.

In many bedrooms the windows are so situated that it is impossible to ventilate the room without exposing the sleepers to a direct draft. The screen here illustrated is a simple means of overcoming this. It consists of a common window curtain hemmed at each end, a dowel stick being run through each hem. In the end of the top stick a screw eye is inserted and a hook is screwed into

the upper side of the stick near the outer end. A hook is also screwed in to the window frame about six or seven feet from the floor. About a foot above this hook another screw eye is placed, to which is tied a stout cord. During the day this cord hangs straight down from the hook and is inconspicuous, especially if lace curtains are used. At night, when the screen is desired, the screw eye in the end of the upper dowel stick is hooked to the hook in the window frame and the free end of the string is caught in the hook placed near the outer end of the dowel stick.

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



Are We Up To Date?

(Continued from Page 3.)
Housekeeping would be easier if we had the planning of our own houses. We could then avoid the errors of what are called "man-planned" houses. I would not be understood; it is not that an architect does not understand how to build a house, but they lay emphasis upon things that do not weigh in the scale of the up-to-date housekeeper. One of the things that does not seem to weigh much with an architect is the care of the house. He builds a house that has a good appearance, but now one which often is not economical in point of labor. The ceilings may be too high for a woman to care for, inaccessible, the stairs may be quite steep, the sinks may be so low that to use them is hard on the back and the kitchen, laundry, and pantries, which form the laboratories, are sacrificed for the more showy part, in the front of the house—a Queen Anne front, with a Mary Ann behind.

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

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

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

A mangle will do as much work in half an hour as a hot over-tired, hard worked, woman can do in three hours, standing and ironing steadily, and burning fuel at a fast rate. A mangle costs \$15 to \$18; a first-class washing machine, \$14; a ball bearing wringer \$8. What up-to-date farmer hesitates about paying \$34 for the outfit necessary for a large part of his work?

COLLEGE EDUCATION
When the question of a college education comes up a man takes the whole matter into consideration, the immediate cost, the value of the years of training to the boy to fit him for his work,—and he estimates that the increased earning capacity of the boy will be warrant for the outlay. Of course there are other considerations, but in the main this is one great consideration. There are good colleges for the training of girls in the practical things of life. Will the result of that training justify the outlay? A glance over the things taken up, and a little of what is attempted will show the scope of the work. In the first year of training the student gets a fair course in cookery, sewing, mangle, cleaning, marketing, book-keeping, millinery, entertaining, outfitting a house. She gets some instruction in dairying, at least as far as churning, and the care of milk, and the making of some cheese that can be made in the home. Some lectures in poultry, the care of eggs, how to kill and dress for market, and how to feed and care for the live hens. In horticulture there are some lessons

on the care of fruit and vegetables and actual work on the potting of plants, and the care of house plants. A very good course is given in the handling of tools, and they are made to do such practical things as mend a bracket, make a joint, fix a lock, solder a tin or other metal, and to know the use of the tools in ordinary use about a place. Practical demonstrations are given along with instruction on nursing, including all the ordinary rules for caring for a patient in bed, and administering medicines.

TIME WELL SPENT
Farm and Dairy readers I am sure

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

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

A Woman's Work is Never Done

THAT old saying has a lot of truth in it, but a change is taking place. Labor-saving Devices are now recognized as a necessity in the Household just as much as in the Field. Dairy work falls largely on the Women Folk, and it is no more than fair that everything possible should be done to lighten the work in this Department.

A RELIABLE CREAM SEPARATOR

SAVES TIME REDUCES LABOR INCREASES PROFIT

This has been proven conclusively by Agricultural Colleges, Government Experts and by thousands of Farmers in Canada and other lands.

The Massey-Harris CREAM SEPARATOR

SAVES MORE OF THE CREAM AT ALL TEMPERATURES THAN ANY OTHER

BECAUSE it has a larger skimming area, over which the milk is uniformly distributed by the Splitting, and because there are no conflicting currents of milk and cream.

IT IS EASY TO FILL

BECAUSE Supply Tank is low and Non-Splashing, owing to the Curved Sides.

IT IS EASY TO CLEAN

BECAUSE all parts are easy to get at for the purpose of washing.

IT IS EASY TO TURN

BECAUSE the Milk is speeded at the centre of bowl—gears are machine-cut, on scientific designs—bearings are easy-running, and have effective oiling devices—Bowl is carried by a ball bearing at top of spindle and at centre of gravity of bowl.



Beautifully Illustrated Booklet
"PROFITABLE DAIRYING"
Free on Request.

Massey-Harris Co.

Toronto Montreal Moncton Winnipeg Regina
Saskatoon, Calgary

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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5. ADVERTISING RATES will be quoted on application. Copy received 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

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Sworn and attested to before the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties 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 subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of 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 the names of the unreliable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle us to the benefits of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

COUNT COST WHEN YOU FIGURE PROFIT

Is it worth while to get the last cent out of every parcel of produce marketed? Because dairy butter sells on the city market for two cents more than can be had at home, or even can be realized from milk or cream sent to the local creamery, is it worth while to go after the two cents? What does it cost to get it?

Count the cost! The hours, which soon total days, spent in churning, working and printing the butter at home, caring for the cream and butter and washing utensils, the time spent in going to market and the not always pleasant work of marketing, especially during bad weather, the things we might have done had we the time spent over the butter—are these things not worthy of our consideration? Yes, indeed they are.

All is not profit in that increased price realized. There are a host of things that must be reckoned with before the profit can be figured. And then there is not always the best of equipment available on the farm for turning out a first class article. The local creamery has such equipment and if given the right class of material, milk or cream of No. 1 quality,

it can turn out a first class, uniform product, which will command a price on the open market superior to the best dairy butter made.

These things should be considered. Make sure there is profit, real profit, forthcoming before you undertake the extra work and worry consequent upon home butter making if an alternative is at hand. "Time is money." It is always worth careful husbanding on the part of all in farm homes who, if they but give thought to this matter, may lead lives of greater pleasure and usefulness, and have time for the consideration of greater things.

UPLIFTING INFLUENCES

Farmers' wives have control of three great agencies for the elevation of rural life; these are good home influences, good social environment and a carefully planned system of education for the boys and girls. Their influence for good is unlimited, therefore it is highly important that they be helped to a full realization of their responsibility. It is because of these facts that an education in the scientific principles underlying the work of housekeeping is gaining so rapidly in popularity.

Before women on farms generally come into all of their rightful own in this respect, a healthy public sentiment must be aroused in favor of a mere liberal education in those things pertaining to household work. This sentiment must be aroused amongst the women themselves that they may assert their rightful place in the home. The men also must be brought to see the need of these things in order that they may recognize that as uplifting factors women should stand ahead of men and be given ample scope for doing their own peculiar work.

Schools of domestic science, the Women's Institute movement, which is spreading so widely in recent years, and other factors, not the least of which might be mentioned the agricultural press, are working towards these ends. Every encouragement should be afforded the things which are for the uplift and improvement of rural life, and which tend to make women's work more interesting and therefore more easily and readily accomplished.

ABOUT MARKETING POULTRY

There is much room for study in connection with the marketing of poultry and its products as of all other farm products. Poultry on average farms often is considered a small thing and largely is left at the disposal of the women folk. Too often they do not give it the consideration, from a business standpoint, of which it is worthy. An example illustrates the point. On the open market today, fowls (old hens), dressed, are selling for \$1.00 a pair. All through the month of July in several parts of Ontario large produce firms were offering for this same produce 14 cents a pound, live weight, which in many instances netted the farmer, or his wife, over \$2.00 a pair, and there was no work in dressing and preparing for market. The eggs laid by

these hens after July would not more than, if it would, pay for feed consumed. Here, one method far transcends the other. Which have you adopted?

Then, for a minute, consider ducks: Green ducks at 10 weeks old as late as July command 25 cents a pound, live weight, from the larger produce dealers. Such ducks should weigh three pounds or more each, and would realize about 90 cents or \$1.00. Marketed in the fall, these same ducks realize what is considered the very fair price of 80 cents or \$1.00 a pair—just half the summer price, and then think of the extra food they have consumed!

Another example. Poultry plucked by the sealing method is a drug on the market. For such there is a very indifferent demand and a correspondingly low price. Dry plucked poultry, undrawn, well shaped and packed commands a ready sale, and there is a market awaiting it that cannot be supplied. Again: Often it is possible to dispose of poultry alive at a price, live weight, exceeding what it would realize plucked and drawn.

These things and many others in connection with marketing poultry and its products will repay thought and investigation. There is no other product of the farm to-day that is marketed so indifferently or ill-fitted as is poultry. Those who give these matters due attention reap handsome rewards.

THE HOME INVESTMENT

"The only department of my farm which does not show a balance on the right side of the ledger," said a prominent Nova Scotia farmer in explaining his system of bookkeeping at a Farmers' Institute meeting, "is the home department. I always charge the balance up, however, to love and good will, and I always have a great big profit on the home investment." This farmer is making a great big success of his profession, and he gives the credit for a large part of his success to the help and inspiration which he derives from a pleasant home life.

A pleasant life in the home is the greatest inspiration which a man can have to urge him on to greater endeavors in his business, no matter what that business may be. The life of the farmer is more closely connected with his home life than is the life of any other business man. All of his work is done in and around his home. Such being the case, the farmer should not hesitate to provide every labor saving device which will reduce the burdens of the woman in the house and give her more hours of leisure to spend in social intercourse with the family. Too many women on the farm are striving to get their work done without proper labor saving appliances, and have too few hours of leisure to really enjoy their home life.

The expenditure to provide all modern equipment in the farm home is very small indeed compared with the money which you spend on labor saving machinery to facilitate the farm work. If your wife is still struggling along with antiquated equipment show her that you appreciate

her efforts by providing her with proper equipment for doing her work in the easiest way possible and thereby making your home a pleasant place to live in and a place where you can derive fresh courage for your labor on the morrow.

SAVE MOTIONS AND FOOTSTEPS

A great manufacturing establishment that employs about 200 girls some time ago undertook to educate these girls to save motions in the performance of certain operations upon the material in process of manufacture. On each of those operations the whole force is often employed for many days in succession. One operation had previously required five "motions" of each girl's hands to complete it, leaving the material in readiness for the next operation. Eve, "motion," then, involved one-fifth of the wages paid, or, to the 200 girls—a fifth, the aggregate of which for the year was nearly \$15,000. One of the proprietors, with a lady friend, man, was at the time mentioned, endeavoring to so drill a small class of working girls that by a peculiar turn of the wrist and an accompanying movement of the opposite hand, the operation named could be performed in four-fifths of the time until then required. If they succeeded, the establishment could soon, by drilling all the girls in the same way, save that \$15,000 per year, or could turn one-fifth more work for the same expenditure, thus giving it an important advantage in the fierce competition for business.

The incident has its bearing on household work. By taking thought and planning carefully to save motions and footsteps time may be saved and work be given a new interest. There are a multitude of processes gone through in the daily routine of household work on each of which the saving of one motion would total up many minutes—yes, hours—that might be devoted to recreation, improving the mind, or planning how to save more motions. Plan to save motions in your work and you will add greatly to the joy of living and your planning will yield a profit daily.

KEEP THE HOME UP-TO-DATE

If there ever was a time when things were coming the farmer's way, it is the present. Unbounded possibilities confront him at every turn. While it is true that labor is undoubtedly scarce and high in price, still all products of the farm find ready salubring at least fair returns, and that in cash.

Several years of general prosperity are having their effect in a most noticeable way in greatly improved farm homes, and greater improvements being undertaken yearly on farms throughout the country. This is as it should be. There is not, perhaps, a more tangible way in which the fruits of prosperity can be enjoyed or invested to greater advantage than in the home. Invested in the home, it brings forth results daily to a degree, which, although not reckoned in dollars and cents, is nevertheless great.

Even greater things in the line of

improvement of comfort farms, carried. These, he to be comfort is within it. naught prospered denied to it that along with partment.

How often we see a pigeon with his way in the but all of the hand to fation with ed a place on the till a cow's his vantage. All however he is not as he would almost all suffered his entered as surely that desert or? What im

There are that keeps a manager. The of Lincoln C on her farm.

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Sir Freder from Nova crop in that failure. "T disappointed, they have be first, they ne orable their failure it is that no idea why the should have weather cond

improvement and the gathering about of comfort, are in order on most farms. Some there are who have carried these things to extreme. These, however, are few and are not to be considered here. So far as the home is concerned women have it within their influence to see that naught is wanting. When things are prospering no good thing should be denied the home. Women should see to it that the home is kept up-to-date along with the outside or other departments of the farm.

Is it "I" or "We" ?

(Successful Farming)

How the so-called "self-made" men often swells himself up like a pouter pigeon when he tells of how he made his way in the world. He will start at the beginning of his career and all of the lack of opportunities he had to face, how he got his education without schooling, how he hewed a place in the forest or pioneered on the wild prairies and awaited until a cowardly populace came up to his vantage ground.

All honor to the pioneer! But wait, he is not as big as he looks or as great as he would have you believe. In almost all cases there was a wife who suffered hardships with him, who pioneered as truly as he did, who more surely than he made a home in the desert or the forest.

What man has done alone is of lit-

She Manages a Fruit Farm

An illustration of the ever-widening field for women in agriculture is afforded on a fruit farm in Wentworth county—the "Highfield Vineyards and Orchards," the business of which farm is conducted under the name of R. R. Smith. For the past five years, since the death of Mr. Smith, Miss Clara has been managing her mother's fruit farm. The property consists of 32 acres. It is all planted out with various kinds of late fruit such as peaches, plums, grapes and pears, which are in full bearing. The whole farm is devoted to fruit growing, there being not even pasture, and all the feed used is purchased.

For five years, Miss Clara A. Smith ran her father's business, sold the fruit in any and all of the towns in Ontario where she could get a customer to handle it. She even sent some to Quebec and some cares to the Northwest. The present is her sixth season, but the business so far as the selling end of it is concerned has been joined in with a company known as "The Winona Fruit Growers and Shippers".

Miss Smith writes that she finds this Association to be a good thing. A good office staff is employed to look after the business of all the members. She finds it a considerable relief and it leaves her more time to look after the picking and packing.

The photo reproduced on this page shows Miss Smith on her morning drive with her pony, which she takes a drive every morning over the pro-



A FOOLISH QUESTION

SHALL IT BE A

De Laval

Cream Separator
OR AN IMITATION ?

1,000,000 De Laval Separators Sold

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 William St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



A Lady Fruit Farmer Making a Tour of Inspection

There are many farms in Canada on which the woman is the real motive power that keeps things going. It is seldom, however, that we find a woman who is sole manager. This, however, is the responsible position occupied by Miss Clara A. Smith, of Lincoln Co., Ont. The illustration shows Miss Smith making a tour of inspection on her farm.

tle consequence, whether it is making new settlements and new history or building permanently on the old ground. It has always been the courageous backing of the wife that put nerve into man's backbone and enabled him to become a hero. It has been the home made by woman that enabled man to work such wonders in the formation of a new country, or the less heroic development of a more settled locality.

It has been the love for some girl that has made the young man dare to face and overcome great obstacles. It has been that same silent force that has made the husband calm and settled where he otherwise would not stay long. It has been the gentle influence of home that has schooled the unschooled, that has made possible his advancement to places of honor and trust by his fellowmen.

Self made men! Bah! They are as scarce as hen's teeth. Back of all their prosperity and position is a wife and mother—the real force that raised them from obscurity.

Sir Frederick Borden on his return from Nova Scotia reports the apple crop in that province to be a total failure. "The farmers are terribly disappointed," he said. "Although they have been disheartened from the cradle failure. The peculiar part of it is that no one seems to have any idea why the Nova Scotia fruit crop should have been had this year. The weather conditions were good."

erty to size up what work requires to be done next.

The Misses Gibson's Jerseys

The herd of Jersey cattle, some of which are illustrated on page seven of this issue, owned by the Misses Gibson, of Richmond Co., Que., was founded nearly 40 years ago. Outside blood has never been introduced into the herd since that date. The animals were not registered until about 12 years ago. Since that time registered bulls only have been used. The Misses Gibson have been members of the Melbro Cow Testing Association since last spring. The production of some of the cows in their herd for four months from May 1st to September 1st is given in the following table:

COW	AGE	LBS.	LBS.	PAY
Aldina, Jersey	5	3,220	...	153.1
Nancy, Grade Jer.	5	3,105	...	154.3
Ada, Grade Jersey	6	3,665	...	167.3
Dinah, Grade Jer.	10	4,140	...	190.0
Nahala, Grade Jer.	6	3,995	...	169.0

This herd is an illustration of what can be accomplished by perseverant breeding along certain lines; although no attempt is made to establish records, here are some cows producing over a pound and a half of butter a day in straight dairy work.

Only two of the cows are registered, although the 14 cows comprising the herd may be called pure breeds. No attempt is made to make this a fancy herd, it is kept strictly for business purposes; it was never shown at any

fair, but it has quite a reputation locally and all surplus stock is eagerly taken up by farmers from the neighborhood.

Make the Farm a Happy Home

(Continued from Page 6.)

"Make home happy!" I hear many a parent sigh and say that's all right in theory, but father and mother are pretty tired when night comes, besides we have our financial worries and the memories of loved ones gone from the home; how can we be happy? I tell you, it's worth while to try. Sacrifice your own feelings. Give the children a plainer tea and be ready to enter into their fun. Let the pleasant recollections of mother and home go with them through life.

There are some farmers (I know one) who are gathering a bank account and thinking with secret satisfaction how surprised Mary and John will be "when the will is read." If I know Mary and John, \$100 now (spent either on lessons or a trip or something for the home) will give infinite more joy than many times that sum when father is gone.

Encourage every form of innocent fun in the home. Invite young people in. It will keep you from getting mopey and pessimistic and keep your young people home. Don't, whatever you do, close up your parlor until it's musty, waiting for company. You will never entertain better company than your own children. A few winters and they will be gone. Burn lots of coal oil! It pays. Have the lamps burning brightly every evening. I found these verses (but the author is unknown), and they convey just my thought.

"Afar the wanderer sees them glow,
Now the night is near;
They gild his path with radiance clear,

Sweet lights of Home.
"When my brief day of life is o'er,
Then may I see,
Shine from the heavenly home for me,
Dear lights of Home."

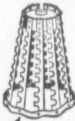
THE GRATE FIRE
Have a grate fire if possible. If you haven't one now, draw some money out of your savings account and deposit it in your "home bank account." It is in the open fireplace the word "Home" is written. No matter how scant be the furniture nor how humble the home, in the reflected glow from the old fireside true happiness abounds.

We all have mental photographs of cheerless homes where all the members were considered unnecessary, and the young folks stole away for their fun, oftentimes it was to questionable homes. Others of the bright fireside recollections of the "bright fireside" where, when the day was spent, families gathered to enjoy all kinds of innocent amusement.

Nature has made us a beautiful woman and surely intends us to enjoy ourselves. We go to school to learn all the trades and professions, but the fundamental truth of the home for the most part is just picked up. We should study happiness in relation to the home. If we did, who can estimate the changes that would be effected. Let us resolve to be happy, and make our homes so. Then when difficulties meet our young people, as they meet us all, the memory of the happy spot away on the old farm will help them to be men and women whom the farm—yes, and Canada—will be proud to own.

We enjoy Farm and Dairy very much. It seems to get better every week. Please renew our subscription for one year.—Mrs. G. A. Hamilton, Wentworth Co., Ont.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it. In the "Eureka" the feeder bottom free from dirt, the feed is kept being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder. The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine self-cleaning. Write for catalogue which explains fully. The Eureka Plaster Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.



Turn Water to Money



By installing our system of Woodward Water Basins Increase flow of milk, and once installed they are automatic. WATCH THE RESULT. WILL PAY FOR THEMSELVES in a short time. GOOD AS A GOLD MINE Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Limited WINDSOR TORONTO, ONT. CALGARY



"PERFECT" MAPLE EVAPORATOR A first-class evaporator that will make GOOD CLEAR safe kind you like syrup, with a VERY SMALL quantity of fuel. Price \$8.00. The poorest man can buy it. Every one GUARANTEED. If not as represented, EUREKA! It is sold at our expense. Sold direct to the farmer. Turns that sugar-bush of yours into a maying business. Don't take our word for it. Send for our new pamphlet. It tells what the fellow who has used it thinks. THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., Limited 8 James Street, Tweed, Ontario

To settle all doubt about which out throw harrow has the greatest capacity and lightest draft we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out Throw Harrow in a field competition with other out throw harrows. We know the "Bissell" will outclass the field, because it is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame, and the arch is directly over the gangs. This construction removes all neck weight—enables horses to do more work and because one gang is set slightly ahead of the other, the gangs can not crowd or bump together. The



"Bissell" Out Throw works fast and does clean work like the famous "Bissell" In Throw, it also wins in field trials. We also make Out Throws and In Throws with two levers for hilly work, and in 16 plate wide cut styles for the West. Sent to Dept. R., for "Bissell" Harrow booklet. Remember, it isn't a genuine "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on the harrow.

T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., Elora, 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.

Butter Making on the Farm

Mrs. Alex. Simpson, Perth Co., Ont. The first essential to successful butter making is cleanliness. The cows from which the milk is taken should



Mrs. A. Simpson

have an abundance of pure food of the best quality and be given the very best of spring water to drink. They should also be given access to all the salt they wish. We have clean milkers of the cleanest utensils. We are then sure that we will have no trouble in getting the very best quality of milk. We take the milk immediately after being milked to the milk room where we run it through the separator. We cool the cream to 54 degrees F. and leave it in a cool place. Cream from the next separation is cooled and added to the first cream. Stir after each addition of cream. Repeat this process until 25 or 30 lbs. of cream testing about 25 per cent. fat has accumulated.

ADDING THE STARTER We then heat to 80 degrees and immediately cool again to 54 degrees when a starter (a quart of buttermilk about a week old) is added to cream and thoroughly stirred. The cream is left standing in a cool room until morning when it should be ready to churn. See that the cream is no

higher in temperature than 54 degrees when it enters the churn. We prepare the churn by thoroughly scouring with salt, then scald and cool-off. All the utensils we use are treated in the same manner.

We have no difficulty in having the butter appear in granular form in from 15 to 20 minutes. When the granules are about the size of what kernels we add a quart of water cooled to temperature of cream when starting to churn, that is 54 degrees. We then churn slowly until the granules become about the size of a grain of corn. The buttermilk is then drawn off through a fine sieve. This sieve saves all the small particles of butter which would otherwise be lost.

WASHING AND SALTING After drawing off the buttermilk we wash the butter in the churn and add the salt. We use one ounce of Windsor Dairy Salt to one pound of butter for our own use. We leave the butter in the churn till we get our butter worked, scoured, scalded, and cooled. We then take the butter on butter worker and work thoroughly to get the salt evenly mixed in the butter. We put up all our butter in one pound tins and get five cents above market price for all we have taken.

For some years I have taken part in the butter making competitions in Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary. I have always used the methods I have just described and I have been very successful at all these places.

Dairy Butter for Exhibition

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

Although our dairy is small, we use a hand separator. After separating the milk while it is still warm from



Mrs. J. G. Watson

the cows, we are very careful to cool the cream to about 70 degrees before mixing with the cold cream. During the ripening period we give plenty of the cream a many stirrings. The cream is then very smooth when ready to churn. We churn often in warm water.

We salt our home dairy butter a little heavier than creamery butter, using about three-quarters of an ounce to one pound of butter as it suits our private customers better than mild salting.

In working the salt through the butter, we use a method of our own. For 24 hours after churning we give the butter several cuttings down, working the salt in by degrees, and letting any brine which may have collected run off. This method especially during the heated season leaves the butter with a better grain than after one continuous working. The methods outlined along with perfect cleanliness in the handling of milk, cream, butter and making utensils have assured us a measure of success in dairy exhibitions and a ready home market for our butter.

Separation of Cream

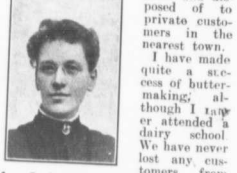
Mrs. T. Thompson, Seneca Co., Ont. Milk should be separated immediately after milking when the temperature of the milk is at its highest. We find that it is very important to turn the separator steadily and at the re-

quired speed throughout the separation as the speed of the separator has much to do in securing good firm butter. When the separator is not turning up to the speed or the pressure is uneven, too much skim milk goes into the cream. This cream means a longer churning and the butter will be hard to manage.

Butter Making in Home Dairy

Mrs. O. L. Churchill, Yarmouth Co., N.S.

We keep six or seven cows, mostly Ashbys. As we do not live near a creamery the butter is made up at



Mrs. O. L. Churchill

home and disposed of to private customers or through the nearest town. I have made quite a success of butter-making, although I never attended a dairy school. We have never lost any customers from tomsers poor butter. We have had customers, however, come back to us after trying some one else for a time because they were getting their butter a few cents cheaper.

The milk is put through the separator as soon as the milking is over and soon there is nothing left but the pan of cream. We skim our cream so that it churns three pounds of butter to the gallon. After the cream is cool it is added to that previously collected, keeping it stirred thoroughly and often.

CHURNING When churning has been collected for churning it is ripened at a temperature of about 70 degrees, using little buttermilk for a starter. The next morning it is churned at about 58 degrees or 60 degrees. We like the butter to come in half an hour. The churn is stepped when the butter is about the size of wheat kernels. More is churning lumps it and makes it hard to wash.

After the buttermilk is drawn off, a few dippers of water are added over the butter to rinse it well. Also about this much wash water as cream is poured in the churn revolved a few times and then the water is run off. The butter is now removed from the churn and salted about one ounce to the or two, or long enough to dissolve the salt, is wrapped in parchment paper, and is ready for market.

Lots of self-made men, so-called, have had help from their wives.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED - Situation by year on Dairy farm by married man. State wages, with house etc. Apply R. H. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, outhouses or stables, can make \$15 a year per week growing mushrooms for us during Fall and Winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, write. Montreal. Annaly Company, Montreal.

FOR SALE - Two coffee boxes; Paulboro local. Apply Facto M. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FOR SALE - Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Queen Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE - Cheese factory in Western Ontario in fair state of repair. Good location and an abundance of good water. Good drainage. 20 tons of good reasons for selling. Address Box D, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

Cheese

Making

Miss Newry, Co. Wick, Ireland.

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Women

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The followi have been vis ion: Five gold m Fair, 1896 it These metals a on this page,

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Women Excel in Cheese Making

Miss Mary and Agnes Morrison of Newry, Ont., have been probably the most successful cheese makers in Canada. Their grandmother made cheese in Scotland. Their mother learned



Miss Agnes Morrison

from her, and the girls learned from their mother. They came therewith a cheese making family. Their father was a blacksmith and came with his wife from Scotland and settled first in Lower Canada, and then moved to London Township, Middlesex County, where the two girls were born. The family moved to Newry in 1867, and Mrs. Morrison started the factory there.

When the girls were old enough they began to help in the factory, and always worked at home, except one season when Miss Mary worked in a cheese factory in London Township. They have not had the privilege of a course in a dairy school.

WON MANY PRIZES

The Misses Morrison have during their cheese making career won over \$1,000 in cash prizes for finest cheese at Canadian and other exhibitions, besides numerous silver cups, medals and so on. They have altogether 15 medals, two trophies, one silver water pitcher, and have won twice, 1908 and 1910, the Cheese Buyer's Trophy offered by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. Had they remained in business and won it the third time it would have become theirs permanently. This cup was offered in 1903 and up to this year the Misses Morrison are the only cheese makers who have won this cup two different times. To the regret of the cheese making public as well as that of their factory patrons these ladies retired from cheese making in the fall of 1909, having sold their factory.

The output of the Newry factory averaged about 75 tons of cheese a year. Since 1896 the milk at the Newry factory has been paid for by test, 2 per cent. being added. This method of dividing the proceeds has always given entire satisfaction. Their factory has always been a model of order and cleanliness.

THEY WON MEDALS AND TROPHIES
The following medals and trophies have been won by the Misses Morrison:
Five gold medals at the Ottawa Fair, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1903, 1906. These medals are shown in illustration on this page, two at the right and

two at the left, and one at the top of the lower trophy.

Two gold medals at Toronto Exhibition, 1887 and 1896. One at each corner at the top of the illustration. One gold medal at London Exhibition in 1881, given by the Agricultural and Arts Association. This medal is at the foot of the large trophy, and has a milk can engraved on it. This was the first medal won by Mrs. Morrison, their mother.

Three silver medals at London Exhibition 1892, 1894, 1897. One silver medal at Toronto Exhibition, 1901. These four medals are shown in the illustration, one at each side of medal with the milk can on it and one at each corner of the lower trophy.

One bronze medal won at the World's Fair, Chicago. This medal is not shown in the illustration.

One bronze medal at Sherbrooke Exhibition. This is not shown in the illustration.

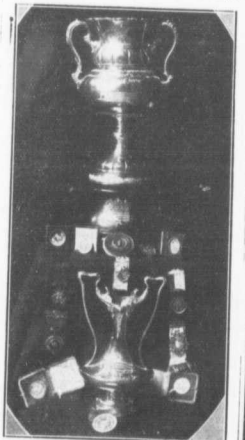
One trophy, the large one in the illustration, won three times at Toronto Exhibition 1905, 1906 and 1907. One trophy, lower one in the illustration, won at Ottawa Exhibition, 1907.

A silver water pitcher on stand, won at Listowel Fall Fair.

Dairy Notes

In addition to exhibits of sculptured butter at the National Dairy Show, the actual work of making the figures will be demonstrated by two Chicago artists who have been engaged for the entire show. They will work upon a raised platform in plain view of the audience from all sides. After the figures are completed they will be placed in the big refrigerator.

The mammoth cheese weighing 4,000 pounds to be shown at the National Dairy Show at Chicago is a mere baby compared with the cheese which Canada exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago. The cheese shown by Canada at the World's Fair, weighed 22,000 pounds, that is, it was 5½ times as big as the cheese to be shown this year at the Dairy Show. American makers can boast of their great cheese but Canadian cheese makers still hold first place when it comes



Rewards of Skill in Cheese Making?

The trophies and medals shown in this illustration were all won by two ladies, the Misses Morrison, of Perth Co., Ont., in awards for cheese exhibits, at Canadian, English and American exhibitions. A list of the trophies illustrated is given in the adjoining article.

to making large cheese.

The Brockville Cheese Board, at its last meeting, followed up the suggestion made by Mr. Everts, two weeks previous, that the Board should appoint a delegation to confer with the Canadian reciprocal committee relative to a reduction of duty on dairy goods entering the United States and was passed a resolution moved by Mr. J. H. Singleton, seconded by Mr. David Thom, that the board appoint President Leggett, Auctioneer Everts and Secretary, J. B. Wilson, a delegation



Miss Mary Morrison

to represent the Board at the approaching conference.

I am a weekly reader of Farm and Dairy and would not like to be without it. Mrs. H. W. Hamilton, West Monkton, Ont.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

The only cream separator made—for it is the only one that contains neither disks nor other complications. The most efficient cream separator made—for it produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and skims twice as clean as common separators. The only modern separator made—for it does better work, without disks or other complications, than common separators do with them. No better proof exists that Tubular construction is the only correct separator construction.



The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed those of any other separator, not only in Canada, but in all other countries. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Write for Catalogue No. 233
30 Yrs
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINDY, MAR.

FOR SALE

500 second-hand 8-gallon Railroad Milk Cans—in use at present time. Outside tin considerably worn, inside fairly good. Don't care to sell for use inside of 50 miles of Toronto.
Price—\$14 each each, F.O.B. Toronto.
CITY DAIRY CO. Limited, TORONTO

Make a big profit from every Cow

Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are eating their heads off? It will pay you to get rid of the robber cows.

The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit. The Automatic Scale is a beam indicator which the milk can be set at by a thumb cord the same as any spring balance so it can be used for weighing anything up to 30 pounds—larger scales weigh up to 120 pounds.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is designed especially for use in the dairy and on the farm. It is extremely simple they are enclosed in a cast iron case to keep them from dirt and to make them look like complete units without vibration or jar. It is sent packed looking like a complete unit and full directions are enclosed with the scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

1/4 00
W. A. DRUMMOND & Co.
173 KING STREET E
TORONTO, ONT.

THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Means More Milk More Profit and Cheaper Feed.

Do not be satisfied with experimental silos, get the one that by years of use has proved its worth. In justice to yourself you CANNOT AFFORD to use any other. Be guided by the verdict of our users, the only men who are the most competent to judge.

One of our Silos will furnish you June Feed in January weather. Built in all sizes, from lumber soaked in our specially prepared wood preservative. A large stock of Ensilage Cutters and Gasoline Engines. Free Catalogue on application.

Canadian Dairy Supply Company, Limited MONTREAL, P. Q.

Sweeping Day Made Easy
 Mrs. R. Barr, Middlesex Co., Ont.
 My house is quite large and I have always thought that I must sweep and dust from garret to cellar as many do, on Friday of each week. I undertook to do so, but I found my hands were badly blistered and I was completely exhausted before I had half finished. The following plain suggested itself to me.



Mrs. R. Barr

I sweep the upper rooms one week and the next half of the lower rooms, making a total finish the third week. By so doing, one can do the work well with perfect ease.

In preparing for sweeping I put on my dusting cap, and apron, which were made for the purpose and which are indispensable inasmuch as the apron contains pockets for holding dusting cloths, whisk, a tack-lifter and hammer. It saves many steps and is only 18 inches long and 11 1/2 inches wide.

I take a good broom, carpet-sweeper and pail for emptying the contents of the sweeper with. I then dust and remove all pieces of furniture that can be easily handled, dust what is left and cover it with cotton which is kept for that purpose. I then dust the curtains lift off the brackets and put in another room. I am then kept to sweep and am careful to keep the broom close to the floor. Having swept a short distance then gather up the dust with the carpet sweeper, which is much better than using a dustpan. I sweep again and proceed as before until the room is swept well. Then I clean the dust and run it from the sweeper well, and lift it all over the floor again. You would be surprised the amount of dust that will be gathered. I pull a clean soft sack over the broom and dust the ceiling and walls; after which I wring a soft clean mop out of clear water and proceed to rub it lightly all over the carpet, being very particular to keep the mop clean by wringing it out often and very dry it will add much to the appearance of the carpets, beside making them more sanitary.

I carefully remove the coverings and proceed to put the room in order. Such rooms that are in constant use I run the sweeper over each morning, which is the work of only a few minutes. They look well until its regular time for sweeping comes again.

The Upward Look

What Are You?
 But godliness with contentment is great gain.—1 Timothy, 6, 6.

For I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content, I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound everywhere both to be full and to be hungry, and in all things I am instructed both to abound and to suffer need. I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.—Philippians 4, 11-13.

As we read in this, the special Household Number of Farm and Dairy, about many conveniences and comforts for the home we will but ask ourselves if our own homes are as happy and cheerful and inspiring as they should be. If we must regret fully confess that they are not then we should earnestly apply ourselves to finding the cause and applying the remedy.

At the outset we must realize that before we can have a happy home we must first have a contented mind. Happiness does not consist in the possession of mere things such as money, nice clothes, a car, or ourselves to stop and think we recognize the fact that there are many poor people who are bright and cheerful and happy in the midst of conditions that would discourage others more fortunately situated and that there are people of wealth who are burdened by their responsibilities and lack of true friends.

The best things in the world cannot be bought with money. We cannot buy all the wealth in the universe, buy a mother's love, a child's sincere respect. The possession of riches will not enable us to purchase friends, if they be lacking. If we are old we cannot buy back our lost youth. If we have lost our health the possession of means is not sufficient to provide us with the strong, vigorous constitutions we lack. This money is unable to furnish us with any of those things which health, strength, clear intellect, a mind at peace with its Creator, children in our homes and the love of true friends, who admire us for what we are and not for what we possess.

Happiness is a condition of the mind. When we realize this we will cease to strive for the possession of things in the expectation that our ownership will satisfy our wants. Our desires grow as we endeavor to feed them. The more we have, the more we want. Not until we realize that every advantage we possess is a gift from God, a "loan," for the use of which we must give an accounting some day to God, will it be safe for us to gain many of those things which we may most desire.

When Paul saw as we read in our text that he had learned to be content under all conditions, what kind of contentment did he have in mind? He did not mean that he was either satisfied or resigned. Had he been satisfied he would have ceased from further efforts in his Master's cause. To be resigned would have been equivalent to saying that he had given up his life.

"There is a bad form of resignation, which is only apathy and reason, ready for all, done with all whom nothing any longer enthralls or revolts, are too numerous. They are the worst vanished." We should strive to better. We must never interpret the words, "We will be content," to mean "Thy will is that I shall sit by folded hands and take what is given to me without striving to use it for the talents, humble as I may think them to be, with which I may have endowed me."

"What we most need is to learn how to remain by God's power, the masters of circumstances, instead of being their slaves. He who is poor and does not know how to be poor is the slave of poverty. He drags it about like a ball at his ankle, he is afflicted by it as if it were a hump. But its holiness, its beauty, its happy obscurity, he will never know."

Once we learn how to be content we will know how to be happy. Because we know that God loves us we know that He desires to give us every good and every perfect gift. But it is His wish that we shall desire such blessings in order that we may glorify Him by the use we make of them. It is right that we shall desire to improve our homes in every way possible. God has put that impulse in our hearts. He will aid us to obtain the blessing that we need if we will but trust Him and strive to please Him in all things. Before, however, we will be worthy to obtain greater blessings we must show that we appreciate those that we have. We have within us the power to change our conditions. This means that we have also the power, if we will but use it aright, to make our homes what we most desire them to be.—J.H.N.

Rice, tapioca, macaroni, and similar dry materials may be kept without any trouble in covered cans or small crocks in a dry, clean place. The same method is advisable for raisins, currants, evaporated and dried fruits, and similar supplies.

GET THE WASHER RUN BY GRAVITY!

We have harnessed the Power of Gravity to the 1900 Washer. It is the Greatest Combination known for quick, clean, easy washing. The Washer has just six minutes to wash a tubful of clothes spotlessly clean. Over half a million housewives have tested this and proved it. So can you, without spending one cent! Here is the offer!

WASHERS SHIPPED FREE FOR 30 DAYS' TEST

We make this offer to any reliable man or woman anywhere. We send the Washer by freight, at our expense and risk. That's because we absolutely know you will be as delighted with the use of these wonderful Washers and say "good-bye" to the washboard forever. Good-bye to backaches, worry and washday drudgery! Let Gravity Power do the hard work! Let the Washer clean the clothes! We sell the Washer on little payments—only 50 cents a week. It pays for itself in a hurry. Then works for you—free for lifetime! Drop us a postcard for the Free Washer Book and tell us your nearest freight station. Send to-day. Address us personally for this offer. F. D. C. BACH, Manager, The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto.

This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts.

The Belleville Business College
 Has one thousand Graduates filling prominent positions. College open the whole year. Write for Catalogue D. The Belleville Business College, Limited, P. O. Drawer "B," Belleville, Ont.

SEND US 75c Beattie, by return made with a little water, folded with a wide edge. Full plain, lined, or check. The waist and collar are trimmed with fancy patterned satin. The bodice is trimmed with black and white. The whole dress is elaborately trimmed with silk. The whole dress is made of soft, warm flannel, suitable for winter wear in cold and drafty weather. It is made from 4 1/2 to 12. It is worth double what we ask. To attention, our catalogue gives you an advertisement of this number and we will return mail only 10c and the fee for postage. Order to-day. ST. VINCENT CARMEN CO., 1000 York St., Toronto.

\$5.75 THIS SUIT If you possess and you wish the best of all suits, we will send you the best bargain ever offered and honestly worth a great deal more than we ask. The suit is made in black and navy in a material that is heavy for winter wear and has smooth fabric. A check cut will give you silent satisfaction. The waist is cut in the latest fashion fitting, lined in good material. The trousers are made with a double bottom, some trimmed with a black and white check. Strictly up-to-date and fit and the whole suit is made of the finest material. It is made in the smallest part of waist, and length of suit and hips. Order this suit. NATIONAL SUIT CO., Box 306, London, Ont. Write this page.

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THE PAQUET Mail Order organization is always at your service. Our system is simple, practical and universally satisfactory. Send us your orders by mail and one of our staff of Expert Shoppers will select the goods for you in person. If you have not yet received your copy of

PAQUET'S New Fall and Winter CATALOGUE No. 25

write us a postcard TO-DAY. You'll get the Catalogue by return mail. It contains 120 pages of money-saving opportunities for the economical shopper.

All the newest ideas in Furs, Costumes, Cloaks, Millinery and Dress Accessories are described and illustrated by means of fine half-tone engravings. Every price is a revelation of the great advantages of "Shopping at Paquet's."

WRITE TO-DAY
 Don't put it off until another time—you might forget. Sit write down and write us a postcard NOW.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED, QUEBEC, CANADA

Farm and Dairy Desk



Combination Writing Desk and Book Case, hard wood, rich golden surface, oak finish, 27 inches wide, 49 inches high, 13 inches deep, drop-leaf writing bed, interior fitted with pigeon holes, two compartments for books, underneath; neatly carved and finished throughout.

Given for a club of Eight New Yearly Subscribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. Every home should have one of these.

Farm and Dairy Washing Machine



Best labor saver for the homewife. Help earn one for Mother. Machine as above for a club of Nineteen New Yearly Subscribers to Farm & Dairy, at \$1 each.

Parton Washer can be given for a club of Twelve New Yearly Subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1 each. The "1900" Washer for only Twenty New Yearly Subscribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each.



New shape, fancy design Hanging Lamp, glass globe, brass mountings, weight balance, decorated shade, thirty prisms. A winner for the homewife.

For Eight New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.



A Club of Four New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each will win this useful premium. Russell's Brunawick is a high-grade sweeper. It has perfect friction and is easily opened and cleaned. It has reversible ball, which holds the sweeper firmly on the carpet. The cases are made of hardwood, handsomely decorated. It is finished in mahogany, oak or walnut.

Get the children busy and a Sweeper to lighten mother's duties.

Useful and Valuable Premiums for the Home
easily earned by securing clubs of new subscribers for
FARM AND DAIRY

Send for our Premium List, containing many more than are given on this page.



Morris Reclining Chair, solid oak frame, with quarter-oak oak arms, rubbed and polished in a rich golden color, strongly constructed spring seat and back upholstered in best quality velours in check patterns of crimson, green or brown, as desired. The back can be adjusted to four different positions with an automatic ratchet attachment, complete with casters.

You can own this by sending us a club of Thirteen New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. Start a Club to-day.

Farm and Dairy Rocker



Solid Oak Rocking Chair, Golden or Mahogany Finish, polished luster, curved panels in back, embossed cobbler seat.

For Five New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each.

A beauty, worth winning. Sure to please you.

Silver Plated Cold Meat Fork



An elegant silver plated Cold Meat Fork free for securing only Two New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

Silver Plated Sugar Spoon and Butter Knife



This elegant Silver Plated Sugar Spoon and Butter Knife neatly packed in case, given free for securing only Three New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

Silver Plated Berry Spoon



A Silver Plated Berry Spoon, free for securing Three New Subscriptions to Farm & Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

Farm and Dairy Food Cutter

Send us Three New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each, together with \$2.00, and we will send you free this excellent Food Cutter complete.

Description—It has only two parts, the case and the roll, and can be taken apart for cleaning.

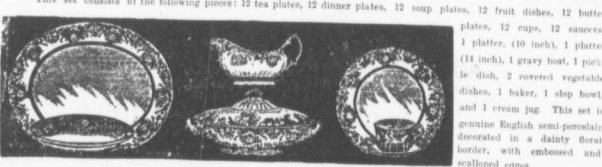
Four knives are supplied with each machine to cut coarse, to cut fine, to pulverize, and to make nut butter. Substitution of one for another can be made without taking the cutter apart. Any particle of food which can be cut with a chopping knife, can be minced with this machine more quickly, quietly and to make nut butter. Working against the steel disc the knives sharpen themselves. The cutters are nickel-plated; all other parts of the machine heavily tinned. Constant use keeps the cutters sharp.



Totted Set of the best, highly glazed and heavily embossed porcelain. The decor of dainty clusters of flowers and foliage, and is furnished in three colors, a rich shade of blue, pink, or green. Edge and handle of all pieces heavily gold stippled. For only Seven New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

EARN A DINNER SET

For a club of only Nine New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each, you will be sent an elegant English semi-Porcelain Dinner Set of 65 pieces.



This set consists of the following pieces: 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 butter plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 platter, 10 inch, 1 platter (11 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pie-dish, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 baker, 1 soup bowl, and 1 cream jug. This set is genuine English semi-porcelain decorated in a dainty floral border, with embossed and scalloped edges.

Every Premium Guaranteed

Every article we offer as a premium is guaranteed to be exactly as represented; if found otherwise, you can return it and select some other article of equal value in its place. You run no risk in working for our premiums.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY

We Prepay Postage

On all premiums sent by mail. Those that go by express or freight are sent at the receiver's expense, unless otherwise stated in the advertisement. We would strongly advise readers to have articles weighing less than 10 lbs. sent by express, instead of freight, as it ensures safe delivery of goods, and there is very little difference, if any, between the express and freight charges on small packages.

Farm and Dairy Open Book Case



Open Book Case, hard wood, rich golden surface, oak finish, 57 inches high, 26 inches wide, 13 inches deep, brass rod for curtains and rings, well made and constructed, three adjustable shelves.

For only Seven New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.



FREE for only Two New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Perfect time keeper, a fine premium worth working for.

A repeating Alarm Clock for Two New Yearly Subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Farm and Dairy Camera



It is the best made Camera for the price we know of. It is a Roll Film Camera of the fixed focus type, taking pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.

For four new Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each.

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OUR HOME CLUB

WHICH LIFE DO YOU PREFER?

A good object-lesson has lately come to me in the case of two brothers, who a few years ago started out in business for themselves. One purchased a good farm, but being without means was obliged to mortgage the same; the other sought employment in a mill where he soon was earning two dollars a day. Both married and had children. To-day one owns his farm and stock while the other is still paying rent for his home in town. One lives on his land, the other must walk a mile to his work, and so must eat his dinner from his pail, away from his family. Although less than 10 years have passed, the younger of these men, the one in town, is to-day 10 years the older in all outward appearances. One is certain of good living with a fair amount of labor, the other must still depend upon the town market and pay well for everything going into his home. One is living, the other is struggling and at middle life if the town boy has earned his home on a lot of land 50 by 100 feet, he will be extremely fortunate. His brother with no better luck, will have his farm, a good stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, and so forth, a well selected lot of implement, a more comfortable home than the other can hope for, and the bank account has already begun to grow.

Meanwhile one lives in the crowded town, the other out in God's free country. Both are honest; both are industrious; both have true helpmates; which one is really getting the most out of life?—"The Son."

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW

I was greatly interested in reading "Farm Tragedies," as pictured in Farm and Dairy by "The Country Philosopher." There are two sides to every question, but I think these are the exception rather than the rule. Very often the stepmother goes into the new home and is bound to be boss in every detail, when if she tried to be helped as well as helpful, and gained the affection of the children, no doubt they would show her every respect and kindness. A nervous, irritable, scolding wife can never hold the love and respect of husband and children, but makes them find more congenial places elsewhere.

Girls do not stop to consider the dispute if each has the idea they are going to be lost, there is sure to be trouble. So many women have trouble with the mother-in-law. They forget that they are stepping into a good home, and should have respect for the one who has worked for years to accomplish the things that have become very dear to them. If you could learn to overlook these little vexations, the molehills would not loom up into such mountains, and we would all be blessed with less wrinkles, care and worry.—"Sister Lillian."

CHURCH-GOING

This is considered a privilege by some, an imperative duty by others, and a matter of habit with many.

The command to worship our Creator is as old as the race, as wide as the world, and is as imperative a command as any given to man. Especially was this true of the Old Dispensation.

In this New Dispensation, or Christian era, worship is a voluntary act, but no less imperative. Custom has reported it into congregating at an appointed place on the first day of the week (principally) for praise, prayer and exhortation. The act of worship is the highest homage we can pay the Divine Lord. Man is the only being that has the capacity to worship, because he is made after the image of God.

That it is a privilege to worship

cannot be gainsaid. No man is living up to his highest privilege that does not realize this fact. Alas! in our day too many fail in this respect to reach up to the potentialities and demands of their higher nature, as indicated by the empty pews seen in many of our churches to-day. Church-going should be regarded as a privilege, a duty and a habit as we are largely creatures of habit. But the former should be the strongest incentive and regarded as such will bring us the highest good, the broadest development and the deepest insight into truth.

Regarded as a duty, which must be conscientiously obeyed, we discipline

agreeable odors would meet you, showing that the cream kept for a time in them would come out affected by these.

The cheese factories and creameries and the men in charge took special care to have their persons and the vessels and machinery used in the manufacture free of all impurity. To this I understand, the government sees by its present rigid system of inspection of factories engaged in the dairy industry. But a greater need of supervision is at the beginning. The conditions which prevail where the cows of the patrons are kept, and the milk and cream secured for the



Members of the Home Club of Farm and Dairy on their first annual outing, recently.

our mind and will, which brings strength of character. Even the habit of church-going is commendable only from a lower standpoint, as perchance we gain some good and our example may influence others.

I know a young woman in Montreal who is very deaf, yet goes to church each Sunday. When asked her reason for doing so, stated, "I go to worship God."

Most laudable reason, and should be the true incentive to church-going. Why do not more attend church-to-day? Let members of the Club answer.—"Father."

A GOOD PLAN

Give your boy his watch, his carriage horse, when he comes to that point. Get all the way with him. Give him also his pocket book and his bank book. Pay him a salary and let him save for his start in life himself. He will be a man. No other young fellow works in any calling a life for his board and clothes until he is 25 or 30 with the vague promise of a start in life. The chances are if he does not get it until then, he will make some life miserable for he will not know how to use it.—"Aunt Fannie."

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY

In my visits among the people I have been an eye witness of the way the milk is handled, which is the raw material from which the cheese and butter makers produce cheese and butter. And I have to confess that the handling is not always in as clearly a manner as is desirable. I have seen cows milked with dirty teats and udders, and no attempt made by the milkers to remove the dirt before milking. A portion of it would, of course, pass into the pail, and be taken up by the milk and held in solution, so that no after process would remove it.

I have seen the milkers themselves at work in unclean garments and their hands showing soiling effects from their last engagement. I have seen cellars at whose doorway dis-

factories, is surely of equal importance to those in the places where the product is finished.—"The Parson."



More Work Needed

When I was lecturing recently on Women's Institute work, I found Farm and Dairy in many homes. The women were reading the article I had contributed to Farm and Dairy on improving the country schools, and I was greeted by several women with the remark that they were interested in the article in question.

Learn How the Hamilton Kitchen Cabinet Saves Time, Labor, Health, and Pays for Itself

WRITE today for our free booklet. It tells how the Hamilton Kitchen Cabinet forever does away with Kitchen drudgery, improves the appearance of the kitchen and saves its own cost many, many times. The Hamilton combines all the latest and most scientific Kitchen Cabinet features.

We will ship you a Hamilton Kitchen Cabinet subject to your approval. If you are not pleased with it, return it to us at our expense.



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\$340 PIANOS FOR \$240

Our Mendelssohn Piano Club

The Mendelssohn Piano Club secures for its members unusual advantages in price and terms as the result of cumulative buying—fifty persons joining together and buying fifty pianos of the same style and make at one time.

A membership in the Club provides:

1. The opportunity to purchase a \$340 piano of a popular style and favorably known make for \$240.
2. The privilege of paying for this piano in very reasonable instalments, with only a small advance over the spot cash price, instead of interest.
3. The guarantee of the makers, and also our broadest guarantee, which carries the privilege of exchange within five years for any of the other makes of pianos which we sell.

Details of these advantages are more fully given in the succeeding paragraphs. Read them carefully, and above all remember that the offer is made by the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, whose knowledge and standing in the trade are your very best guarantee.

Five Different Payment Options

Club members may choose any of the following options of payment:

Option A—A \$340 piano for \$240 cash.

Option B—A \$340 piano for \$250, on payment of \$50 cash and \$10 per month until paid, *without interest*

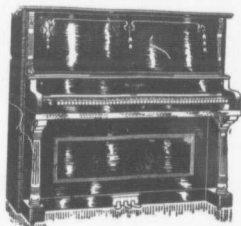
Option C—A \$340 piano for \$260, on payment of \$25 cash and \$20 every three months until paid, *without interest*

Option D—A \$340 piano for \$260, on payment of \$15 cash and \$7 per month until paid, *without interest*.

Option E—A \$340 piano for \$266 on payment of \$10 cash and \$6 per month until paid, *without interest*.

The member shall pay the cash deposit as soon as accepted by and enrolled in the Club, and the piano is delivered at once, the obligation of the member being to pay the monthly or quarterly payment until the purchase price is met. There is no interest charged; there are no extras. A fine stool is supplied with each piano, and each instrument is safely packed without extra charge.

The Pianos



The pianos are made by The Mendelssohn Piano Co., Toronto, a firm who have an established position in the Canadian trade, having been making pianos for more than twenty years. Our experience with the pianos is a ten years' record of satisfaction, so that we can unhesitatingly recommend them. They are pure and sweet in tone, responsive in action and carefully constructed. The style offered to Club Members is a new style, shown for the first time this year at the Toronto Exhibition. The cases are in fancy walnut and richly figured mahogany, double veneered both inside and out. The description and dimensions are as follows:

Height, 4 feet 6 inches; width, 5 feet 1½ inches; depth, 2 feet 3 inches. 7½ octaves, 3 strings in unison, patent improved repeating action, with nickel plated brackets and rail, improved iron frame, compound sectional wrest plank, automatic music desk and Boston fall board patent muffler rail, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys.

Fully Guaranteed With 5 Years' Option of Exchange

Each piano is guaranteed by its makers, The Mendelssohn Piano Co., both in regard to materials and workmanship, and because of our knowledge of and confidence in their tone and durability, we thoroughly endorse every condition of the guarantee.

In addition we agree to accept any of these Mendelssohn pianos in exchange any time within five years in part payment of any other new piano on sale in our warehouses, the said new piano to be supplied at the then current net cash price, \$240, less a small annual charge of \$10 per year for the number of years that have elapsed since its sale by us to the Club Member.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

As the Club is limited to fifty members, we need scarcely say that prompt enrolment is advisable. Inspection and comparison are invited now.

TRIAL OFFER TO OUT OF TOWN MEMBERS—To our out-of-town buyers, we offer to mail descriptive illustrations and further to use for them our knowledge and experience in making good selection, and, on receipt of references as to reliability to ship piano on the understanding that the piano is to be thoroughly examined and tested before they forward to us the cash payment. If satisfied, cash payment to be at once forwarded, whilst if for any reason, piano should not prove as represented, or satisfactory, then piano to be returned to us within say, fifteen days, we agreeing to pay return freight.

In a word, we not only guarantee satisfaction, but ask no payment until you yourself decide the question of satisfaction. Could you offer be more fair to an out-of-town customer?

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 YONGE ST., TORONTO

October

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ONLY TEN CENTS EACH

NEW FALL PATTERNS

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

This week will be the last of our full page patterns, displaying new and up-to-date styles of all kinds of garments for fall and winter. Watch these special pages carefully, as they will be sure to contain many things that you will be anxious to secure. Ten cents for each pattern, no more. Send name, address, size and number of pattern. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 days required for filling of all orders. Write inform- tion plainly. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor. For 5 cts. extra with each order we will send our Fall Catalogue of 70 pages.

GIRL'S CIRCULAR COAT 6786



Such a coat as this has many features to recommend it. It is simple and easy to make. It is shapely, becoming and smart. All closing materials are appropriate. The coat consists of fronts and backs, which are joined to the yoke. The sleeves are made in one piece each and are slightly full. The cape is circular.

Material required for medium size (4 yrs.) size is 3 1/2 yds. 27 1/2 yds. 44, or 1 1/2 yds. 52 in. wide, with 3/4 yd. of banding or braid according to the design.

The pattern is cut for girls of 2, 4 and 6 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST FOR MISSES AND WOMEN 6784



Pretty waists can be used with equal success for the entire dress and for the separate blouse. All the fashionable materials that are thin enough to tuck successfully are appropriate. For the trimming portions can be used any contrasting silk or velvet, or the same material trimmed.

Material used for 16 yr. size is 3 1/2 yds. 24, 1 1/2 yds. 36, or 44 in. wide, with 3/4 yd. of all over lace and 1 yd. of silk and 1 yd. of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.



Close fitting bonnets are in demand by girls just now. They will be acceptable for school and out door sports. This one is very simple and easy to make and it is exceedingly becoming and attractive.

Silk and materials of similar sort are preferred for immediate wear, but for the cold weather such bonnets will be made of silk with velvet, entirely of velvet, and of broadcloth with velvet.

Material required for 10 or 12 yr. size is 1 1/2 yds. 21, 1 yd. 27, 1/2 yd. 44 in.

The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6 and 8, and 10 and 12 yrs. of age, and will be mailed for 10 cts.



Tailored shirt waists are always needed. This one can be made in a variety of ways. With the tucked fronts and shoulder straps, it is adapted to linens and to such heavier materials, made with the gathered fronts, the softer and thinner fabrics become appropriate. The yoke on the back is applied, and consequently can be used or omitted as liked.

Material required for medium size 3 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

SEMI-PRINCESS GOWN 6782



Semi-princess gowns are favorites. It is adapted to the fashionable silk and satin, and it can be utilized for other materials. For the undersleeves and the yoke, when used any contrasting material is appropriate.

Material required for medium size is 1 1/2 yds. 34 or 27, 7/8 yds. 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. of all over lace, 1/2 yd. of silk to make as illustrated.

The pattern is cut for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.



The little coat closed snugly at the neck always comfortable for cool weather. This model is treated in that way and is distinctly novel. The big arm holes give an attractive result. All closing material will be found appropriate.

For the four year size is required 3 yds. of material, 27, 1 1/2 yds. 44 or 1 1/2 yds. 52 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.



The simple frock made with a straight plaited skirt is generally smart and useful. The blouse is cut on new lines, and is attractive and quite simple.

For the 10 yr. size will be required 6 1/2 yards of material, 36 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 36, or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10 and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

CHILD'S CAP 6883



Close fitting caps are becoming to little children. Here are two pretty yet simple ones. The upper cap is made in one piece and is regulated by means of ribbon inserted in a casing at the neck edge. The lower cap is made with crown and head portion, but both are exceedingly easy to make, involving no difficulties.

For the 3 yr. size either cap will require 1/2 yd. of material 21 or 1/2 yd. 36 in. wide. The pattern is cut in two sizes for children of 6 months or one year, two to four years of age, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

BLOUSE OR SHIRTWAIST 6787



The shirt waist with full fronts is much liked by the younger girls. The style is fashionable one for flannel and for silk, as well as for linen and cotton fabrics. There are shoulder straps or yoke portions, to which the gathered fronts are joined, but the back is plain.

For the 16 yr. size will be required 3 yds. of material 24 or 27, 2 yds. 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST 6793



Soft materials made full are exceedingly fashionable and this waist is smart and attractive. It can be finished as illustrated or it can be made with a lower neck, the frill being omitted, and with shorter sleeves. Or it can be made as shown in the back view, so that it is available for afternoon and evening occasions, and for occasions of simple as well as for the more elaborate dress.

Material required for medium size (16 yrs.) is 3 1/2 yds. 21 or 4, 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1 yd. of all over lace when made with high neck and long sleeves. The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

NINE GORED SKIRT 6787



The skirt trimmed with flat plaited flounces is a favorite one. As illustrated it is made of striped voile, and the trimming consists of the material cut on the cross, but skirts of this kind are used for all the pretty materials that are thin enough to be plaited.

The skirt is made in nine gores, the front one being very wide while those at the back are finished to give the effect of tiny tucks.

Material required for medium size is 9 yds. 24 or 27, 7 1/2 yds. 36, or 5 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST 6789



All sorts of pretty trim materials are being used for blouses this season, and here is a model that is equally well adapted to chiffon, crepe de Chine and to lingerie materials. It is a distinctly novel, the sleeves being inserted on quite unusual lines. They are without fulness at the shoulder, and the effect is pretty.

Material for medium size is 3 yds. 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yds. 36, or 2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 6 1/2 yds. of in- section. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S ROUND YOKE DRESS 6788



Such a little model as this is available in so many ways that it really means several. With the trimming portions and with plain sleeves with yoke of silk or other pretty material it becomes adapted to school. Made with round neck and short sleeves and with gathered skirt it is available for thin materials and suitable for occasions of even greater dress.

The dress is made with waist and skirt. The waist is full and joined to the round yoke. The trimming portion is arranged over it.

For the 10 yr. size will be required 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 36 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1 1/2 yds. of all over lace. The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10 and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

CIRCULAR TRIPLE SKIRT 6791



The skirt that is made of three circular flounces is one of the newest. It is pretty and graceful. This one can be used for suitings and materials of all over lace, and for silk and light weight wool with equal success. The upper flounce are arranged over a foundation and if more elaborate effect is wanted, each flounce can be trimmed in place of the hem would be exceedingly smart.

Material required for medium size is 5 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 44, or 2 1/2 yds. 52 in. wide for the three flounces; 3 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 1 1/2 yds. 44 or 52 in. wide for the foundation. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

VOKE GUMPE WITH CHEMISETTE AND HALF SLEEVES 6881



Present fashions make the half gumpé and chemisette desirable acquisitions to the wardrobe. Here are some attractive models. The gumpé may be made either with or without sleeves. The long chemisette is very desirable, and it and the yoke can be used separately or with the half sleeves as liked.

The pattern is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

SEVEN GORED SKIRT 6882



The narrow seven gored skirt is a favorite one. It can be made either in walking length or long and consequently is adapted to street or home wear.

Material required for medium size is 10 yds. 24 or 27, 5 1/2 yds. 44 or 4 1/2 yds. 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, October 10.—The chief items of interest to be gleaned from the past week's agricultural news, are the reports on the apple crop by Mr. McNeill, the Fruit Commissioner at Ottawa, and the varying reports of the Argentine wheat crop.

The fruit crop is beyond doubt a total failure in many sections. At least the quality of the fruit can only be said to be very uneven, and well sprayed orchards have in some places fared almost as badly as the unsprayed. The latest news from the Argentine is that a plague of locusts has made its appearance but the rumor has not had a very unsettling effect on the market, which is still inclined to be bullish in tone.

Business in all branches continues to be satisfactory. Call money in Toronto rates at 5½ per cent.

WHEAT

Local buyers are inclined to be bullish in their quotations on Ontario winter wheat, on account of the fact that they are unable to sell any for export at present prices. It was believed by some that farmers would be faced by quotations as low as 80c a bushel for market delivery. This is not likely to be realized. At the present time dealers are offering the following quotations: No. 1, Northern, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.01½ a bushel, at lake ports, for immediate shipment; Ontario winter wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c a bushel outside.

On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at 80c and goose wheat at 85c a bushel. In Chicago, at last account, December wheat closed at 90½c; at Winnipeg October wheat closed at 90½c; December, at 90½c and May at 81½c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

There has been a slight tendency upwards, hardly noticeable in some grains, during the week, but prices may be taken as firm, and no higher than those quoted in our last issue.

Dealers quote as follows: Canada western oats, No. 2, 35½c; No. 3, 35½c, at lake pound quotations. Ontario, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; out-of-state, 37c on track, Toronto.

American corn, yellow, No. 2, 59½c, Tor-

onto freight; rye, 60c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 55c to 56c a bushel, outside; feed wheat, 45c a bushel.

On the farmers' market, the following prices are being realized: New oats, 30c; old oats, 40c; peas, 75c; rye, 75c; buck wheat, 45c a bushel.

In Montreal dealers are giving the following quotations: Oats, No. 2, Canada, 37c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 4, Quebec white, 37c; No. 2, 36c a bushel. American yellow corn, No. 2, 60½c out of store; No. 3, 59½c to 60c a bushel; barley, 55c to 56c a bushel; feed barley, 48c to 49½c; and Ontario barley, 62c to 64c a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Reports are coming in of the partial failure in certain Ontario counties of the potato crop—amongst these is the County of Peterborough, where a large portion of the crop is said to be seriously affected with rot. Prices on the local market are un-

Holstein Sale Postponed

The great auction sale of pure bred Holstein cattle, owned by W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont., which had been announced for Tuesday, November 1st, has been postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Higginson is seriously ill, suffering from what is thought to be typhoid fever. Further announcement and full particulars as to the date of the sale will be made later.

changed from last week. There are no eastern potatoes on the market. Dealers quote as follows: 50c a bag in car lots on track, and 70c to 75c a bag, out of store.

Beans are coming in large quantities and local dealers quote \$2 to \$2.10 for primes and \$2.15 a bushel for three pound primes. In Montreal trade is firm, and prices range at 60c a bag in car lots and 80c in a jobbing way.

Trade in beans is strong. Carloads of

DISRESERVED AUCTION SALE

OF

18 HEAD HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE

AT

HAGERSVILLE, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1910

To close the Estate of the LATE GEORGE WARD, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the entire herd of Registered Holsteins, including the Stock Bull Gano's Favorite Butter Boy, whose dam under Government supervision produced in 12 months, at 12 years of age, 1769 lbs. milk, containing 657 lbs. fat, equal to 22½ lbs. butter. There are also a few good Holstein grades, three extra good Clyde brood mares, a number of work horses, pigs, implements, etc.

The farm lies one and a half miles west of Hagersville, which is on the Hamilton and Port Dover branch of the G. T. R., and main line of M.C.R.

All trains will be met on morning of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Lunch at noon. Catalogues sent on application.

TERMS:—All sums of \$10 and under cash; over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Five per cent. off for cash.

W. ALMAS, BRANTFORD, LETA WARD, Auctioneer, Administratrix.

three pound primers are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2 and a year's crop, \$1.70 to \$1.85 a bushel on track, Montreal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is a large quantity of butter on the market and trade is steady. Local dealers quote as follows: Choice farm butter, dairy, 2c to 2½c; medium, 1½c to 1¾c; choice creamery, 2½c to 2¾c; separator cream, 2½c to 2¾c. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 2½c to 2¾c a lb., and inferior quality at 2½c to 2¾c a lb.

Cheese is being quoted at higher prices and local dealers give them as follows: Large cheese, 1½c and twins at 1½c a lb. In Montreal, where cheese prices are firm, quotations for former ruling as follows: choice creamery, 24½c to 24½c; best, at 25½c to 26c a lb. Western cheese is quoted at 1½c to 1½½c and Eastern at 1½c to 1½½c a lb.

The Globe's English cable reads: "Cheese firm; Canadian finest white new, 55s; colored, 56s."

WOOL

Wholesalers give the following quotations: washed fleeces, 20c to 25c a lb.; unwashed, 15c to 14c a lb.; rejects, 15c a lb.

HIDES

Prices for hides remain unchanged and are as follows: No. 1, steer and cow hides, 10c; No. 2, 9c a lb.; calf skins, 15c; sheep skins, 40c to 45c tallow, 6c to 6½c a lb. At following prices: Sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; lamb skins, 35c to 40c; horse hides, \$2.75 to \$3; calf skins, 15c; horse hair, 30c a lb.

MILL FEEDS

Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track, Toronto; Manitoba bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track, Toronto. Montreal prices are: Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23 a ton; middlings, \$22 to \$23 a ton in bags; Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton in bags.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Present quotations for fruits and vegetables are as follows: cauliflower, 10c to 15c a basket; Canadian pumpkins, 40c to 75c a basket; Canadian pumpkins, 40c to 75c a basket; peas, 25c to 50c a basket; California pears, 25c to \$1.50 a crate; grapes, 25c a basket; pineapples, \$4 to \$4.50 a crate; cantaloupes, 25c to 40c a basket. Egg plants, 15c to 25c a basket; cucumbers, 40c to 45c a basket; tomatoes, 30c to 25c a basket; cabbage, \$1 to \$1.25 a crate; celery, 50c a basket.

On the farmers' market vegetables are selling as follows: cauliflower, 10c to 15c each; cabbage, 5c to 10c each; Spanish onion, 1c a bushel; beets, 10c a dozen; pickling onions, 50c a basket.

HAY AND STRAW

Prices for hay and straw remain the same as last week's quotations. Wholesale prices are: choice No. 1, timothy, \$12 to \$12.50 a ton; second grade, \$11 to \$11.50 a ton on track, Toronto; baled straw, \$7.50 a ton on track, Toronto.

On the farmers' market, choice timothy is selling at \$18 to \$19 a ton; clover mixed, \$15 to \$17; straw in bundles, \$15 to \$17; and loose straw, \$8.50 to \$9 a ton.

In Montreal trade is active and dealers quote as follows: choice No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$9 and clover, \$6.50 to \$7 a ton.

HONEY

Dealers give the following quotations: In 10 lb. tins, 9c to 10c a lb.; in 5 to 10 lb. tins, 9½c to 10½c a lb.; comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2 a dozen.

Extra choice comb honey is selling at as high as \$2.25 a dozen. Buckwheat honey, 6½c to 7c a lb.

Montreal prices are as follows: Clover honey, 14c to 15c a lb.; extracted white honey, 10½c to 11c a lb.; buckwheat honey, 7c to 7½c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There continues to be a great demand for eggs, the reason being the small supplies coming in from the country. Dealers quote absolutely fresh eggs at 25c to 26c a dozen, and second grades at 25c to 26c a dozen.

On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 30c to 32c a dozen, and ordinary quality at 22c to 24c a dozen.

In poultry trade both dealers and dealers quote as follows: chickens, 1½c to 1¾c a lb.; ducks, 1½c to 1¾c a lb.; turkeys, 15c to 16c; geese, 9c to 10c; fowl, 8c to 10c a lb.

Farmers are putting poultry on the market at the following prices: chickens, 15c to 20c; turkeys, 18c to 20c; fowl, 10c to 12c; ducks, 12c to 20c a lb.

Montreal prices for eggs are: selected stock, 25c a dozen; new laid, 30c a dozen; straight receipts, 21c a dozen.

HOPS

The Globe's latest cable reads: "In London (Pacific Coast) steady at 43 to 45 5."

HORSE MARKET

The local demand for horses is mostly for those of the higher grades, but at the present time a demand is said to be active for the lower grades. There is a noticeable improvement, however, and what has been realized here has been good quality horses, \$10 to \$20; drivers, \$15 to \$20; expressers, \$17.50 to \$20; serviceably sound horses, \$8 to \$10.

LIVE STOCK

Trade in live stock was very active during the past week and high class butcher animals and heavy feeders especially are sought after eagerly by buyers. The demand for cattle is so keen in fact that there is some anxiety felt at Winnipeg in regard to the numbers that are being shipped from Manitoba to the chief markets in the east and Ontario farmers are coming in many of them are buying cattle in the west, taking them east, feeding them, and then sending them back to the west for sale—all which, if true, goes to prove that the Ontario market is fairly awake to the avenues of profit in the live stock business. Sheep and lambs are steady in price and hogs have dropped another 25c a cwt.

Dealers give the following quotations:

Export corn, 85c to 90c a bushel. Butcher corn, 85c to 90c a bushel. Feeders—c—80c to 85c a bushel. Stockers—80c to 85c a bushel. Cattle—choice, \$4 to \$4.25 a head. Cows—choice, \$4 to \$4.25 a head. Sheep—choice, \$5 to \$6 a head. Lambs—choice, \$5 to \$6 a head. Hogs, f.o.b. a cwt. The Trade—Canadian—PETERB.

Peterboro, cred on Engl 30,000. The County is down three t of hogs on 1. The George following pri f.o.b. country off cars, \$1.65 a cwt. MONTREAL. Montreal, S. ket was simp week and p down until a ed lot weigh a cwt., a dro since the beg hogs are easer by about 8 to 10 cents. EXPORT E. Montreal, S. ket for ches with a good for the last supply of wh exhausted. Pri tained at the elling at a fetching as hig prices. There largely confine er houses, the more loss ha established b mand from F to warrant the dealers and it profit on recee are looked fo for an increas stocks on the very heavy an creased by thi amount to ove figures being 10 large shipmen season. Most of ago for shipme bno to repres week, which w sales. The total for the we c; this repres ten per cent. of an increm mate of an in will very likel

The butter ma steady at 56c for lower parts of 24½c for finest 10c a fair deman and for shipmen CHEESE. Campbelloff, 000 sold at 11½c; 0ct. 5—11 1/2-11 3/4. Woodstock, O. boxes of colored sales. Stirling, Ont. sold at 11½c; 200 Brookville, Ont. Kingston, Oct. 6 boxes of colored sales. Stirling, Ont. sold at 11½c; 1346 Kenzieville, O. colored cheese sold at 11½c and 11 3/4. Pierson, Ont. boxes, all colored at 11½c; balance 11½c. Naples, Ont. cred offered. Sale

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

AT
ORMSBY GRANGE
WILL BE HELD ON
Wednesday, October 26th

When 5 two year old and 6 Yearling Imported Clydesdale Fillies ex S. S. Hesperian will be sold by Auction.

They are all of the best breeding and of a heavy large boned type.

TERMS—which are liberal will be made known at time of sale.

D. McEACHRAN, Ormstown, P. Que.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBURY, P. QUEBEC.—Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made.—Duncan McEachran.

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS.—For full particulars in regard to stock and prices, address H. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTCORN CATTLE.—Large selection of best stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers, Columbus, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS.—Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.

ONE YEAR STALLION by Champion Right Forward, Ontario, 37, filly by Baron Beau, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest of importers, Acme Imp. mostly all from imported mares. Three (Imp.) 2 year old fillies just received.—E. M. Holby, Manager, P.O. and G.T.R. Station: Myrtle, C.P.R. I. D. Phone.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH.—High-class stock, choice breeding. Forward to yearling stock, bred here, fresh and in calf. Young bulls. Five two year boys from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. Hallman, Broad. Ont.

YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS.—Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Dyson, 434 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.

Report cattle—choice, \$6.25 to \$6.40; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.40; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.
 Butcher cattle—choice, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$4.50.
 Stockers—choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$4.75 to \$4.85; canners, \$4.25 to \$4.35.
 Milch cows—choice, \$5.00 to \$7; springers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; \$2.75 to \$6 a cwt.
 Hogs, f.o.b., \$8.75 to fed and watered, \$6.75 a cwt.
 The Trade Bulletin's London cable quotes "Canadian bacon" to 77c.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
 Peterboro, Oct. 10th. — Danish hogs delivered on English markets last week totaled 30,000. The demand for bacon in the Old Country, for the first time, has been down three to four shillings. The delivery of hogs on the local market is very heavy. The George Matthews Company quote the following prices for this week's shipments: f.o.b. country points, \$8.15 a cwt.; abridged, \$8.40 a cwt.; delivered at wharf, \$8.40 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
 Montreal, Saturday, October 8.—The market was simply flooded with live hogs this week and prices were quickly pushed down until at the end of the week selected lots weighed off cars sold as low as \$10.50 a cwt., a drop of fully one cent a pound since the beginning of the week. Dressed hogs are easy in the market and are lower by about \$1.00 a cwt., fresh killed abattoir being quoted to-day at \$12 to \$12.5 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
 Montreal, Saturday, October 8.—The market for cheese this week was very active with a good demand at country markets for the last of the September make, the supply of which will soon be entirely exhausted. Prices were very firmly maintained at the high level reached the week before, practically everything in the country selling at 11½c to 11¾c with the larger fetching as high as 11½c at Peterboro. The operations in the country this week were largely confined to one or two of the larger houses, the rest of the buyers being more or less backward in paying the prices established by their competitors. The demand from Great Britain does not seem to warrant these high prices, and most dealers and it is very difficult to make a profit on recent purchases. Lower prices are looked for from now on provided there is no increased demand for export. The stocks on the other side are reported to be very heavy and will be considerably increased by this week's shipment, which amounts to over 100,000 boxes, the actual figures being 106,500 boxes, representing the largest shipment during any one week this season. Most of these cheese were sold weeks ago for shipment in October and do not begin to represent the trading of the past week, which was rather light in volume. The receipts were well maintained, the total for the week amounting to 67,000 boxes; this represents an increase of almost ten per cent. over last year, and our estimate of an increased production this year will be very likely proved to be correct.

The butter market is firm and prices are again 1½c for finest cream, none sold, lower parts of the province up to 2½c for finest Eastern Townships. There is a fair demand for local trade purposes and for shipment to Western Canada.

CHEESE MARKET
 Campbellford, Oct. 4.—1470 cheese boarded, 500 sold at 11½c; balance refused at 11¼c.
 Madoc, Oct. 5.—455 boxes offered; all sold at 11¼c.
 Woodstock, Oct. 5.—875 boxes of white, 335 boxes of colored offered, at 11c bid; no sale.
 Stirling, Oct. 5.—785 boxes boarded; 435 sold at 11½c; 230 at 11¼c; balance refused.
 Brantville, Oct. 6.—1633 colored and 960 white offered; 11½c best offer; 11c bid.
 Kingston, Oct. 6.—672 boxes of white and 200 boxes of colored sold at 11¼c.
 Belleville, Oct. 6.—235 white and 375 colored cheese offered. Sales, 740 at 11½c and 1325 at 11¼c.
 Ottawa, Oct. 7.—1485 colored and 40 white cheese sold at 11¼c.
 Iroquois, Oct. 7.—235 colored and 135 white cheese offered. All sold at 11½c.
 Ottawa, Oct. 7.—328 boxes of white and 410 boxes of colored cheese offered. White all sold at 11½c, and all the colored but 214 boxes sold at 11¼c.
 Picton, Oct. 7.—19 factories boarded 1979 boxes, all colored; 1271 sold at 11¼c; 508 at 11½c; balance unsold.
 Nananoe, Oct. 7.—300 white and 250 colored offered. Sales: 180 at 11¼c; 230 at

11½c. Balance sold after board closed at 11¼c.
 Cornwall, Oct. 7.—1336 boxes, 709 white and 627 colored offered. Total sold at 11½c and the colored. 719 white sold at London, Oct. 8.—Four factories of fered 43 cases colored cheese; no bids; no sales.
 Canton, N.Y., Oct. 8.—1600 tubs butter, 28½c; 1800 boxes cheese, 14c.
 St. Hyacinthe, Que.,—300 packages butter, 25c; 500 boxes cheese, 30 1/10c; 70 tubs butter, 25½c.

GOSSIP

The fillies advertised by Duncan McEachern of Ormslow, Que., in this issue have been specially selected for size and heavy bone and are by the best sires such as Lord Derwent, Baron's Best and Pride from the Lothians. Being purchased direct from the breeders in Scotland, this offering affords an opportunity of acquiring fillies at moderate cost, which is certain to develop into high class animals.
 In our issue of June 2nd, on page 7, we published some photographs taken at the Experimental Farm at Montpelier, New Ontario. One of these illustrations shows the

Pictures Bring Buyers
 How much are you interested in the illustrations of live stock that appear in Farm and Dairy from week to week? You study them closely, don't you? Did it ever occur to you what an exceedingly fine advertisement these photos are for their owners. They afford one of the very best live stock advertisements possible.

More and more this kind of advertising will be made use of by live stock breeders, especially by breeders of Dairy cattle, as they come to appreciate the superior merits of this illustrated advertising. The cuts from which these illustrations are printed are costly. The illustrations, however, are sent to the publishers of Farm and Dairy, in brightening the reading pages of this journal. That is why we make it so easy for anyone with good stock to have it reproduced in Farm and Dairy—we meet you more than half way on the cost, and charge only 25 cents a square inch for whatever space you use for illustrations.

The photos must be good and of good stock or they will not be accepted. Have photos taken of your good stock and show them to the breeders of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific by having them published in Farm and Dairy. The best and cheapest means of reaching buyers is through the Farm and Dairy illustration work.
 burning of pieces of stumps from the land which was being cleared. We are informed by the Hamilton Powder Co. that their stumps were first ground with their stamping powder shipped from Toronto. See advertisement on another page of this issue.

LES CHENAUX HOLSTEINS
 Among the excellent Holsteins owned by Dr. Harwood of Vaudreuil, Que., is Sir Angie Betta Segis, whose sire was King Segis, sire of the best cow in the world of three years old, Princess Segis (24.8) and butter in seven days, and of the world's record senior with first calf, (34.2) live butter in seven days. His dam was Angie Lillie Pieterie Paul, one of the best daughters of Paul Betta De Kol (93 A. R. O.) and daughters average 96. De Kol sire of this cow is her four year old form made out of a lot of butter—a world's record. An illustration of this calf appeared in Farm and Dairy last week.

Lady Pieterie Hengerveld is by Sir Angie Betta Segis, sire of a daughter by Pieterie Hengerveld, De Kol, sire of three 30 pound cows. This heifer is therefore a grand daughter of King Segis by her sire and of the dam, Pieterie Hengerveld Count's De Kol by her dam. An illustration of this heifer also appeared in the

October 6th issue of Farm and Dairy. Notice the strong lines of this heifer. She is the kind that dairymen are after.
 Vale Segis Queen is by Sir Angie Betta Segis out of Queen Vale, a daughter of Paul De Kol Junior, once at the head of the well known Homestead herd owned by Mr. Matteson, of Utica, N. J.
 Queen Vale's brother sire Grace Payne 2nd's Homestead herd first won a yearling with a record of 35.55 lbs. of butter in seven days. Ten more daughters of Sir Angie Betta Segis are owned on Les Chenaux Farm, all out of choice cows.

ABSORBINE
 will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Chancres, Cure Bells, Fists, etc. of any substance, use quickly under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, get your Horse Book D free.
 Mr. R. D. Jones, St. ...
 MONTREAL, QUE., writes April 6, 1897: "I had a valuable horse, a yearling, with a pig leg and used one of your bottles of Absorbine and it cured him completely."
 W. F. YOUNG, P.F.F., 173 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
 LYMAN Laid, Montreal, Quebec.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and in every county. Write for a free trial bottle. This offer only good for 6 days. Limited to 500 bottles.
 15-12-10. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS
 TAMWORTH and BERKSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

TAMWORTH and SHORT HORNS FOR SALE
 Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. Champion boar 1903 and '06, recently turned sows. A few very choice yearling class young. Excellent milking strain.
 If A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

AYRSHIRES
CHOICE AYRSHIRES
 Are bred at "CHERRY BANK"
 A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices.
 P. D. MCARTHUR, North Georgetown, Hoek Station on G. T. Ry. Que. 15-9-11

AYRSHIRES—PRESENT OFFERING
 A few good Cows from 6 to 10,000 lbs. milk per annum. Also bull calves all ages up to 13 months. R.O.P. our specialty.
 JAMES BEGG, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont

FOR SALE
 An Ayrshire Bull calf, from registered stock only \$10. Also Plymouth Rock Cockerels, only 25 cents each.
 A. PLEAU, Ste. Therese, Que.

"La Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm
 Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. DOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.
 MON. L. J. FORGET, Proprietor.
 J. A. BIBEAU, Manager.
 E-47-11 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES
 Imported and home bred stock of 4 ages for sale. Stock shown with great success at all the leading fairs.
 ROBT. HUNTER & SONS
 Long Distance Phone. Masville, Ont E-47-11

AYRSHIRES
 Ayrshires of the best stamp for production, combined with good quality. Write for prices. O-22-10
 R. M. HOWDEN, Ste. Louis Station, Que

HOLSTEINS
LYDALE HOLSTEINS
 We are now offering for sale a 13 month old son of "Count Du Kol Prerier Paul" by sire and of the dam, a son of Sara both of choice individuals. An illustration of this heifer also appeared in the
 BROWN BROS., LYON, ONT.

BERKSHIRES WANTED
 Farm and Dairy would like to purchase three or four pure bred, young Berkshire Sows, from 6 to 8 weeks old.
 WRITE CIRCULATION MANAGER giving prices and ages of pigs

HOLSTEINS BULLS! BULLS!
 At less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write:
GORDON H. MANHARD
 MANHARD, Ont., Leeds Co., 3-11-10

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? France 2nd's Admiral Ormsby heads our herd. Dam, Francis 2nd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow. Sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 2 year old heifer.
 T. J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD
 Headed by the great young sire, Dutchland Colanahs Sir Abbeker.
 Dam, Lady Pauline De Kol, butter 7 days, butter 7 days, 35.2. Average of dam and sire's dam, 21.83 lbs.
 Bull calves offered, three to twelve months old, from dams up to 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.
 EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS
 17-21-11 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD
 Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one sired by a son of King of the Peninsula bull, butter 11½ days, at 1½ year old.
 P. J. GALLEY
 6-10-10 Lachine Rapids, Que.

"LES CHENAUX FARMS, QUE."
 VAUDREUIL, QUE.
 HOLSTEINS—Winners in the ring and the pail. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair.
 They combine Conformation and Production.
 Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.
 DR. HARWOOD, Prop. D. BODEN, Mgr
 E-6-15-11

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS
 Several bull calves sired by "Count Hengerveld Payne de Kol," and one ready for service, sired by Brighton at Ottawa. These and strong. Write for catalogue or come and see them.
 E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED
 Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free
 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N. OF AMERICA
 16 LAUGHTON, SECY, BOX 149, ST. CATHARINE, ONT.
 25-11

GLOVER LEAF HERD
 We are offering for sale our entire herd of 23 head of Holstein Cattle. The lot contains several R. M. and R. O. P. years old, choice heifers from one to three years old, bred to superior sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby and others, and heifer calves under one year; also two yearling bulls bred by Summer Hill Choice Goods. Trains met.
 A. E. SMITH & SONS, Millgrove, Ont.
 HAMILTON or DUNDAS STATIONS

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

ONTARIO

LEEDS CO., ONT.

FRANKVILLE, Oct. 4.—Taking the season's crop all in all the farmers are well satisfied. The stock to be wintered is heavy but it is thought that the fodder supply is sufficient. Fall pasture is not very good. It did not get an early enough start owing to the continued heavy weather. It is not taken the stock long to set it off when they were turned into fresh fields.—W.L.M.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

SPENGLISH, Oct. 5.—Fall pastures are in splendid shape as we have been having showers lately. Corn is all in the silo and fall plowing and harvesting the root crop are the principal operations remaining to be done. The Peterboro Poultry Club are planning to have a poultry show in the city on Thanksgiving Day. This show is gotten up merely for the amusement of the members and will not interfere with their regular fall poultry show.—F. E.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

EDVILLE, Oct. 5.—The tomato crop in the front part of the township of Gramme is very good this season, although a little later than usual in ripening owing to the cool season. The crop for some time past has been moving in large quantities to the canning factories in Colborne and Brighton. Fortunately for the tomato raisers there has been no frost to hurt this crop yet in this part of the county.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, Oct. 5.—Threshing and fall plowing are the main occupations. Grain that was sown early is turning out well, with the exception of peas which were caught by the drought when in blossom. Turnips and roots of all kinds are a heavy crop. Buyers are paying \$25 to \$30 for two year old stockers; \$34 to \$40 for old cows. Fat cows are selling at from \$50 to \$60 each. The Government would do well to encourage sheep breeding here by placing pure rams at the farmers' disposal, as this is a good sheep raising country. The heavy wind on Oct. 4 did a good deal of damage in unroofing buildings, blowing down fences, trees, etc. The cool, dull weather has kept the corn growing instead of ripening.—J. A.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

GLANWORTH, Sept. 28.—Mr. R. Fisher, a good farmer of this place, told the writer the following: "Our hay was a good crop this year. Wheat all good. We have 15 fine steers and find the feeding and grazing of cattle pays well—better than our cows. There is no stock around with them either as with cows. Mr. Nicholl, a neighbor, shipped 18 head of steers, which lacked only 327 of bringing their lucky owner \$800. We have just purchased another farm, which we intend to use exclusively for pasturing. Mr. Fisher is the owner of some fine horses, and while he likes a mover on the road, he prefers the heavy horse for farm work, and finds they pay better when ready for sale.—J. E. O.

LAMBERTON CO., ONT.

WYOMING, Oct. 4.—Silo filling is about completed; many new silos were built this season. Corn is in the field and much fine. Cattle are almost a prohibitive price. Wheat is dropping a few cents each week. It will not pay to grow it at present prices, as labor is too high. There are no apples, except in one orchard, where a fire was kept on the north side on the night of the heavy frost last June.—D. M. A.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

ARNER, Oct. 5.—Threshing is completed. The returns from the harvest have been abundant, oats being better than usual, while wheat was up to the standard in quality (there being considerable chaff) the yield was average. Competition among the tobacco buyers ran the prices away above any previous year; the bulk of the crop was bought at \$10 and as much as \$15 has been reported. Tobacco is becoming the money-making crop in Essex. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid the farmers annually for the weed.—A.L.A.

MANITOBA.

MARQUETTE DIST., MAN.

KELLOE, Sept. 30.—Threshing has been going on for two weeks. The weather has not been favorable. A few little showers have fallen; just enough to stop things. The stock threshing would have been finished had it not been for the scarcity of

men. It will be finished by the middle of next week. Those who are stacking will be mostly through by to-morrow night; about half of the crop has been stacked. The only yield of wheat we have heard of was 28 bushels an acre. Oats are yielding from 50 to 80 bushels an acre. We have heard of much larger yields but the information is not authentic. The only yield of barley was 28 bushels an acre. The ordinary wages of pitchers has been \$2.25 a day, but some have paid as high as \$3. Stock teams with the threshers have been costing \$2.25 a day. Several machines have had to be idle for want of men, while most all are working short handed. There are 11 threshing machines within eight or hearing of us.—L. J. N.

GOSSIP

Have you read the little story entitled "How Dot Saved the Day?" This is a very interesting little book published by the Johnson Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

The Late R. G. Murphy, of Brockville

The death took place in Brockville on Oct. 1, of Mr. R. G. Murphy, for many years secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, which office he resigned from only during the last few weeks. Mr. Murphy had hosts of friends among the dairymen, particularly of Ontario. For many years he farmed near Elgin, Ont., where he was universally

The late R. G. Murphy

popular. During the past few years he bought cheese on the Brockville Cheese Board and dealt in farm produce.

Having a kindly, genial disposition and being progressive in his ideas, Mr. Murphy had many friends and accomplished much valuable work for the Dairymen's Association, especially in the days when it was not so strong as it is now. The dairy interests of Eastern Ontario have suffered a loss in his death. Mr. Murphy had been ailing for over a year.

Canada, and may be had by a post card request if you will mention Farm and Dairy.

The Committee on Fairs have been notified by the management of the National Dairy Show that their stall space is so limited that less than 100 stalls will be available for each of the leading dairy breeds. On this account they very properly suggest that intending exhibitors should bring only their very best cattle and avoid as far as possible making duplicate entries in the same classes. It is the hope of the Committee that they may be exhibited at Chicago the choicest of the winners at our State Fairs so that the exhibit may be considered as being "the last word" this year, as to Jersey type and quality. The judging of Jerseys will take place on October 26th and 27th. It is expected that a full meeting of the Board of Directors of the Club will be held on the 26th.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

SALES TO THE STATES

Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., report that they have been unusually successful this year with their sales of Ayrshire cattle. Eleven shipments, comprising 175 head, have been made to the United States. Two of these shipments went to the State of Washington, on the Pacific Coast, four to the State of New York, two to Pennsylvania, two to Massachusetts, and one to Vermont.

Patrick Ryan, Brewster, N.Y., secured the four year old bull, Lessnessock Gay Marshall. This bull is one of the best breeders that ever left Canada. Mr. Ryan had to pay one of the stiffest prices ever paid for an Ayrshire bull to secure him. He wanted him to show at the largest fairs in the United States this fall. Two of this bull's daughters that were bought with him as we reported in his bull calves will require a lot of beating in the show ring.

AYRSHIRES TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

The Ayrshire cattle offered for sale elsewhere in this issue, by public auction and owned by John Ferguson, Camlachie, Ont. are fine working herd. They will be put up for sale in their ordinary condition. None of these animals have ever been fitted for show purposes. They are a good healthy lot, mostly all light in color. "Three of the cows offered are by Jack of Maple Creek; three by Laird of Lambton; two are by Enterprise; and seven two-year-olds are by Enterprise; all these are in calf to "Prince of Hickory Hill," and are due to freshen in the spring months. The youngest bull by Enterprise, and is one of the younger bull by a very persistent milker.

One of the three year old cows—Rose is worthy of special mention. She carries the blood of the four stock bulls that have been used in this herd, and about which nothing will be made in these columns later on. She is a very typical Ayrshire cow, with nicely shaped udder and splendid teats. She is an animal of exceptionally good breeding and of such a type as is offered an animal of our cow of the breed the blood of so many champions of noted shows is secured.

The present stock bull, Prince of Hickory Hill, is included in the sale. All the cows and heifers are in calf to him. He is a nice straight bull, quiet, and a sure breeder. He is white in color with dark cheeks; two years old last June. He was bred by James McCormick, Brockton, Ont., of his famous Primrose Family. He won second prize last year at the Western Fair as a yearling, and was only in ordinary condition. He was sired by Burnside Heather King, a son of Bartheskia King's Own (Imp.), the champion bull of America. His dam was Heather Bell (Imp.) the sweepstakes cow at Ottawa in 1906. His dam, Duchess of Brockton, was sired by Glenora Sultan (Imp. in blood).

He also has the blood of Bold Lochinvar, bred by Whiteside Bros., in his herd.

AYRSHIRES BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At CAMLACHIE, ONT., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.



On the above date I will sell over 20 Ayrshires, of which 15 are Cows and Heifers in calf, 1 Bull, two years old; Yearling Heifers, Bull and Heifer Calves, and 3 Grade Ayrshire Heifers.

Send for bills describing breeding and come to the sale.

TERMS:—Six Months Credit on Negotiable Paper.

JNO. FERGUSON

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W. E. MOLOY, Auctioneer

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I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

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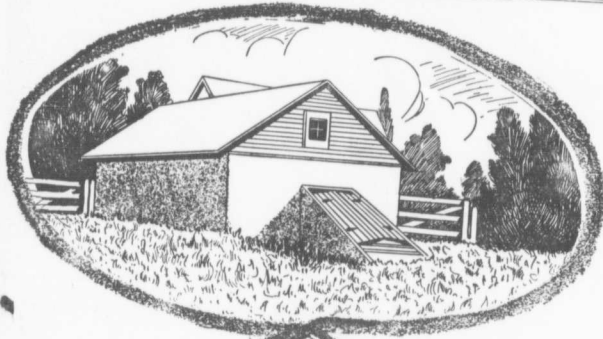
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This Concrete Root Cellar Costs Less Than Wood and is Much More Durable

Concrete is especially useful in the construction of root cellar floors and walls.

Experience proves that for the farmer, Concrete is superior to wood in every point of comparison.

Concrete permits of a sufficient degree of coolness without risk of freezing. There is no question as to the durability of Concrete; it lasts not for years, but for ages, and requires neither painting nor repairing.

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Anyone who has ever scooped vegetables from an old plank floor will appreciate the fact that Concrete offers a smooth, continuous surface with no projecting plank ends or nails to damage the scoop or ruffle the temper of the scooper.

A root cellar built of Concrete is absolutely fireproof, rat-proof and wear-proof. It can be used for years and at the end of that time will be found to keep vegetables in as fresh, sweet and wholesome a condition as the day it was first built.

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A Concrete root house will not only give you decidedly better service at less cost than any other material, but it will add much to the value and appearance of your farm.

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It tells in plain, simple fashion how you can use Concrete in the construction of almost every farm utility. Everything—from the preparation of the ground, and the building of the forms, to the mixing of the Concrete and the completed structure—is told in language so understandable that you will find it easy to follow the directions and in many cases do much of the work yourself.

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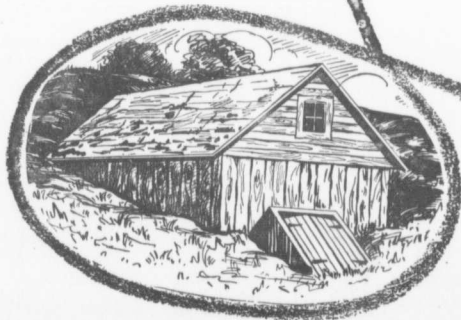
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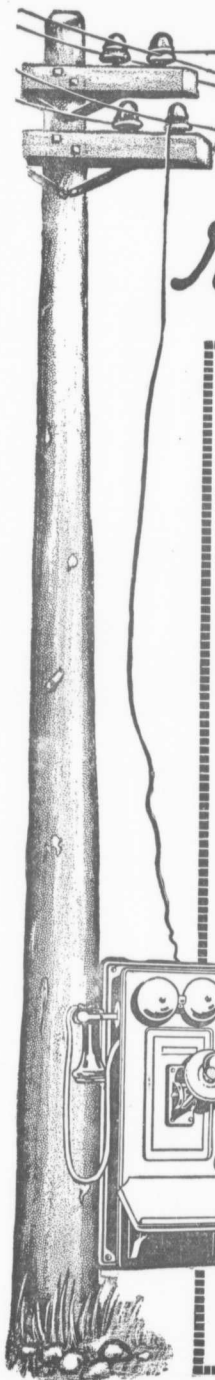
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