

Issued Each Week—only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 40

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Grisdale J. H. (K)
—C.E.F.

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 7,

1909



A CORNER OF THE LIBRARY AND LIVING ROOM IN THE HOME OF MR. FRED T. HOWELL, BRANT CO., ONT.

The day when such comforts and conveniences as those here shown were confined to city residences is a thing of the past. This farm home furnishes proof of this fact. A fine fire place of quarter cut white oak is one of the features of this room. In the fire place can be burned either coal or wood. The room is finished in white oak, with white birch waxed floor. Note the drop gas light which adds a distinctive feature in the furnishing of the library. Acetylene gas is burned in this light. For further description of Mr. Howell's home note article on page 7, this issue. An illustration of the exterior of Mr. Howell's home appears on page 14. While all Canadian farmers cannot have some of the comforts which Mr. Howell has, many of them could be obtained with less effort than is imagined. Comfort in the home means savings and comforts to the entire farm. The men enjoy these luxuries as well as the women.

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BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

SPECIAL
HOUSEHOLD
NUMBER

PRICE 10 CENTS

WOMEN



When your husband is thinking of buying a Cream Separator, have a little talk with him. The make of separator he buys is of just as much importance to you as to him. Perhaps, it is of greater importance. At any rate, you want the very best machine that can be bought. You want a separator that will do the very best work, and **keep on doing it**. You do not want one that is constantly getting out of order. You do not want one that is hard to turn, as you may have to turn it yourself occasionally. You do not want one that is difficult to clean. Or one that if the milk should be cold, you must heat it before the separator will do its work rightly.

The separator you **DO** want is the Simplex Link Blade Separator, with the Self-Balancing Bowl. The Self-Balancing Bowl does away entirely with the vibration which is common in other separators if the bowl gets ever so slightly out of balance. Consequently there is not the wear and tear which makes the machine turn harder, which wears it out, and makes it impossible to separate cleanly. It separates at a much lower speed than other separators, and so is much easier to turn. It is easy to clean, as the link blades do not come apart, and so can be cleaned and handled all as one piece. It will separate cleanly whether the milk be warm or cold.

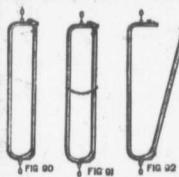
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Is worth writing about for you can unite your stock **QUICKER** with it and **WITH GREATER EASE** than with any other stanchion. It is the only stanchion, that can be opened no matter what pressure the animal may be putting against it.

Let us tell you more about it and what that chain is for in fig. 81.

We also build Sided Stalls, Litter Carriers, Feed Carriers, Hay Carriers, Forks, Slices, etc.

BEATTY BROS.

FERGUS - - - ONTARIO

Feed Early and Prevent Loss

Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

There is a heavy loss annually with many dairymen by not feeding and housing their cows early in the fall. After the fields have been gleaned and grass eaten from the side of the fences there is frequently a shortage of pasture. During this time we are busy filling the silos for winter and when through we congratulate ourselves on the fine lot of feed we have ready for winter use. We take precautions and worry ourselves about the corn spoiling on top and all the time the cows are shrinking in their yield of milk. Would it not be more profitable to start and feed silage to the cows as soon as the corn is put in the silo, which would prevent any waste of corn on top. If cows are allowed to run down in their flow of milk it is practically impossible to get them back to a flow, equal to what they would have given if they had been well fed and their flow kept up to the normal.

Many herds were fed on short rations in the fall of 1907 and 1908 when feed was somewhat scarce, so that there might be plenty of food to keep the cows milking well through the winter. Cows fed in this way failed to respond to the pail as expected when better feed. Instead of converting it into flesh and put it to their backs. This gave the cow a handsome appearance but her owner a light pocket book.

It will be found profitable to feed the cows well in the fall and keep up their flow of milk. If the feed is likely to run short let the cows go dry for a longer period. This plan will be better for the cow. She will have given more milk during her milking period than she would under the other system, and her owner is saved the labor of milking a small quantity of milk for a long period.

The early housing of cows when the nights turn cold or on wet days is always profitable. The first use a cow makes of food is to keep the body warm, the surplus is used for repairing the waste tissues of the body or converted into milk. It resolves itself into a problem with her owner. Can the cow be kept warm in a comfortable stable at less cost than by feed in the field on a wet or frosty night? It requires little argument to convince the dairymen of this country that the comfortable stable with a feed of silage, alfalfa or red clover hay, is the most profitable and humane.

A Great Dairy Centre

Chateaugay and Huntingdon counties, Quebec, are located about 40 miles south west of Montreal between the St. Lawrence river and New York State. They contain many herds of purebred dairy cattle and form one of the greatest dairy centers in Canada.

"Cheese factories were started in this section over 30 years ago," said Neil Sangster, the well known Holstein breeder of Ormstown, Que., to an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, who visited his place, "and all the milk used to go to them. Now much of the milk goes to Montreal or to the milk condensary at Huntingdon. Our cheese factories now are nearly all equipped with butter plants. There are still too many factories and they are too small, 4,000 to 5,000 lbs. of milk being about the most that any of them receive.

"For the milk we ship to Montreal we get double the price that the factories pay us. The fall and winter price in Montreal is 20 to 22 cents a gallon, in eight-gallon cans. Many four-gallon cans are used. Some of our shippers take 21 cents a gallon and the Montreal buyers clean the cans with hot steam before returning them.

Six and eight-gallon cans are used for cream. When the cans are not cleaned in Montreal, they come back filthy. The health officers should not allow them to be returned in the condition they sometimes are. It used to take several hours to clean them especially when water was scarce like it was last fall. Around Ormstown, most of our milk used to go to the factory but now much of it goes to Montreal. Two years ago only two shippers to Montreal. Last year six or seven did.

MILK CONDENSARY POPULAR

"The milk condensary that was started at Huntingdon a few years ago is proving popular with many farmers. Last November it paid \$1.10 a cwt. and \$1.50 in December. It buys by the weight. The farmers are allowed to deliver their milk any time during the forenoon and thus do not have to rush for early train as they have to when they ship to Montreal. Their cans are washed at the factory and they take them home with them.

GOSE OUT OF HORSES

"At one time this was a great horse center but of late years our farmers have given up gorse-raising for dairying. Almost no steers are raised. Hogs are still raised around

Advertising Results

"We are pleased to state that we recently received an inquiry from British Columbia in reply to an advertisement we had in Farm and Dairy. We feel more encouraged than ever to advertise from the results that we receive through your paper."
W. A. Drummond & Co., Dairy Supply House, Toronto, Ont.

the cheese factories but in other sections farmers are going out of hog raising.

SILOS BEING BUILT

"Two years ago feed was short and last year many silos were built. Round stave silos with elm hoops are about the most popular although a dairy supply house in Montreal has built a considerable number. Six of my neighbors have put up silos this year.

FOREST FIRES

"Forest fires did a great deal of damage through here last year. Hundreds of acres of timber were destroyed. An old lush, south of Ormstown, running almost to New York State, and about 25 miles long, was pretty well burnt over. Our farmers fought the fire at first but had to give up. The soil was so dry the fire burnt out the roots and the trees fell over. Some of the bush was worth \$100 an acre. In some cases farmers had been saving the timber for building purposes."

A Credit to the Breeders

Mr. Noah Brooks, of Wentworth Co., Ont., writes: "I received my pure bred pig from Hastings Bros., Cross hill, Ont. It is the Hampshire breed, which I saw mentioned in Farm and Dairy last spring. This pig is a credit to the breeder and I am much pleased with it."

Mr. A. L. Goodhue, of Fitch Bay, Que., writes, "I received my Chester White pig from Mr. Matthew Standish of Rougemont, Que., in good condition and I am much pleased with it."

Farm and Dairy has premiums, besides pigs, which will interest our readers, and we guarantee the same satisfaction with them as we do with all of our premiums. Our new premium list just issued gives full information regarding the same. Write Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, for a copy.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXVII

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a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7, 1909.

No. 40.

WOMAN'S WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Good Health, Clear Thinking, Clean Living, Wholesome Ambition, are the Vital Elements in the Upbuilding of Our Canadian People—in their Development Woman Plays an Important Part.

IN visiting the countries of Europe one's attention is attracted by the large part which women perform in the every day work. In Holland, women may be seen on the streets delivering milk and vegetables. Upon the shoulders is a wooden yoke from each end of which is slung a pail or basket. Even aged women may be seen walking through the streets of Rotterdam and an able-bodied man in this country. In Denmark, Sweden and Norway the women do the milking and make the cheese and butter in the factories. Women and children may be seen in the fields piling the hay, binding the rye, hoeing the roots, and also helping in the heavier and less attractive field work on the farms. Everywhere there are signs of thrift, all the members of the family working together. There is economy in everything but manual labor. The farm labor problem, as we know it, has no existence in continental Europe.

When we come back to England, however, we notice a change at once. The women are not much in evidence in the field. Though there are a million more women than men, the former do not lend themselves to settle the farm labor problem. And there is such a problem in England, one can see it over large areas where grass and hay are almost the sole crops now being produced. The energies of the surplus female population of England are not being devoted to the labor of the fields. There must, however, be some relief to this one-sided situation, and so we find an impetus given to the Suffragette movement, which demands equality and calls out for a share in the voting and legislating of the country.

Have we a woman's problem here in Canada? Is there a special mission for the women of our farms? How shall they be equipped for that mission? How assisted and encouraged in their work? We are building up a new people in this country and it is essential that in doing so men and women shall each recognize fully and clearly their separate responsibilities and opportunities. Woman has woman's work to do, and man has man's. Each is equal-

ly important. As a rule, we do not recognize this. For instance, in an agricultural paper we are apt to give much more space and consideration to the stable, its contents and the work connected therewith, than to home, its inmates and the work of caring for the same. Even a department of agriculture may make the mistake of doing more for the farmer, his cattle, his sheep and his pigs, than is done for the farmer's wife, her daily work and her household cares, and for the farmer's children, their health and practical training. We are both learning better. Let us try to learn things right and then give help and assistance along right lines. Before we can give



A Kitchen Cabinet as Used in an Ontario Farm Home

This illustration shows a Kitchen Cabinet in actual use in the home of Mrs. Robert Dobbin, Peterboro Co., Ont. Note the close proximity of the Cabinet to the stove. Mrs. Dobbin can do the entire baking without moving scarcely a step for materials, utensils, etc. Everything is handy and within easy reach. Mrs. Dobbin informed a representative of Farm and Dairy, who took the above photograph that she would not like to part with her Cabinet, if it could not be replaced. It saves her much work, adds to the furnishing of her kitchen, and is not expensive to buy. Easy terms of payment can be made if one desires. Note article in this issue.

assistance, we must define woman's place in the farm home; we must appreciate the importance of her work and recognize that, in her true line of work, she is an equal force with man in building up the citizenship of the country. While recognizing woman as a partner in farm work and farm life, men must be careful not to make mistakes, and women also must be equally careful in not making mistakes as to her work and mission.

I shall close by an extract from an address de-

livered to the Chemical Section of the British Association at its recent meeting held in Winnipeg, by Professor H. E. Armstrong, the President of the Section.

"The most distinguished feature of the times was the revolt of women against their womanhood and their claim to be on an equality with man and to compete with man in every way. There should be no question of equality raised; when comparison was made between complementary factors the question of equality did not and could not come into consideration. It was clear that should the struggle arise—and it was feared that it was coming upon us—there could be but one issue. Woman must fail, and in failing must carry man to destruction, for she would inevitably cease to exercise her specific womanly function with effect, so delicate was the adjustment of her mechanism. The evolution of the two sexes had been on different lines, and different qualities had been developed in them.

Good health, clear thinking, clean living, wholesome ambition are vital elements in the upbuilding of our Canadian people—they are more essential than wealth of natural resources. In the development of these elements woman plays a most important part. Let us help her to do the work which she alone can do.

Gas Light on the Farm]

The best light in any home is none too good. Farm and Dairy has several times advocated the use of acetylene gas for the farm home. It seems to be one of the best methods of farm lighting of any that has come to our notice. It is cheap to install, clean and safe. It lessens labor for the housewife and gives a much more satisfactory light than does the use of oil lamps.

SO COMPARISON WITH OIL.
"Acetylene gas and coal-oil light admit of no comparison as a light, for farm homes," writes Mr. Edmund Laidlaw, of Elgin Co., Ont., to Farm and Dairy. "We had an acetylene lighting in our

home for some time. When we chance to go out to spend the evening where they still burn coal oil, it is hard for us to realize anything but that the lights are all going out."

Were one to burn enough coal oil to make light equal to that secured from the gas, the latter would be as cheap as oil. Of course, anyone can get along with about one-third the cost if they continue to use oil. We appreciate our acetylene almost more in the barn than in the

house. The cost of installing the acetylene depends on the amount of piping required, and the quality of the fixtures used.

A SAFE METHOD.

Some are deterred from installing acetylene believing it to be dangerous. If one has the right kind of a machine, we consider it to be far safer than coal oil. We would not care to be without acetylene. It is a luxury and if any farmer can have it, the dairyman can. We cheerfully recommend acetylene to any one whose



The Home of Mr. George Northcott, Durham Co., Ont.

Note the article on this page describing a modern and up-to-date water system, installed in the above house by Mr. Northcott. Also illustration of the bath room in the same house. Mr. Northcott's efforts at improvements could well be followed by other farmers, to bring such comforts to the members of their families.

finances will permit of its installation. It certainly is a grand light and is most convenient. The women appreciate it very much as there are no dirty lanterns nor lamp globes, whereas acetylene is used.

IN USE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Another advocate of acetylene gas is Mr. Isaac Holland, of Oxford Co., Ont. Mr. Holland writes: "I have used acetylene for lighting my house for the past seven years and I have found it very satisfactory. I would strongly advise anyone to discontinue the use of coal oil lamps when they could enjoy a far brighter and more powerful light with less trouble and without extra expense for fuel, by using acetylene.

"The cost of operating an acetylene gas plant is not high as would be supposed. We can light our large house at a cost of \$15 to \$18 per year. Considering the light obtained and the convenience of operating, this cost is very moderate.

"The machine is easily operated, and requires little time and attention. Any member of the family can clean and recharge the machine in ten minutes. This is necessary only about once a week during the winter months and once every two or three weeks during the summer months. That is the only attention that it requires.

"The acetylene gas plants have from time to time been considered rather dangerous. They are not so. A plant that is properly installed and cared for is not half as dangerous as the ordinary oil lamps, which are often upset, causing explosions and sometimes serious fires.

"I do not think that any up-to-date farm house is complete without some better means of lighting than the ordinary lamps. Any person that will install acetylene plant will be well repaid for their expense and would be sorry to have to go back to the old way."

Water in the Farm House

Geo. Northcott, Durham Co., Ont.

One of the important things to consider in putting in a water system in a house is to have the supply tank high enough to give proper pressure. If the bottom of the tank is only on a level with the point from where the water is drawn, the water, especially the hot water, will run very slowly. The supply tank should be as high

as possible. If the bath-room is on the second story the system will work fairly well with the tank in the attic.

My system comprises two supply tanks; one for rain water and one for hard water. I would not have enough rain water, which is gathered from the house, to supply everything, which is my reason for having the two tanks. The rain water is much preferable for the bath and lavatory. Hard water is used to supply the closet. The two tanks are connected in such a way that if either water supply gets low all that is necessary is to open a stop cock and draw from the other tank.

The hot water pipes and hot water boiler should never be allowed to get empty. If the rain water supply becomes exhausted, then, having the tanks connected makes it possible to still keep the system full.

WATER FILTERED AND STRAINED.

The rain water is filtered before it reaches the cistern and is also strained as it is being pumped or rather as it falls from the pump into the supply tank in the attic. The hard water pipes, which pass underground from the well to the house, are constructed so that the water may be let back into the well during the severest winter weather. A valve is placed beneath the supply tank at the house, which allows the pipes to be drained. The pipes are three feet below the surface of the ground. The water is pumped by a windmill, (13 ft. wheel) on the barn. The lift pump is placed over the well and is worked by jerk rods which run on little iron pulleys. We have about 75 feet of jerk rodging.

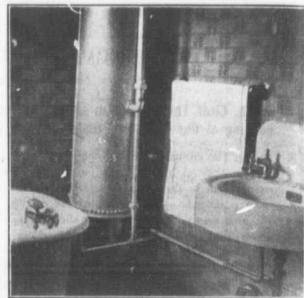
The rain water supplies the tank or reservoir in the range and also runs to the back door where it is used for washing, etc., during summer. The hard water is piped to the lawn and garden where rubber hose may be attached for watering purposes.

THE CESSPOOL.

The cesspool is 60 feet from the house. It is 10 feet deep and 3 1/4 feet in diameter. Four inch glazed tile are laid from the outside of the house to the cesspool. Four inch field tile carry the drainage from cesspool to the outlet of the drain; these latter leave the cesspool three or four inches below the glazed inflow pipes. The cesspool is covered with cedar and is earthed over

to six and eight inches deep. It has no ventilator.

Immediately outside the house, the sewer has a breather, which comes up two and a half to three feet above the ground. Next comes a four inch trap and then a straightaway lead to the cesspool. A four inch cast iron piping runs from the breather to the bathroom and on up to three feet above the roof. Bath has a trap. Lavatory has a trap and empties into the bath trap, thus making the lavatory double trapped. The lavatory being in constant use keeps the water



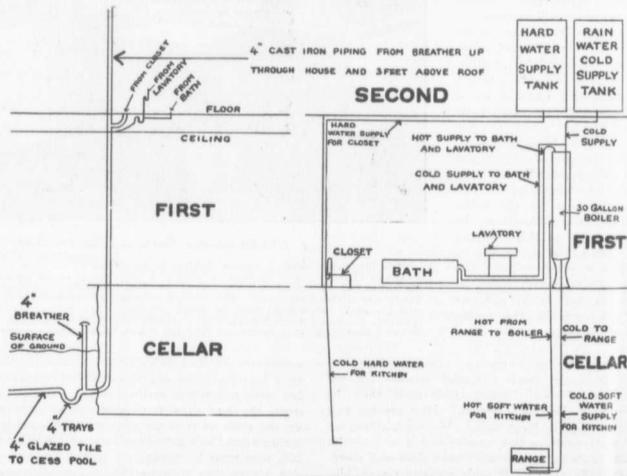
A Comfortable Bath Room

No city bath room could be more comfortable or complete than this shown, which is to be found in the home of Mr. George Northcott, of Durham Co., Ont. Mr. Northcott installed the water system in his own home, bringing the comforts of hot and cold running water, and the bath, to his family. See description below.

fresh in bath trap. Galvanized piping was used throughout the entire system.

NOTE.—Mr. Northcott who describes his water systems is too modest to state that he did all the plumbing as well as all the work of installation himself. The system is very neatly put in. It cost slightly over \$200. The bath and lavatory prove to be a great comfort to the family.—Editor.

I must congratulate you upon the continued improvement of Farm and Dairy. Your paper becomes more and more interesting from week to week.—J. Baker, Durham Co., Ont.



Plan, showing arrangement of heater, and pipes for securing hot and cold water, to kitchen, bath and lavatory, as installed in the home of Mr. Geo. Northcott, Durham Co., Ont.

How Best

S. Ranso

In reading the Handling Tuberculosis in the Aug. 1909 issue, I could not help but time see many of this system a Chief of these is able for breed in the of the great ex two separate sta mals, extra hire and having to st Again the syst farmer would be assured and unless would abandon h attendant, too, wh culous animals? cupation, for the tists who have no as to the non-tras osis to the human

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The answer to the ties interested to co ed to stand a fair s Who then are the p man, farmer, breede side. Everybody, th most is interested i yes, must be educat ily to help bear th pens necessary for ease and to see the j pensation to the pa possess a tainted her profit by the destructo drivers, packers, con directly or indirectly.

This question is no first glance. Two y ernment found it nec tem of meat inspect working order in aln ada, whereby all anim ments doing an expor spected and careful di as to their safe and w

How Best to Prevent and Eradicate Tuberculosis

S. Bansom, V.S., Oxford Co., Ont.

In reading the article on the "Bang Method of Handling Tuberculous Herds," which appeared in the Aug. 19th issue of Farm and Dairy, one could not help but be interested but at the same time see many drawbacks to the success of this system as applied to Canadian farming. Chief of these is that the system is only applicable for breeders and men of means, on account of the great expense entailed by having to keep two separate stables for healthy and diseased animals, extra hired help, all utensils in duplicate and having to sterilize all milk before using it.

Again the system is so slow that the average farmer would be discouraged before success was assured and unless under compulsion to continue, would abandon his efforts. How about the attendant, too, who has to look after the tuberculous animals? Not a very safe or pleasant occupation, for there are great numbers of scientists who have not accepted Prof. Koch's dictum as to the non-transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis to the human family.

In view of the fact that a commission has recently been appointed of eminent men from both Canada and the United States to enquire as to what steps to take for the prevention and eradication of this disease, it is with considerable diffidence I offer a few suggestions looking towards a solution of this most important question. In the first place it must be understood that tuberculosis is alarmingly prevalent throughout the North American continent in the herds of the rich and poor alike and is steadily gaining ground. No domestic or wild animal is exempt from its attacks, although some are more susceptible than others. How then can there be any hope of exterminating or even appreciably lessening this plague? Only by bravely facing the question and paying the price—whatever that may be—now. Do it now; but "how"?

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION.

This question has been and is troubling every Minister of Agriculture or his equivalent in every civilized state in the world and the great difficulty is the question of indemnity for compulsory slaughter of reactors. No government or political party would be strong enough to dare to pass legislation tending to compulsory slaughter of re-acting animals without compensation and if compensation were granted to anywhere near full value, the amount of money required would bankrupt or at any rate seriously embarrass the revenues of the party who might have the temerity to attempt to do so.

The answer to the question then is for all parties interested to co-operate and both be prepared to stand a fair share of the loss or expenses. Who then are the parties interested? They are the public or consumer on the one side; the stockman, farmer, breeder and so forth, on the other side. Everybody, therefore, who uses milk or meat is interested in this division and should be—yes, must be—educated to see their responsibility to help bear the burden or the huge expense necessary for the eradication of this disease and to see the justice of having to pay compensation to the parties unfortunate enough to possess a tainted herd or animal, for all persons profit by the destruction of this herd—neighbors, drovers, packers, consumers of milk and meat—directly or indirectly.

This question is not so large as may seem at first glance. Two years ago, the Dominion Government found it necessary to inaugurate a system of meat inspection which is now in good working order in almost every province of Canada, whereby all animals slaughtered in establishments doing an export trade, are rigorously inspected and careful disposition made of all meats as to their safe and wholesome use for food. Why

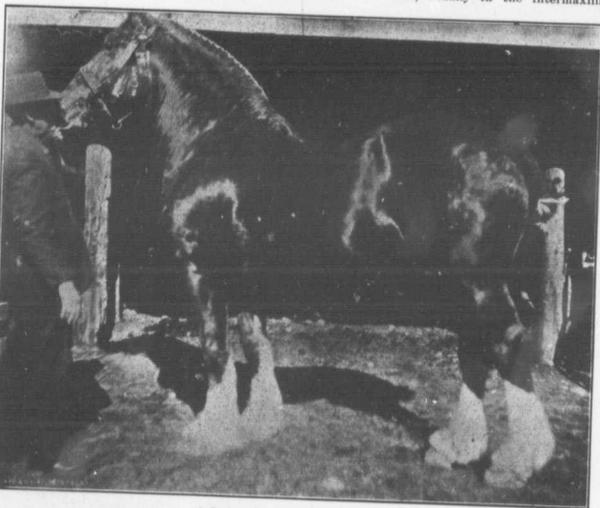
should it not be made compulsory for every stock owner who deals in meat or milk, to have his animals tested so that, as far as is humanly possible, they would be able to guarantee their freedom from tuberculosis or if found to re-act, the reactors be sent to such establishments as above mentioned where the utmost use of them will be made by modern scientific methods of meat inspection according to the degree or stage of the disease and compensation allowed, graduated to a scale arranged by, say, just such a commission as mentioned in the first part of this article of which Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, is chairman. Thus the old and costly way of slaughtering all reactors and simply burning or burying them would be superseded by a considerable amount of the compensation, would be defrayed by the products of the slaughtered animals, whether it be meat, tallow or merely grease and fertilizer. The balance of the compensation could be paid out of the public funds, and the farmer, drover, packer and butcher alike compensated for their losses, thus doing away with any necessity for hiding the fact of the dis-

Strangles

H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

Strangles (often known as acute distemper) is one of the most common diseases met with in Canadian horses. Very few horses escape an attack which usually occurs during the first three years of life. One attack will, as a rule, render an animal immune from further attacks, although occasionally an animal will suffer twice. It is an irruptive fever peculiar to the horse affecting the respiratory system and in most cases accompanied by the formation of an abscess between the arms of the lower jaw.

The disease is often confused with influenza. The symptoms are somewhat alike and yet the two diseases are quite different. The most marked points of difference are that an animal may suffer from influenza every year or oftener, while it is very rare for a horse to contract strangles more than once in his life and that in influenza we have no formation of abscesses, while in strangles there is a certainty that abscesses will form somewhere, usually in the intermaxillary



A Durham County Clydesdale Stallion

Although the Percheron horse is a favorite in the Western States, and has many admirers in Ontario, the Clydesdale is the breed that commands public favor throughout Ontario, its supremacy being undisputed. As a heavy draft horse, its merits are admitted. The stallion here shown, Merrimas, owned by J. F. Staples, is an unusually good individual, and a credit to its owner.

case or surreptitious disposal of diseased meat and the general public would reap a rich return for the outlay from added security to health from the fact that their meat and milk was from untainted sources.

The presence of this disease, having been proved on or in any farm, stable, etc., that place should then be placed under strict sanitary police regulations, in the way of disinfection and improvement, if necessary, of the sanitary conditions, as to sunlight, ventilation and drainage. In conclusion, no money could be more profitably spent than by the sending of thoroughly posted veterinarians, to lectures at Farmers' Institute meetings throughout the country, on the eradication and prevention of this terrible plague from our herds. It seems of little use to try and provide pure milk and wholesome meat until the chief source of its contamination—tuberculosis—is got rid of as far as is in our power.

Photos of farm buildings, farm houses and rural scenes are always welcome for publication.

space, but, if not there, then somewhere else.

The disease is called regular when the abscess forms under the lower jaw and irregular if it forms anywhere else. Irregular strangles is often a very serious and fatal complaint when the abscess forms in some of the internal organs and while it will more frequently be found in the regions of the shoulder or the groin, it is liable to develop anywhere, even the brain being in no wise exempt. The disease is most common during the spring and fall, but may be met with at any season.

TREATMENT.

If no complications set in, it is not often a serious disease. The patient should be kept dry and warm with an abundance of fresh air. This is a matter of great importance and one that is often overlooked when the animals are in winter quarters. Poorly ventilated stables have been the death of many a young horse suffering from strangles. The food should be of a succulent nature, such as clover hay and scalded bran mash.

If the swelling under the jaw does not come to a

head properly, the application of a liniment or poultice or both will hasten the formation of pus and give relief. When the abscess is sufficiently developed, it should be opened and the pus allowed to escape. Frequently a succession of abscesses will form which will have to be opened as soon as they come to a head.

In cases of irregular strangles, the attendant



A Comfortable Farm House Dining Room

The above illustration shows the cosy dining room in the home of Mrs. D. J. McClure, Peel Co., Ont. This farm is one of those entered in our "Good Farms" competition this year. One of the improvements in this farm home this year is the addition of a fine bath room. Mrs. McClure is most enthusiastic regarding the "Good Farms" competition. It has added much zest and enthusiasm to the work on her farm, both for Mr. McClure and herself. A photo of the new bathroom will be published at a later date.

should be on the lookout for the abscess which may develop in any part of the body. If found externally it should be treated just as if it had formed in the regular part. If it forms internally, veterinary assistance should at once be procured and even then there will be serious danger of death resulting.

Strangles is a fever, which should be allowed to run its course. Provided the patient is carefully looked after during the progress of the disease, serious trouble need not be anticipated unless complications set in.

Pasturing Alfalfa

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Through the columns of Farm and Dairy we have had the opinions of Mr. Henry Glendinning of Ontario County and Mr. Birdsall, of Peterboro County, on pasturing alfalfa. Both these gentlemen should be authorities on this subject. In my opinion they may both be right and may, under certain conditions, both be partly wrong, although to be entirely safe we should adopt Mr. Glendinning's practice (no pasturing.) Some may think, with the writer that there may be conditions when you may pasture alfalfa lightly with cattle without serious injury if care be taken, but there is the danger even with cattle. As for sheep pasturing on alfalfa, if you give them their will of it, nine cases out of ten, they will ruin the stand.

There is a temptation to turn ewe cows on the alfalfa if that is the only fresh pasture you have and if your cows do not give milk in the winter season and you do not need the alfalfa to help fill the pail in winter. But on the other hand, all cows, whether giving milk or not, would be much the better of a little of the alfalfa hay. Moreover, we might grow corn or millet for summer and fall feed instead of pasturing, especially when the flies are bad. The corn, (of which there is not enough grown in Ontario) as well as the millet may be fed in the stable without much additional labor. You will be well remunerated by the increase of milk and cream.

A person must take a wide view of this question. To the dairymen, I would say, prepare for late summer and fall feeding by sowing the kind of feed best suited for your soil and cut your alfalfa for winter.—R. B. McLean, Huron Co., Ont.

Weed Control in Manitoba

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—In regard to the advantage of the stringent Act re sow thistle of perennial type: We find this Act, while of course, not enforced in all cases, on account of lack of machinery, to be very beneficial. I do not think it is on account of it being stringent in compelling the cutting of wheat but as an educator to the farmer, bringing him to realize that this is dangerous, as I found in my tour through the Province men more alive to the necessity of destroying weeds than they were before this Act came in force. If it does not do any more than make farmers more careful, the Act has accomplished much good for the district.

I find men, who a short time ago were prominent growers of weeds, now pushing for the enforcement of the Act, and one of its most important features is the fact of its making it necessary for the municipalities to procure machinery in order to enforce the Act. Though in some instances there are difficulties in the way as some of them make little effort to enforce the law, yet this will ratify itself in the near future as the Government is determined to be more particular in each succeeding year to have the Act effective.—J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Some Advice on Pig Feeding

The spring pigs are generally healthy and of fair size. It is important to get those that came early ready for market, while the price is good, but quality and finish should not be sacrificed for earliness. If there is a rush of thin unfinished hogs placed upon the market, there will likely be a great slump in prices which will

them to compete with the Danish and Irish article. The scarcity of feed will be overcome by the gleanings of the fields and the new crop of grain. However, it is desirable to feed as little expensive grain as possible.

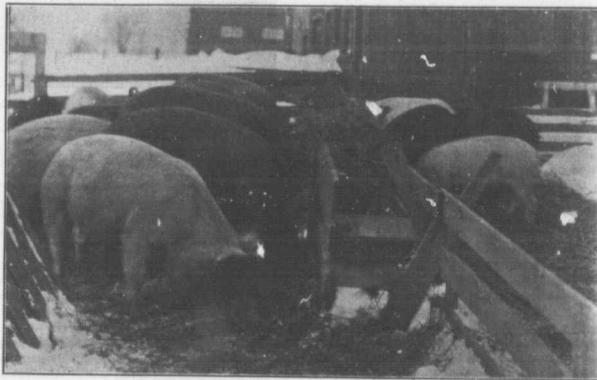
Many farmers have a piece of rape, second crops of clover and mangels along with the increased quantity of skimmed milk and whey that comes from the latter pastures after harvest. While these by-products and succulent feeds are of great assistance in making cheap pork, it is not wise or economical to endeavor to finish hogs on these feeds alone. Grain fed with these green feeds and dairy by-products hogs will make greater and more economical gains than with feed alone.

We heard one feeder say that he was disappointed in rape for feeding pigs. Upon investigation we found that the pigs about three months old were fed upon rape along with water to drink. These animals were making good sized frames, but were not putting on much flesh. If a little grain had been added to the ration, this man probably would have been an enthusiastic admirer of rape as a pig food.

Corn Supplements and Substitutes

The proper supplementary feeds which balance corn in a ration not only enable the hog to show better results in fattening, but they also make possible a more economical ration. Feeding a hog on corn alone, whatever the form, is a false economy by which the feeder cheats both himself and the hog. Its natural supplements are those which furnish protein and mineral matter, and, if not easily available on the farm are usually purchasable so as to be used at a profit. Some, such as clover, alfalfa and other pasturages, are unquestioned as to their desirable qualities, and others, such as the prepared meat scraps from the great packing houses and known by their trade names of meat meal or tankage, have rapidly come in favor for the large amount of protein they supply.

The ash or mineral matter of the corn grain is considered indigestible for swine, and the absence of mineral matter impairs the nutritive process and injures the structure; yet it is neith-



Wintering Hogs Outside at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Pigs need lots of fresh air. Most piggeries are very poorly ventilated. One way of overcoming this fault is shown above, where young fall pigs are being wintered outside. These pigs made good gains and were uniformly healthy all winter. All sows are wintered thus at the Central Experimental Farm. Their ration for December and January is 2 lbs. clover, 12 lbs. pulped raw roots and 1 to 2 lbs. bran. February and March the ration is changed to 2 lbs. hay, 10 lbs. roots, 2 to 4 lbs. bran and shorts. This system in practice for four or five years has given uniformly satisfactory results.

tend to keep prices at a lower level during the whole season than if the hogs were marketed in good condition. The packers must have good hogs from which to make first class bacon to enable

or difficult nor expensive to supply hogs with ashes, salt, coal, charcoal or charred cobs as correctives, with corn.—From Coburn's, "Swine in America."

SOON the likely to post. A already had it States Senate.

The passage by the United Ex. Postmaster revenue derived meet the full c also place the rural mail deliv basis. Unless t same advantage of other countries more difficult fo markets of the

To protect the United States delivery routes, villages will be ing 11 pounds in rural delivery r cents. Mail orde mail similar par routes will be ch for each parcel. sufficient handie country merchant

The proposed 11 pounds in wei pound, for the fir for each addition to than a pound w rates:

- Up to 2 oz.
- Up to 4 oz.
- Up to 8 oz.
- Up to 12 oz.
- Up to 16 oz.

The charges per lows:

- 1 pound
- 2 pounds
- 5 pounds
- 8 pounds
- 10 pounds
- 11 pounds

The parcels post 16 cents a pound. ten pound parcel th \$1.37. Our Canadi package over 5 pou

EUROPEAN

Parcels post is m people in Euro, sea settled districts. I even in Peru and G tries are as follows

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Chile
- Cuba
- France
- Germany
- Great Britain
- Italy
- Switzerland
- The Netherlands

A GREAT SUCCESS

In Great Britain The British Postma has become one of the appreciated postal fe

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE FOR UNITED STATES FARMERS

SOON the farmers of the United States are likely to enjoy the benefits of a parcels post. A bill that will confer this boon, has already had its second reading in the United States Senate.

The passage of this bill is urged strongly by the United States Post Office Department. Ex. Postmaster-General Meyer estimates that the revenue derived from parcels post will not only meet the full cost of the service but that it will also place the whole service, including the free rural mail delivery service, on a self-sustaining basis. Unless the farmers of Canada possess the same advantages as are enjoyed by the farmers of other countries it is going to be just that much more difficult for them to hold their own in the markets of the world.

NATURE OF THE SERVICE

To protect the local merchants the service in the United States will be restricted to the rural delivery routes. Merchants in small towns and villages will be able to mail parcels, not exceeding 11 pounds in weight, to farmers living on the rural delivery routes in their sections, for 25 cents. Mail order houses in the large cities, that mail similar parcels to the farmers on the same routes will be charged 12 cents a pound or \$1.32 for each parcel. This, it is believed, will be a sufficient handicap to amply protect the smaller country merchants.

RATES OF POSTAGE

The proposed charges for mailing parcels up to 11 pounds in weight, are as follows: Five cents a pound, for the first pound, and two cents a pound for each additional pound. Parcels weighing less than a pound will be charged at the following rates:

- Up to 2 oz. 1 cent
- Up to 4 oz. 2 cents
- Up to 8 oz. 3 cents
- Up to 12 oz. 4 cents
- Up to 16 oz. 5 cents

The charges per pound parcels, will be as follows:

- 1 pound. 5 cents
- 2 pounds. 7 cents
- 5 pounds. 13 cents
- 8 pounds. 19 cents
- 10 pounds. 23 cents
- 11 pounds. 25 cents

The parcels post rate in the United States is 16 cents a pound. It will thus be seen that on a ten pound parcel the reduction in postage will be \$1.37. Our Canadian rate is 16 cents a pound. No package over 5 pounds in weight is accepted.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE IT

Parcels post is nothing new to the farmers and people in European countries, even in sparsely settled districts. It exists also in Australia, and even in Peru and Chile. The rates in these countries are as follows

	Maximum Weight of Parcel	Lowest Charge for a Parcel	Charge for 11 lbs
Australia.	11 lbs	12c.	72c.
Austria	110 lbs.	6c.	12c.
Belgium	132 lbs.	10c.	18c.
Chile	11 lbs.	10c.	17c.
Cuba	11 lbs.	10c.	46c.
France	22 lbs.	12c.	16c.
Germany	110 lbs.	6c.	13c.
Great Britain	11 lbs.	6c.	22c.
Italy	11 lbs.	12c.	20c.
Switzerland	110 lbs.	3c.	8c.
The Netherlands	11 lbs.	6c.	16c.

A GREAT SUCCESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain the service is 25 years old. The British Postmaster General reports that it has become one of the most important and highly appreciated postal features. Its growth has been

continuous and phenomenal. The scope has frequently been broadened. There was an early clamor for an agricultural parcels post. The owners of small farms in remote localities wanted it. The growers of spring flowers in Kerry said it would enable them to compete with the south of France and the Scilly Isles. Eventually the agricultural parcels post was authorized and also spacious dimensions for packages.

Produce goes forward to London and other big English cities in tremendous volume. Fresh fish, dispatched from seaport towns to the large hotels are delivered with celerity. Meats, cheese, fruits, vegetables, and freshly laid eggs in mail packages under the 11-pound limit form a very considerable factor in the commerce of the Kingdom. Several kinds of live animals, including bees, are accepted if "properly packed."

WILL PAY ITS WAY

Postmaster General Meyer, of the United States after investigating the parcels post systems in other countries and the conditions in the United States, has estimated that if only three packages, of the maximum weight each are handled each day on each free rural delivery route in the United States, the resulting revenue will more than wipe out the postal deficit. There is an average of about 75 families on each route. Speaking on this subject he said recently: "The De-

ment of the roads. Better roads and improved postal facilities in the rural districts would result in increased values of farm lands.' The rural service as now organized has accomplished something in this direction; its enlargement will add to the good attained."

WHAT IT WILL MEAN

When they secure parcels post the farmers of the United States, if they want a small part for some piece of machinery, some medicine, books from the free library or dozens of other things, will be able to have them delivered at their farm doors. Thus many vexatious and time consuming trips to town will be saved. This is one of the ways in which the farm labor difficulty is likely to be solved in the United States. Those farmers who have farm telephones will be able to telephone to town in the morning and have the parcels they want delivered to them by the rural mail carriers within a few hours. Where there are no telephones they will be able to send word to town by the carrier, one day and to have the parcels delivered at their farms the following day. Now that free rural mail delivery has been introduced in Canada we may hope that in time we will have parcels post as well.

Comforts in an Ontario Home

One of the most comfortable homes which it has been the pleasure of Farm and Dairy to publish illustrations of this year, is that of "Hillcrest," Brant Co., Ont. "Hillcrest" is owned by Mr. Fred T. Howell. The illustration on the outside cover shows the library and the living room of Mr. Howell's home.

LIGHTED BY GAS.

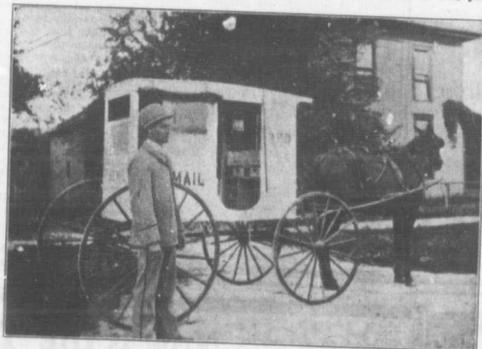
Mr. Howell writes recently to Farm and Dairy as follows: "We have lots of light in our library, one large window to the west and two to the south, making the room bright and full of sunshine. Our whole house is lighted with acetylene gas. We have in all 22 lights. The entire cost of putting in this gas was only \$15. The gas machine cost me \$75, which cost included all the chandeliers and gas jet. It never cost me more than \$15 a year for carbide and the machine has never given me any trouble or expense since it was installed seven years ago. The machine is one manufactured at St. Thomas, Ont., and in my opinion is the best gas machine on the market to-day, not only for safety but also for ease in operation. There is no gasometer in which to store gas.

(Continued on page 9)

There is no gasometer in which to store gas.

A cow can profitably handle from 30 to 40 lbs. of silage a day per 1000 lbs. of live weight, provided that it is fed in conjunction with other foods. A good ration for a dairy cow would be about: Silage 35 lbs., turnips 20 lbs., clover 12 lbs. This should be mixed thoroughly before feeding, and a quantity of grain fed with it. The amount of grain fed would depend entirely upon the amount the cow could profitably handle.—T. B. S. S. A., Carleton Co., Ont.

I am pleased with Farm and Dairy and think it is the best paper printed to-day.—M. L. Mahoney, Northumberland Co., Ont.



An Attractive Rural Mail Delivery Wagon

On the 100 or more rural mail delivery routes that have been established in Canada, the mail is being carried for the most part by stage drivers who carry passengers as well as mail. In the United States, the mail carriers are not allowed in the United States. The United States government is now planning to have these mail carriers carry parcels up to 11 lbs. in weight, as well as mail, and at a very low cost, and believes that so doing will make the service self-sustaining.

partment favors the establishment of this special service for the benefit of our farmers because of its ability to render it with great advantage to the farmer, the country merchant and other patrons of rural delivery routes. The necessary machinery (over 38,000 routes now regularly covered by rural carriers) is already in operation. The importance of affording farmers generally every legitimate advantage becomes more and more apparent. The free rural delivery has improved materially and intellectually the life of great numbers of our people. Is it too much to ask that the Department shall make a further use of this important system; a use which, when adding appreciably to the postal revenues, will directly and virtually benefit every man, woman and child within reach of a rural route? The countryman would have the necessities of life delivered at his gate at an average cost of 2 cents a pound, thereby facilitating and increasing consumption. This would mean augmentation of the trade of thousands of country merchants. "It would inevitably tend toward the improve-

How to Build a Telephone Line

"Stories of Success"

What are the young folks, the boys and girls of 17 and 18 years to do? What Trade? What Business? What Profession?

"Stories of Success" is an inspiration book for those who wish to answer that question in a practical way.

It tells of boys and girls who have decided to enter "the profession of business" and have done well.

It is written by one whose life-work has been the practical training of young people.

A limited number will be distributed free to parents, or to the boys and girls themselves.

A. M. Kennedy
9 Adelaide St. E.
Toronto

There is nothing particularly difficult about building a rural telephone line. To build a telephone line should not be much more trouble than to build a good wire fence. The main idea is to follow certain simple rules and to exercise a reasonable amount of care in its construction, and the telephone line should prove entirely satisfactory.

The route over which a telephone system is to run, must be the first consideration. The shortest line should be chosen, but at the same time, the easiest route should be chosen. The shorter route is not always the cheaper. Sometimes by running over a great distance a large number of trees that would be required to be trimmed will be escaped. Digging of holes in the rock might also be avoided. It is important to obtain the good will of the property owners adjoining the telephone line. Many obstacles to the success of the system will be overcome if this is tactfully attended to, as you are depending upon these same property owners for the support of the line.

It must be decided definitely whether you are to build metallic or grounded circuits. In a metallic circuit there is a complete circuit of wire outgoing and returning over each line. A grounded circuit is one of but a single wire. The return side of each circuit is through the ground. Thus the ground is common to one side of all circuits. A grounded circuit is cheaper to construct. In many cases it will be just as satisfactory as a metallic circuit. Where there can be no interference due to the noise from any electric light or power currents, when not paralleled by other grounded telephone circuits for a great distance, and when not longer than 25 or 30 miles, the grounded circuit will prove satisfactory. When any of these disturbances are apt to occur, the metallic circuits are far the better. It is as well to anticipate these disturbances and to build metallic lines at the outset. If the metallic circuit can not be afforded at first, make arrangements toward that end and when necessary in the future the change can be made.

The route being located, estimate

the number and sizes of the poles required. The number of poles per mile depends largely upon the number of wires that are to be carried. For 10 or less wires, set the poles about 30 feet apart. For a greater number of wires about 35 poles a mile. The longer the pole the greater will be the span permissible. The shorter poles should be used on the hill tops. The longer ones in the valleys. Have the tops of the poles graded as well as possible. Because of the need for grading the poles a number of lengths will be required ranging from 20 to 35 feet. For a short run of 16 to 18 feet are permissible for a short run across fields to catch a single subscriber.

When but two wires are to be carried they may be attached to the poles by means of side blocks or brackets. If more wires are to be strung, or if the adding of additional circuits in the near future is contemplated, cross-arms should be used. A pole with a top four or five inches in diameter will be satisfactory when side blocks are used. No pole with a top less than six inches and preferably larger should be used for cross arms. For cross arms, use nothing less than a 10 pin arm. It costs no more for labor and the difference in price is little. With extra room on the arm, additional circuits may easily be added at any time. Care should be taken to select poles large at the butt, as otherwise they will rot out soon. In selecting poles remember that you are building for the future. The more substantial the line, the less trouble and depreciation there will be. At road crossings the wire should clear the ground at least 20 feet at the point of the lowest sag. At railroad crossings, the wire at the lowest point must clear the top of the rails at all times by 22 or more feet. When crossing a stream a pole as near as possible to the crossing on each side then in case the wire breaks, it will pull back out of the way and will not tangle up your team. The same precautions should be observed at railway crossings, a pole being placed as close as possible to the right of way at each side.

In digging the holes make them large enough to permit of tamping all around the pole. If the hole is too

narrow, the earth cannot be properly tamped and the pole will work loose. The poles should range in depth from four feet for a 16 ft. pole, to six feet for a 35 ft. pole.

White cedar, chestnut, or tamarack are the best material for poles. The straightest poles are only to be chosen and those free from wind breaks and rot. Before setting they should be gained and all fixtures attached. The top of the pole should be roofed at an angle of 30 degrees and the ridge should always be in line with the lead of poles. Gains for the cross arms should be cut as shallow as possible not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep. It is well to paint the gains and the roof of the pole to prevent rotting. Drill a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hole in the centre of each gain for the cross arm bolt. By means of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bolts, fasten the cross arm tightly in the gain, using a square washer under the head and also under the nut. Have the nut on the cross arm side of the pole. There should be gains to accommodate all the cross arms that are to be put on in the future. Attach the two cross arm braces to the arm by means of a 3 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch carriage bolt. Adjust the cross arms so that they stand at right angles to the pole and fasten the brace by means of a $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inch bolt driven through the hole in each brace into the pole. It is best to have each arm completely equipped with an insulator pins. These pins are driven in the holes provided for them and are held in position by a six-penny nail driven through the hole in the end of the side. Arms should be 18 or 20 inches apart between centres. The top arm should be 10 inches below the ridge of the pole.

If the pole is not provided with side blocks, these should be attached before setting the pole, though it is not absolutely necessary, as they are more easily attached than arms after the pole is set. If the pole is to be two side blocks, one should be on each side of the pole. Place one about eight inches below the ridge of the pole on one side, and the other about 18 inches lower down on the other side. On curves both side blocks should be on the outside of the curve on the same side of the pole. Attach the side blocks with two nails, the upper should be a 50-penny nail and the lower a 20-penny nail.

Every tenth pole should be provided with a lightning rod of No. 9 steel wire, and it is tightly strapped to the pole. The upper end should extend above the ridge of the pole, five or six inches; the lower end should be fastened to the butt of the pole, leaving several feet coiled up, so as to provide a good sized surface.

(To be Continued next week.)

Our Legal Adviser

SUBSTITUTION OF SEED.—I planted half an acre of what I thought to be Aberdeen turnip seed. It was not a rape. Can I make the dealer from whom I bought the seed pay me for my loss, and how shall I go about it? Will it be necessary for me to engage a lawyer? The dealer says a seedsmen sent him the packet from which his seed was marked Aberdeen turnip seed. Will that clear him?—Subscriber, P.E.I.

You are entitled to recover damages for failure of the dealer to supply the kind of seed you ordered, whether the mistake was his own or that of the person from whom he purchased, but the measure of damages is simply the difference in value between the seed ordered and that which was furnished, and you are not entitled to recover in addition the profit you would have probably made if the seed had been what you had ordered.

Pigs given away, for clubs of seven new yearly subscriptions. Write Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FARM

Preparation
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A Holstein Cow

The cow here ill
Edmund Laidlaw &
whose farm is en
Dairy's Prize Farm
here shown, Hilbo
years old, gave 49
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ance, she gave 16,34
of butter fat.

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—J.H.G.

Timothy

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W. & S. Co., Calgar
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"Do you know that a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods costs more than a Metallic roof."

THE PHILOSOPHER
OF METAL TOWN.



Now is the Time to Repair the Roof

Harvest is over—winter and storms will soon be here—you have a few weeks spare time while the weather is fine and comparatively warm. This is your opportunity to repair the roofs of your barns, houses and buildings.

Did you ever think how expensive this repairing necessary every year with wooden roofs is, not alone in material but for labor? It will pay you to cover your buildings with a durable, fire-proof roof

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

They never need repairs—can be cheaply and quickly laid by yourself, and will last a lifetime. Roofs laid 25 years ago with "Eastlake" Shingles are weatherproof today. A roof covered with "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES is proof against lightning, wind, rain or snow.

A barn roofed with "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES and sided with our Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding, is absolutely protected from fire on outside surfaces.

Let us quote you on rat and mice-proof sheet metal lining for your granary, also send measurements of your barn and set us give you complete estimates of cost of roofing or siding, or both.

MANUFACTURERS

The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

FARM MANAGEMENT

Preparing for Alfalfa

To have a good field in good shape, sandy loam, well drained, and we would like to sow with alfalfa clover next spring would it be all right to summer fallow ground and keep it well disked, or would you prefer leaving it the way it is till spring?—A. G. & Son, Moose Creek, Ont.

To insure a good catch of alfalfa on the field in question by far the best plan would be to plow at once with a shallow furrow, roll once or twice, disk harrow at frequent intervals during the fall, say till October 20 or 25, then rib up with a double mould board plow, or plow again with a furrow very slightly deeper than the first plowing. In the spring break down and sow with oats or barley a thin seeding and 20 lbs. of alfalfa seed per acre. If the area is in very early good tith and also in very good heart it would very likely be worth while using no nurse crop at all. In which case you should cultivate at intervals until about the end of June, then sow alfalfa seed 20 lbs. per acre, sowing with light harrow and roll. If weather is rainy as is often the case about the end of June, it might not be advisable to roll land.

The catch is likely to be better and more certain when no nurse crop is used. If, however, soil is not suitable or not in very good heart, then



A Holstein Cow with an Excellent Record

The cow here illustrated is owned by Edmund Laidlaw & Sons of Almer, Ont., whose farm is entered in Farm and Dairy Prize Farm Competition. This cow has shown, Hilborne B. Keel, in 10 years old, gave 49½ lbs. of milk in one day, and 12,855 lbs. in 10 months. As a three year old, in the Record of Performance, she gave 15,346 lbs. of milk and 569 lbs. of butter fat.

The use of the nurse crop insures some return even if alfalfa does not do well.—J.H.G.

Timothy Hay

Please give me some information concerning the growing of timothy hay?—W. S. Co., Calgary, Alta.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is one of the most extensively grown grasses in the world. It will flourish under very varying conditions as to soil and climate. It will probably do best in the temperate zone and on heavy clay or clayey loam land rich in vegetable matter and moderately well drained.

The seed bed should be in fine tith and the soil in good heart before seeding. It is usual to use a nurse crop. Any of the cereals will do as a nurse crop, provided they are not sown too thickly. Sow about two-thirds the usual amount of grain when seeding down with timothy. Seed may be sown by itself, in which case it is well to keep the soil in good shape by frequent spring cultivation and sow seed early in July.

Seed should be sown at the rate of 10 to 14 lbs. per acre when sown as the only grass seed. If clover is sown somewhat less timothy seed will prove satisfactory. Care should be taken to get good sample of seed, good

both as to purity and as to germinability.

The grass should be cut for hay a few days or two after the bloom or pollen falls. It is at this stage easiest digestible and richest in animal food constituents. The method of curing will depend upon the climatic conditions. In any case best quality of hay may be secured by allowing to dry for from 12 to 36 hours on the ground or in straw, and then cooling and according to heaviness of crop and weather conditions. When well cured it should be stacked or housed.—J. H. Gridale.

Increased Duty Wanted on Hog Products

Petitions, for signature by farmers, are being circulated in Lumber of counties in Ontario, asking the Dominion Government "to increase the duty on pork, imported from the United States, from two cents to four cents per five cents. These petitions are being circulated with the approval of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, and Farm and Dairy is informed that they are being signed. Petition forms may be secured through Mr. D. C. Platt, of Milgrove, the president of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, as follows:

"The preamble to the petition reads as follows: 'In view of the enormous quantities of hog products imported into Canada, from the United States, during the last few years, and in constantly increasing quantities which, in most cases, is being slaughtered when there is no local occasion for it, the only apparent reason being a glut in the United States market, thus enabling our Canadian packers and dealers to get supplies at a considerably reduced price, to the detriment of the producers here without, as experience shows, reducing the price to the consumer and, whereas Canada is capable of producing an abundance of pork products for both the home market as well as for export, and is anxious to be relieved of the great anxiety and loss of this periodical slump in the market, and therefore we humbly petition and strongly urge your honorable body to increase the tariff on pork from two cents to four cents, and we hereby request our representatives to both advocate and support such a measure at the approaching session of the House, believing that producer and consumer would be greatly benefited by a more uniformity of price, fair price, and as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.'

Games of Chance at Exhibitions Prohibited

It having come to the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture that a number of fakirs have been preparing to carry on illegal practices at fairs and exhibitions in the different parts of the province, J. J. Lockie, Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, has arranged to send various fairs in Ontario who will see that the law is rigidly enforced.

Under the clauses of the Act, "The officers of any such society shall prevent all immoral or indecent shows and all kinds of gambling, and all games of chance, including wheels of fortune, dice games, pools, coin tables, draw lotteries or other illegal games at the places of holding the exhibition or fair, or within 300 yards thereof, and any association or society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any legislative grant during the year next ensuing. "The officers of any board shall not

allow any person to exhibit either publicly or to any individual any gambling device or to bring any such gambling device into the building or upon the grounds in or upon which the exhibition or fair is being held.

"No person shall carry on, or assist, or aid in carrying on, any kind of gambling, or any game of chance, or any agricultural, live stock or industrial exhibition or fair, or within half a mile thereof."

In many instances these gamblers carry on their nefarious practices without the knowledge of the directors, ostensibly secure space on the grounds ostensibly for legitimate business. The penalty for the infringement of the provisions of the Agricultural Societies' Act is not less than \$20, and not more than \$100, and costs. The detectives are being sent direct from the department without the knowledge of the directors of any of the fairs.

Comforts in an Ontario Home

(Continued from page 7)

"The machine makes the gas as it is used and we cannot at any time have more than a cubic ft. of gas on hand."

OTHER CONVENIENCES.

Mr. Howell is fortunate, as are also the women members of his family in having a laundry or collar kitchen in which all the rough work and washing is done. Next to the laundry is a small cellar, above which is the pantry and above the pantry is the bathroom. From the bath room to the laundry Mr. Howell has built a chute which conveys all the soiled laundry below.

The inside wood work finish on the first floor of Mr. Howell's home is white oak, with white birch floors. The second floor and bath room are finished in chestnut, which Mr. Howell writes is one of the finest native woods for house finishing.

Our "Pie Offer" is a dandy. Have you taken advantage of it yet? Read it elsewhere in this issue.

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Don't judge roofing by the way it looks. There are more than 200 substitutes for the sound like Ruberoid. They have names which they look like Ruberoid.

For a single summer tells the difference. For there is no rubber in Ruberoid. It is not a tar roofing. Not an asphalt roofing. Its wonderful properties are due to our exclusive asbestos roofing—Ruberoid gum.

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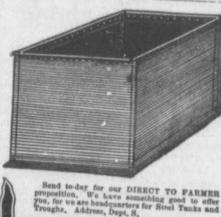
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POULTRY YARD

Preserving Eggs

Preserved eggs may be substituted for fresh ones in many cases with profit. They may be scrambled and used in omelets; also for baking various cakes which do not require beaten whites. As a rule, they are the equivalent of fresh eggs in any food when the yolks are broken; but only when specially preserved are when kept not too long are they suitable to serve fried.

The preserving material seals up the pores in the shell and thus prevents the entrance of bacteria and air, as well as evaporation and consequent shrinkage of the egg contents. The old method of greasing the shell to make the eggs keep better depended on this fact. Such eggs cannot be boiled, because the impervious shells do not permit the escape of the enclosed air, which expands when heated and bursts the eggs. By serving the commoner purpose of the preserved egg economizes the fresh eggs for which there is an ever-increasing demand for use as raw food in the treatment of certain diseases. The high prices for fresh eggs prevailing in the Southwest during the fall and winter months makes this an especially proper locality for preserving eggs for family use.

When eggs are to be kept for a short time only one of the usual methods of packing is sufficient. For this purpose they are imbedded in some fine material such as dry bran, oats, sawdust or salt. Care must be taken that the packing material is perfectly dry and free from must. There is always danger of mould on the inside of the shell, as the writer has frequently observed. A better way is said to be the use of egg shelves. These are arranged in a dry place and are provided with holes so that the eggs may be stood on end. Handled in this way, eggs are said to keep better than when packed.

Preserving in general, using a chemical solution is, however, a much safer method for general use. Before recommending any formulas to the public the writer has given several of them a critical study to determine exactly what can be expected under certain conditions. The very large lots of eggs were preserved in June when they could be purchased at about thirty cents a dozen, and were used in November when fresh eggs were selling at seventy cents. Thus they were carried through the excessive heat of June and July, and found to be usable in the fall.

There are two solutions commonly used for preserving eggs, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages.

LIMEWATER METHOD.
The commonest and cheapest preservative is limewater. A few lumps of quicklime are slaked in a large vessel of water and after the excess of lime has settled out the clear liquid is poured over perfectly fresh eggs in a clean jar. A very small amount of

the slaked lime may then be added to replace the lime which will be separated out by the action of the air. After a few days a thick crust will form on the surface, which should not be disturbed, for it prevents evaporation and excludes the air. Some add salt to the limewater and claim that it improves the quality of the eggs. Limewater preserved eggs will keep well and are serviceable for all purposes except to fry, the yolks not apt to become mushy. There is a great tendency for the white to become watery, but this does not render the egg unwholesome. They are just as serviceable for baking and for other purposes as fresh eggs, excepting that the whites cannot be beaten. The great advantage of this method is the ease with which lime may be obtained, as it is readily accessible in the most remote places.

WATER GLASS METHOD.
The other common preservative is water glass. This is diluted with ten to twenty parts of water, but even greater dilutions will serve when the eggs are to be kept for a short time only. We have observed that the stronger the water solution the



How They Pluck Poultry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

Our farmers will probably soon be marketing their poultry. Buyers prefer that the birds shall be bled and plucked dry. Henry Gatehouse of Montreal, who is probably the largest buyer of poultry in Canada, informed Farm and Dairy recently that he was willing to pay one to three cents a pound more for dry-plucked poultry than for birds that had been scalded before plucking. Where large quantities of poultry have to be marketed, the method of plucking shown in the illustration and that is practiced at the Guelph College, is worth trying. Prof. W. R. Graham may be seen plucking a bird at the left.

less apt the yolks are to break when fried. Water glass gives better results than lime water, but is difficult to obtain and quite expensive away from commercial centres. It should be given the preference wherever available, although very fair results can be obtained with lime water. One lot preserved in five per cent. water glass solution was still in very good condition the following March.

It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within twenty-four or thirty-six hours after being laid. It is not safe to preserve eggs whose history is not known, such as those obtained from dealers. By following one of these formulas, a fall and winter supply of cheap eggs may be had which is fully as serviceable for most purposes as high priced fresh eggs, and which will not have that peculiar stale taste so characteristic of shipped cold-storage eggs.—A. E. Vinson.

Grade The Flocks

A prolific source of loss in rearing chickens comes from the crowding, and smothering, and intimidating of the weaker and younger chickens by the stronger and older chickens. Separation according to age is not sufficient. Frequently, chickens are

found that are stronger and larger at three weeks of age than others which are six weeks old. These underaged chicks seldom make a satisfactory grower later if not separated from the others. Fear not only prevents the more timid from getting their share of food, but the food they eat cannot be satisfactorily digested and assimilated. The longer they are crowded and jostled, the greater the contrast in size and strength becomes. It is surprising to see how a flock of underlings will pick up and thrive when they are placed in yards by themselves.

To Make a Living from Poultry
E. W. Philo, in the Poultry Review.

The one in charge of the poultry plant is the greatest factor in making the business a success. If determined to win and work along some definite line, success will be sure. I have always been considered a visionary, and the longer I live the more need there seems for one to be visionary, if there is to be anything gained in life more than a living. We must set our stakes high, then drive hard to the mark until the goal for

is greatly increased and there is an incentive for one to aim still higher. As a basis for estimating profits for the production of market eggs we will take it for granted that the average hen with the average care will produce a hundred and fifty eggs in a year, and that it will cost her one year to raise the hen as she will bring after completing the year's work if producing eggs. The difference, then, between the cost of the consumed and the amount the eggs will bring will be all profit (or pay for labor when the owner is doing the work.)

The average market price for eggs is twenty-four cents per dozen, making the net proceeds from the hen during the year three dollars. At the present high prices for feed and grain it will cost \$1.50 to supply a 150-egg hen 365 days, leaving a net profit of \$1.50 a year. One good, active person can care for a thousand laying hens, which would yield a profit of \$1,500, when the cost of the care given to the lot would be equal to the care tire a single flock of six hens in a pen.

It now costs \$1.85 a year to keep a 200-egg hen, making the net profit a profit greater than when cost of the hen is kept, at a cost of \$1.50 a year, and the difference between the 150-egg hen and the 200-egg hen is largely in the breeding, although the care given to them has about as much to do with a large egg yield as the breeding. Fifteen hundred dollars a year would be considered quite a snug little income for a person, and is more than the average person would make, for the simple reason that they do not think it possible to get such returns and are afraid to set their stakes for fear of failure.

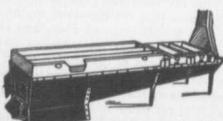
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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Ontario, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Home and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 7,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers in the form of circulars, arrears, and sample copies, varies from 8,000 to 12,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than \$1.00 per annum rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead copies.

Sworn detailed statements of 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 when they 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 them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "Please insert in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been ascertained.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR MAGAZINE NUMBERS

This, the special household issue of Farm and Dairy, is the seventh of the eight magazine numbers that we planned to publish this year. The hearty appreciation of these magazine issues that has been expressed by our readers, and the gratifying manner in which advertisers have contracted for space in them, has exceeded our expectations. So successful have these issues been, it has been decided already to publish similar issues next year, and than those that have been published during 1909.

The last of our series of special magazine issues for this year will appear on November 3rd. It will be in the form of a special issue for live stock breeders. It will be one that will interest breeders of all classes of live stock, especially the dairy breeders. Farmers and dairymen interested in pure bred animals, and in stocking their farms with better grades of stock, should not miss this issue.

Advertisers will do well to speak

early for space in this issue and also for space in the eight special issues that will be published next year. We expect that space in these issues will be sold so rapidly that advertisers who are late in applying for special positions will be compelled to take what space is left. We hope that our readers are noticing that we are excluding all undesirable forms of advertising. We do this because we want our readers to feel that they can buy from our advertisers with perfect assurance that the goods advertised, when received, will be exactly as represented.

Our readers can help us make a success of our special numbers by showing them to their neighbors and by telling our advertisers, when they buy goods from them, that they saw their advertisements in Farm and Dairy.

THE SPIRIT IN OUR HOMES

Our homes should be the happiest, most blessed spots on earth, for each of us. If they are not, the fault rests with ourselves. Our homes are what we make them. What we make them depends upon the spirit that animates each of us. Possibly the greatest tragedy in the world is caused by the fact that most people do not know where to look for happiness. They make the mistake of looking for happiness in material things. We are apt to think that if we could only have a little more wealth, more congenial surroundings, more leisure, better looks, better health, or some other special privilege, we would then be happy. We look for happiness outside of ourselves, when happiness can be found only within ourselves. A well-known writer of the day has said: "There are thousands of men and women all about us weary with care, troubled and ill at ease, running hither and thither to find peace, weary in body, soul and mind; going to other countries, travelling the world over, coming back, and still not finding it. Of course, they have not found it, and they never will find it in this way, because they are looking for it where it is not. They are looking for it without when they should look within. Peace is to be found only within, and unless one finds it there he will never find it at all. Peace lies not in the external world. It lies within one's own soul. We may seek it through all the channels of the external, we may chase for it hither and thither but it will always be just beyond our grasp, because we are searching for it where it is not."

While it is nice if we could all have the comforts and conveniences in our homes that are described by the writers in this issue of Farm and Dairy, we should not let ourselves become discouraged or dissatisfied if our conditions are such that for the present, at least, they are beyond our grasp. It is far more important that we shall be happy, contented and cheerful with things as they are than that we should be dissatisfied and discontented through a desire for certain objects or conditions that in themselves cannot make us happy. We forget the fact that the humblest homes where love reigns are often the happiest.

Have you ever tried the experiment of being cheerful and watching its effect on others? Did you ever get up in the morning, and commence to sing freely and cheerfully? If so, did you not notice how soon other members of the family were singing also? The spirit of cheerfulness and of love is contagious. It spreads naturally and rapidly. Our Heavenly Father must have designed things thus, in order that the poorest of us might be as happy as the wealthiest.

If we have troubles, then is the time that we should sing the most. Troubles disappear as though by magic before a cheerful spirit and the habit of looking on the bright side of things. Let us then, faithfully, day by day, develop within ourselves, a spirit of cheerfulness and love, in order that our homes, no matter how humble or how grand, may be centres in which joy and peace may reign.

FRESH AIR IN SLEEPING QUARTERS

Abundant fresh air is useless if one persists in living and sleeping in unventilated houses. Little ill-health is met with in summer compared with what is rampant in the early months of fall, and later, in the winter. We are inclined to reason that colds have been "caught" from sitting in a draft, or from exposure, while in the outdoor atmosphere. As a matter of fact, most colds are "caught" in over-heated, unventilated stuffy houses, such as we Canadians, as a whole, live in throughout the coldest season.

Few people would think of sleeping in a room in the summer time with closed windows. As a result they enjoy good health and colds and bronchial affections are a rarity. The approaching fall, with its accompanying cool nights, should be no excuse for closing these windows. Comfort should be sought by other means, such as additional covering. Fresh-air sleepers are not cranks. One needs only to experience the benefits of fresh-air during a winter season to be an advocate of it for evermore. No hardship will be suffered from the open window, if one becomes accustomed to it during the early fall and winter. Be a "fresh air crank" this winter, and you will be less likely to need a physician.

CONVENIENCES IN FARM HOMES

It is no new thing to find barns and stables adequately supplied with water. It has become recognized as necessary to the best welfare of the stock, as well as from the labor-saving standpoint, to have water laid down conveniently where stock may have ready access to it. Elaborate systems are in use on many farms. Notwithstanding this comfort and convenience provided at the barn, many have been content to overlook the essential of a water supply in their houses.

Fortunately for our farm women, the idea that it pays to have water in the house, with its attendant conveniences—sink, hot water front to the range, bath room, (including lavatory, closet and bath tub) is gaining ground. Everywhere we find individual farmers waking up to the great

necessity of these conveniences, that they have been content to do without for so long.

When horses, cattle and other stock are conveniently provided for as regards water, why should the farm house be overlooked? No department of the farm is more in need of a convenient water supply than is the home. The humblest workman in our largest cities invariably has his wife provided with all modern conveniences. That the farmer can have them, as well, is proved by the large number of farm homes already thus equipped. No class of people need these conveniences more than those who live on farms.

SYSTEM OF TAXATION CHANGING

One of the greatest reforms of the present century will be made in the present system of taxation. For the most part, our existing system is wrong. It taxes industry and improvements and encourages speculation in land and stagnation in trade.

While there are some objections to the principle of "The Single Tax," the movement in its favor is making progress in almost all parts of the world. During the past few years Australia has been swept by a movement abolishing all taxes on improvements. The same reform has made great strides in New Zealand. Some of our western provinces do not tax buildings or farm improvements. In Great Britain, new legislation is being introduced by the Government which will tend to discourage speculation in land, and give the public a share of the increase in land value that their industry helps to create.

The reason that the single tax movement has not made greater progress is because of the far reaching effects it would have and the strong opposition it meets with from interested parties. Then, also, it is so comprehensive in its scope the average man has not the time to give it the study needed for its mastery. As its principles become better known, however, the movement will make more rapid progress.

A speaker in Toronto recently said: "The single tax is a plan for abolishing all taxes upon industry. You might still put a regulative or prohibitive tax upon opium, if you want to discourage its use; or upon intoxicating liquor if you want to stop or restrict its sale. You might still put a tax upon houses if you do not want houses, or factories, if you do not want factories. But the single tax will abolish taxes upon anything you do want."

We want neater and more attractive farm homes, better farm buildings, nicer home surroundings. Progress towards improvement in these respects will be slower than it should be as long as we continue to increase a man's taxes in proportion to what he does to improve his home and his surroundings. The time has come when we should give the whole question of taxation more serious consideration than it has yet received.

In the last issue of Farm and Dairy, the word "Ayoturia" on page 5 should have been spelled "Aoturia."

Creame

Butter Makers
also to this day
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Mr. W. A.

Some papers
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Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, in ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your communications to the Creamery Department.

Export Butter Trade with England

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Birmingham, Eng.

Some passages from the annual report issued by Messrs. W. Weddell & Co., of London, England, showing the variation in prices of colonial foreign butter and cheese during the last three years: Butter from Australia and New Zealand has been severely criticised during the past year on the grounds of excessive moisture and fishiness, the former being the more reprehensible fault because it is under the control of the maker. Pointing out that New Zealand butter had gained high reputation for its dryness and good quality, which reputation was somewhat damaged by the year's exports, the report goes on to recommend that definite and extensive tests should be made to ascertain the exact amount of moisture most suitable for keeping butter in condition for the longest time. It is mentioned that the government of New Zealand is fully alive to the danger of excessive moisture, and for the coming season has appointed analysts to examine every brand before it is shipped.

FISHINESS FROM MOISTURE.

British buyers are inclined to believe that the large increase in the amount of fishy butter was directly due to the increased moisture, but the correctness of this view has not been demonstrated. The fact that this flavor is in large excess during some years, while in others it is practically absent, would indicate that its origin is bacterial rather than chemical.

PRIZES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCT.

This portion of the report closes with the statement that "fishiness is a very rare fault with Canadian butter, the main defect being an acidity and taint due to cream not being delivered daily to factories. It is satisfactory to note the comment that "Canadian butter on the whole is slow in improvement in quality, and the proportion spotted with mold is considerably reduced, owing to lower temperatures being maintained before it is shipped and during the voyage."

NEW ZEALAND FERRING AHEAD.

There is a remarkable difference in the price of Australian and New Zealand butter, which difference is increasing year by year. The following table showing the average annual price per cwt. denotes that Australian 'choicest' was lower than New Zealand by 7s. 1d. in 1907, 8s. 8d. in 1908 and 5s. in 1909. This appears to be largely due to a difference in grading, for it is stated that the New Zealand standard of grading were followed in Australia not much over 80 per cent. of the latter would be placed in the first grade.

SHOULD GRADING BE CANCELLED?

It is strongly urged that the Australian industry should accept compulsory grading marking, as in New Zealand. With regard to the latter country, it is pointed out that "the time has come for a stiffening up in the grading, by either raising the percentage of points" or making an extra of New Zealand butter not reaching first grade, so that "there is ample room for more stringency, so as to enable the best butter makers to secure a premium for their more perfect product." It is for the Canadian trade to consider whether or not there is something in this suggestion that would be of advantage to them.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.
The following estimate with regard to prospects for next season may be of

interest: According to present indications the supply of butter from Australia is expected to be nearly double that of last year, but owing to the widely extended area, and the consequent varied climate where butter is produced, great uncertainty always exists in estimating the Australian output. New Zealand, it is believed, will send a small increase on last year. Canada will most probably send less than in the year just ended. The drought this winter in Argentina may restrict the output during the coming summer. Siberia, too, has suffered from very hot and dry weather this summer, and the production, though greater than last year, will fall short of the early estimates.

Condensed Milk under Suspicion

Canadian exporters will please note that condensed milk, which has hitherto enjoyed considerable immunity in this under suspicion, states W. A. MacKinnon, trade commissioner, at Birmingham, Eng., in his weekly report. The consulting chemist of the British Dairy Farmers' Association has been examining samples from 20 different makers, and was found only five of these to consist of whole milk, the remainder being manufactured from separated milk, nearly half the nutriment in the latter consisting of sugar, which it is estimated costs the consumer 10 cents a pound. It is claimed also that when condensed milk is mixed with twice its own weight of water it becomes equivalent to skim milk, plus the added sugar, and the milk costs the consumer 16 cents a gallon. These facts are adduced to show that it is not an economical food, and also that the large amount of cane or beet sugar renders it quite an unsuitable food for infants.

Condensed milk has hitherto been looked upon as much safer than new milk, but the report under consideration states that bacteria have been found in a number of the samples. The chemist, in fact, declares that "the legislature ought to insist on every tin of this substance being marked in large letters, 'unfit for infants.'" This very strong attack upon low quality brands of condensed milk will, no doubt, put Canadian manufacturers upon their guard, and induce them to be doubly watchful lest any imputation should be sustained as against their product.

Dairy Tests at Woodstock

The Woodstock Fair management this year introduced into its competition for prizes in order to encourage the improvement in the dairy herd in that country, a dairy test, which in that country, a dairy of a very popular feature. The contest was for the best grade cow making the most number of points in tests for butter-fat and in solids not fat as well as points in the milk. A prize of \$55 was donated, and among the best grade cow a prize of similar value. The second prize in the pure-bred was worth \$15, and the second prize for the best grade cow \$10. The third prize in each case was a cash prize of \$5.00. There were a competition for these prizes 15 entries, five in the pure-bred class and 10 in the grade class. Mr. Jos. Burgess employed by the government as supervisor of cow testing association had charge of this test.

The test extended over a period of 24 hours. At the beginning of this time, all the cows were given a dry-cow. No tests were made of this milk. The competitors had the privilege during the next 24 hours of milking twice at periods of eight hours or three times at periods of eight hours.

The basis of judging was as follows: 25 points for each pound of fat, three points for each pound of solids, not

fat, and one point for each 10 days in milk after the first 30 days, limit 10 points.

In the pure bred class McGhee Bros., of Beachville, were first, the test being as follows:

Butter fat 1.203 score 30.08 points. Solids, not fat, 3.256 score 9.76 points.

Score for time in milking 9.2 points. Total number of points 49.04.

In the grade class Mr. A. J. Davis, of the 13th line of E. Zorra, obtained first place, the test being as follows:

Butter fat 1.330, score 33.475 points. Solids not fat, 3.207, score 9.621 points.

Score for time in milking 10.00 points. Total number of points 53.096.

McGhee Bros.' cow was a Holstein which freshened on May 20, 1909. A. J. Davis's cow was a Holstein grade aged 8 years, which freshened on Feb. 19.

Variations in Cream Tests

G. V. Patterson, in *Kimball's Dairy Farmer*.

We hear much complaint concerning the test of cream. There are variations, and sometimes the farmer cannot understand why there should be variations. He may be hauling cream which is testing 25 per cent. Then, without any noticeable change on his part the test comes down to 15 per cent. Naturally, he becomes rather suspicious. If the creamery happens to be owned by some individual the man doing the testing is very liable to be, and many times is, accused of cheating. The tester may have cheated. Then again he might be as "honest as the day is long." Anyway, he represents an accusation. He feels abused. We thus have a cause of much unpleasantness, a few fights, a few



One Million DeLaval Cream Separators SOLD

Ninety per cent. of the professional Butter-makers of the world use the

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black eyes and many verbal wars. Whether the cause of variations is due to the dishonesty of the tester or not, there are a number of reasons why we may expect our cream test to vary.

A change in temperature will cause a change in the test of cream. A high temperature, unless it be more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, results in a causes a low test except when it gets so cold that the separator begins to clog up. In this case the test will be high. During the summer time the separator bowl will generally be warm but in the winter it is liable to be quite cold. Then, if the cream happens to be a little cold, it will have a tendency to clog. Cold cream resembles January mud, it hates to run. Thus, when it is in the separator bowl it will stop up the cream hole. The principle as turning the cream screw. It causes a higher test. Changes in temperature have been known to cause the test of cream to vary from 1 to 10 per cent. Some people avoid this result of low temperature by running a little warm water through the separator first.

(Continued on page 24.)

The annual Convention and Dairy Exhibition of the Western Dairy men's Association will be held at St. Thomas, January 12 and 13. Arrangements have been made with the London Cold Storage Company for the storage of October butter. The Western Dairy and Provision Co., of St. Thomas will receive and care for all cheese that makers may wish to place in cold storage for the exhibition. Those persons that wish to take advantage of these opportunities should indicate their intentions on the entry form which will be furnished by the secretary, Mr. Frank Hens, London, Ont.

Cheese Department

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

Why Butter Gives Satisfaction

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In regard to the manufacturing of butter from whey, I always keep everything clean and in a sanitary condition. I start my separator as soon as the whey is ready to remove from the curd so as to get it separated as sweet as possible. I put about six or seven per cent. of pure culture starter in my cream pail and separate my cream into it, stirring it once in a while. When through separating, I set my cream, which is at a temperature of about 80 F. till it gets about 35 per cent. of acidity. I then cool to a temperature of 50 F. and hold at this temperature till ready to churn, which is the following morning. The cream is in a good condition with about 50 per cent. of acidity. I then scald my churn with boiling water, then wash with cold water. I then put in my cream, and it will churn in about 30 minutes, giving a good firm butter when the granules are about the size of corn. I stop the churn and draw the butter, then rinse with water fresh from the well, which is at a temperature of 45 F. When rinsed I add salt. My churn is a Simplex. When I get the salt on the butter I start churning the slow gear and give it six or seven turns. The butter is well lunned. Then I let stand for about 10 minutes. When it is ready for working I then put in my workers and start the churn again on slow gear. When the churn makes about ten turns, the butter is sufficiently worked. I then put my butter in pound prints. My cream is separated so it will test from 40 to 45 per cent. of fat.

In regard to the marketing of butter, I sell the most of it at the factory to the patrons and surrounding country. The butter which I sold outside of this, I sold to a cash store in Gananoque.

The least that I sold at this spring was 25c. a pound. I have made 2500 pounds of butter and not had one complaint yet. I have made creamery butter and find the whey butter equally as good. The patrons of my factory say they never had such good satisfaction with butter before this summer; for they could get it fresh at the factory when they wanted it.

An Oxford County Factory

A. W. Darrcock, Dereham and Norwich Union Cheese and Butter Factory

Our average net weight of cheese per season is between 150 and 160 tons, also some butter during the winter months. Four years ago I decided to put in a cement floor on top of the old wooden one, which was completely done for. The height of the floor above the ground will average about five feet. The cement floor is four inches thick. The first three inches was mixed, one of Portland cement to ten of sand; the top inch was mixed one to three with cement sprinkled freely on top, and trowelled smooth.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED.—Cheese factory to rent, or make by contract. Apply to Box 77, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT.—An experienced winter-employment by working for Farm and Dairy. If you want business and are anxious to earn money, write for full particulars to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

The floor underneath the vats, as well as falling towards the gutter, has a fall to the centre of each vat so that no matter what falls on the floor it immediately runs under the vats and down to the gutter with the result that the floor is always dry and nice to work on between the vats. I might say that the floor in the whole factory was so well made that it is just about as nice to-day as when it was made four years ago.

I built also a cement smoke-stack

patrons are quite in favor of sterilizing as they think the whey is better feeding value and some say it is worth all it costs them if it was only for the benefit derived in the washing of the cans.

We heat our milk and cook our curds with the exhaust steam which is quite a saving in fuel. I have the exhaust steam pipe connected to the live steam pipe that runs along in front of the vats, thence to the whey tank for sterilization, where this con-

gether, where they could talk and plan over their trade together. Mr. John Flood of Ennismore, advanced the idea that makers should get together more. The masons, carpenters and practically all other trades had their unions, why should not cheesemakers have something of the same kind? Dairy Instructor Ward, of the Peterboro group, thought that while it might not be possible to arrange the matter for this year, it would be well to carry on the agitation along this line with a view to having it definitely arranged the following year. Mr. Dan Oakley of Norwood, thought that the makers stayed too much within themselves. They should get out more, make themselves acquainted with their brother makers and things pertaining to the industry, as it is conducted elsewhere than within their own factories. Mr. Gavin Graham, maker at the Warminster factory, expressed himself as being favorable as to having a holiday. He said, "We probably do not need a picnic, as any one who makes cheese knows that we have picnic enough at home. We do need an outing somewhere. We do not get together enough for our best interests." Mr. E. Deyell, of South Monaghan, also expressed himself as being favorable as to the makers having a day off.

It was suggested by Mr. Gillespie of Peterboro, and reiterated by Mr. Pultow, Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, that it would be a great thing if we could send makers down to Montreal, there to see their produce coming in, and having the privilege of comparing the cheese of their own make with that of different sections of the country. Many difficulties, however, were in the way of such an undertaking and it would seem almost impossible.

Practically all persons present were greatly in favor of the cheesemakers' association being held to arrange it was the difficulty. Many suggestions were offered by others present. It was finally decided that the secretary should write to each maker in the district and get his idea upon the subject. A committee was appointed to receive these ideas and to consider what should be done.



A Well Arranged and Well Managed Cheese Factory

The factory (illustrated) is situated in western Ontario, and is owned and operated by Mr. Arthur Darrcock of Zenda. "It is one of the many good factories in Oxford County, and is kept in first-class condition," wrote Mr. E. S. Hart, of Ingersoll, to an editor. "The whey is all pasteurized and returned home in a sweet, clean condition." The patrons realize the importance of cooling their milk, and sent in a good sample of milk this season.

this year which is giving me the best of satisfaction. The height of stack from foundation to top is forty-five feet. The foundation is seven feet deep, six feet square, made of concrete and large stone. The wall of the stack at the ground is ten inches thick and tapers to three at the top, and is reinforced with lots of barbed wire around and scrap iron of all lengths standing on end in the wall from the foundation to the top. This stack cost me \$125, and I think it was a good investment as I get a cheaper rate of insurance as well as have a stack that will last indefinitely. We sterilize the whey and receive 75 cents per ton for same. Most of the

nection is made. I have a valve on each pipe so that we can use either the live or the exhaust steam as required.

A Holiday for the Makers

Whether or not a holiday for the cheesemakers would be feasible and advisable, was a subject of considerable discussion at a convention of the Peterboro district cheesemakers. It was advanced by many that much good to the dairy industry might result from such an outing. The holiday would be not merely a day to get away from work but would give these cheese makers, a chance to get to-

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Which of These Music Folios Would You Like?

CONTENTS OF SOME OF THE FOLIOS GIVEN AWAY

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Comin' Thro' the Rye
Listen to the Mocking Bird
Ben Bolt (Don't you Remember Sweet Alice)
Mason in the Cold Ground
Killarney
How Can I Leave Thee
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Heart moved Down
La Paloma
The Dove

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Rocked in the Cradle of Deep
The Blue Bells of Scotland
I Cannot Sing the Old Song
Darling Nellie Gray
The Spanish Cavalier
Then You'll Remember Me (When
Other Lips and Other Hearts)

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The Old Folks at Home



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My Old Kentucky Home
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MUSIC DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.



"It is a matter of economy to be happy, to view life and all its conditions from the brightest angle; it enables one to seize life at its very best. It expands the soul."

H. W. Dresser

Peter of the Lane

By L. M. Montgomery

JUDGE RAYMOND was taking his morning constitutional in the lane. It was a fine old lane, running just back of Elmcroft, under big chestnuts, and debouching into a sunny by-street below, whereon lived people whom to know was to be unknown. None of them ever ventured into the lane for it was part of the Elmcroft estate, and everybody in Marsden knew that the judge did not like trespassers. He had never met anyone there in his morning walks, and he had come to look upon the lane as the one place where he was perfectly safe from all interruption; consequently he carried there his griefs and anxieties and walked them off or wrestled them down, going back to the world the same suave, courtly man as the morning before.

This particular morning the judge especially desired to be alone; for it was the 10th of June, and he had a bitter reason for hating the date. Therefore he was surprised and displeased on coming out from the chestnut shade into the sunny space at the end of the lane to find somebody sitting on the big gray boulder by the fence.

This somebody was a small boy, most immaculately arrayed in white trousers and stiffly starched white blouse. He had his hair in curls, and although his face was very sober and care visible on his brow, he evidently did not realize in the least what an offense he was committing in sitting thus unmoved on Judge Raymond's boulder. His hat was pushed back on his head and the face beneath it, rimmed about with yellow whiskers—a woman would have called it "kissable," but of course, such a thought never entered into Judge Raymond's head. The latter stopped, folded both hands over the top of his cane, and looked frowningly into the lad's blue eyes.

"Who are you?" he said stiffly. The scowling, bushy eyebrows, before which every other small boy in Marsden would have fled aghast, disturbed the serenity of this self-possessed interloper not at all. He got up briskly, with a sigh of relief, and said clearly:

"I am Peter, and I am very glad to see you because I want to ask a favor of you. Will you please come and help me get my kitten out of the well? She fell in two hours ago, and Aunt Mary Ellen is away waiting on a sick lady."

"Bless my soul, child," grumbled the judge, "if you cut fell into the water two hours ago it must be drowned by this time."

"Oh, no, she's not in the water," explained Peter cheerfully. "She fell into the water, I expect, but she climbed out of it into a hole between the stones; I can see her eyes and hear her crying. Will you please tell me if you will help me to get her out? Because if you can't I must look for someone else. Aunt Mary Ellen told me I mustn't associate with anybody round here, but I thought it wouldn't be so harmful to ask you—you look so respectable."

Judge Raymond, even when much younger and nimble than he was then, had not been in the habit of specious cats from wells, but now he asked briefly where the well was. "Come," said Peter with equal brevity, extending a plump little paw. The judge took it and was led to a small gap in the fence palings. Peter measured the gap and the judge ruthlessly with his eye.

"You can't go through it. You'll have to climb over."

The judge meekly climbed over. He found himself in the trim little yard of a small brown house all grown about the gap and the judge ruthlessly with his eye.

"She's all right yet," he announced. "There is a ladder on the kitchen roof. Will you get it, please? and I'll hold it for you while you go down the well and bring her up."

With an effort the judge shook off the mesmeric influence which had already made him take three steps toward the ladder.

"My dear Peter," he said firmly, "I can't with my years and—ahem—weight go down a well on a ladder after a kitten. Instead, I'll go home and send my man Jenkins over. He will do it."

Peter thrust his hands into his pockets, threw back his head and looked scrutinizingly at the judge.

"Is your man Jenkins respectable?" he demanded.

"Very much so," assured the judge. "Well, I'll take your word for it," said Peter confidently. It's not that I'm so particular myself, but Aunt Mary Ellen is. You may send Jenkins."

Accordingly Jenkins was sent, so dainty with amazement over such an unheard-of order from the judge that he was barely capable of obeying Peter's concise and pointed directions. Eventually the kitten was rescued, and the judge, who was posed unseen behind the chestnut trees, saw. Upon Jenkins' return he condescended to question him.

"Do you know who those people round here lived to Mr. Murr?" asked the judge gruffly. Perhaps he was gruff because he was so unaccustomed to talking about his feelings. Marsden people would have said he hadn't any to talk about.

"Will you please tell me what your name is?" said Peter. "It's not that I care myself what it is, because I'd like you if you hadn't any name at all. But Aunt Mary Ellen does. She is very particular who I associate with, as I told you, I couldn't tell her your name yesterday, and she didn't much like the sound of Jenkins."

"People call me Judge Raymond," Peter looked up with a radiant smile.

"Oh, I'm so glad. Raymond is a far'ris name of mine. You see—confidentially—it's the name of my promised wife."

The judge gasped.

"You—you—well, I understand that the rising generation is very precocious, but aren't you rather young to be engaged?"

"Far too young," agreed Peter promptly. "I'm only seven. But you without making sure of her, specially when Roger Mitchell was to go on living there after I left. So I asked her to marry me, and she said she would and she promised she'd never play with anybody more. She'll keep her word, too, fact she is that sort of a girl. So I'm quite easy in my mind. Of course we don't intend to be married till we're grown up."

"Come, come, that's a relief, anyhow. What is your fair lady's name?"

"Averil Raymond."

The judge gave an inarticulate exclamation and stopped short. His face grew purple and his eyebrows drew down in such a way that his deep set black eyes could hardly be seen. Peter looked up in astonishment.

"What is the matter?"

"Nothing—nothing," said the judge with an effort and walked on.

"I wouldn't look like that over nothing," said Peter indignantly. "You gave me a fright I thought you were sick. I expect I look like that when I take stomach cramps. Well, I was telling you about Averil. I'm so glad I've found somebody I can talk to about her—somebody who is sym'thetic. Aunt Mary Ellen is very sym'thetic. She likes Averil, though—everybody likes Averil. But Aunt Mary Ellen laughs at a fellow when he talks about his girl. You won't laugh, will you?"

"No, I won't laugh," promised the judge; and to do him justice he didn't look in the least like laughing.

They lived right next door to us in Westville—Averil and her mother. Her father was dead, but they had his picture hanging in the sitting-room, and Averil said her prayers to it every night. She said her mother thought she was saying them to God, but it was her father all the time, because she felt so much better acquainted with him. He died when Averil was four, so she remembers him. She is six now. They were dreadfully poor—poorer even than Aunt Mary and me, and goodness knows we were poor enough then. But Aunt Mary Ellen said they came of good stock, so she let me associate with them. Aunt Mary Ellen was pretty thick with Averil's mother herself. Averil's mother gave music lessons and she always looked sad and tired. But Averil didn't look sad—no, sir. She'd be laughing all the time. I like a girl that laughs, don't you?"

"I suppose it is pleasanter," conceded the judge.

"Averil is the prettiest girl in Westville. She has long brown curls and big brown eyes and a muscle like a Sullivan. She knocked Roger Mitchell clean over once because he tried to

"You can't go through it. You'll have to climb over."

With boys that I'm afraid you'll have to do most of the talking.

"Oh, I'm well able to do that," said Peter confidently, getting up and falling into step with the judge.

"Aunt Mary Ellen says I talk a great deal too much and sometimes when I'm very bad she punishes me by forbidding me to say a word for one hour by the clock. You've no idea how long time seems very long anyhow in Marsden."

"Where did you live before you came here?" asked the judge.

"In Westville."

The judge frowned. He had his own reasons for disliking the name of Westville; but Peter, striding blithely along with his hands in his pockets, would not have cared in the least if he had.

"Westville's a dandy place. I had so many friends there—one very dear friend in particular. It's a terrible thing to part with your friends, isn't it? It hurts your feelings so much, doesn't it?"

"Yes, it hurts them so much that they sometimes never get over it," said the judge gruffly. Perhaps he was gruff because he was so unaccustomed to talking about his feelings. Marsden people would have said he hadn't any to talk about.

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kiss her. But she's a very ladylike girl for all that. I tell you I felt awful bad when I came away, and I did she. But, of course, we'll write. I can't write very well yet, and Averil can only print. I wrote her yesterday and I know I spelled half the words wrong. I didn't like to ask Aunt Mary Ellen how to spell them for fear she'd laugh, because some of them were very affectionate. Look here, will you help me with my spelling when I'm writing to Averil?"

"I will if you will come and walk with me now and then in the lane," said the judge.

"Oh, I was expecting to do that, anyway," said Peter comfortably. "I'll come as often as you like. I think you are a very interesting person. Anytime I'm not here and you want me just come to the gap and whistle and I'll come if I hear you. You can whistle, I suppose?"

"I used to be able to," said the judge, who hadn't whistled since he was ten.

The judge and Peter continued to walk in the lane for over an hour, deep in conversation. Marden people wouldn't have believed their eyes if they had seen it. Jenkins did so, it and had to seek out the house-keeper to relieve his feelings.

"Yes, Mrs. Moody, as true as I stand here, the judge is walking out there with that little fellow from across the lane—him that's never looked at a child for years. What do you think of that?"

Mrs. Moody looked sourly at Jenkins, to whom she accorded very scant approval.

"I think the judge is capable of attending to his own business; and if it pleases him to go up to visit strangers after the way he used his own flesh and blood I don't think it is any concern of yours or mine, Mr. Jenkins."

"It's just two years yesterday since Master Cecil died," said the unabashed Jenkins. "D'ye suppose the judge will ever make up with the widow and the little girl?"

"No, he never will," said Mrs. Moody shortly, "He's as bitter as ever against her. An angel from heaven couldn't induce him to forgive her."

Every day through that summer the judge and Peter grew better friends. The judge never missed his morning walk now. Peter was generally on the boulder or playing in the yard of the brown house. Jenkins declared that the judge was infatuated.

They had long, absorbing conversations. Peter sought the judge's aid frequently in his epistolary struggles and the judge learned more loving words than he had ever known were in the dictionary.

"Do you think 'sweetheart' or 'darling' is the tenderest word? Peter once wanted to know."

"I should use them turn about," advised the judge gravely.

"Averil has sent you a kiss," said Peter on another day. "I wrote her about you and what good friends we were and how you helped with the letter and that's why she sent it. If you will stop down I will give it to you."

For a moment the judge looked as though he meant to refuse; then he stooped down and Peter gave him a hearty smack.

"Shall I tell Averil you sent her a kiss back? he questioned blithely.

(Concluded next week.)

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Why not send for one of our New Premium Lists and make a selection of several premiums which you would like to have for the Holiday Season? You can earn them in a short time, and save buying gifts at Christmas time. A club of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy is easily secured.

The Upward Look

Stumbling Blocks

There is a vanity which is done up on the earth; that there be just men, unto whom it happeneth according to the work of the wicked; again, they be wicked men, to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous.—Ecclesiastes, 8: 14.

It is difficult, in fact impossible, to understand fully why God allows some of those who love and serve Him to be afflicted by sorrow after sorrow while some who openly violate His laws are permitted to live in ease and luxury. Why should these things be, we are apt to ask. Do they harmonize with the love and justice of God that His followers on earth talk so much about? These conditions are a stumbling block with many people. Because they cannot understand them

They would be governed by unworthy motives. We do not love our earthly fathers and mothers because of the gifts they may be able to give us but because they love us. We do not respect children who despise their parents simply because they are poor. And so it is with God. He does not want love that is prompted by selfish motives.

Many apparently good Christians know in their own hearts that the troubles they suffer are deserved. They may have secret sins, such as lack of faith, that no one can see but God. God has told us that if we lack in faith we need not ask Him for any good things. (James 1:6, 7.) He has told us, also, that if we have faith He will give us whatever we desire. (Mark 11: 24.) God's word, when we study it, makes it very clear that we must not attempt to judge the things relating to electricity by the things of this world. "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Fear God and keep His commandments, for this

the delicate fingers of stenographers connected with city business, houses.

We believe the typewriter has a use on the farm. For one thing, it enables the farmer to carry on his business correspondence in the same manner as do the business men of the city. It makes plain print, and there can be no mistaking the letters and words. It takes less time to write a letter and the work is more easily done. For these reasons alone the typewriter has become an inexpensive convenience in the home and office. And more than this, the typewriter is a letter and a useful thing for the school children. Its teaching neatness and dispatch. Many young persons will write an article and copy the same on a type writer, all of which is very useful in disciplining the mind and in supplying an incentive for this kind of mental development, where without this typewriting machine this would never be done.

A typewriter conveniently placed in the farm home is in constant use. It stimulates a desire for improvement, of being up-to-date, and of operating the farm on real business principles. Of course, the typewriter is not essential for the farm in the same sense as plow and harrow; not in that sense at all. It is a convenience, however, in the same class with books, paper, magazines, music, and neat clothes with education and up-to-dateness and business farming. And the cost is not great; a fat cow and a fat hog will buy a good reliable machine that will last a lifetime.

Washing by Machinery

Several times Farm and Dairy has written to some of its women readers asking them how they liked the washing machines they were using, and to ascertain if this labor saving device was still proving as popular as heretofore. That it still holds in favor is evidenced by the large number of satisfactory replies received to these inquiries. The use of these machines seems to be increasing greatly in our rural communities, and is indicative that Canadian housewives know a good thing when they see it, and that they are bound to have some original labor savers in the house, as well as out. Everywhere we receive nothing but words of praise for the washing machines, several makes of which have been much advertised in these columns during the past few months.

EASY TO MANIPULATE.

The principal feature spoken of in all of these replies we have received to our letters regarding these machines, has been their ease of operation, and the fact that they do not get much out of order. None of the owners of these machines would be without the machine, and all speak in highest terms of the manner in which the work is performed. An enthusiastic Manitoba woman writes: "I have had my washing machine for about 2 years, and never knew what a sunshiny day wash-day might be made until I had it. I often let my little girl aged 11, turn on the washer while I am doing other things about the house. It turns so easily that it is not a bit of an exertion for her to do this. The machine does not wear out the clothes one half as much as did the ordinary old-fashioned way of rubbing them. The machine has never been out of repair since we obtained it. I would not give it up for three times the price."

Installing Hot Air Furnace

The general public, as well as many plumbers and steamfitters, have been under the impression that steam and hot water systems are much more healthy than hot air. Such is not the case, unless a very thorough system of ventilation is installed in



"Hillcrest" Farm, Brant Co., Ont.

The above illustration shows the exterior view of Hillcrest farm, owned by Mr. Fred T. Howell, Brant Co., Ont. The interior view of the Howell's library is shown on the outside front cover page of this issue. A description of the interior of the house is given on page 7. We might say that there are several large trees and flower beds immediately surrounding Mr. Howell's home, but which are not shown in the illustration above, owing to the close proximity at which the photograph was taken.

they doubt the justice of their Heavenly Father.

And yet, the Bible explains them over and over. If we will only study the Scriptures, our difficulties on points such as these will soon disappear, the trouble is that we attempt to judge the things of this world and of the eternal by only what we see in this world and of the eternal by only what we see in this world. Because God this world is no proof that litter repentance will not overtake them. We are told to, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap." (Galatians 6: 7.) Our Saviour left with us the story of the rich man and of the beggar Lazarus at his gate through which we learn how the rich man later suffered torment while the beggar was gathered among the blessed. (Luke, 16: 19, 31.) Our Saviour also said, "Woe unto you that are rich, for ye have received your consolation," and, "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of God."

God requires that we shall have faith in Him. If every person became well to do as soon as they professed Christ, while the righteous, on the other hand, suffered afflictions we would see people fleeing to become Christians, not through love of God, as He desires, but because of the material benefits they would receive.

is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil. (Ecclesiastes, 12: 13, 14.—I.H.N.)

Typewriters on the Farm

When typewriters were first put on the market they were used in city offices exclusively. In the course of time they were found to be useful in the home, in the library, for personal and private correspondence. The young folks also used it for notes and lessons. Consequently, the typewriter, even in its early days, was not solely a business institution, it became an everyday necessity in many homes. But the typewriter is not for city use only; it has now become indispensable in many country homes.

The busy farmer finds that he can learn the trick of writing with a machine with no more difficulty than he encounters in operating a corn planter or mowing machine. With his typewriter he writes a letter with greater ease than with pen or pencil, and in less time. The man who deals with the farmers by mail, is familiar with the increased use of typewriters on the farm. Where one was used a few years ago a score are now used. Just as neat and attractive letters are often written on the typewriter by the strong fingers of farm workers as ever comes from the more rapid touch of

the building should at least be per hour. ing contend water you in the room can be more system when air from the

Little or most important of the hot air. If more through the be required, as with hot stalled, you smell like a air is taken in the room your furnace made of iron made perfect never be used.

All residents of the house, you can base. If you distance, say it is usually the he will to put of feet from the very much be the kitchen registers.

The fault of the fact of the wrong brought in should not be rooms in a bur the case, where registers are disordered the others are the cold air to

If a job is put in the house at the same temperature. This can be one of cold air, large pipes. If used as the written article, for furnace will ease

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KITCHEN



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the building, as the air in rooms should at least be changed three times per hour. Advocates of hot air heating contend that with steam and hot water you simply heat the air that is in the rooms all the time. Nothing can be more healthy than a perfect system where you are taking the cold air from the outside of the building.

Little or no attention is paid to the most important part of a hot air furnace, the hot water pan.

If more steam were brought up through the registers, less heat would be required. This is very important, as with hot heating, properly installed, you can make your rooms smell like a greenhouse. Where cold air is taken from the inside of the house, you cannot get too much into your furnace. All cold air should be made of iron, as cold air should be made perfectly tight. Wood should never be used.

All registers should be put in the base. If you have to carry a pipe any distance, say to the kitchen, as this is usually the farthest away, it would be well to put the register up a couple of feet from the floor. This will work very much better, as in many cases the kitchen is robbed by the other registers.

The fault of this in many cases is the fact of not sufficient cold air being brought into the furnace. Air should not be discharged into the rooms in a burnt condition, as is often the case, where only two or three registers are discharging the heat, while the others are practically supplying the cold air to the furnace.

If a job is put in right, every room in the house should be heated to the same temperature at the same time. This can be only accomplished by lots of cold air, large pipe and large supply pipes. If the one stack system is used as the writer explained in a recent article, four pipes taken from the furnace will easily heat a ten-roomed

house. This, of course, cuts out the friction, which is the stumbling block in all kinds of heating.

No square elbows or collars put into stack pipes should be ever entertained. A taper elbow (or bull-head) should be used, as it is very different taking the air from the bottom of the stack than into the front.

The joints in a furnace should be cemented perfectly. It is equally important that the casing should be tight. Keep the furnace well to the front, put lots of hot air in your hall, as when the hall is thoroughly heated it taken very little to supply the balance of the house.

The doors in rooms should always have a space at the bottom, if no other system of ventilation is in use, as it is impossible to discharge air in a room if air is not taken out, and as a rule this is why the hallways and stairs are utilized as the cold air channel.

It may not be out of place to say here that a perforated shield should be so that the cold air from the furnace around the frepore equally.

Never use a key damper in the smoke pipe—open dampers in all cases. This prevents gases being discharged from the furnace, as where the key damper is used and shut off on a cold night so little heat is being discharged up the chimney that the cold air presses down and prevents the gases from escaping through the collar, and has continued circulation through the chimney, while it checks the fire.

A small amount of cold air should be always supplied through feed, as this is the only way the gases can be burnt from the oven. It may have occurred to many readers that when the feed door is opened a report is sometimes heard. This is caused by the

gases filling up inside the furnace, and as soon as the air strikes it, it immediately lights, as gases cannot burn without air. Thus you will see the necessity of a little air at all times.

The Dining Room Floor

Alice York, Halton Co., Ont.

Having tried almost everything in the catalogue of carpets, cloths coverings, crum cloths and plain varnished floors, we tried a floor of inlaid strips of hard wood, dark walrus equal in width. It looked beautiful for a time, but showed every spot of grease, and in her efforts to remove said spots our girl resorted to various shades of color and patches that truly artistic and lasting floor manner was washed in a slovenly amount of water. And so it was that, after a long siege of sickness, on re-flooring in my domain, I found the floor ruined as to looks, and resolved to return to paint. Still, wishing something prettier than a plain, painted floor, we adopted the following with gratifying results:

After removing all grease spots, dust, etc., we marked off a margin of fifteen inches across the front of room, and counted boards on each side to give us also fifteen inches. This was intended to give a handsome bordering in three colors.

We began at the bordered margin, making a fifteen inch square in each of the corners. For the border, we chose for the main color a rich dark mahogany, and gave the fifteen-inch margin its first coat. When dry, we cut a diamond-shaped piece of pasteboard, and marked out with a

stencil, or sharp-pointed nail, a row of seven-inch diamond blocks around the entire room, leaving the large fifteen-inch square in the corner.

The diamond squares were cut in drab, and marked a tiny circle with bright touch of ochre. In the corner squares we reserved the order of a large square of the drab, and centre drab and gave it two extra coats, waiting for the first coats to dry before applying the second.

The floor looks handsome as though coated with linoleum and as we used only common paint and did the work ourselves, the cost was trifling.

Then, as the middle of a dining-room like the idea of thus painting it outwear two centres and it is not so with paint at once, as we can pass through the room if we desire transit around, instead of going outside the house to use the front rooms, any colors, of course, may be used, but we find drab for a centre satisfactory.

A Neighborhood Farmers' Club

A neighborhood Farmers' Club is a fine thing in every county to promote better farming, sociability and good fellowship. There are many clubs of this sort which are working along these lines. Some are very large, having a membership of 200 while others are limited in numbers to a few congenial souls.

Some clubs meet in the evening while others give up the whole day and have a good, plain dinner at noon. At the request of several subscribers who wish to form clubs we print the constitution and by-laws of one of the oldest and most successful clubs in New England. The membership is limited to 22 men and their

THE CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET
Will Save You Room, Time and Footsteps

Did it ever occur to you how many steps you take in a single day right in your own kitchen? Did it ever occur to you what a convenience a kitchen cabinet could be to you?

I don't need to waste time telling you about kitchen cabinets for you already know—and if you don't, a single look at the picture will tell the story. Just look at it.

Think what it would mean to you to have everything you use in the kitchen right in one spot—with a place for everything and everything in its place. Wouldn't it save you time; wouldn't it economize on space; and what it would save you in shoe-leather and aching feet? Think it over!

If you will only consider it—for a bare two minutes even—you will understand that you need a Chatham—that the Chatham is

The Kitchen Cabinet for YOU

THE Chatham Improved 1909 Kitchen Cabinet is handsome, solid, sensible, practical and compact and has a large, roomy, aluminum-covered top—genuine work place that adequately takes the place of a kitchen table. This top has drop leaves at each end, which locking and when lifted, is a close-fitted handing board.

Below there is a large enclosed shelf for kettles with an extra shelf for smaller pots. Inside the door on the top—air-tight, all of them. Like the six large casters on the rollers bearings, they are supplied FREE with every cabinet. At the right of the lower part, a big 75 lb. flour bin on mouse proof.

The upper part of the cabinet is full of drawers and cupboards—all enclosed—and makes a fine place for storing a whole lot of little things. Right above all is an excellent enclosed and across the top runs a brass rod making it possible to set dishes on edge.

The entire Chatham is built from close fitting, grooved-joined lumber—inside proof—on all outside parts finished needed; the drawers are provided wherever they are needed and knobs are heavily finished in copper; and the whole cabinet is built in first-class shape throughout. The cabinet has a metal bottom under the whole of it—and a dust-proof moved about.

MANSON CAMPBELL

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If you don't already know the story of the Chatham complete I want you to see for yourself. I send it FREE. All you have to do is ask for it. Then, if you decide you want to buy, and we have no representative near you, we will sell you direct from the factory. Remember, this is the Triple Iron-Cast Duran-tee—the one that you have heard so much about. Be sure you look into the Chatham fully before you invest in any— if the Chatham is good enough for other makers to copy, it ought to be good enough for you to buy.

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wives, and farmers consider it a great honor to be elected to the club.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS PRE-AMBLE

Since conversation is the best method of conveying information, and associations are more effective than individual effort, we hereby associate ourselves as an agricultural society, to elicit information from the experience of farmers, and disseminate knowledge for our mutual benefit.

CONSTITUTION

Article I.—This association shall be called The _____ Club.

Article II.—The officers of this club shall be a president, to be chosen at each meeting, for the meeting next following; and a secretary and treasurer, to be chosen annually by ballot, at the first winter meeting.

Article III.—The active male members of

this club shall not exceed 25 in number, and a unanimous vote of those present and voting is required for an election.

BY-LAWS

Article I.—Meetings of this club shall be held fortnightly as far as practicable during the four winter months, unless otherwise voted at the preceding meeting.

Article II.—The member entertaining may invite other persons interested in soil products, but this privilege should be exercised sparingly.

Article III.—The secretary shall notify each active member by mail of each meeting and make record of the leading facts elicited. Members who cannot attend should notify the host two days prior to the meeting. A member absenting himself without excuse from two successive meetings shall be considered as having resigned his membership, and the secre-

tary shall cease notifying him of the meetings and inform the club of his action.

Article IV.—The treasurer shall collect of each active member, annually, 50c for postage and other expenses.

Article V.—A committee of three shall be appointed annually at the first winter meeting who may propose candidates at any regular meeting, and every active member shall have written notice, under seal, from the secretary of the name of the candidates, and time and place of election.

Article VI.—Refreshments at private homes, that they may not be burdensome, and so deter worthy people from joining, should be plain and unostentatious.

Article VII.—Three members shall be chosen annually in March, as a committee on subjects.

Article VIII.—Retired members, and those who furnish information, essays, or

articles entertain the club, may be constituted corresponding or honorary members by a unanimous vote of those present and voting.

Article IX.—This constitution and bylaws may be amended at a regular meeting by a two-thirds vote, two weeks' notice of such proposed change having been given.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Sleeping Rooms in a Farm House

Marion Dallas, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Farm houses as a rule are not planned for healthy sleeping rooms. There are left somehow to just plan themselves. Oftentimes they are cut up into small box-like rooms, that there may be enough rooms to go round.

The story and a half sleeping room has, however, wonderful possibilities. If there should be a north and south window, it can be made not only a comfortable but an attractive sleeping room.

THE CARPETS.

We think we must have a nice carpet—don't buy a heavy carpet to fit the whole room. The sleeping room should be cool and airy in summer, easy to keep clean and sanitary, and as free from dust as possible, and also restful. How can it be easily kept clean if on the floor is a carpet which takes our whole strength to lift and sweep? Many people object to bare floors. For those people there are the bright wool rugs or matting, pretty to look at, durable and easy to take care of. One does not require the assistance of a man to lay it. Those who live on the farm can better understand the force of that recommendation.

I slept in a half story room this summer. The narrow set of narrow pine boards. These have been oiled until they were a rich brown tint.

On the floor lay two home-made rugs, which might easily have been lifted by a child. The old-fashioned dresser and washstand of walnut, a divan covered with a pretty cretonne to harmonize, an old arm chair and a rocker, completed the furnishings of as pretty a little bedroom as I ever slept in.

TREATMENT OF WALLS.

On the wall hung two or three pretty pictures (all supplements of the Christmas papers) which had been framed in neat cheap frames. The room always looked neat, and I'll tell you the secret. There was a large wardrobe opening from the room. The wardrobe is almost entirely forgotten. Many a room is completely spoiled with an inartistic display of wearing apparel, which of necessity must hang against the wall or at the head of the bed where it not only becomes a dust gatherer but a dust dispenser. If there is no place to build a wardrobe, there is a simple way to partially overcome this. Some one may perhaps be persuaded to put a shelf. Make it eighteen inches wide and as high as space will allow, make it secure with screw hooks. Hang a curtain of satin or cretonne from the front and sides and you will have a satisfactory place to conceal your clothing.

FURNISHINGS.

In choosing the furniture for the room I would choose the light colored hardwood suites for two reasons; first, they are easy to shove around when sweeping, besides when scratched or rubbed about they do not show the scratches as does dark furniture. For beauty and sanitary purposes the iron painted bedstead commends itself. This with light oak dresser and stand make a simple furnishing.

Whatever else you buy cheap for the room, don't economize on the looking glass. Have a perfect one, the first thing that greets us, generally in the morning is our smiling (?) countenance, and a glass that gives us a distorted vision of unloveliness is not likely to give us a happy start for the day.

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THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Refunded

In many farm made in thin bench or sink room toilet room men included, first come, first served cannot have an impossible room to be a bucket, stoneware to be within toilet articles a man be had, privacy of one to make the curtains and a careful attention space forbids r Suffice to say, first considering

HEATING The heating a problem for n ice is not found so we must use secure a pleasant stairs is to have above the down way rises and d arise too, but e be used in ventila placed in the needed warmth that floor. One cool room than it temperature. Three things, have in a healthy air and sunshine room should be when the family cozy breakfast each other with ing and ask wi barrainment, "Di

Conveniences Farm

Laura Rose, One of the country housekeeper operators, is a bountiful To have to go some distance away water to the house men are kind and but they are not many cases a little very great outlay stall some kind of the house.

I have seen the pipe from some spring. I remember cast, where they ran down in the m ed a small stream of the scullery of the kitchen was a large tub to the sink and the tubs. A pipe exten voir on the stove so ed it could be easily ed with water. The kitchen was to Le room and the water with it. The water was used for all a good sewer drain, no water to carry in saving of labor.

HOW WATER ANOTHER CONVENIENCE was a barrel a being was a barrel in the wash room. This barrel was with soft water fr from the kitchen a pipe running from the fire pot of the stove of the water, which off through a tap. but water on the farm and is as convenient for the women. A windmill and a tank will supply water of the house or barn.

In connection with the proper place to tub. Many think this be only enjoyed by to

In many farm houses a mistake is made in thinking that the kitchen bench or sink must serve as the common toilet room for the family, tired men included, one wash basin, etc., first come, first served. If each member cannot have a room (and this is an impossibility in many homes) each bucket, stoneware is getting so cheap as to be within the reach of all. All toilet articles are getting cheaper and may be had at small expense. The arrival of one's own room is the place to make the toilet. The window curtains and bed furnishing demand a careful attention but the lack of space forbids any dwelling on these. Suffice to say, health should be the first consideration.

HEATING THE BEDROOM.
The heating of the upper room is a problem for most farmers. A furnace is not found in every farm home, so we must use stoves. One way to secure a pleasant temperature up stairs is to have a register in the floors above the downstairs stoves. Heat always rises and odors and impure air arise too, but extra precaution may be used in ventilating. One stove, if warmed in the hall should furnish the needed warmth for all the rooms on that floor. One can sleep in a cool room than in a room with a high temperature.

Three things, however, we must have in a healthy sleeping room, light, air and sunshine, also no draft. The room should be so comfortable that the family gather around the cozy breakfast table, they can greet each other with a bright good morning and ask without fear of embarrassment, "Did you sleep well?"

Conveniences I Have Seen in Farm Homes

Laura Rose, Guthrie, Ont.

One of the conveniences which a housekeeper appreciates above all others is a bountiful supply of good water. To have to go outside, to a pump some distance away, and carry all the men are kind and mean to bring it, but they are not always around. It may cause a little time and not a very great outlay of money would install some kind of a water system in the house.

I have seen the water brought in pipes from some mountain or hillside spring. I remember one place in the east, where there was a hydraulic ram down in the meadow, which forced a small stream of pure water into the scullery of the kitchen. Here there was a large tank to supply water to the sink and the stationary wash tub. A pipe extended to the reservoir on the stove so that when needed it could be easily and quickly filled with water. A small room off the kitchen was to be fitted as a bathroom and the water to be connected with it. The water was not very hard and was used for all purposes. With a good sewer drain, these people had no water to carry in or out,—a great saving of labor.

HOT WATER.

Another convenience I remember seeing was a barrel set up on a stand in the wash room off the kitchen. This barrel was in some way filled with soft water from the cistern. Through the kitchen wall there was a fire pot of the stove. This warmed the water, which could be drawn through a tap. To have lots of hot water on the farm is a great thing and is so convenient for the men as for the women.

A windmill and a sufficiently high tank will supply water to any part of the house or barn.

In connection with water it seems the proper place to mention a bathtub. Many think this is a luxury to be only enjoyed by town folks. Peo-

ple on farms are even more in need of this convenience after the heat and toil in the fields. Where its need is badly enough felt, a way is made to get it.

This summer when staying at a farm home, Sunday morning, there was a tap at my door and my hos-



less said, "If you care to take a bath you will find a bath tub and plenty of hot and cold soft water at the end of the hall. It's only a rough place over the kitchen, but we enjoy having it all the same. My boy did the plumbing himself and fixed things up, so it didn't cost us very much." I found my warm bath as delightfully refreshing as it was unexpected. I had not looked for such a thing in a small farm home on Manitoulin Island.

THE BATH ROOM.

It was a tin bath tub connected with the hot water tank in the kitchen below. The cold water came from a galvanized tin tank supplied from the cistern by a force pump. I could see, as the mother had said, that the cot had been very little, and it certainly was a comfort to those people. I have seen home made wooden bath tubs nicely painted white, to which the water had to be carried, but could be self emptied, through an outlet pipe. No one in planning to build should omit the bath room.

THE CLOSET.

In our cold country the inside closet should be deemed a necessity, not a convenience. It is a matter which has much to do with the health of the household. The aged and delicate run a great risk of going into a cold, snowed-up outside closet, while little children neglect themselves rather than venture out into the cold,—a neglect which is responsible for much ill-health.

Where there is no water system a crematory closet could be put in. I have seen a number of them in homes here are most satisfactory. I think they cost about \$25. A dry earth closet can often be built in the far corner of the wood shed. A thousand times better to have these daily comforts than a well furnished drawing room.

DISH AND CHINA CLOSETS.

In building it should always be arranged to have the china closet or built-in cupboard between the dining room and the kitchen. I was greatly taken with one I saw in a home. Part of the wall between these two rooms was made into a cupboard extending from the wall to the ceiling. There were drawers for table linen, kitchen towels and cutlery below, and shelves above for dishes, etc. There were sets of doors on each side and knobs on each end of the drawers which extended straight through. The doors could be opened and the drawers pulled out when anything was wanted from them, when either in the kitchen or

the dining room. This contrivance saved many steps.

THE FRONT HALL.

It was in the farm home I saw the idea of having a large drawer just near the floor under the hall steps—a splendid place to hold hats and gloves.

THE DUMB WAITER.

Then there is the dumb waiter or elevator from the kitchen to the cellar. Very occasionally you find one in a farm home and yet what a lot of ruing up and down stairs they do save. See illustration of dumb waiter in this issue, on another page. One evening I was in a kitchen on a farm. I said to Mrs. L., "What's that for?" pointing to a large basket similar to what is used for carrying berry baskets in the field, only this one had wires coming from the sides to the handle to brace it and keep it from tilting. "Wait a minute and I'll show you" and forthwith she placed in the tray of the basket the meat and butter plates, the cake, the cream pitcher all down stairs at once. "I had my husband make it," Mrs. L. explained. "It saves me lots of trips downstairs. The narrow rim of the edge keeps the things from slipping off."

MEN'S DRESSING CLOSET.

"I wouldn't be without this place for a good deal," said another clean,

energetic housewife to me, as she opened a door and pointed to what might be called a "cubby hole" or little landing at the foot of the lack and a bench. "I have the men slip off their coats and dirty boots and leave them there, and you can't imagine what a lot of dirt it saves being perhaps you haven't thought that the cement walk from the thing that is the house. That's a great saving to the kitchen floor in muddy weather."

I have been asked to write of a few of the conveniences I have seen on Canadian farms. Those I have thought of are not new, but many of our country homes are still lacking in the most essential of these and we will hope that reading of them may be a spur toward getting them installed.

Too often it is a lack of effort rather than a lack of means which makes us put up with old ways and old things.

Oilecloth will not only retain a more attractive appearance, but lasts much longer if kept polished. This may be easily done by dissolving an ounce of beeswax in a pint of turpentine and applying with a clean white cloth. Polish with a dry cloth and it will be surprising with what ease it may be kept polished.

The Washboard Ruins Clothes

Take a new shirt. Soak it well! Then soap it, and rub the edge of it on a Washboard. Do this six times. Then look at the hems, collar and cuff edges and the button holes closely.

You'll find them all badly frayed, ripped, thinned, worn out more than from three months' hard use.

Half the life of the garment goes under up by the washboard. Shirt costs a dollar say—washboard takes 50 cents of wear out of it—you get what's left.

Why don't you cut out the Washboard? Use a "1900 Gravity" instead. It drives the water pump. It takes out all the stains in half the time, without wearing a single thread, or cradling a button.

No rubbing, scrubbing, wearing, or tearing of the clothes against a hard metal Washboard. That costs twice as much for hard work, and wears out twice as many clothes in a year. Try the "1900 Gravity" for four washings! Won't cost you a cent to try it, either. You write me for a "1900 Gravity" and I'll send it to any reliable person and when you get it, you'll see it's worth the price, or a cent of risk on your part, that you may test my offer—on month free of charge.

If you like it, then you may keep it, or you may send it back to me, at my expense.

—at, say, 50 cents a year for it out of the work and the wear it saves you can be washed by hand, and it does this by simply driving soapy water through the clothes.

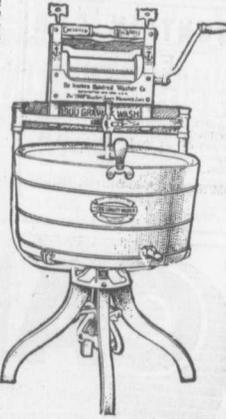
It works like a spinning top and it runs as easy as a sewing machine. You may prove this for yourself and as easily as for a strong woman.

Even a child ten years old can wash with it as easily as you can. I'll send the "1900 Gravity" free for a month anywhere so you can prove it without risking a penny.

I'll take it back then, if you think you can get along without it. And I'll actually wash clothes in half the time that if the "1900 Gravity" wouldn't say it will.

How could I make a cent out of that deal if the "1900 Gravity" wouldn't? Write to me to-day for particulars. If you say so, I'll send on the machine to-day to you, for you are now using our "1900 Gravity" Washers. Co., 321 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal, and suburbs—special arrangements are made for these districts.



OUR HOME CLUB

Paying Off The Mortgage

The question, How can I go about it to pay off this mortgage? is often a brain twister to the farmer. He, of course wants to find a quick way of doing it, and this is what troubles him most. A large fortune does not accumulate in a very short time on the farm nor with the average farmer.

The farmer realizes that his implements must be the best that he can buy in order to keep his farm cultivated properly, and keep it as free from weeds and grasses as possible. If he can buy machinery that will save hired help, he finds it necessary

They Didn't Have to Change.

During the years in which our pure food laws have been put into effect there has been a great hurrying and scurrying on the part of the food manufacturers to change their methods to make them conform to the law.

The Quaker Oats Company is a conspicuous exception. It was admitted that Quaker Oats was as pure and clean as possible and that it was an ideal food. The purity and cleanliness of Quaker Oats is familiar to every one who has compared it with other brands of oatmeal.

It is so cheap that any one can afford it and so nourishing that everyone needs it. The result of last year's experiments at Yale and other points where food values were tested is that Quaker Oats has been adopted by many persons as their food on which they rely for adding vigor and endurance of muscle and brain.

FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

To every lady and gentleman, girl and boy, for selling on 12 packages of our Ant. court plaster, at 10 cents per package, we will give absolutely free a Fountain Pen. Do not delay; send to-day; send no money, only your name and address.

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and cheaper to do so. But while he is putting money into farm machinery it is not making that terrible thing called a "mortgage," any smaller. By the time it is paid for, in some cases, it is about half worn out, and there is always something new needed for use on the farm in assisting its owner to kill sow thistle or some other weeds that are just as bad. Or else, it will be something to save time in haying, harvesting, plowing, etc. So year after year, and the good farmer is past middle life before he fully realizes that the way is his own.

HOW TO PAY IT OFF.

I think this could be accomplished best by a little self sacrifice on the part of the farmer and his good wife. I, of course, do not intimate that there is no self sacrifice on the farm. If we would only remember that we are out for a sail on Life's ocean, and sometimes the waves roll very high. If we are not watching out continually they may break and crush our frail bark, then we must either sink or swim.

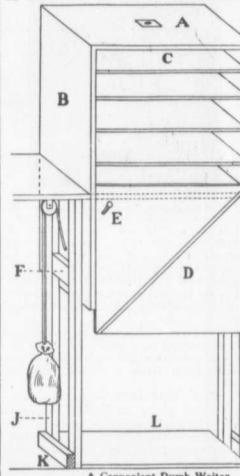
Why should it matter to us what our neighbor has, as long as we know our own home is best. It is always best to calculate a year ahead, and plan to pay the interest and a certain amount of principal each year, but always fix the amount of principal \$50, \$100, or \$150 dollars more than was paid the previous year and then work hard to pay it. This could be nicely arranged according to size and quality of farm that is mortgaged.—"The Doctor's Wife"

THE "AUTO."

In Farm and Dairy Aug. 12th, appeared an article on the "Auto," by "Aunt Faithie." She says, "let us call play fair." I am afraid we haven't called that in time. I think the game is over. The farmers "for at least their wives" are out and may stay out as far as the auto is concerned. I believe in fair play and also think we should go half way, but one thing is certain, that the farmer's wife who could one day hitch up their horse and drive to town or elsewhere, cannot do it any more, except with a constant dread of meeting one of those monsters.

I do think that people living in cities must enjoy a spin through the country immensely, but why should they, when they see a rig coming just speed along the highway as much as to say "you don't need to look at us, you will never ride in an automobile." It always reminds me

of a little instance that happened in one of our large cities. One of the professor's wives had a servant from the country. She practiced economy of course and thought she would purchase Bridget to laundry the gentleman's white shirts and save a trifle each week. Bridget was wise and each week tried to do the shirts worse. The lady at length said to her, you might just as well try to learn, for if you ever get married one thing is sure you will never be able to send your shirts to the laundry. However, fortune smiled on Bridget and if need be she could send her shirts to the laundry, but stiff bosomed shirts were not permissible in her



A Convenient Dumb Waiter

town and no doubt the Professor's wife is still having a time, so with the auto. They have come to stay and we must make the best of it, but some of them are not a very polite lot. I want to thank Mr. J. W. Taylor, Hochelaga, for the compliment he paid me in July 15 issue.—"Aunt Jane."

A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

Summer with its happy memories, afterthoughts, regrets and experiences is swiftly passing away and we ask ourselves what has it meant to us. The truth has been forced on me that simplicity is the note of a restful happy summer. If we put as much thought as we do energy, into our work we could soon reduce it to a science.

I am a champion of all conveniences for the home and I am getting them together in my home as quickly as funds will allow. As it is so hard to get satisfactory help on the farm, I am going to try the experiment of making conveniences take the place of a maid. Do you know it more than pays?

A good refrigerator is one of my very best helps. It is cellar and dumb waiter for me. It is a tremendous saving of time, steps and food. It keeps everything so well. A plan that worked so nicely this summer was to have just one "menu" for all visitors; one kind of cake, dessert, etc. If you have had as many visitors as I have you would find that it was no trouble, for you get so used to making the same dishes, and some of them won golden opinions. I won't tell what they were for then you would discover "Aunt Faithie" and that would spoil everything, for this masquerade of the "Home Club" is rare fun.—"Aunt Faithie."

A Home-made Dumb Waiter

During a recent visit of a representative of Farm and Dairy to the home of Mr. A. J. Tamblin, Durham Co., Ont., a unique contrivance for saving steps in a farm kitchen was discovered. It consisted of nothing more or less than a home-made dumb waiter, an illustration of which is given. Mr. Tamblin built this dumb waiter himself and writes that it could be put in any home for about \$5, if one had to buy the lumber and hire a carpenter. It could be built in one day by any handy man about the house.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WAITER.

Fig. A. shows the lid lid saved out of the floor, on the level, and which makes the top of the waiter.

B. are the sides which are made out of 1 in. lumber.

C. are the shelves which are made out of 1/2 in. lumber.

D. is a wire screen door which is made to slide up and down in front of the box.

E. is the peg which pushes into the side of the box when the door is shut.

F. is a little block which is fastened to the top of the box, and slides up and down between the two boards at the side.

G. shows the pulleys which are common hay-fork pulleys. Mr. Tamblin would not advise anything smaller.

H. is the rope which is about 1/2 inch in size and goes through the pulleys, so that it will not have to be cut.

I. shows the weight which consists of a bag filled with stones.

J. shows the two boards which are nailed to the wall and also to the foundation at the bottom. These are left just wide enough for the rope. The little blocks on the sides of the box, K, and L, are the foundation.

Mr. Tamblin writes: "Be sure and keep the waiter 1 ft. away from the wall at the top, so as to allow room for the pulleys to work. The box can be made as deep as the joists are distant apart and as wide as one desires."

When Farm and Dairy's representative was at Mr. Tamblin's home he could not help noticing the great saving of steps incurred through the use of this dumb waiter. It was in mid-summer, and a great many things were taken by Mrs. Tamblin into the cellar for the purpose of keeping them cool. They were all placed in the dumb waiter. In the absence of such a contrivance Mrs. Tamblin would have had to go up and down the cellar stairs several times to deposit these things in the cellar. It is not necessary for her to go into the cellar to rearrange the things. They are neatly arranged on the shelves of the waiter before sending to the cellar, and no trip up and down steps is thus necessary. At such a trifling cost as mentioned above, every farm wife should insist on saving herself what unnecessary work is possible by the means of such a labor saving device.

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Why not send for one of our New Premium Lists and make a selection of several premiums which you would like to earn for the Holiday Season. You can earn them in a short time, and save buying gifts at Christmas time. A club of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy is easily secured.

An Im

One of our fellows about here provided a bath.

Few farmers. Many farm boys; also large water, and a bath.

Having these have them, on thing more. I bought a side.

she found a kitchen. Her with tools soon tub in a fram ceiling. The 2 inches from the inches was made

which could be bath tub, cover that it might be taken for a large

When the tub lead pipe was fit the bottom, every floor and out outside wall. T

pipe together with the work of only expenses in she made sure n

fall by setting a wall and a hook when the lid was bath tub to be us

FOUND PAPER

To every lady and boy, for selling on 12 packages of our Ant. court plaster, at 10 cents per package, we will give absolutely free a Fountain Pen. Do not delay; send to-day; send no money, only your name and address.

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'Camp' Coffee is hailed with exclamations of delight

Pure!
Delicious!
Refreshing!

made in a moment. Don't forget the name 'CAMP.'

R. Paterson and Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

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

An Improved Bath

One of our exchanges tells as follows about how one farmer's wife improvised a bath in the house:

Few farmhouses have a bathroom. Many farm houses have large kitchens, also large cisterns, plenty of soft water, and a good kitchen range. Having these exists, plenty of other women have them, one woman evolved one thing more. For ten dollars she bought a nine bath tub, for which she found a place on one side of her kitchen. Her husband being handy with tools soon enclosed the bath tub in a frame made of matched ceiling. The tub was set about four inches from the wall and this four inches was made the base for a lid which could be let down over the bath tub, covering it completely so that it might easily have been mistaken for a large chest.

When the tub was set in place a lead pipe was fitted to the opening in the bottom, carried down through the floor and out to a drain beyond the outside wall. The lumber, the lead pipe together with the trap, the tub and the work of the tinner were the only expense incurred. Woman-like she made sure no accident would befall by setting a large screw-eye in the wall and a hook in the lid, so that when the lid was lifted to allow the bath tub to be used it was hooked fast

to the wall and was in no danger of falling. A little butter-and-egg money did it all and not a week passes but the family blesses the hour when this bright idea dawned in the mind of a woman who had the pluck to carry out.

Gasoline Launch on the Farm

If one is fortunate enough to be situated near any body of water, few possessions will rival a gasoline launch as a means of recreation. Especially is this true in the case of the farmer who will often enjoy a few miles' run



A Farmer's Launch

Mr. J. W. Richardson of Brant Co. uses the gasoline engine in his launch for pleasure during the summer, and is planning to use it in winter for such purposes as pumping water, running the separator and cutting wood. Utility and pleasure will thus work hand in hand.

after the labors of the day are ended, when no powers of persuasion could induce the tired man to exert his wearied muscles in propelling a canoe or a skiff.

In fact the many ways in which it may be used are never fully realized until you are the possessor of one. In "pickin' time" a day spent in "slack season" a day spent in "pickin' time" makes such a pleasant break and is really an ideal holiday. To run down to the nearest village for supplies is quite a pleasant

outing, and is much preferable to the inevitable harnessing, and unharnessing, always attending a drive. Needless to say the horses appreciate the installing of any innovation which will enable the members of the family to attend church, without their assistance these hot summer Sundays

One of the greatest advantages is the comparatively small cost. It is really wonderful to calculate the amount of pleasure derived from a gallon of gasoline. In fact as an all round means of pleasure and use the motor boat has an unrivalled reputation, and the owner of one generally regards it as a source of unalloyed enjoyment, except when he is being "towed home." The engine can be taken out of the launch during the winter and late fall seasons and used in a great number of ways, such as pumping water, running the separator, churning, etc. It can be made a useful and valuable adjunct to any farm home.

Handy Household Canvas Bags

To carry potatoes, apples, etc., and kindling or stove wood, I have made a set of handy bags like the sketch. Of course they vary in size. These bags are made of canvas, and they



are sewed up like a satchel, with only the top open. For handles, I cut a leather strap (that had done duty as a school-bookstrap) into equal lengths, and with an awl I punched holes through the straps and canvas, and fastened them with stout brass paper-fasteners. These canvas bags are easily kept clean, as they can be turned inside out and the dust brushed out, and if necessary they can be washed.

FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

To every lady and gentleman, girl and boy, for selling only 25 pairs of our patent fasteners at 25 cents per pair, we will delay, send to-day, a fountain pen; do not give absolutely free a fountain pen; only delay, send to-day, and no money, only your name and address, to:

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"Yes! this Range is Guaranteed to Cook and Bake perfectly."

Universal Favorite

HOW TO SELECT A RANGE

When you buy a Range you want to get one that will give you the best service at a reasonable cost. You want a Range that will heat quickly, bake evenly and last a lifetime. You want every part of that Range to be made as perfectly as skilled hands can construct it. You want it to be made of the very best material and with all the latest improvements and conveniences. You want a Range that is pleasing in appearance and easy to keep clean. And last of all, you want a Range that is backed by a binding GUARANTEE of absolute satisfaction from the makers to you.

The UNIVERSAL FAVORITE is the one Range possessing all the above qualities.

Manufactured by
FINDLAY BROS. CO., Limited, Carleton Place, Ont.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA

☞ Priced very low.

☞ Pay for it little by little.

☞ Easy to move it about.

☞ It saves its cost over and over.

☞ Is far ahead of other kinds.

☞ Most sensible and compact.

☞ Built to look and wear well.

LESSEN YOUR KITCHEN-WORK FULLY A HALF

With this PEERLESS time and work saver

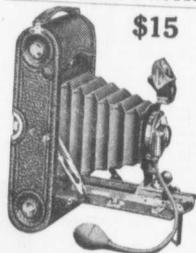
PUT A PEERLESS KITCHEN CABINET in your house NOW. Save yourself countless less steps, banish endless bother, and do your cookery outfit in handiest place, everything in it to the household. You have no idea what a boon

FOUR spacious cupboards - 75-lb. flour bin, opened and closed by a touch. New patent snow-white bread-board; roomy shelves, five large drawers; nice china-closet, all cleverly wood cabinet that will last a lifetime.



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1A Folding Pocket Kodak, Special

There has never before been so much quality put into so small a camera—in lens right. Makes the popular precision it is, the camera itself measuring but a 3 1/2 x 8 inches. Fitted with rapid Recti-reliable E. P. K. Automatic Shutter. It fills every requirement of those who demand efficiency. Price \$15.00.

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They meet all threats to all domestic life, from...
No stinks, odors, or even fly-eyes, etc.
Shows all your floors, walls, etc. in...
For sample pkg., 10c. Contains 100 cc. of...
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. U., Collingwood, Ont.



ROCK SALT for Horses, Cattle, in Tons and carloads. Toronto, Sask. Wagon, Toronto. G. J. OLIPH, Manager

HOLSTEINS

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

HOLSTEINS

We have 55 head to choose from. All ages, both sexes. Deep milking strains. Official record stock.

W. H. CALDWELL,
FALLOWFIELD, ONT.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM LENNVILLE, QUE.

Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, Chester White swine, all of choice breeding. Young stock for sale. Also several of the standard breeds of American poultry and Pekin ducks. Settings on hand. 5-23-39

J. H. M. PARKER

SUNNYDALE

Offers four grandsons of Pieterie Henegard's Count De Kol, champion bull of the breed. These calves are from 6 weeks to three months old, nicely marked, and will grow, two with official dams of very choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. 5-23-39

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Head your herd with a son of Sara Henegard's Koroddy whose dam was recently sold for \$2,000, his 3 months damms average 20-13 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 of his sons left. We still have a few of our Count De Kol Pieterie's Paul, and a number of Heifers for sale. 6-27-39

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

HOMB-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 50 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls, Fostie's Hermes, Imp., son of Henselved DeKol, most's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE,
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Futnam Stn. 1½ miles—C.P.R. E-421-10

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. Will sell anything. Have a dozen beautiful cows in calf to Summer Hill, Choice Goods (Imp.), who has five sisters averaging 20% lbs. butter in 7 days and one sister that held world's record as 4 year old with 25.0 lbs. butter. Write us what you want. We will furnish test everything just as described. Visitors met at Henselved DeKol's farm.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

L. D. Telephone 2471, Hamilton

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Just the kind we'll want. They combine

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"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

Vaudreuil, Que.

Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Boden, Mgr.

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Raise them without Milk. Booklet Free. STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG Pigs Wanted

We desire to purchase several young, pure bred Berkshire pigs, eligible for registration. Also a few Yorkshires and Chester Whites. Must be A 1 stock. Write—

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If for Fall delivery, kindly state when to expect delivery

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1939, males and females. Price right. Write or call on 2-23-39 W. F. STEPHEN, Hamilton, Que.

AYRSHIRES

Young bulls, from one week to one year old, large, growthy fellows, from Record of Performance cows, on both sides. Also two young cows, just freshened. Price right.

JAMES BEGG, Box 88, St. Thomas, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young heifers dropped this fall sired by "Nether Hill Good-time"—3641—(Imp.) well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or call on—

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 5-19-39

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.

HECTOR GORDON,
HOWICK, QUE.

"La Bole de la Roques" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best boson type. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTISHES and BARRED ROCK PULLED. HON. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BIRKEL, Proprietor, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que. 5-24-39

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of a ages for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & BONS
Maxville, Ont. E-73-10

Long Distance Phone

IMPORTED AYRSHIRES

Having just landed with 50 head of choice Ayrshires, mostly purchased at the great Borehook sale, I am prepared to fill orders for all leading bulls, selected from the best dairy herds in Scotland, 12 for its service to choose from. Also show females of all ages. Cows with milk records up to 70 lbs. per day. Write and let me know your wants. Long distance phone. 5-23-39

R. NESS, Howick, Que.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Verkhaires
If in need of good writers for pens which are always reasonable.
W. F. KAY,
Pittsburg, Que.

5-13-10

an increase as compared with last year of 13,000 boxes. Stocks on this side of the water have also increased during the past month, bringing the total to almost 100,000 boxes more than we had at this date a year ago.

The butter market is very firm and prices have been well maintained this week. Finest creamery is selling on the market at from 24½ to 25¢ a lb. with ordinary finest going at about 24¢, under finest being quoted at about 24¢. Dairy butter is comparatively scarce and is selling at from 23 to 24¢ according to quality. In the country the market's this week have sold all the way from 24¢ to 25¢. In the milk market the milk is shrinking rapidly and there is a continued good demand for cream for shipment across the border.

CHEESE BOARDS
London, Ont., Sept. 25.—No offerings were made; the market called off until next Saturday.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 25.—Sales—600 boxes of cheese at 11¢.

Waterloo, N.Y., Sept. 25.—Cheese sales, 5,000 boxes at 10½¢; Campbellford, Sept. 28.—755 boxes of cheese offered; all sold at 11 5/16¢.

Stirling, Sept. 28.—200 white and 170 grey sold at 11½¢ and the balance at 11 5/16¢.

Woodstock, Sept. 29.—1330 white, 830 colored, 11½¢.

Madoc, Sept. 29.—50 boxes of cheese were boarded; 225 sold at 11 5/16¢; balance refused at same price.

Brookville, Sept. 30.—305 colored and 170 white offered; 120 colored sold at 11 5/16¢.

Belleville, Sept. 30.—200 white and 170 colored cheese offered. Sales were 5-13 at 11 7/16¢, 420 at 11½¢ and 535 at 11 5/16¢; balance refused 11 5/16¢ and 11 5/16¢.

Alexandria, Sept. 30.—50 boxes of cheese sold at 11½¢.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—842 boxes board 636 colored and 206 white. The trading price was 11 5/16¢, at which price all was sold.

Kempville, Oct. 1.—Three buyers present, Sanderson, McVeigh and Laidlaw. 420 boxes of colored cheese registered, and 350 sold at 11½¢.

Pictou, Oct. 1.—13 factories boarded 1500 boxes, all colored; highest bid, 11½¢; 325 sold at 11½¢ and 165 at 11 7/16¢; balance unsold.

Perth, Oct. 1.—1,300 boxes of cheese boarded, 1000 white and 600 colored. A couple of lots sold at 11½¢ and the balance at 11 5/16¢.

Brantford, Oct. 1.—650 boxes of cheese offered on the board to-day; all sold; 400 at 11½¢, 150 at 11 5/16¢ and 100 at 7 1/2¢.

Iroquois, Oct. 1.—650 colored and 700 white cheese offered; 80 sold on the board at 11 5/16¢ and the balance sold on the street at the same price.

Variations in Cream Tests

(Continued from page 13.)

Again, the amount of flush water is a factor in causing variation. An excess causes a low test. Authorities at the Kansas Experiment Station state that, while uncommon, we might expect a variation of 10 per cent, arising from the use of too much flush water.

Variations of the bowl will cause the test of cream to vary from 2 to 16 per cent. Vibrations interfere with the normal action of the separator and may be caused by an unsolid or sloping foundation, improper oiling and irregularity of speed. Variations in the test of cream may be common, but poor foundations and improper oiling are also common.

Whether cream tests high or low, depends largely upon the speed of the bowl. The higher the rate of speed the higher will be the test. The lower the rate of speed the lower will be the test.

Separators are supposed to be run at a certain rate of speed. This is necessary for the proper separation of the cream. If the speed is very great the separation is effective and the test will be high. If the speed is low, the separation will not be so good and the test will be low. Variations in the test have been known to cause differences of from 1 to 13 per cent in the test of the cream.

When an animal is fed sparingly, undigested food will be excreted than when it is on full feed. This is also true in the case of the cream separator. Allow the milk to run into the bowl at one-half capacity and the skim-milk coming out is typical skim-milk. In fact the skim-milk will be so close that some of the skim-milk

will be mixed up with the cream which will be a result of a low test. Allow the milk to run in at full capacity and only the more easily separated fat globules will be removed. More cream will thus be found in the skim-milk can and little milk will be found in the cream can. The result is a high cream test. The test of cream will depend from 2 to 6 per cent, upon the rate of the flow of milk into the separator bowl.

The amount of acid is also a factor in causing variations in test. When milk becomes acidic, the milk curd forms inside of the bowl. This serves to obstruct the cream outlet and causes the test to be higher.

Sour milk also causes a higher test. When milk sours, clots form. These clots, however small, serve to obstruct the cream outlet and cause the separation of a richer cream. It is thus evident that the test depends upon the temperature, the speed of the bowl, the vibrations and the acidity as well as upon the honesty of the tester.

To Build a Silo in a Barn

It would be wise to build a silo in a barn, this being the handiest place for feeding. I could not possibly build over 20 feet high if built in the barn. What would be the best diameter and feet in diameter coat, if built of staves? The amount of feed would a silo of that dimension hold? I have been told that ash or elm sawed into half inch lumber and put on three or four good, and the joints broken with a good hoop—H. H. S., Shawville, Que.

Silos constructed in barns are usually satisfactory and long-lived. They last considerably longer than silos built outside and are more easily kept in perfect repair.

A silo 20 feet high will most likely prove satisfactory. Extra care would probably be necessary in the filling to keep the ensilage level and more than usually well packed around the wall.

A silo 20 x 14 should, if filled slowly and carefully, be made to contain 55 to 60 tons. Such a silo if built with iron hoops would cost from \$50 to \$75, according to price of lumber and labor.

Elm and ash hoops may be constructed as described and are fairly satisfactory. This is true more particularly when the silo is built under cover. Instead of three or four ply your work with a single ply of the half inch stuff.—J.H.G.

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the big black plug

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of bruisers on his Ankles, Hocks, Sides, Knees or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, but gets \$1.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8 for free. ABSORBINE, J. B. DeWitt, for mankind, Dr. Chamberlain, Wm. Bralton, Various Vets, Various Old Stores, Albany, Pa. Book free. W. F. YOUNG, P.O., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. 17438 L.L. Montreal, Canadian Agents.

500,000 FEET Iron Pipe

for sale, from 1/2" to 10" Dia. All lengths for carrying water, steam, posts, fencing etc. Very cheap, any quantity. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO. 5-13 QUEEN ST., MONTREAL.

FARMS FOR SALE

If you want to sell your farm, place an advertisement in Farm and Dairy. The cost is only two cents a word in our classified columns, and \$1.00 an inch for display advertisements. Tell people about it, if you want to get a good price.

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Asphal Roofing

Send for a Free Sample

PEOPLE who have "smooth surfaced" roofs on their buildings find it necessary to paint them continually to keep them serviceable.

This expense and labor can all be cut out by using Amattite. Its real mineral surface absolutely does away with all painting.

If you will write for a sample you will get an exact idea of what Amattite looks like. This will be immensely more satisfactory than any description we could give—no matter how minutely done. It is really the only fair way for you to judge.

Amattite is so thoroughly durable and reliable without any care or attention after you have nailed it on that, were its cost twice what it is, it would be still the most economical roof to buy. Its durability is unapproached.

It is easy to lay and requires no skilled labor to do the work.

In purchasing any ready roofing the question of whether it requires painting or not should be thoroughly considered. The busy man has no time to spend tinkering his roof every year or two. He wants to feel that when a piece of work of this sort is completed, he is through with it.

Write to-day for a sample of Amattite. Our nearest office will supply same at once with a booklet about roofing which will interest you.

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Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
KING'S CO., P. E. I.

CARDIGAN BRIDGE.—Have had very fine weather for the past week; unusually warm for this time of the year. Harvest is practically over. Farmers are busy threshing and plowing. Oats are yielding well to the stock. All other grains are a good average crop. Turnips and potatoes are looking splendid. The apple crop is higher than usual in this section of the country.—H. W. P.

NOVA SCOTIA
KING'S CO., N. S.

WATERVILLE.—The apple crop has commenced in real earnest, and loads of barrels are rolling into the warehouses. Gravensteins began at \$2.50. Dealers are offering \$3.50 for Kings, and \$2.25 a barrel for orchard's run. Prices are likely to advance owing to shortage of crop in other countries. Butter is scarce and varies from 22c to 30c. Eggs are scarce and selling for 25c; flour, \$6.50 to \$7; plums, \$1 a bush; tomatoes, 25c to 15c a peck. Beans are being pulled, having ripened well. On the 19th of September there was a severe frost, putting an end to the season of cucumbers, pumpkins, corn and such tender things. On the whole the fall weather

has been very summer like and warm showers have made the pasture and other things grow luxuriantly. Good horses can be bought from \$150 to \$200. Oats look well, but the early ones had very short straw. Buckwheat is mowed while the dew is on it. Silos are becoming more fashionable, and cow corn is excellent this year. The tendency for co-operation in handling fruit and other things connected in a farmers' business, is gaining headway in King's County.—E. W.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO. ONT.
CHARLEVILLE.—The grain is all gathered in in fine shape and threshing has started. The factory is above the average weight per bushel for last year. Pastures are in fair condition considering the few showers that we have had. There have been some heavy frosts and some damage done to late corn and buckwheat. Corn is a fair crop; cutting will be general this week and next. Most of the farmers are plowing. Odd patches of potatoes have been struck with blight, but the majority are extra green yet. The following prices are being paid for farm produce: Oats, 50c a bush; corn, 75c; wheat bran, \$2.2 a ton; eggs, 22c to 25c a dozen; butter, 28c to 30c a lb; potatoes, 30c to 50c a bush; hogs, \$8.50 to \$9 a cwt; chickens, 75c to \$1 a pair.—G. W. C.

MIDDLESEX CO. ONT.
SCOTTSVILLE.—Mr. C. Donnelly, the successful cheeseman at this place, has this year won many prizes on his output of

cheese. He won at Brantford in January last, a second prize for the best Cheddar a third and fourth, while at the Western Fair in London, he won a first, two seconds and a fourth in these classes. The aggregate amounting to the tidy sum of \$122.50. Mr. Donnelly is a young man, just 21 years of age; you can see from his years' experience at the cheese factory. Five of these years he has managed a factory on his own responsibility, making at Sparta factory a total of 100,000 lbs. when only 17 years old. This year at Scottsville he'll make over 100 tons. Naturally Mr. Donnelly is proud of his record, and his patrons are certainly proud of their youthful cheesemaker, who keeps his factory scrupulously clean.—J. E. O.

OXFORD CO. ONT.

GOLESPIE.—The fall wheat seeding is a little slow. The ground is very dry, and it is slow in coming up, but we have some showers now and that will help. All grain has turned out well, wheat yielding from 28 to 40 bushels an acre. Oats have surprised a great many, doing far better than we could expect. Pears have yielded well. Mangos are not late, but turnips are growing fine.—A. M.

GREY CO. ONT.

RAVENNA.—The grain is once more gathered in, and the merry hum of the threshing machine again has a happy hand. The grain is turning out much better than expected. Everybody thought that owing to the dryness of the season, and the part of the summer the grain yield would be very light. The buckwheat crop promises to be a good one. The farmers are busy packing apples which promise to be a heavy crop. The high winds from the east last Friday morning have blown the trees that were heavily loaded. A number of farmers are drawing the fallen apples to the evaporator, which is giving about 25c to 30c a hundred, according to the quality.—Mrs. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMOX-ATLIN CO., B. C.

SANDWICK.—Harvesting is almost over. Oats, wheat and barley are above the average. Harvesting will begin next week. A number of silos are being built. The Comox Agriculture and Horticulture Society held its annual show at Courtenay on the 15th and 17th. There was a good exhibit of horses and other farm stock. Fruit and vegetables were well up to the standard. Ladies' work was much in evidence for which good prizes were offered. The weather was ideal, and the attendance good. The Cumberland brass band provided music for the occasion, and the whole affair was a success.—W. D.

GOSSIP

BOOK REVIEW

"How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is the title of a booklet issued by the Northern Electric and Telegraph Co., Montreal. The book is comprehensive in character and very informative. It treats of a subject vital to the success of the farmer, and makes clear that Rural Telephones are "an inexpensive necessity." Every fine point in the construction of a rural telephone line is explained exactly and clearly, and the illustrations accompanying the text, bring the points home with double emphasis.

It is amazing how the phone has "taught on." Farmers dream about street car lines acting as antidotes for the loneliness of country life, but the telephone was the first tangible factor to bring voices together—so near, yet so far away—with all the advantages accruing to such possibilities in the city.

This booklet laying bare the telephone question as it confronts farmers, is sent free on request. It is certainly worth reading.

In another column of this page you will find the advertisement of ABSORBINE. Have you ever tried this remedy? As this is just the time of the year when you should pay particular attention to the condition of your horses, you will doubtless be glad to purchase a bottle of ABSORBINE, if you do not have some of it on hand. It is a pleasant remedy to use, does not blister or remove the hair, and horses can be used during treatment.

It is a pleasant remedy to use, does not blister or remove the hair, and horses can be used during treatment. An excellent preparation for the swollen Glands, Thoroughpin, Bog Spavin, Wind Puffs, Strained Joints, Capped Hock, Shoe Blisters, and other painful enlargements. Send for free booklet and information concerning your particular case.—W. F. Young, 123 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.; Canadian Agents, Irmans, Ltd., 301 Park Street, Montreal, Que.

Farm and Dairy is getting very interesting. We look forward for our Thursday mail every week with much pleasure.—R. E. M., Theobaldy, Bruce Co., Ont.



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A general consideration of the NEW INDUSTRY, including a full description of the distilling apparatus used and the principle involved, also methods of chemical control and disposal of the products. Here edition illustrated by seventy-four engravings, 16 pages. This book is cloth-bound, will be sent to any reader dress post paid on receipt of \$3.00. Every Farm, Ranch and Merchant needs a Kellon Tax-Free distillate alcohol distillery apparatus; agents price \$28.25. A 100-gallon distilling apparatus costs \$78.00.

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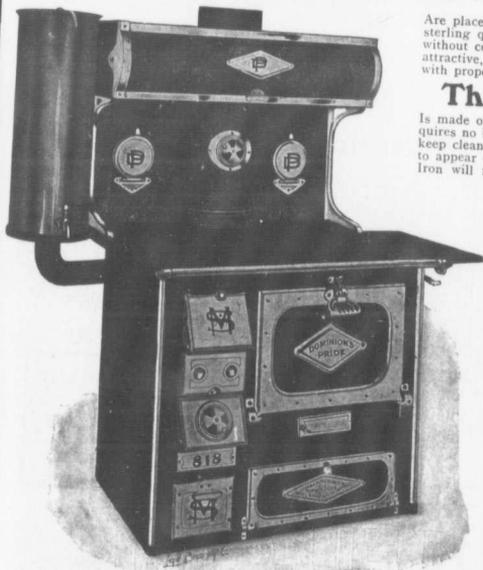
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Why not buy direct from the Manufacturer and save the middlemen and retailer's profit? "DOMINION'S PRIDE" Range, if sold through the retailer or travelling salesman would have to be sold \$69.00 cash. Our price direct to the consumer as follows: "DOMINION PRIDE" Range 818 or 918 with high closet shelf and elevated tank, with piece of Zinc to go underneath range, 8 joints of blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, delivered to any railway station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia for \$39.00 cash. We pay the freight, \$5.00 to accompany order, balance to be paid when range is delivered to you. Range without the elevated tank, \$5.00 less. Water-forno for pressure boiler, \$3.50.

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"DOMINION PRIDE" Ranges are sold on the following Guarantee: If any casting proves defective in twelve months from date of purchase, we will furnish same free of charge. The above Guarantee is very broad, no ifs or and's, and any casting that would have a flaw in it that we failed to see in the course of construction, such flaw would show long before the twelve months have transpired when fire is put in range.

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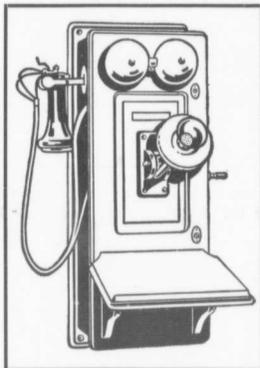
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Rural Phones Solve These Everyday Problems

Problem 1. Bad Roads: The old way was to curse nature, and idly await the sun's return.

The new way is to telephone for what you want, and smile because you get the information in a thousand part of the time.



Problem 2. Weather Forecasts:

The old way was to work on belated information, and to excuse the losses with "That's what the farmer has to put up with."

The new way is to telephone every morning to the weather man and overcome much of needless hustle and bustle of the old way.

Problem 3. Prices Current:

The old way was to ask a neighbor, or trust to the newspapers.

The new way is to get information in the nick of time over the 'phone, thus knowing when to sell and when to hold.

Problem 4. Emergencies:

The old way of procedure when some one took sick, was to harness up the "driver" and make all haste for the doctor. Effort in this direction often procured as its only result the information "doctor is out."

The new way is to call up the doctor on the 'phone, and know instantly what can be done pending the medical man's arrival.

Problem 5. Help:

The old way was to allow men to go on boys' errands--waste half a morning walking to Smith's, only to find his harrow was already loaned.

The new way is to make the 'phone your errand boy--buy, borrow, beget by means of the "silent partner."

We have prepared a booklet describing fully the cost of installing a rural 'phone system, and telling how farmers can get together and put up their own lines.

Hadn't you better instruct us to send you this interesting bit of information, seeing it costs you nothing.

Ask for Booklet 1516.

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