

Ninth Annual Household Number

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., October 5, 1916



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ISSUED EACH WEEK

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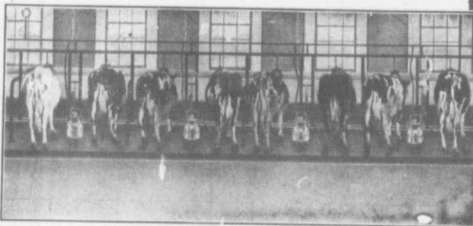
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## Homes Destroyed in New Ontario

Many Members of Farmers Clubs Among the Sufferers—Secretary of the Matheson Branch, U.F.O., Gives Striking Pen Picture of the Catastrophe—Generous Response of the United Farmers—More Assistance Urgently Needed

THE quick sympathy of farmers in old Ontario who are members of the locals of the United Farmers of Ontario for their brother farmers in New Ontario who were burned out in the disastrous fire that swept through that district some weeks ago has been shown recently in a striking manner. While full reports of the damage done by the fire were published in the daily papers, and the public was given reason to believe that the Government was looking after the needs of the settlers, it has been found that in some important respects there is still necessity for further assistance for many distressed families.

Immediately following the fire, Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario wrote to the secretary of farmers' clubs in New Ontario to find if there or any of their members had been burned out, and so, if the farmers of old Ontario could furnish them any assistance. The reply received from the secretary of the farmers' club at Matheson gave a vivid picture of what the settlers at that point had to pass through. His description of the fire and of the needs of the settlers is published herewith, his name naturally being omitted. Following it is published also a statement showing how instantaneous and gratifying has been the response on the part of those clubs in old Ontario to whom the facts have been made known of the needs of their brother farmers in the burned out districts. The letter of the secretary of the farmers' club at Matheson was as follows:

### One Family's Experience.

"We were looking forward to a grand harvest this year. All the crops looked splendid. The day was very heavy, and I had just completed cutting mine the day of the fire. About the third of it was in the barn, and the rest on the ground, where it made excellent fuel for the faxes. We lost everything, cattle, buildings and crops, but the greatest loss of all was our ten-year-old girl. Our bull was also burned.

"We had a big clearance. Our house was on the east end of the clearance as we knew well where the prevailing winds and fires came from, that is, from the west and south-west. But our clearance did not save us. We had five of a family, three girls, 11 and 2 years old.

"The fire came upon us about five o'clock in the afternoon. The wind was blowing a hurricane at the time. We will never forget it. My family was suffering from an awful thirst, and I went out to get them some water. I found the box of my wagon

burning. "Really I could not begin to describe the awful roar and noise, heat and smoke, when the hurricane came along. Some saved themselves in wells, though even there some lost their lives from suffocation. Others saved themselves in creeks, rivers and lakes. The hurricane travelled so fast that all the catches carried by those who were in rivers, creeks, etc., were stopped about the same time for miles and miles.

"A great yellow gas came immediately in front of the terrible darkness. I selected a small piece of clay among the green oats only a few steps from the house to save our lives. We all got knocked down before we got there, but we gradually crawled over to it. Besides the oats we were in there were some oats growing in black muck bed and in us in which the fire was burning and eating its way against the wind. The oats dried up in a few seconds, drier than any straw. We Potato tops were levelled off, and we could scarcely tell where the potatoes had been. Here we lay for almost four hours on our faces, holding the little ones' heads close to the ground to get what little oxygen was left in the air. There were chickens in the oats and they were all suffocated. Nothing could live more than two or three inches above the ground. We saved the children but the ten-year-old girl. We were holding the younger ones' faces down to the clay to keep them from suffocating, but the girl somehow or other got away from us a few feet, and when the fire had passed we found that she had been suffocated by the smoke.

### After the Fire.

"About 10 o'clock that night we were able to raise our heads and sit around until midnight, when we decided to walk to town, five miles. On reaching there we discovered the town had gone, just as if a gigantic dragon had come along and swept it off the face of the earth. Not even ashes were left. The hurricane had debred these into gulleys and ditches and banked them up on side hills. The town people had dashed a train which was present when the fire reached them and made a dash for safety, although the train caught fire several times. But we poor farmers out in the bush had to stay with it. The next day search parties were organized and the wagons came rolling in with the poor unfortunates, some suffocated, others burned beyond recognition. One family of seven were all placed in

(Continued on page 8.)



Food for the Fire Fiend.

New Ontario bush land after the wind has blown down dead timber. What better kindling could be prepared for a forest fire?



We Welcome

Trade increases the

VOL. XXXV

## Making

"WHO is the story?" This each of a

teachers. The answer reveals an enthusiasm who till the soil for a "The wife of the fr who does her own sewing, bringing up a be useful members of intellectual improvement woman in all history."

The farmer's wife feasts—under average great woman. She ences than any other nality, and it is re women have accomplished conditions. Perhaps the work-a-day life of a satisfactory water system remember that Farm a of its women readers improvement they most d staled her preference as desired a driving horse, cabinet and so forth. ever; desired that running thing looking that much pleasure. Over in Miss was taken, covering bu They were asked to na would aid them most, a running water system preliminary to a little ence.

Talks

It is some years now # to discuss moving back She was not enthusiastic about the country. She She remembered that a the water was carried fr from the earth at the f the house stood. It was ling water, but it repres before it reached the h conveniences that m attractive in comparison which I dreamed at nig day. But the water supp largely in her mind: I while the best wife in t to also qualify as one women as defined by th mentioned. After much did move to the farm, farming long enough n large enough to warrant conveniences that are p the greatest city conven running water. I believe



# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., OCTOBER 5, 1916

No. 39

## Making Life Easier for the Greatest Woman in History

“WHO is the greatest woman in all history?” This question was answered by each of a gathering of 200 school teachers. The answer selected as the best should receive an enthusiastic reception from all of us who till the soil for a livelihood. It was:

“The wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, bringing up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society and finds time for intellectual improvement—she is the greatest woman in all history.”

The farmer's wife who accomplishes these feats—under average conditions—is certainly a great woman. She works with fewer conveniences than any other class of women in the community, and it is really wonderful what rural women have accomplished under almost distressing conditions. Perhaps the one greatest lack in the work-a-day life of our women folks has been a satisfactory water system. Some years ago I remember that Farm and Dairy canvassed a lot of its women readers as to the one household improvement they most desired. One maiden lady stated her preference as a model husband. Others desired a driving horse, a dumb waiter, a kitchen cabinet and so forth. The great majority, however, desired a running water system as the one thing lacking that might make house work a pleasure. Over in Missouri a still greater census was taken, covering hundreds of farmers' wives. They were asked to name the improvement that would aid them most, and 53 per cent. voted for a running water system. All of which is just a preliminary to a little story of our own experience.

### Talking It Over.

It is some years now since I, a mere man, began to discuss moving back to the land with my wife. She was not enthusiastic. She knew too much about the country. She had been reared there. She remembered that at her own old home the water was carried from a spring that bubbled from the earth at the foot of the hill on which the house stood. It was beautifully clear, sparkling water, but it represented too much hard labor before it reached the house. There were other conveniences that made our city home seem very attractive in comparison with the farm home of which I dreamed at night and talked about by day. But the water supply evidently bulked most largely in her mind. In short, my good wife, while the best wife in the world, had no desire to also qualify as one of the world's greatest women as defined by the school teacher already mentioned. After much discussion, however, we did move to the farm. We have not yet been farming long enough nor is our bank account large enough to warrant us in installing all the conveniences that are possible in the city, but the greatest city convenience we already have—running water. I believe that this water system

of ours, along with a perfectly satisfactory husband, of course, have done much to explain why my wife, when we had a chance to sell our farm a few days ago, objected even more strongly than I to accepting the offer of a city position in my old line of work that came along at the same

By "A MERE MAN."



A Country Girl's Creed

“I AM glad I live in the country. I love its beauty and its spirit. I rejoice in the things I can do as a country girl for my home and my neighborhood.

I believe I can share in the beauty around me, in the fragrance of the orchards in spring, in the bending wheat at harvest time, in the morning song of birds, and in the glow of the sunset on the far horizon. I believe I can have a part in the courageous spirit of the country. This spirit has entered into the brook in our pasture. The stones placed in its way call forth its strength and add to its strength a something dwells in the tender plants as they burst the seed cases that imprison them and push through the dark earth to the light. With this courageous spirit I, too, can face the hard things of life with gladness.

I believe there is much I can do in my country home. Through studying the best way to do my everyday work I can find joy in common tasks done well. Through loving comradeship I can help bring into my home the happiness and peace that are always so near us in God's out-of-door world. Through such a home I can help make real life to all who pass that way their highest ideal country life.

I believe my love and loyalty for my country home should reach out in service to that larger home that we call our neighborhood. I would join with the people who live there in true friendliness. I would have all that I think and say and do help to unite country people near and far in the great Kingdom of Love for Neighbors which the Master came to establish—the Master who knew and cared for country ways and country folks.”—Jessie Field.

time. She preferred to farm, she said—and said it very decidedly, too.

Our system is simplicity itself. It represents a minimum of outlay for the conveniences we enjoy. We started with the well. The well is a good one—a strong spring that shows signs of going dry only after the most prolonged drought. Recently, however, the wooden cribbing began to rot and pieces of rotten wood were pumped out with the water. Re-cribbing the well was out of the question; the expense would have been too great. We purchased large cement tile, the largest size that would fit inside the old cribbing and lowered them into the well, one on top of the other. The space between cribbing and tile we filled with clean gravel. An iron force pump, gotten for eight dollars at a wholesale supply house, forces the water to the house.

### A New Place for the Water Barrel.

Our first plan was to have a galvanized supply tank in the attic. Such tanks, however, are expensive, and we are now getting equally good service from a big water barrel, the kind that are sold at farm sales for a few cents and can be bought from merchants, who have sold their original contents, for a dollar or two. This change in our plans saved us a few dollars that we invested in a portable bath-tub, a luxury we had decided to do without for another year or so. An overflow pipe runs to a stock watering trough in the barnyard. All the water pumped for the stock, therefore, goes through the tank in the house, keeping the household supply fresh and cold at all times. All of our piping is galvanized. Were we doing it over again we would save expense by having galvanized pipe only to the house and iron pipe to the barn. Galvanized piping is advisable in the first instance, as water running through a rusty pipe is apt to stain fine clothes in the washing.

Our home is of bungalow type, and the tank is, therefore, in the second story of the house. We placed it directly over the kitchen and immediately above the place where the hot water boiler was to stand beside the kitchen stove. The kitchen sink is just a couple of feet from the water boiler. This arrangement is most economical of pipe. The boiler, of course, is connected with a hot water front in our kitchen range. In the sink is hot and cold water on tap. Had the water in our well been excessively hard we would have installed a cistern in the basement and pumped the water into the tank in the attic, using rain water instead of well water in our running system.

### City Conveniences in a Country Home.

In a little room just off the kitchen we have our bathroom. Its fittings consist of a portable bath-tub, white enameled, and a chemical closet. The flush closet, ordinarily found in the city home, consumes more water than all other con-

veniences combined, and as we, so far, have been pumping water by hand the extra work that a flush closet would involve did not appeal to the man of the house. Also a flush closet would have involved the extra expense of a separate tank. As it is the waste from the kitchen sink and bathtub are carried to a cesspool a few yards from the house and on the opposite side from the well. Iron pipe conducts the waste water to the outside of the cellar wall, where there is a trap or bend in the pipe to prevent odors from reaching the house from the cesspool. From the house to the cesspool are four-inch tiles.

Let me say a word for the chemical closet. Ours is perfectly odorless and really is cheaper in first cost than the outside wooden privy; that is, unless one cuts the lumber on his own place; we ourselves have no bush. We installed ours at a cost of a trifle over eight dollars. We use Zenoleum as a disinfectant in the closet, and a gallon a year is ample. We get back its cost in convenience several times over in the winter season.

#### Saving the Plumber's Bill.

We did most of the work on this system ourselves, calling in the plumber only for a little of the more intricate work. The pipe wrench, dies,

etc., we borrowed for the job. Any man who can handle farm machinery successfully can do ordinary plumbing. All that is necessary is to have all plans carefully worked out before hand, even to the exact placing of the last pipe. We will in time have running water in the bathroom. At present we carry water from the sink to the tub, but the distance is only two yards. The cost of our whole system, labor and all, was not over \$100.

Several of our neighbors, people of greater wealth than ourselves, have now installed water systems, and all are highly pleased with them. The most popular type of water supply seems to be the pressure tank system. A few have two pressure tanks, one for hard and another for soft water. At the rate at which water systems are now going in there is hope that as many farmers will soon have bathrooms as own automobiles. And everyone who drives a car needs a bathroom, so I am told.

We all enjoy our running water system. Of course, the wife gets the most benefit from it, and well she deserves this and all the other comforts and conveniences we can afford to give her. "The greatest women of the race" have been too long neglected by their husbands, "the backbone of the country," as the politicians call us.



Master George Lywood, Prince Edward Co., Ont., Enjoys a Horseback Ride after the Cows.

in the kitchen and the pump in the cellar. It is an unusual thing to find the pump that raises the water supply for a large farm, including drinking water for all the stock, located in the cellar. "Our well is, as you see, some distance from the house," said Mr. Taylor in explanation. "It is about 25 feet deep and a pipe runs from it to the pump. We find no difficulty whatever in drawing the water this distance." A belt from the shaft in the kitchen passes through holes in the floor and turns a jack, which in turn operates the pump. On wash days, when the motor is running, the belt is attached and enough water is pumped to do the stock for one week. This water is delivered to a tank in the barn. "We have also," continued Mr. Taylor, "two tanks in the attic, one for hard and one for soft water, the latter being pumped from the cistern. Pressure is therefore furnished by gravitation. The water in the tank attached to the kitchen stove is also under pressure, so that we have hard and soft, cold and hot water always on tap."

An ordinary barrel churn is used, the pulley of which, as well as many other parts of the outfit, is of Mr. Taylor's own making. When butter is to be made the churn is brought in and put in its proper place. In starting up the churn, Mr. Taylor gave me a practical demonstration in belt tightening. He tipped the churn back until the pulley was raised some distance from the floor and slipped the belt on. It was then let down and shifted to place, so that the belt was just tight enough to do its work. The washing machine is of the ordinary kind, and by a simple attachment is converted from a hand operated to a power operated machine. On the shaft attached to the washing machine is a small grooved pulley. A round leather belt, about the size of a thick whip-lash, transfers power to another grooved pulley on the wringer. This power washing machine is the most highly prized by the young housewife of all the labor-saving contrivances that have been provided by her husband for lightening the household work.

#### The Lighting System.

A complete electric lighting system is installed throughout the house and the barns. In any corner of the buildings when light is needed there is a bulb and a switch handy. About 30 lights are installed. In the parlor and dining room beautiful brass fixtures are found. Even the door bells are rung by electricity in this up-to-date home. Mr. Taylor has become a

(Continued on page 9.)

## Electricity as a Partner in a Hastings Co. Home

It Lightens the Busy Housewife's Daily Tasks

By R. D. COLQUETTE, B.S.A.

### "HYDRO-ELECTRIC"



The Electrified Home of G. V. Taylor, Hastings Co., Ont.

is a word to conjure with. Under the spell of its potent magic, drudgery and gloominess disappear. With that mysterious fluid that it represents man can do almost anything except understand it. But what does it matter that we cannot reduce it to a formula. It is sufficient that we know how to lead it along its metal path into the basement of the barn, where it robs the chores of half their drudgery; and into a corner of the kitchen, where it takes the backache out of house-keeping; and along the ceilings to the glowing filaments that make the flame of a coal oil lamp or lantern look like Milton's "darkness visible."

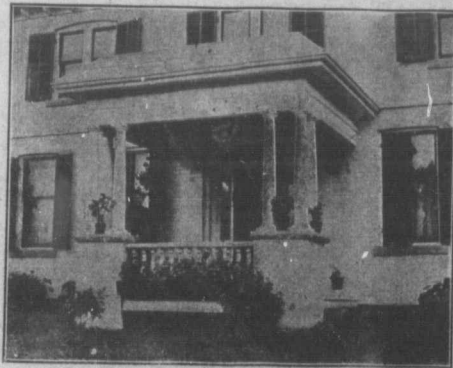
Mr. G. V. Taylor, of Hastings Co., Ont., is doing all these things with electricity. In 1912 he installed on his farm the current supplied by the Seymour Power Company, one of the Trent Valley concerns recently absorbed by the Hydro-Electric enterprise. In the barn he utilizes it for running the milking machine and for lighting. In his house it turns the cream separator, the churn, the washing machine and the wringer, pumps water from the well, elevates both hard and soft water to tanks in the attic, and furnishes light for every room. Since this article is to appear in the Household Number, it will deal only with the work the Hydro-Electric is doing in Mr. Taylor's home.

#### A Compact Arrangement.

The motor is a small one, of one horse power, and is located in a small room off the kitchen. The driving belt runs to a pulley on a line shaft, which

is suspended from the ceiling overhead. This shaft is about eight feet long and extends through the partition into the kitchen. On it are four pulleys from which two-inch leather belts run to the cream separator, the pump, the churn and the washing machine.

The separator is located in the small room, which contains the motor. It is conveniently placed near the door, so that the milk can be brought in and out without any difficulty. The other machines are placed



The Front Porch on the Farm House of A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ontario.

Mrs. Turner appears in the Illustration.

## From a C A Woman

WE hear much of the stress and strain found in the activity which has proved congenial and quite which they left. An occupation is sure to for women to make a living, for keeping, fruit dairying, fruit raising, and many other phases have been taken up by cases with conspicuous results have been heralded but why is it that more girls who have left busi- the wives of farmers, cult problems as the own account, and in many has been just as marked. There may be some girls have left good busi- the wives of farmers. country, however, one is the number of women to raised in town and who business careers in ordi- tion of country homes. town or city but has give is apt to be surprised all have developed in the dates.

#### Scoring a "D"

I have in mind the case scored a "double first," a have been successful in work. As a business girl responsibility for some years of the success that she achieved. She is still prouder, how has made of her farm a good reason, as anyone would the pleasure as I have, and of enjoying one of her meals, and of seeing her mastered housekeeping, a thousand and one activities of an energetic farm woman. I do not mind my mentioning enthusiastic Institute work.



A Former Business Girl Last year her poultry man

## From a City Business Office to a Farm Home

A Woman Who Has Found Her Business Training Helpful in Farm Life

By AN EDITOR OF FARM AND DAIRY

WE hear much of women who have left the stress and strain of city life and have found in the open country some line of activity which has proved to be more healthful and congenial and quite as profitable as the work which they left. An occupation so diversified as agriculture is sure to offer many opportunities for women to make a livelihood. Poultry keeping, bee keeping, fruit or vegetable growing, dairying, fruit raising, flower growing, all these and many other phases of agricultural work have been taken up by city women, in many cases with conspicuous success. Their achievements have been heralded abroad and justly so, but why is it that more has not been said of the girls who have left business careers to become the wives of farmers. They have faced as difficult problems as the women who started on their own account, and in many cases their success has been just as marked and worthy of comment.

There may be some who think that but few girls have left good business positions to become the wives of farmers. In travelling over the country, however, one is apt to be surprised at the number of women to be found who have been raised in town and who have forsaken promising business careers in order to assume the direction of country homes. There is not a village, town or city but has given girls to the farm. One is apt to be surprised also at the efficiency they have developed in the discharge of their new duties.

### Scoring a "Double First."

I have in mind the case of a woman who has scored a "double first," as they say of those who have been successful in two distinct lines of work. As a business girl she held a position of responsibility for some years, and is still proud of the success that she achieved in that capacity. She is still prouder, however, of the success she has made of her farm home-making, and with good reason, as anyone will admit who has had the pleasure as I have, of visiting at her home and of enjoying one of her dainty but substantial meals, and of seeing how thoroughly she has mastered housekeeping, poultry raising, and the thousand and one activities that occupy the time of an energetic farm woman. I am sure she will not mind my mentioning her name, for she is an enthusiastic Institute worker, and believes in

common with many who are connected with that great movement that farm women should not shut themselves up in the seclusion of their own homes, but have quite as much right to receive credit for their success in matters pertaining to country life as city women have of gaining distinction in connection with their social or philanthropic activities. Her name is Mrs. John S. McCullough, and she is the wife of a young farmer of Wellington Co., Ont., who avers that he was not mistaken in believing that a business girl could soon become a competent farm house-keeper if she put her mind to it and was possessed of pluck and determination.

Mrs. McCullough does not try to conceal the fact that she has found farm life to be strenuous, but she believes that it has many redeeming features that more than counterbalance the hard work. "To leave a business career, where the work is largely of a mental nature, and to come out on a farm with its arduous and never-ending duties is certainly quite a contrast," she said during one of my recent visits. "I expected that the work would be hard, but the freedom of the life, the opportunity for living close to nature, strongly appealed to me. In order to live amongst congenial and healthful surroundings, I have endeavored to surmount all the difficulties that confronted me in engaging in farm work, and now feel quite conscious that I am performing my farm duties just as successfully as I performed my business duties. Determination was



She Exchanged a Business Career for Life in the Open Country.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

the motive power that enabled me to win whatever success I have accomplished."

### How a Business Training Helps.

As secretary-treasurer of the Ennotville branch of the Women's Institute for three years, a

(Continued on page 9.)

## A Well Patronized Rest Room for Farm Women

How the Women's Institute of Victoria Co., Ontario, Filled a Long Felt Want

MISS R. M. MCKEE, OF FARM AND DAIRY

MEETING old friends is always a pleasant experience. I have found, however, that it is a pleasure to meet new friends also. This fact was brought home to me only last week. I had been anxious for some time to meet Mrs. Frank Webster, of Cambray, Victoria Co., Ont. While we had corresponded frequently we had not met personally. Accordingly I called her up on the long distance 'phone, and Mrs. Webster gladly agreed to meet me in Lindsay on one of the days of the Lindsay Fair. The Women's Institute rest room was to be our meeting place, and we were not long in identifying one another.

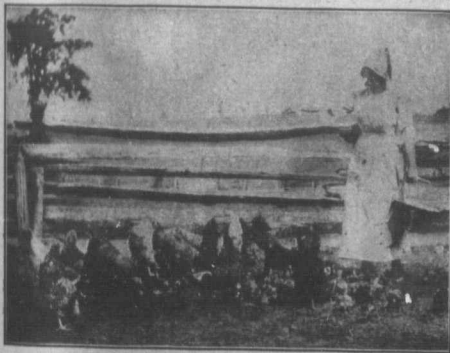
The rest room at Lindsay has been of much interest to me, and I have wanted to know more about its installation and the success with which it has met. This I thought was an ideal time to secure the information. After having lunch together, Mrs. Webster and I came back to the rest room, ensconced ourselves in easy chairs by a window and had an interesting chat.

Mrs. Webster informed me that she was district president

of the West Victoria branches of the Women's Institute in 1911 when they felt the need of a rest room in the town of Lindsay. The district officers went to some of the business men in the town to see what could be offered them in the line of a room for the purpose. The most favorable offer was that of Mr. Sutcliffe, one of the leading dry goods merchants, who offered them a room on the second floor of his store, and stated that he would provide lighting, heating, furniture, and see that it was kept clean. There were only six branches in West Victoria at that time, and even amongst these strong opposition to the movement was apparent. Many objections were raised, one of the many being that the rest room would be closed after six o'clock and on holidays. It was pointed out to this branch that the rest room would be little used by farmers' wives after six o'clock and on holidays, to which they replied: "Well, if one happened to come into town to meet friends at the train they would not be able to use the rest room while waiting for the train."

### Opposition Overcome.

Mrs. Webster evidently does not give up easily, however, when she is working for a good cause, and she realizes that what is worth having is worth fighting for. They finally secured enough branches to take an interest in the project to put it through, and arrangements were made with Mr. Sutcliffe to have the rest room put into operation. The rental for this room was \$75 the first year, and this was paid almost altogether by members paying 25 cents each towards the fund. Mrs. Webster told me that several friends of hers who were in sympathy with the movement,



A Former Business Girl Who Would Sooner Keep Chickens Than Books. Last year her poultry money was invested in sheep. In one season they died for themselves.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

but who did not expect to derive any benefit from the rest room, gave her liberal donations to help things along the first year.

The next year Mrs. Webster visited some of the West Victoria branches which had not joined with them and presented the case to them again. Opposition was still in evidence, but this was overcome in some instances at least. West Victoria also decided to ask the branches of East Victoria to join them in maintaining the rest room. A number of the branches did so, and as the rent after the first year was only \$50 a year, it was thought that if each member were to pay 30 cents towards the maintenance of the room the necessary amount should be forthcoming without any difficulty. "It is surprising," Mrs. Webster said, "how some people will work to prepare concerts, garden parties and so forth in order to raise money for the Institute, but how strenuously they object to paying a small amount out of their own purses." It was necessary quite frequently to make up the \$50 by drawing on the treasury of the different branches, and at their annual meeting this year it was decided that in future West Victoria, with 14 branches, should pay \$30, while East Victoria, with 11 branches, should pay \$20.

Mrs. McElroy, who was district president for West Victoria last year, dropped into the rest room while we were there, and while I was chatting with her she made the remark that she thought the money would come easier this year on account of the new system of paying the rent out of the funds. The value she places on the rest room was apparent, as she made the remark: "I don't know what we would do without this room. It is used so much and is located in a very convenient part of the town."

The district president for this year, Mrs. C. Williamson, also assured me that the rest room was filling a long-felt want. "It is a place," she said, "where the country women may go and feel that they are contributing to its upkeep. All women, however, are welcome to use our rest rooms, with its conveniences, whether Institute members or not." Mrs. Williamson also drew my attention to the register book. Upon examining it we made a rough estimate that there were over 1,400 names registered. This is not much of a guide, however, as dozens use the room who do not register, while many others whose names are in the register book, have used the room many times.

The rest room is of good size and accommodates about 50 people. In case of a meeting being held in that room, Mr. Sutcliffe provides extra seating accommodation. The walls are quite nicely decorated and there are curtains at the windows. Easy chairs, couches and cushions, and a good sized table covered with green baize and a waste paper basket, constitute the furnishings. There is a cloak room off one end, also a wash room and lavatory. Mr. Sutcliffe keeps a supply

(Continued on page 11.)



A Typical Old English House at Manor Farm, Brampton-on-Severn.

## Domestic Science for Farmers' Daughters

ALICE A. FERGUSON, YORK CO., ONT.

THE farm kitchen is the primary department of the domestic science class. It is there that little Miss Farmer's Daughter receives her first lessons, through aprons, ear-rings, and by learning to do by doing. Little Miss Farmer's Daughter likes to have a hand in all the household activities. She wants to wash dishes, but must be content at first with drying the spoons; then gradually she is trusted with the least precious pieces of china. She learns laundry work by keeping her doll's outfit clean, and takes her first stitches in the making of the doll's miniature garments. Her first baking consists in working a small piece of dough into a grey, sticky mass. She takes naturally to any duty that gives her a chance to play in water, using a face cloth, perhaps, to wash off a bit of the floor. Imitation is strong in the child. She is playing at being a grown-up. She watches with great interest the making of pies, kneading of bread, mixing of cake, dressing of a fowl, and, in fact, all of the varied activities of farm housekeeping. And it is surprising how many things a small child may be taught to do, if only kindly, patient teaching is given. And if she is told why she should do things this way, she will remember. The mind of a child is very retentive, and in later years there is much harkling back to what we were taught in childhood, and the memory pictures help us over many a trying time in years to come.

Then come school days, with lessons and play. There is not so much time for regular house work, though usually there is the inevitable dish washing, morning and evening. There are usually



Miss Ferguson and "Daisy."

Daisy is an old pet, 25 years old, but useful and trusty still. In the background is the radial railway station, Yonge Street, Toronto.

duties assigned for Saturdays and summer holidays. But these are irresponsible years, and play is the prime factor. In many homes, however, it is necessary that the girls help all they can, and many of them become quite good housekeepers at an early age. In ye olden days the girls had to sew their seam or knit a certain number of rounds before going to play. Teaching may or may not be so strict in these days of haste and hurry. That is where the trained domestic science teacher comes to the aid of the busy mother, provided the teacher and pupils can be brought together.

In the country public schools little can be

(Continued on page 11.)

## Advancing Top

THE Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, at the request of the State Commission on Education, last year conducted a study of "Our Country Schools." The study, published in early fall, is a valuable contribution. It is a study of "Our Country Schools" and Institutes will be published in the near future with a view to co-ordinating and moving forward the courses of instruction to the courses of instruction and social studies in the country schools. The topics are of interest to all who are interested in the rural work.

### The School Home

Begin with the trust that the best men can stand children and their men who merely provide their children; men who child life holds some only as we study and promise be fulfilled.

The next thing is to do those things that exist, as essential to the health of the school room warm and shaded in summer does the light come in young eyes? Is the boy you keep your own home above all, is it shared then?

The grounds are also interior. Character is well as during study; a wide play space, wedges to make a shade and not open for stray in many of our schools flowers and vegetables making the grounds a the ugly, dreary place. Union Jack float in our fair Dominion?

### The Drink

How many of the parents know when the well of the children all drink of cup? Do they use the their hands and all drink one day? Are the class opposite sides of the y-pieces. Can these and factually answered in there are readers of E you cannot get together.

How can this be accomplished meeting in these conditions are not have a "bee." Get together at least twice a year, energy on the floors a comfortable? Treat the fresh coat of paint and or more good pictures. Life is influenced by a library if there is no library.

Where do your children your meeting discuss provision is made for their hour.

### The

Volumes could be written of rural teachers, but of write again. Suffice it teacher." The district r



A Departmental Store on Wheels. W. R. Carrsrite, of Rosemore, Prince Edward Co., Ont., on the Road. Mr. Carrsrite carries dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, flour and feed, fruits, drugs, and almost anything the busy housekeeper requires. This kind of service is less in use than formerly.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

## Advancing the Work of Rural School Betterment

Topics and Outline of Study for Women's Clubs and Institutes

MARION DALLAS, YORK COUNTY, ONT.

THE Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, at the request of the State Department of Education, last year instituted a day devoted to the study of "Our Rural Schools." During the early fall, it is probable that our Women's Clubs and Institutes will be planning their programmes with a view to community betterment—this movement must necessarily include matters relating to the courses of study, sanitation, environment and social atmosphere of our rural schools. The topics and outline of study used in Maine, which is essentially a rural state, should be of value to all students or clubs interested in the rural work.

### The School House and Grounds.

Begin with the trustees. Use your influence to elect the best men available, men who understand children and their needs; "fathers," not men who merely provide clothes and food for their children; men who realize that for each child life holds some promise of usefulness, and only as we study and develop the child will that promise be fulfilled.

The next thing is to understand the actual conditions that exist, as proper conditions are very essential to the health of your boy and girl. Is the school room warm enough in winter and cool and shaded in summer? Is it light enough and does the light come in at the right angle for the young eyes? Is the building clean—as clean as you keep your own home? Is it sanitary? And, above all, is it aired thoroughly every day?

The grounds are almost as important as the interior. Character is formed in play hours as well as during study periods. Give the children a wide play space, with trees planted on the edges to make a shade. See that it is enclosed and not open for stray cattle to browse around. In many of our schools, competition beds for flowers and vegetables arouse an interest, besides making the grounds a thing of beauty instead of the ugly, dreary place it often is. Does the Union Jack float in every rural school yard in our fair Dominion?

### The Drinking Water.

How many of the people in your community know when the well was cleaned out last? Do the children all drink out of the same old cracked cup? Do they use the same piece of soap to wash their hands and all dry on the same towel for one day? Are the closets in a sanitary state on opposite sides of the yard and screened by lattices. Can these and similar questions be satisfactorily answered in every community where there are readers of Farm and Dairy? If not, you cannot get together to work too soon.

How can this be accomplished? Have an Institute meeting in the school house. Then, if these conditions are not what they should be have a "bee." Get together and clean the school at least twice a year. Use plenty of soap and energy on the floors and desks. Are the desks comfortable? Treat the ceilings and walls to a fresh coat of paint and whitewash. Hang one or more good pictures. Many a boy's or girl's life is influenced by pictures. Start a school library if there is no library in your community.

Where do your children eat their lunch? In your meeting discuss plans and see that proper provision is made for them to enjoy the luncheon hour.

### The Teacher.

Volumes could be written about the influence of rural teachers, but of that perhaps we will write again. Suffice it to say, "Get the very best teacher." The district makes its best investment

when it secures such a leader for the young people. Such an investment pays high dividends.

What a storm of protest I hear when some of our women read this. "Why," they will say, "we are far too busy, to clean and scrub and attend to our schools." I know you are busy, but next to home the school is the most important factor in the life of your child.

There is a story told of an old Scotch woman, who was seen to stop as she crossed the road, look carefully about, and then pick up something and put it under her old plaid shawl. The policeman rudely seized her and demanded to know what she had found. To his astonishment she held an old broken bottle, and said, "I have lifted it out o' the way of the bairnies' feet." Let me plead with our women, for if the women show they are interested the men will soon do their bit. Remember, it is, to the children of to-day that our fair Dominion looks for its future greatness. The improvement of their present condition and brightening of their young lives is bread cast upon the waters which assuredly will return and pay big dividends. Visit your school, and if



Feeding His Pigeons.

the conditions are model it was not necessary for you to read this article, but if they are not as they should be then hasten—To lift the glass out of the road of the bairnies' feet."

## An Efficient Little Worker and What It Will Do

Turns the Machine on Wash Day and Incidentally Does the Churning

WASH day has no terrors for Mrs. Geo. Bagshaw, Victoria Co., Ont. For over two years she has had a one and one-half h.p. gasoline engine to take the drudgery out of the day. A representative of Farm and Dairy happened to call at her home one day just as she finished washing and heard the story of this little mechanical wonder.

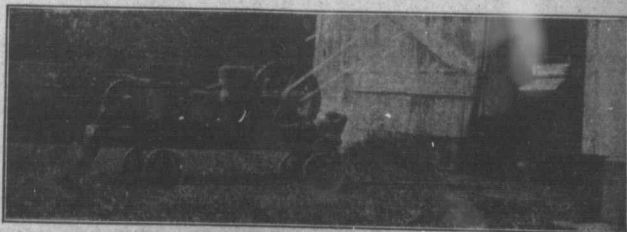
Over two years ago it was found necessary to buy an engine to run the separator in the stable, as the number of cows kept made it too big a chore to turn the machine for an hour or so night and morning. When the subject of purchasing an engine was under discussion, Mr. Bagshaw suggested that the same engine ought to run the washing machine as well. When the final decision was made, a small, easily operated engine, placed on a reliable truck, was the one chosen. Now, every Monday morning, when the men come in to breakfast, the engine is brought along and placed in the woodshed.

The exact spot where the engine stands is known in order that the belt connected to the line shaft may be tight, and when the washer is ready the one and one-half h.p. midget is started to work. The line shaft, pulleys, and other attachments were erected by Mr. Bagshaw at very small expense. The shaft is a seven-eighths of an inch rod, long enough to run across a bent of

the woodshed. The pulleys were made from boards nailed together and rounded into shape. At the end of the shaft nearest the house a pulley, with a groove in it, is fixed, and directly opposite it and beneath the floor of the house is another like it. These two are connected by a rope belt. The shaft of the lower pulley runs into the cellar and ends in another pulley. To this the churn is attached, so the engine really does double duty.

When a batch of cream is ripe on wash day, Mrs. Bagshaw puts it in the churn and starts it in motion, then cheerfully goes out to her washing. The two machines have been in operation for over two years, and we were informed that the washer handles with perfect satisfaction all wash goods from lace curtains to the heaviest blankets. The wringer is reversible, and clothes may be fed into it from either side.

The cost of the entire outfit was considerably below \$100; the expense of upkeep is small, and the Bagshaws consider it one of their best investments. We believe that such an outfit on any farm is well worth while, for one of the hardest duties the busy mother has to perform is the weekly washing. Churning, too, requires considerable time and energy, and every woman would welcome a method which would simplify her work to this extent.—W. G. O.



A One and One-half H. P. Gasoline Engine That Helps With the House Work. Photographed on the farm of Mr. Geo. Bagshaw, Victoria Co., Ont., by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



## Hamilton Plows

### The Line for Eastern Canada

**T**HE Deering local agent can sell you a Hamilton plow. So when you need a plow for turning sod, or clay, or loam, or rocky soil, go to the Deering agent. He handles a full line.

Note the long, well braced handles of the Hamilton walking plows, and the strong beam construction. Note also how straight the beams are, giving a direct pull from the elevators to the bottom. Look particularly at the Hamilton clevis, which gives an adjustment of practically half a hole. Under conditions where very careful plowing must be done, this feature is of great value.

The two Hamilton walking gang plows, Nos. 46 and 47, command themselves to all Eastern farmers whose conditions demand such a plow. They have such a wide range of adjustment for depth and width of cut; can be used with so many different sizes and styles of bottom, and have a clevis of such remarkable utility, that they almost deserve the title of "Universal plow."

Let no consideration tempt you to buy a plow until you have seen the Hamilton line at the Deering local agent's place of business. You'll never regret the time you spend studying Hamilton plow features. A post card to the branch house will bring you full information.

### International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

#### BRANCH HOUSES

All Branches, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

### To Our Women Folks

REGARDING

### Our 40 Piece Tea Set

## Only a Few Sets Left

The War has interfered with the trade in semi-porcelain and our supply of these 40-piece tea sets is nearly exhausted.

Avail yourselves of this last opportunity of securing this premium. Our 40-piece tea sets have proved to be an popular with our women readers that we are sure that when you hear that the supply is nearly exhausted you will want to secure one before they are all gone, and it will only be a short time until we have to drop this popular premium. We are sorry to have to do this, for in the past two years several hundreds of them have been won by our Women Folks, and we have received hundreds of letters expressing the surprise and delight of those who have secured them.

## First Come--First Served

The set consists of 40 pieces; is in semi-porcelain and is decorated with a gold band. It consists of 12 cups and saucers, twelve tea plates, two cake plates, one cream jug and a slip bowl.

Call up your neighbors over the telephone, get four of them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, and we shall order one of the tea sets for you as soon as we receive the subscriptions.

Circulation Department

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

## In Union There is Strength

### United Farmers Handling Grain

**T**HE United Farmers' Cooperative Co. have made arrangements to secure western feed grain of the various grades required by Ontario farmers direct from the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg. This grain will be stored at two ports, one in eastern and the other in western Ontario, as sources of supply. Prices will be quoted, government grade, by wire on application to the central office from Secretaries or individual farmers desiring feed. It is anticipated that this will be received in large quantities. There is no way of arriving at an estimate of the quantity that may be required, except by receiving estimates from those who think they will need it. The company requests that estimates be sent in at once before navigation closes, so that they may be able to intelligently advise as to quantity that should be stored. Estimates are not orders and are not binding. Grain deliveries can be made now by all rail haul; quotations given on application.

The company can also be of service to farmers in securing their supply of timothy and clover seed. An early estimate of your requirements would greatly facilitate the work of securing the best prices. Government grades only are handled. This intimates also applies to potatoes. If interested do not delay enquiring, also communicate with the office if interested in the sale of eggs and poultry, or in the formation of an egg circle in your locality.

The company is also in a position to offer very attractive prices for wheat, barley and rye by the carload of 1,000 bushels or over. This is an opportunity for farmers to ship their grain cooperatively. Those interested will get full information by applying to the central office, 110 Church St., Toronto.

### Homes Destroyed in New Ontario

(Continued from page 2.)

one box as only small portions of each member were left.

Starting Anew.

"We are now back on the farm under canvas, squaring away the remains of the wreck, burning up the cattle and rebuilding posts that were injured in the fences. It is a great change. The country looks like a new country. The clearing will be a half easier, but at a great big sacrifice. I am very desirous of getting my roof over the heads of my family while the weather is warm, then I will be able to secure some steady job for the winter. I am engaged under an operation for appendicitis last winter and got that straightened up. The raising of my new barn this summer cost me something, but I was getting it squared away nicely when this calamity occurred. Now I guess we will have to start at the bottom rung again. It therefore leaves me in a position to accept of the kind help you have tendered me. The most useful things are a set of heavy single harness, a second-hand wood cook stove, a time piece of any kind, a looking glass and a razor. They are the most necessary things. I think I will stop, as I may be trespassing on your patience."

Assistance Given.

The foregoing information was read at a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, held recently in Toronto. A resolution was passed authorizing the management of the company to send the secretary of the club at Matheson all the articles men-

tioned by him in his letter. Several of the directors of the company present stated that their local farmers' club would be glad to furnish extra assistance either to these families or to other families that might be in need, and Secretary J. J. Morrison was instructed to write once more to find if there are any other families in need of assistance, who they were, how many there were in each family, and what form of assistance would be most acceptable. It was decided also that if deemed advisable an appeal of this nature might be made through the columns of Farm and Dairy to the secretaries of other clubs.

As a result of some correspondence conducted by Mr. Morrison, and also by Farm and Dairy, it has been found that there are all three families of five children each, two of four children each, three of one child each, and three comprising only the man and wife, who would like some help. The help and suggestions were sufficient enough to last these families for one month while they get their house erected. After that the men expect to be able to obtain enough work to keep things going. The food most used by the settlers before the fire consisted of flour, potatoes, pork and beans. It was also suggested that some warm underclothing for some of the women would be appreciated. Farm and Dairy takes it for granted that warm clothes for some of the children would not come amiss.

Secretary Morrison points out that as the necessities in the line of provisions are high in price, including meat, potatoes, flour, butter and sugar, allowance should be made for this fact. He states that \$12 a month should be allowed for each adult, and \$10 a month for the children. This amount may seem high, but it is to be remembered that these families have no milk or vegetables to help out, and that everything except wood and water must be paid for in cash.

It has been suggested that the quickest means of sending the necessary assistance is for it to be sent forward in cash. An editor of Farm and Dairy read the foregoing letter before the members of the 6th Lake Farmers' Club in Orombce, Peterboro county, at one of its meetings a few days ago with the result that \$25.00 was generously subscribed at the meeting as that club's share. Other clubs who would like to make cash subscriptions, either through the club or through members, may send their remittances direct to Farm and Dairy, and it will be duly acknowledged and sent forward with the least possible delay to those in need of assistance.

At this season of the year it is not very nice to think of these settlers, after all their hard toil, losing in a few hours not only their crops, but their homes, clothing and everything else. It is not fair to face the winter under such conditions.

A quick response under these conditions will be more appreciated than a larger response received later. Let us all do our best to help Ontario who to help out our brother farmers in New Ontario in this their time of need. Farm and Dairy's contribution will go forward with the rest.

The tractor requires liberal lubrication and only the best grades of oil should be used. If the engine is oiled by the splash system, it is a good practice to draw the oil out of the crank case about once a week when in use and replace it with new oil. The old oil can then be used for other parts of the machine.

position to which she has

for the last two years but she has had an opportunity to gain business experience.

"I have successfully gained business training, helpful in work," she said. "It has been conducting the correspondence, the press reports, keeping the accounts, and in my farm life it has been helpful. It has qualified me about my household duties, and my systematic and punctual. It has realized the value of money to guard against over-farming, like any of us cannot prosper unless expenses are avoided. In our business it has helped me with my planning, very often resulting for ourselves."

Looking After the

About 75 hens, Barro Rhode Island Red, McCullough farm, and the special care of the subject, sketch. She raises about 75 of them. The feed mixture of barley and mixed with separation of water and milk is given to the birds. She has that fattening chickens of mangle, and at noon are split longwise and birds to scoop out. Bags of mangle, are only secured in one is done regularly. A is found within five miles fattened birds, which get about eight weeks of ready sale at from 13 to 15 pound live weight, each season. Last year she secured poultry money in sheep returns from the Government, reimbursed her for the

A few cows are kept at formerly owned on the farm making being one of the profitable business girls who after she resigned an office become a farmer's wife, is shipped, and one of the out duff connected with the above done away with. It is still plenty of work to my share of the milking "and in the rush of harvest year, when help was so scarce to mow away the grass the crop had to be saved as could not get men to help.

When she came to the farm that some of her were still a little bit afraid she would not be equal to her "One finds a number of so the farm women," she said. "I have said to me, 'I face the why any person should be and come to the country, work so hard.' However patient and sympathetic husband I have been able to work pretty well in hand five years of farm life, I that the city no longer is a drama for me. I have found my adopted profession.

Electricity as Partner in

County Home

(Continued from page

practical electrician since his system and has a track of his own making in the step down the center of the required for the bell system comes the important matter the yearly cost of all the lines." "We have a

Electricity as Partner in

County Home

(Continued from page



## From a City Office to a Farm Home

(Continued from page 5.)

position to which she had been elected for the last two years by acclamation, she has had an opportunity of using her business experience to advantage. "Most assuredly I have found my business training helpful in my Institute work," she said. "It has helped me in conducting the correspondence, in preparing the press reports and also in keeping the accounts of our branch. In my farm life it has been doubly helpful. It has qualified me for going about my household duties more thoroughly and systematically, and above all to be punctual. It has taught me to realise the value of money and therefore to guard against extravagance, for farming, like any other business, cannot prosper unless extravagance is avoided. In our business transactions it has helped me to grasp the viewpoint of the one with whom we were dealing, very often resulting in gains for ourselves."

## Looking After the Poultry.

About 75 hens, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, are kept on the McCullough farm, and these are the special care of the subject of this sketch. She raises about 100 chickens each year, crate fattening from 60 to 75 of them. The feed consists of a mixture of barley and oats chopped and mixed with separator milk. Plenty of water and milk is given for the birds to drink. She has also found that fattening chickens are very fond of mangels, and at noon a few of these are split lengthwise and given to the birds to scoop out. Rapid gains, she states, are only secured when the feeding is done regularly. A good market is found within five miles, where the fattened birds, which generally average about eight pounds each, find ready sale at from 13 to 16 cents a pound live weight, according to the season. Last year she invested her poultry money in sheep. This year she returns from wool and lambs alone reimbursed her for the entire outlay.

A few cows are kept and butter was formerly made on the farm, butter making being one of the things this enterprising business girl had to learn when she resigned an office position to become a farmer's wife. Now cream is shipped, and one of the most arduous duties connected with the farm is therefore done away with. But there is still plenty of work to do. "I do my share of the milking," she said, "and in the rush of harvest work this year, when help was so scarce, I helped to mow away the grain. A pitchfork is much heavier than a pen, but the crop had to be eaved and we simply could not get men to help with it."

When she came to the farm she found that some of her new neighbors were just a little bit afraid that she would not be equal to her new tasks. "One finds a number of sceptics among the farm women," she said. "So many have said to me, 'I can't understand why any person should leave the city and come to the country. We have to work so hard. However, with the patient and sympathetic help of my husband I have been able to get the work pretty well in hand, and after five years of farm life, I can truly say that the city no longer holds any charms for me. I am content to stay with my adopted profession.'"

## Electricity as Partner in a Hastings County Home

(Continued from page 4.)

practical electrician since he installed his system and has a transformer of his own making in the cellar, which steps down the current to a voltage required for the bell system. Now comes the important matter. What is the yearly cost of all these conveniences? "We have a three horse

power transformer," said Mr. Taylor in answer to the question. "A Bat hen," she answered, "that I don't are doing the hard jobs about the total yearly bill for power and lighting is \$75."

"And what will I tell Our Folks that you think of this fine labor saving

plant that you have here in your kit-

I asked Mr. Taylor. "Tell me not be long until a great many more houses in the new way—the hydro-

And yet so many of them still have to do their work in the old way. The hydro-electric system, however, is being extended rapidly. It will soon be

available over wide areas, and it will be long until a great many more houses in the new way—the hydro-

Then the hardest part will be taken out of their housework, which has been in this Hastings county



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SPECIAL WHEELS, HOODS, RADIATORS, ACCESSORIES  
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**ABSORBINE, Jr.**, the antiseptic liniment for Burns, Scalds, Eczema, Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Venas or Muscles, Head, Cuts, Sores, etc. Price 25¢. Write for a bottle of Absorbine, Jr. to W. F. Young, P.O. Box 120, Lyman, Minn., Montreal, Canada. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

**One Horse** No need to lose dollars these days by **Is Enough** incomplete tillage. If you have horse

—that is enough! You do as good work on the big outfits on the largest farms, when you use one of the several types of **Cutaway** light draft, horse size horse

**Cutaway**  
GLASS

Disk Harrows

Disk, extra, steel forged shank, possible on the front, rear, and middle, for the use of the farmer. **CUTAWAY** is the only harrow that has the "CUTAWAY" feature, "hard" for special purposes.

The **Cutaway Harrow Company**, makers of the original **CLARE** Harrow and plow, 100 Main Street, Ellington, Canada.



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Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.

**The Heating of the Farm Home**

Suitable Heating, One of the First Requisites to Comfortable Living

A GOOD friend of mine once remarked to me that who live in Canada are blessed with an ideal climate. It is warm enough in summer for the successful following of agriculture as an occupation, while the cold, frosty months, involving as they do, a certain amount of hardship, tend to develop a strong, self-reliant type of manhood and womanhood.

My friend was right. I for one would not exchange our bracing Canadian climate for the beautifully equable temperatures of Florida or the sunny valleys of California, so vividly described by Jack London in his "Valley of the Moon." Still, I don't like to be cold any more than the children of the wealthy who spend their summers with us and their winters in Bermuda. When we are out of doors during the cold weather, lots of warm clothing and exercise make the cold atmosphere really delightful. But indoors, where we are more or less inactive, we must be warm and suitable heating is one of the first requisites to comfortable living. As I have had experience with all kinds of heating systems in both city and country homes, I will endeavor to summarize the heating question as it applies to the farm home, and I hope that some of the suggestions that I will make will be of assistance to those who are building new homes or re-building old ones this coming summer.

**The Old Wood Furnace.**  
The first requisite to success in any heating system is a well-built, tight house. I well remember an old farm home heated by a wood furnace. We had a great big old-fashioned wood furnace that consumed many cords of the choicest hardwood every winter. During the cold winter days we would fill the furnace time and again, and with a roaring fire would maintain a livable temperature. When we banked the furnace up at night, however, the wind blew in through the cracks, through windows, doors and cracks that refused to be found, soon put the temperature inside of the house almost on a par with the temperature outside. In the morning in the stifling cold, reviving the furnace fire with soft-wood alphas, and then running for the barn to keep warm. Wood furnaces will still be used in some sections where wood is still cheap and there is almost a perpetual supply, as for instance in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and also some parts of Quebec. The wood furnace, too, is fairly satisfactory where the house is warmly built, but it will never be possible with the wood furnaces to maintain the even temperature throughout the house that is possible with more modern systems of heating.

The system that I have found most universally in use in the farm homes of Canada is heating with two or more coal stoves. As a general rule, a part of the house will be warm and the rest cold, and it is not conducive to the health of the family to make the room around the coal stove and then go into another room to shiver. For a three or four roomed house, however, almost any modern system is too expensive, and the coal stove is probably the most suitable. We ourselves have lived in such a house, and the main difficulty we found was that the floors were too cold, especially where there are children rolling around on them. We got around the difficulty by taking off the base boards, laying building paper three-ply thick over the floor and up the walls six or more inches, then laying strips one or two inches wide and three inches wide, two feet apart, across on top of the paper, and flooring over with matched maple flooring. The base boards were then replaced over the

paper, which extended up under them. This gave us a wonderfully tight floor, with a dead air space underneath it, and the draughts that were apt to come in around the base board were entirely eliminated. This floor therefore was always warm, although we had no hot air or heating.

An ingenious neighbor solved the small house heating problem in a better manner even than we did. He bought an old radiator for a few dollars, and the tank dealer for a few dollars, set it up in the cellar, and with galvanized iron put a jacket around it coming in from the wall. He had about three feet in diameter, the jacket and the tank dealer for a few dollars, set it up in the cellar, and with galvanized iron put a jacket around it coming in from the wall. He had about three feet in diameter, the jacket and the tank dealer for a few dollars, set it up in the cellar, and with galvanized iron put a jacket around it coming in from the wall.

**The Hot-Air Furnace.**

For the medium-sized house, the hot-air furnace is probably the preferable system, although hot water makes a strong appeal. Steam heating, I believe, should be considered only for large buildings, such as stores, hotels and apartment houses. A system of hot air in the house of five to seven rooms, the rooms being of moderate size. Thousands of farm houses, however, are built too big to be satisfactorily heated by hot air, and for the big farm house I would advocate the hot-water system. It is more expensive than hot air, but it is the most satisfactory of all systems of fuel and equality of temperature.

I have had experience with three coal furnaces. The first two, although of standard make, proved unsatisfactory for the reason that they had not been built on contract, and the furnaces installed were in both cases too small for the house. It was necessary to push the grate through the side of the furnace, and pushing a furnace cold into the room, and pushing a furnace cold into the room, and pushing a furnace cold into the room.

Calculate the number of cubic feet there are in the house to be heated, find out the size of furnace recommended by the manufacturer, and then get one half as large again. In selecting a furnace, get one with a large radiating surface in proportion to the grate capacity, as the larger the surface the more efficient the furnace will be. The reason that I suggest adding 50 per cent to the manufacturer's estimated size to the manufacturer has to do with the advice I would put in a really large capacity furnace for fear of being undersized by another manufacturer. When it comes to planning the distribution of cold air in hot air registers, consult the manufacturer from whom you buy your furnace. Most manufacturers have a service department, and are glad to make plans for you. Don't rely on the local tin-smith who has a furnace agency. One such man put in a furnace for me once that never gave satisfaction, principally because the cold-air return pipes were not of sufficient capacity in proportion to the hot-air pipes. Hot air cannot go from the furnace to the living rooms until the furnace, soon recognized this mistake and had it changed, but it illustrates the necessity of having a properly-planned system.

The chimney is an important part of the heating system. To give the

best service, a chimney should have one half shaft into it. Two drafts from two different pipes neutralize each other and are apt to spoil the draft from the furnace. The furnace should build only one chimney, and two shafts are needed, build the chimney large and have two separate compartments, separate draft openings for each. I have many times in favor of the common plan nowadays of building the chimney into the outside wall of the house. I do not believe that as good a draft can be had from a chimney placed where the cold must strike through the bricks and cool the ascending column of smoke and air, as from a chimney built in the centre of the house and protected on all sides. The smoke pipe leading from the furnace to the chimney should be as direct as possible. The registers should be placed near the outside walls and the cold-air registers near the centre of the house, rather than vice versa, as is commonly done.

**Hot-Water Heating.**

I have had more satisfaction with hot water heating than with hot air. It heats up fast, but it is equally slow to cool, and it has an advantage in the mid-seasons of spring and fall that one can heat the water to any degree of temperature, and it is easy to keep the rooms just comfortable and not too hot. In selecting a hot-water heater, it is equally important to have a large capacity of water in the boiler and with lots of radiator surface. Manufacturers of hot-water systems of heating also have excellent service departments that should be consulted when planning to install a hot-water system.

The gravity system is the one most commonly installed in farm homes, as there are few farm houses, consequently, with overhead running water system of sufficient pressure to supply the water to a hot-water system. In the gravity system there is a small tank above the radiator point in the heating system, usually in the attic. This tank need not hold more than a few gallons. Once the system is filled with water, very little extra water need be added. The expansion tank is sometimes called an expansion tank, as when the furnace is started in the fall and the water heats up and expands, the surplus water forced back into the tank in the attic.

Occasionally, after a hot-water system is installed, it will be found that the radiator surface is not sufficient to keep the rooms comfortable but stands to reason that if the temperature of the water in the radiators can be raised above the boiling point, more heat will be thrown off. This is accomplished by putting a pressure gauge in the pipe to the tank in the attic. This gauge will prevent water getting out of the system and will be the pressure tank until the pressure reaches a certain specified force, say 10 lbs. to the inch. With a pressure of 10 lbs. to the inch, water will boil at a temperature of 240 degrees, or 25 degrees above boiling point.

**Provide for Humidity.**

With all heating systems, humidity should be provided for. The average Canadian home has a drier atmosphere in winter than has the Sahara. I have even heard it said that the poor complexions of many Canadian people are due to this lack of humidity in the home atmosphere. In a hot-air furnace, the surplus heat will upon the side of the furnace where the heat is most intense and the evaporation most rapid. But with a hot-water system, the heat is distributed more evenly, and the evaporation most rapid. In a hot-water system, the heat is distributed more evenly, and the evaporation most rapid. In a hot-water system, the heat is distributed more evenly, and the evaporation most rapid.

suspended, the upper radiator, packed from the end from the capillary attraction, comes up the wick of then evaporated rapidly, mepher of the room, heating is by stove. plan to have a shallow on the stove most of the I mentioned that for live uncomfortable system water, and we regard climate as most congenial

**Mrs. Farmer and Her Money**  
By Eleanor Gilbert, in an Advertising.

"DON'T care about the money!" "What I'm after is the farm!" was the remark of E. J. Moon, a retired agriculturist, who had in a town of 300 people a holding of \$40,000. He explained his attitude towards the trade in real estate, which he had to have on his books. The farmer is cash, because today has the money."

"I had written articles for many advertisers who see under the idea that the farmer's wife is a poverty-stricken woman who never sees a dollar from one year's crop."

"There's a young man automobiles. He came up store one day and said: 'You know I've bought a car. Do you think I can sell it mobile?' I laughed. Blank, and knew him well on his hired girl once at a sale. He said: 'I'm going home. You'll never sell mobile in a hundred years and send one to his wife.' 'Well, he came back in hours, and when he asked he had sold a car for a profit of his pocket. Mrs. B. only bought the car, but I for herself out of her own pocket. Had when I had been consulted, the sale was made. Blank was out in the morning when I called. Buro, called him in. After she had the car she called him in where to call for the machine."

"Now, where do you suppose the money to pay for the car comes from her husband's pocket? That was egg money—C.I. you like to laugh about it. You that the egg and child in this country runs into the billions of dollars. The billion dollars is distributed in the second class on an old coffee pot, or in the other other strange places, so to see their earnings."

"Don't laugh at the egg money, and don't overlook when you think up your egg appeals, because the farmer's wife is a poverty-stricken woman who never sees a dollar from one year's crop."

**What She Wants To Do**  
When she buys flour, you ask her to buy a big bag of flour for cake? Can you make crust with it? How much flour is a very honest seller constantly and in large quantities a big business ally in the farm home. If you win the flour wife to use the Union brand of flour, you are something especially about your flour. Use it; and if it is superior,

suspended, the upper portion tied against the radiator. Water was sucked from the pans into the towel by capillary attraction, much as oil comes up the wick of a lamp, and then evaporated rapidly into the atmosphere of the room. Where the hanging is by stoves, it is a bad plan to have a shallow dish of water on the stove most of the time.

I mentioned that for two winters we had unsatisfactory heating. They were the only winters that the advertisements of southern land companies made any appeal to us. Now, with a good heating system, we can live comfortably through the Canadian winter, and we regard this Canadian climate as most congenial.—F. E. E.

**Mrs. Farmer and Her Chicken Money**

By Eleanor Gilbert, in Agricultural Advertising.

"DON'T care about the town trade. What I'm after is the trade of the farmer," was the recent statement of E. B. Moon, a retailer who has achieved notoriety through the fact that in a town of 300 population he is doing a business of \$60,000 a year. He explained his attitude toward the two classes of trade by the fact that "the town trade is credit, which I don't want to have on my books. The trade of the farmer is cash, because the farmer of today has the money."

He also criticized the attitude of many advertisers who seemed to labor under the idea that the average farmer's wife is a poverty-stricken individual who never sees a dollar in real money from one year's end to another.

"There's a young man I know sells automobiles. He came up to me in my store one day and said: 'Say, what do you know about Blank, up the road? Do you think I can sell him an automobile?' I laughed. Sure, I knew Blank, and knew him well. I used to call on his hired girl once. But I had to tell that salesman, 'It's no use trying him. You'll never sell him an automobile in a hundred years. But go up there and sell one to his wife.'

"Well, he came back in a couple of hours, and when I asked him whether he had sold a car he pulled a check out of his pocket. Mrs. Blank had not only bought the car, but she had paid for it herself out of her own money."

"And when I asked if Mr. Blank had been consulted, the salesman remarked: 'Blank was out in the fields working when I called. Sure, Mrs. Blank called him in. After she had bought the car she called him in to tell him where to call for the machine!'

"Now, where do you suppose she got the money to pay for the car? Certainly not from her husband! No, sir, that was egg money—chicken feed, if you like to laugh about it, but I tell you that the egg and chicken industry in this country runs into something over one billion dollars. Most of that billion dollars is distributed in various tramps on the second closest shelf, or an old coffee pot, or in the bed-ticking, or the other strange places that ladies use to store their earnings."

"Don't laugh at the egg-and-chicken money, and don't overlook the farmer's wife when you think up your advertising appeals, because the farmer's wife has needs and tastes, and she can pay for what she likes as well as and sometimes better than her city sister."

**What She Wants To Know.**  
When she buys flour, what she wants to know is, is this flour good enough for oake? Can you make good pie crust with it? How much does it cost? Flour is a very homely staple. It is used constantly and in large quantities, and it is a big item of expense, especially in the farm home. If you want to win the farm wife to using your particular brand of flour, you have to tell her something especially interesting about your flour—something about its use; and if it is superior, tell her why

and what it does that she can't do with other flour. That is what she wants to know.

**A Well Patronized Rest Room for Farm Women**

(Continued from page 6.)

of writing materials on the table and upon picking up one of the envelopes I found the following neatly printed in the left hand corner: "Women's Institute Rest Room, second floor, J. Sutcliffe & Sons' department store, Lindsay." Another convenience which Mr. Stetlife allows the ladies is a check room downstairs where parcels may be sent from any store in town and kept until called for, or if these parcels are to go to the train, he will deliver them.

But it was nearing the time that had planned to go to the fair. In conclusion his remarks on the rest room.

Mrs. Webster said: "I don't think East and West Victoria Women's Institutes could spend \$50 a year in any better way than by keeping up this rest room. It is no burden whatever to keep the room going and its popularity is proven by the expression one often hears around town, 'Well, you will find me at the rest room.'"

**Domestic Science for Farmers, Daughters**

(Continued from page 6.)

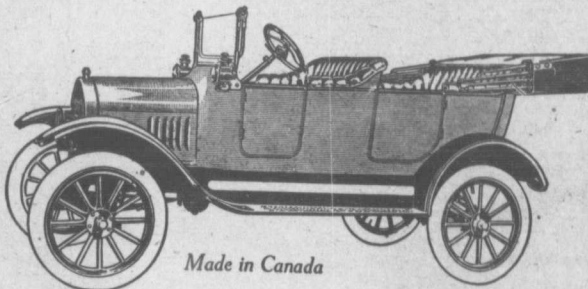
taught in domestic science for lack of accommodation and equipment. There is usually but one class room, and no basement. And even if there should be room and equipment, the teacher has no time for the extra subject, and very often the teacher has but a hazy idea of what to teach in this line.

Yet considerable help may be given by the teacher using problems involv-

ing household expenditure, measurements, papering and carpeting, etc.

The home training is usually all a farmer's daughter receives till school days are over. It is a good test of a girl's ability to leave her alone for a short time to manage the household.

Then whenever possible our farmers' daughters should take a course in domestic science at a technical school, at McDonald Institute or a demonstration course under the auspices of the Women's Institute. It is a great thing in a girl's life to mingle with other girls in school or college, or in a class merely; and the higher the school the better. Friendships are formed for life. The vision is widened. They add culture with knowledge, and can more easily and rapidly take their place on any occasion. Give the farmers' daughters every chance, for, in our country homes, the majority of homes are presided over graciously by our farmers' daughters.



**The 1917 Ford Touring Car**

THE old, reliable Ford Chassis---Stream line effect --- crown fenders --- tapered hood --- new radiator with increased cooling surface.

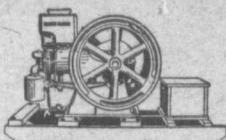
Chassis	-	\$450	Coupelet	-	\$695
Runabout	-	475	Town Car	-	780
Touring Car	-	495	Sedan	-	890

f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

**Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited**

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**A** MASSEY-HARRIS ENGINE mounted on Skids can be moved around to any place where you need help in the way of power.

You will be surprised to find the many uses to which it can be put and the small cost as compared with manual labor, not only around the farm but in the dairy and kitchen, where it does so much to lighten the work of the women on the farm.

And perhaps the most interesting part of it is that an Engine costs nothing in "salary" or "keep" when not running.

Our Catalogue "Farm Power" gives many suggestions for Saving Labor.



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Head Offices—Toronto, Canada.

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Of Fancy qualities in Alsike or Red Clover Timothy, Etc. We invite correspondence, and pay highest prices for Fancy grades. Sample Bags sent free upon request.

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## Peerless Water Systems

**PUT IT UP TO YOUR HUSBAND**  
Don't you realize how foolish it is to carry water daily to every room when all this drudgery can be easily overcome? A Peerless Water System gives you, at small cost, hot and cold BATH water on tap—water, where wanted for cleaning and scrubbing, to any nook and cranny for fire protection. Think of the comfort of having all City conveniences in your country home. Talk it over with your husband and write to-day for the Peerless Water System booklet, learn how inexpensive the system is, and discuss it with all the facts before you.

National Equipment Co., Limited  
7 Washburn Ave. Toronto



They work as you hoped they would



### Hints for October

**D**AMP and wet are far worse for fowls than cold, and hens are often kept from laying on account of poor houses. This time of the year a change to damp and cold will often give colds that will perhaps lead to a case of roup during the winter. Keep the house clean, warm and dry, disinfect often, and much will be done to prevent disease. Warm and dry quarters are necessary for the birds that are not through with moult.

Do not keep the cockerels intended for market too long; the price is going down as it nears November and the turkey has the right of way. The cockerels to be sold for breeding purposes are being culled rapidly. Get the orders in early.

If a number of cockerels are on hand and light a great deal, put an old cock in with them. He will settle the scraps and be proud of his job.

Do not intimate terms with the poultry. Pick them up occasionally. They will lay better if treated in a sociable manner.

If one has a mongrel flock, why not select the best of the females and purchase a strong, vigorous, pure-bred male to mate with them?

Some of the best birds that will be shown at the shows this season have been raised on the farm. The farmer can get shown here fresh range and a variety of food, both of which are valuable in the production of shape and color.

Early hatched pullets, or yearling hens that have moulted in season; airy houses without too many glass windows and no draughts; plenty of litter to keep the fowls busy scratching; a good supply of fresh air; clean water, shell and grit; and all this mixed well with a whole lot of human kindness, is a simple recipe for getting eggs this winter.

Bank the houses to keep them free from draughts and keep enough litter on the floor to keep their feet warm and to give them plenty of exercise scratching for their morning feed. The circulation of blood is very active through a hen's foot, and she cannot make her foot into eggs if it takes too much of it to keep her feet warm.

### Notes on Ducks

**T**HERE is considerable demand in the large cities for live ducks. The Jews will not buy dressed poultry of any kind. Their religion teaches them that the rabbi should do the killing. Marketmen claim that this ruling makes a good market for many birds that would otherwise be worthless. Quite a lot of poultry is also sold to the Chinese, and at good prices. It is estimated that they consume as many as do the Jews.

The origin of the Indian Runner ducks is unknown. It is claimed that they were introduced into England about 20 years ago. It is said that they will lay nearly 200 eggs in a year. One breeder gives their food comparison with Pekins, as follows: For 100 Pekin ducks for one month, amounts to about 2,250 pounds; for 10 Indian Runner ducks, same period, 1,600 pounds. The time required to reach marketable size is given as ten weeks for each breed named. Time to reach maturity, Pekins, six to three months; Indians, four to five months. The Pekins are the larger birds.

The Muscovy duck has to be from two to four weeks older than the Pekin before it can be dressed, and is sometimes four months old when killed.

In the East, the lowest prices in the duck market are from the first of July to the first of September, and from September to November the price always goes up from two to five cents a pound.

Green ducks are shipped to market undrawn, and with heads on. They are picked down one-half of the neck, and to the wing joint.

### Poultry Pointers

**C**LOVER is as much an egg producer as it is a producer of milk. It is rich in nitrogen and of minor matter. Having a high nutritive ratio, it is equal to barley, and almost as high as wheat. Its action is to extend the food ration, reduce the use of concentrated grain food, and prevent the accumulation of internal fat. The second crop, or "rown" clover, is the best. Clover should be cut when in full bloom. Let it grow until the first blossoms begin to turn brown.

It becomes quite a study to keep pullets laying regularly. System is really the key to do with it. When pullets begin to lay they seem quite uncertain. Some will lay regularly every other day, and some only twice a week. Moving layers from coop to coop, simply upsets their habits, and they begin to lay over again to study the new situation, and during this time they usually stop laying.

A poultry publication says: "Don't insist on a week cleaning out the drinking vessels is all that is necessary. Do it every day." That is good advice as far as it goes, but on a large poultry plant if the drinking vessels were cleaned out once a week it would be a good thing. The truth is that the drinking vessels are too much neglected. With cleaner vessels and cleaner houses there would be less cry of "cholera" and mysterious diseases.

The advice for a year goes the rounds of the agricultural press: "Pound up all old broken crockery, dishes, etc., for the chickens, for grit." We say, don't. In the first place commercial grit will be better and cheaper than the labor employed in breaking up dishes, and, in the next place, glazed crockery is apt to be poisonous to fowls.

The eggs should be gathered daily and marketed twice a week. The life of the fresh egg is three days. One bad egg may lose a valuable customer; send all "doubtful" eggs to your own kitchen. Each day date the eggs so that the age can be guaranteed.

The healthy and laying fowl has a good appetite and is a hearty eater. A fowl's condition can well be judged by its appetite.

### My Experience With Ducks

Mrs. J. E. Brash, Frontenac Co., Ont.

**A**LTHOUGH just a beginner, I have learned some things about ducks that may be of value to someone else, so wish to pass them along.

In the spring of 1915 I had in the neighborhood of 50 ducklings. I was so delighted I must have killed them with kindness, for by the 1st of September I had only five one duck and four drakes. What was the trouble? Well, I tried to raise them like chickens, and of course didn't succeed; feed, dry, pen, very little run, and the ducklings died.

This spring I tried another plan. As soon as the ducklings were hatched I let them go with the hens, fed them shorts, moistened but not sloppy, three times a day, and lots of water, until they were six weeks old. Then I changed to wheat twice a day, and the results were that when they were 10 weeks old I sold them alive at 75c each, and therefore did not have the usual 50c sticking in. My later ones are now ready for market with the same kind of feeding.

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### HORTICULTURE

#### Fall Plowing in the Orchard

**B**ELIEVE that fall plowing in the orchard should be much more widely practised than it is. I noticed that in the southern parts of the province fall plowing is practised much more intensively than it is further north. I have heard it stated that fall-plowed land freezes deeper than the same land not plowed. This is a mistake. I believe that fall-plowed land does not freeze as deeply as the same land not plowed. The earth is loosened up, air is let into the space, and, as we all know, air is one of the best insulators. Heavy clay land is put in first-class condition by fall plowing. The frost pulverizes the soil and liberate plant food.

Another advantage of fall plowing is that we can begin cultivation earlier in the spring. I believe in starting cultivation as soon as the soil is fit to work. And that is a whole lot earlier than most of us think. We have been cultivating early at Guelph, and have yet to see any evil effects on the trees. If we had only one month in which to cultivate the orchard we would make it the first month, for it is then that the trees are preparing to make wood growth and leaf growth, and is forming the buds for next year's growth.

The greatest objection that I see to fall plowing is that the snow is not held as well as that the snow is by the cover crop. This objection would not hold were all orchards well protected by wind breaks, as I believe they should be. Another objection that might be urged against fall plowing is that we cannot get the spray wagon on the soil early in the spring. At the New York Experiment Station they use a handy wagon having a solid wooden wheel, 12 inches wide. This overcomes the difficulty of soft land.

#### Fecundity and Voracity of Insects

By James Buckland, Smithsonian Institution.

**M**AN imagines himself to be the dominant power on the earth. He is nothing of the sort. The true lords of the universe are the insects. While it is true that man has invented and perfected so many devices to a predominance over the most fierce and powerful mammals and the most deadly reptiles, it is also true that in face of an attack of insects he is at a loss as to what to do.

"A little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation." Few people know how enormous is the number of insect species or how amazing is their power of multiplication. The number of insect species is greater by far than that of the species of all other living creatures combined. Over 350,000 have been described, and it is considered not improbable that

twice that number remain to be described. Practically all living animals, as well as most plants, furnish food for these innumerable hordes. More than this, Kirby, in the "Introduction to Entomology," devotes no less than five entire chapters to the injuries we sustain from insects, while two only are sufficient to describe the benefits they yield.

The fecundity of certain insect breeds is astounding, the numbers bred reaching such prodigious proportions as to be almost beyond belief. Riley once computed that the hop aphid, developing 13 generations in a single year, would, if unchecked to the end of the twelfth generation, have multiplied to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals. Noting the preceding, Forbush says if this brood were marshaled in line, 40 to the inch, it would extend to a point so sunk in the profundity of space that light from the head of the procession traveling at the rate of 184,000 miles per second would require 2,500 years in which to reach the earth.

Kirkland has computed that one pair of spruce moths, if unchecked, would produce enough progeny in eight years to destroy all the foliage in the United States. A Canadian entomologist states that a single pair of Colorado beetles, or potato bugs, as we call them, would, without check, increase in one season to 60,000,000. At this rate of multiplication the disappearance of the potato plant would not long be delayed. The chinich bug, a feared and destructive pest, has been found in a clump of grass eight inches in diameter to the number of 20,000. The progeny of this colony alone, if unchecked, would soon become innumerable, devastating wide areas of the earth's surface. Those of you who have been in South Africa probably have seen locusts in flight which filled the air and hid the trees. What a potency for evil lies hidden in the tiny but innumerable eggs of these ravaging pests! If every egg was permitted to hatch and every young locust to come to maturity, the consequences would be too dreadful to contemplate.

The voracity of insects is almost as astounding as their power of reproduction. The daily ration in leaves of a caterpillar is equal to twice its own weight. If a horse were to feed at the same rate, he would have to eat a ton of hay every 24 hours. Forbush says that a certain flesh-feeding larva will consume in 24 hours 200 times its original weight, a parallel to which, in the human race, would be an infant consuming in the first day of its existence 1,500 pounds of beef. From that a student of the subject, affirms that the food taken by a single silkworm in 56 days equals in weight 86,000 times its original weight at hatching. What a destruction this single species of insect could make if only a one-hundredth part of the eggs laid came to maturity!

"Farm and Dairy is a welcome visitor in our home. We find many helpful articles in this paper. I am greatly pleased with the way in which Farm and Dairy is aiding the farmers of Ontario to organize."—Peter Forst, Maple Shade Farm, Brant Co.

#### Tears, Idle Tears

**I**T was at Mount Vernon. The guide noticed a woman weeping, and said: "Pardon me, madam, but you seem to be in distress. Can I help you in any way?" "Oh," said the woman, "I am in no trouble. I have always felt that I should be unable to keep back my tears when standing by the tomb of Washington." "Well," replied the guide, "there is no need to weep here; this is the locust hole!"



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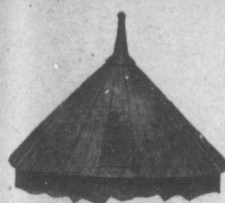
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Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment, but are not able to locate it in our pages. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write us freely.  
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**FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.**

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

#### OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

## Missing the Telephone

SOCIAL life in the country is affected adversely by many of our modern improvements.

Strangely enough, improved farm machinery has had this effect. Since it increases the efficiency of the farmer and his family, it should leave them with more time in which to cultivate the social side of their nature, but, as a matter of fact, it has in a great many cases had the opposite effect. Those who by the introduction of farm machinery have been liberated from farming, have sought employment in other walks of life, and a movement has set in which has seriously depleted rural population in most districts. The result is that country people find their time to be more fully occupied with their daily work than ever before, and there is less sociability than before the advent of so many labor-saving devices. The automobile appears to have a tendency to improve social life in the country. By reducing the time factor in distance, it counterbalances the disadvantage of a constantly increasing sparsity of population, and assists in widening the circle of acquaintance. We must not forget, however, that it is still beyond the reach of the vast majority of farmers.

The rural telephone has done much to keep neighbors in touch with each other, but even this boon is not without its disadvantages. President Halbert, of the United Farmers of Ontario, is authority for the statement that it has adversely affected the social life of most rural communities. He points out that, whereas it was formerly the custom to drive out to visit friends occasionally, now, when we wish to speak to them, we take down the receiver and stand with our faces to the wall, carrying on a long-distance conversation. Talking into a circular disc is a poor substitute for a friendly personal chat. The only way to overcome this tendency is by organized effort to have neighbors meet at intervals. Let us use our telephones more during the coming winter months in arranging little social

gatherings where we can meet together and enjoy a social evening.

## Where to Economize

A WOMAN correspondent of one of our large city dailies, in discussing the high cost of living, takes up the point of the wasteful and unnecessary duplication of milk routes. She puts the case thuswise:

"From four a.m. milk carts begin to appear in every street in the city, serving a house or two and departing again. Half an hour or so later, another cart appears and serves a few more houses. Six milk carts a street would be a conservative estimate. There we have six men and six horses performing the work of one, and then we wonder that milk is ten cents a quart."

This woman consumer, as women frequently do, goes straight to the heart of the question as to where economy should begin in the handling of the city milk supply. If some of the energy that is being spent in calling down anathemas on the heads of imaginary combinations of dairy farmers to boost prices, was expended in investigating the systems by which milk is distributed after it

#### THANKSGIVING ODE.

Once more the liberal year laughs out  
"O'er either state or sea,"  
Once more with harvest-son and sheaf  
Is nature's bloodless triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings,  
"Like Ruth, among her garnered sheaves;  
Her lap is full of goodly things,  
Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

O favors every year made new!  
O gifts with rain and sunshine sent  
The bounty overruns our dust;  
The fullness shames our discontent.

God gives us with our rugged soil  
The power to make it Eden-fair;  
And richer fruits to crown our toil  
Than summer-windings weave and bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?  
Who scorns his native fruit and bloom?  
Or sighs for dainties far and  
Beside the bounteous board at home?

Thank Heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm  
Can change a rocky soil to gold;  
That brave and generous lives can warm  
A climate with Northern ice cold.

And let these altars, wreathed with flowers,  
And piled with fruits, awake again  
Thanksgivings for the golden harvest,  
The early and the later rain.

—John G. Whittier.

leaves the farm, and in putting them on a more economical basis, it would be found that the saving effected would more than counterbalance the increased wholesale price that farmers have been compelled by increased production costs to demand for their milk. The first thing to do is to eliminate all needless warehouses where the milk is mostly delivered by the producer, there is a splendid field for cooperation in the arrangement of routes. In larger centres, where the milk supply is largely handled by dealers, duplication might be avoided by cooperation between them; by regulations, or by the establishment of municipal supply systems. If the cost of distribution is kept down, the producer can be given a fair price for his milk and the consumer still get that household necessity at a cost quite in keeping with that of other commodities.

## Taking the Sons Into Partnership

THESE is at least one class of farmers who believe that the boys should be given an interest in the farm, and who prove their faith by their works. Anyone who glanced even casually through the catalogue of the Canadian National Exhibition must have noticed the large number of exhibitors whose names were followed by the significant words, "and Sons." Those of

us who have had the privilege of associating intimately with breeders at the fairs have noted that there are a great many others whose boys are not yet old enough to be taken into full partnership, but who realize the importance of getting them personally interested in the live stock. It is gratifying to find how much these young fellows, many of them not yet past school age, have to do both with preparing the stock for exhibition and with handling it in the show ring. The boys may be assured that the onlookers at the roadside keenly appreciate the active part they take in exhibiting their stock.

The interest that the sons of successful breeders are taking in their fathers' business promises well for the future of the breeding industry in Canada. Nothing would have a grater tendency to add stability to the breeding interests of the country than the maintenance of herds through succeeding generations of breeders. Some of our herds are now in the hands of sons of the men who established them years ago. A study of these herds shows that in the majority of cases the quality has gone right on improving. The quality of a herd is not likely to suffer in the hands of a man who has been schooled from the cradle in handling it. One way of providing against the dispersion of long-established herds of good quality is to give the boys an interest in them and a place in the name of the firm.

## When the Shoe Pinches

THE following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Ottawa Evening Journal under the caption, "Butter—What Price?":

"Butter was selling on the Ottawa market yesterday at from 35 cents up per pound. Thirty-five cents was the price some lucky people were able to buy ordinary butter at by the pall. First-class creamery or dairy butter sold at 40 cents.  
"Ten or twelve years ago, the best butter could be bought for half the money. Why the doubled price? We don't know. Perhaps some professor at the Experimental Farm could oblige us with an explanation.

"Meanwhile, we understand that the best margarine sells in Europe at 12 cents a pound. 'Margarine, all of us are aware, is a butter which is made from something else than cow's milk.' 'Margarine, the scientists say, is better food for human beings than milk butter. Margarine, the scientists argue, not only tastes as good as butter, but is equally valuable to the system as a fat, but is actually more digestible, and is safer because there is less chance of wholehearted germs to begin with, and it admits better of sterilization."  
"So, all of us might be buying margarine at 12 cents a pound instead of butter at 40 cents, but for one little obstacle—namely, that Parliament has prohibited the use of margarine. No substitute for butter can be legally imported or sold in Canada.

"Yet we don't even make enough butter in Canada to keep ourselves going. Canada imported a million dollars' worth more of butter last year than she exported.  
"Why does Parliament prohibit margarine? Why, as a sop to our dairy interests.  
"If Canadians want food prices down, one good point to start at would apparently be to abolish the prohibition of margarine."

Whoever heard of the protectionist press advocating the removal of tariff restrictions calculated to assist an industry, giving as one reason that it was not sufficiently developed to supply the home demand? This is one of the stock arguments for the maintenance or increase of protection, but just as soon as such an arrangement appears to benefit the farmer, its abolition is urged. As one prominent dairyman facetiously exclaimed, on reading the above editorial: "How the world do move!"

# Butter Making

Experiences in the

#### MAKING BUTTER

Mr. Clark, Ont.

Butter is separated from the water to thoroughly water stor bowl. The water about runs into a milk cream begins to come, this is slipped under. The test of cream is not separating, the cream I only make butter for (balance of cream being dry). I only churn once in four weeks. The cream I keep cool till churning, then warm it in a water and 65 in water. It is about that temperature a good way to ripen it.

"To prepare the churn set it in the fresh air, then, after which, in summer with cold water, in winter with water. When I put the churn I try with a thermometer if it is the right degree, sometimes the churning is the difference. If it is not exactly right, between degrees, I add either water, whichever is needed, in winter I use soap butter color to the cream can holding which makes 12 lbs of butter.

If the cream swells, a dose, not in winter, I use soap butter color to the cream can holding which makes 12 lbs of butter.

When the butter appears, a little larger quantity of most of the butter water to wash it after.

Churn a few times I do water and add more, several times, or until the butter is ready to come out the butter, as I find it with turning the churn take all the milk out. usually take the chill of us in washing the butter the butter bowl scale with cold water, I take of the churn and salt it, any set rules as to sun by my own taste, as some differently from others, for our own use, I put it to suit ourselves. Then for a few hours, when into nice sized rolls.

#### BILLS BUTTER IN ROCK AND CROCK

Mr. Wm. Squire, Essex

As soon as the milk is it is separated and cooled and put in the lard spout. Then the lard spout, washed, is used ready for next time. It is kept in a large cream never gets too cold in winter. It is kept 50 to 60 degrees in summer. It is 65 to 70 degrees in summer. I put the fresh cream in cream until it is well cooled. Fresh cream is not mixed cream ready for next time. I lead to churn. I always keep the cream red up with an alumina, use a barrel churn. Who ever it is taken out in a bowl, which has been

# Butter Making Methods of Some of Our Women Folk

Experiences in the Art of Making Good Butter Which May be Helpful

## MAKING BUTTER FOR OWN USE ONLY.

Mr. Clark, Victoria Co., Ont.

**B**efore separating the milk through the water in run through to thoroughly warm the separator bowl. The water from the cream spout runs into a milk pail till the cream begins to come, when the cream is skimmed. In this way the test of cream is not lowered. After separating, the cream is cooled. As I only make butter for our home use (balance of cream being sent to creamery), I only churn once in three or four weeks. The cream I want for butter I keep cool till two days before churning, then warm it to 62 degrees in summer and 65 in winter, and keep it about that temperature. I find this a good way to ripen it.

To prepare the churn I scald it, then set it in the fresh air for a few minutes, after which, in summer, I rinse with cold water, in winter with warm water. When I put the cream in the churn I try with a thermometer to see if it is the right degree of heat, as sometimes the churning makes a little difference. If the temperature is not exactly right, between 62 and 65 degrees, I add either cold or warm water, whichever is needed, to bring it right. In winter I use half small teaspoon butter color to 32 lbs. cream, the cream can holding that amount, which makes 12 lbs of butter as a rule. If the cream swells, as it sometimes does if not quite ripe enough, I let it stand for a short time, then add two quarts of lukewarm water.

When the butter appears in granules, a little larger than peas, I draw off most of the buttermilk and put in water to wash it. After turning the churn a few times I draw off that water and add more, which I do several times, or until there is no milk left. When the lads come or twice to cut the butter, as I find if I just wash it with turning the churn, it will not take all the milk out. In winter I usually take the chill off the water to use in washing the butter. Then, having the butter bowl scalded and rinsed with cold water, I take the butter out of the churn and salt it, not going by set rules as to amount of salt, but by my own taste, as some like it salted differently from others, and it being for our own use, I put in enough salt to suit ourselves. Then I let it stand for a few hours, when I make it up into nice sized rolls.

## SELLS BUTTER IN ROLLS, PRINTS AND CROCKS.

Mrs. Wm. Squire, Essex Co., Ont.

**A**s soon as the milk is brought in, it is separated and the cream cooled and put in a well ventilated place. Then the separator is used right, washed, scalded, and is kept in a large cream pail where it never gets too cold in winter and yet is kept cool in summer. We churn at about 55 to 60 degrees in winter and 62 to 68 degrees in summer. I never put the fresh cream in with the other cream until it is well cooled and the fresh cream is not mixed with the cream that is ripe on the day we intend to churn.

I always keep the cream well stirred up with an aluminum spoon. I use a barrel churn. When the butter is taken out in a wooden butter bowl, which has been well scalded

and cooled. I work out all the butter possible, then wash the butter with fresh well water, and work it again. Then salt in fine table salt or butter salt and work it into the butter. The next day I work it good again and put the butter in rolls or prints or crocks, just as my customers wish it. My customers telephone me a few days before they want their butter, and any that I have left over the grocer takes for cash or trade.

## SELLS TO PRIVATE CUSTOMERS.

Mrs. L. J. Rose, Nipissing Dist., Ont.

**T**HE first point that I would mention in our butter making methods is that I am very careful to have all milking utensils and the cow's udders as clean as possible. We use a hand cream separator and gather cream in a crock. As soon as skimming is done, we set cream on ice to cool. I never mix fresh cream with what I have on hand until it is 12 hours old. I gather four skimmings for a churning. I only let the cream get slightly sour, as it gives the butter a much better flavor than if allowed to get too sour.

Our churn is a Eureka sanitary revolving churn, which consists of a crock with a riser in the center, a thermometer and churn crew at 60 degrees. Cream at this temperature will churn in from 20 to 45 minutes. When the butter forms in grains about the size of beans, I run off buttermilk and put a pail of cold water in the churn, put on lid and give the churn a few turns, then run this water off. The butter is then taken out into a butter bowl, washed again with water and worked with lads to take all buttermilk and water out.

To 12 lbs. of butter I add one pound of salt, and mix with the lads for about 20 minutes. I then pack in pound prints, set to cool until the next day and wrap in butter paper labelled "Choice Dairy Butter" and with my name and address on it.

I sell all my butter to private customers, whom I supply the year round. I think this is a much better way to market butter than to pack in tubs, as I get from three to five cents a pound more. Butter packed in tubs is very often tainted by being badly stored after it leaves the maker and before it reaches the consumer.

## Weigh Scales

Scales of one form or another become a necessity in the hands of the most progressive farmers. A very convenient scale for weighing of food stuffs or animals is found in the well-equipped barn of Mr. R. A. Pemball, Bigby county. It is of the ordinary platform type, and is located in a passageway in the stable. The platform is on a level with the floor, and the weigh beams are operated from a small box office in one corner of a box stall next the passageway. Gates are so constructed that they can be opened or closed in a manner which makes a pen the size of the scale platform, thus making it an easy matter to weigh animals of different kinds. The gates do not in any way obstruct the passageway, and are always in place when needed. Most farmers have a set of scales as part of the farm equipment. By conveniently placing them so that they could be operated as easily as those I have described, their usefulness would in many cases be greatly increased.



## POTATOES

We are still able to supply, possibly at same prices as last week (\$1.70 per 90-lb. bag) a limited number of cars of New Brunswick Irish Cobbler Potatoes in car lots of 400 bags and upwards, delivered at Ontario points. The potato market is so uncertain that the prices above are strictly subject to confirmation, and cannot be guaranteed for any length of time.

## WESTERN FEED GRAIN

If you will require feed grain this year, send us along your estimates. We have made arrangements with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg for large quantities of feed grains and oats to be delivered in car lots. Prices quoted on application. This grain is supplied Government inspection and weight. We cover by wire the day order is received at our office.

Indications are that feed will go still higher, as mills cannot bill of lading, unless special arrangements are made with your bank. Winter Wheat Wanted—for which we are in a position to pay highest market price for carload lots of 1,000 bus, and over. Farmers can co-operate and load cars. When ready to sell, send in sample of what your shipment will average. (1/2 qts. make a sample.)

If you need feed corn, bear in mind that we are in a position to book orders for No. 3 Yellow hard corn for December, January, February and March, delivered in car lots of 1,000 bushels and upwads.

The business we are booking is based on Chicago Board of Trade purchase, and we require a deposit of 10c per bushel, which we turn deposit with our brokers at Chicago. No matter where the price goes if you order the corn it will come along on time at the price contracted.

To-day's price is fluctuating around 84c delivered Western Ontario points. This ought to be a good proposition under present feed conditions in Ontario. Will quote on application.

When considering your winter supply of coal, enquire what we can do.

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## The United Farmers' Co-operative Co.

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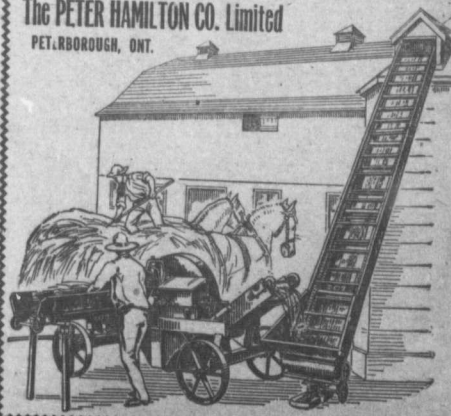
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## The PETER HAMILTON CO. Limited

PET. RBOROUGH, ONT.





Leave out the bitterness that stings,  
Let gladness keep you singing!  
A time for love and peace and joy,  
Thanksgiving Day is bringing.

## God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

"Of course there is more," he said. "You have known that, M'sieur. There is one thing which Josephine said you would not guess if you lived a thousand years. You must forget that there is more than I have told you, for it will do you no good to remember." Expectancy died out of Phillip's eyes.

"And yet I believe that what you are holding back from me is the key to everything."

"I have told you enough, M'sieur—enough to make you see why we must fight."

"But not how," replied Jean. "That will come soon," replied Jean, a little troubled. The men were silent. Behind them they heard the restless movement of the dogs. Out of the gloom came a walling whine. Again Phillip looked at Jean.

"Do you know, your story seems weak in places, Jean," he said. "I believe every word you have said. And yet, when you come to think of it all, the situation doesn't seem to be so terribly alarming to me after all. Why, for instance, do you fear those letters—this scoundrel Lang's confession? Kill him! Let the letter come to Adare. Cannot Josephine swear that she is innocent? Can she not have a story of her own showing how Lang tried to blackmail her into a crime? Would not Adare believe her word before that of a freebooter. And am I not here to swear—that the child—was mine?"

"There was almost a plying look in the half-breed's eyes." "M'sieur, what if in that letter were named people and places; the record hospital itself, the doctors, the record of births? What if it contained all those many things by which the master of Adare might trail back easily to the truth? With those things in the letter would he not investigate?" And then—"He made a despat' g gesture."

"I see," said Phillip. Then he added, quickly: "But could we not keep the papers from Adare, Jean? Could we not watch for the messenger?" "They are not fools, M'sieur. Such a thing would be easy—if they sent a messenger with the papers. But they have guarded against that. Let M'sieur be to be given to him there."

Phillip began pacing back and forth, his head bowed in thought, his hands deep in his pockets. "They have planned it well—like very devil!" he exclaimed. "And yet—even now I see a flaw. Is Lang's threat merely a threat? Would he

after all, actually have the letter given to Adare? If these letters are his trump cards, why did he try to have him killed? Would an Adare's death rob him of his greatest power?"

"In a way, M'sieur. And yet with M'sieur gone, both Josephine and Miriam would be still more helplessly in his clutches. For I know that he had planned to kill me after the master. My brother had not guessed that. And then the women would be

**PUMPKIN** pies! I seem to taste them as I slowly write this down. All the spicy, fragrant flavor when they're baked a golden brown when they call it, and no matter what its guise, They can never make the equal of those old-time pumpkin pies.

Pumpkin pies! Ah, golden autumn with the apples glowing red, With the big white stars a-sparkle in the velvet vault overhead. With the smoke-wreaths slowly floating o'er the scarlet-wooded hills, When a peace that passeth, naming all the world with reverence fills.

alone. Holy Heaven, I cannot see the end of crime that might come of that! Even though they escaped him to go back to civilization, they would be still more in his power there."

Phillip's face was upturned as the north in the laugh. And then he faced Jean again and his eyes were filled with the merciless gleam that came into those of the wolf-beasts back in the pit. "It is the big fight then, Jean. But, before that, just one question more. All of this trouble might have been saved if Josephine had married Lang. Why didn't she?"

For an instant every muscle in Jean's body became as taut as a bow-string. He launched a little forward, as if about to leap upon the other, and strike him down. His hands unclenched, and he answered calmly: "That is the one story that will never be told, M'sieur. Come! They will wonder about us at Adare House. Let us return."

Phillip fell in behind him. Not until

they were close to the door of the house did he speak again.

"You are with me, M'sieur—to the death, if it must be?"

"Yes, to the death," replied Phillip. "Then let no sleep come to your eyes so long as Josephine is awake, and leave Adare House to-night, M'sieur, with team and sledge. The master must believe I have come over to see my sick friend—and farther!" His voice became a low, tense whisper. "You understand, M'sieur? We are preparing."

The two clasped hands. "I will wait late to-morrow, or to-morrow night," resumed Jean. "It may even be the next day. But I shall travel fast—without rest. And during that time you will find an extra rifle and cartridges. Carry it when you go about. And spend as much of your time as you can with the master of Adare. Watch Josephine. I will not see her again to-night. Warn her for me. She must not go alone in the forests—not even to the dog pit."

"I understand," said Phillip. They entered the house twenty minutes later, from the window of the room, Phillip saw a dark figure walk swiftly back toward the forest. Still later he heard the distant walling whine, and he knew that the first of a husky coming from the direction of the pit, and he knew that the first of that Jean Jacques Croisset was off on his thrilling mission into the depths

He wondered if she was in bed now. At least the half-breed's admonition offered him an excuse. He would go to her room. If there was a dog in the room, he would knock, and ask her if she would join him in the piano-room. He looked at his watch. It was nearly midnight. Probably she had retired.

He opened his door and entered the hall. Quietly he went to the end room. There was no light—and he heard no sound. He was standing close to it, concealed in the shadows, when his heart gave a sudden throb, and straining towards him was a figure clad in a flowing white night robe.

At first he did not know whether it was Josephine or Miriam. And then, as the same slender one and low-burning lamps; he saw that it was Miriam. She had turned, and was looking back towards the room where she had left her husband. Her beautiful hair was loose, and fell in tassels masses to her hips. She was listening. And in that moment Phillip heard a low, passionate sob. She turned her face towards him again, and he could see it draw with agony in the lamp glow her hands were clasped at her partly bared breast. She was barefoot, and made no sound as she advanced. Phillip drew himself back against the wall. He was sure she had not seen him. A moment later Miriam turned into the corridor that led into Adare's big room.

Phillip felt that he was trembling in Miriam's face he had seen something that had made his heart beat faster. Quietly he went to the corridor, turned, and made his way cautiously to the door of Adare's room. It was dark inside, the corridor was open. Hidden in the gloom he listened. He heard Miriam sink in one of the big chairs, and from her sobbing, he knew that she had buried her head in her arms on the table. He listened to the racking her soul. Then there was silence. A moment later he heard her, and she was so close to the door that he was able to move. She passed him, and turned into the main hall. He followed again.

She paused only for an instant at the door of the room in which she and her husband slept. The she had passed on, and scarcely believing his eyes Phillip saw her open the door that led out into the night!

There was full in the glow of the lantern that hung over the door now, and Phillip saw her plainly. A biting gust of wind flung back her hair. He saw her bare arm, she turned, and he saw a gleam of naked shoulder. Before he could speak—before he could utter her name, she had darted out into the night!

With a gasp of amazement he sprang to her. Her bare feet were deep in the snow when he caught her. A frightened cry broke from her lips. He picked her up in his arms as if she had been a child, and ran back to the hall with her, closing the door behind him. Panting, shivering with the cold, she stared at him with speaking.

"Why were you going out that way, whispere me why—like that?" For a moment he was afraid that from her heaving bosom and quivering lips would burst forth the strong excitement which she had hidden back. Something told him that she must be caught. He caught her hands. They were cold as ice.

"Go to your room," he whispered gently. "You must not go out in the snow—you were out there for an hour—this. You—were partly asleep."

(Continued on page 15.)

## Pumpkin Pies—By Harry M. Dean

Pumpkin pies! Ah, glad Thanksgiving with the family round the board. There to give Him all the credit for the bumper crops they're stored; From the turkey and the cranberries to the final grand surprise.

There was nothing that was better than the old-time pumpkin pies.

Pumpkin pies! We'll never forget them, though we drift where they're unknown.

They will hang about to haunt us like a pleasant day that's flown, Like the apple before our eyes, And we find that we are longing for some old-time pumpkin pies.

of the forests. What that mission was he had not asked him. But he had guessed. And his blood ran warm with a strange excitement.

### CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE.

AGAIN there filled Phillip the desire to be with Jean in the forest. The husky's wall told him that the half-breed had begun his journey. Between this hour and midnight he would be threading the wilderness his way swiftly over the wilderness trails on his strange mission. Phillip envied him the action, the exhaustion that would follow. He envied even the dogs running in the forest, overcharged, with a living dynamo, and with physical exertion. He knew that he could not sleep. The night would be one long and tedious wait for the dawn. And Jean had told him not to sleep as long as Josephine was awake!

Was he to take that literally? Did Jean mean that he was to watch her?

The Up

Travel Seri

Than GIVE the

"Once I missed and had to stay out by a beautiful moon as the lake was somewhere else out of sorts. While put in the time, I'm outside of the do this just a 'large' to see the user of justice, and saw a hall, with a very to be her skirts.

This woman came later, which was not ed. Her husband the year before, in small children and gave me a cordial her that afternoon. I was gratefully acquainted reminded me of an old high up on a five-sided mountain.

One of the little I would like to see followed her wonder by the others, out she led me into a had heard much of British Columbian never realized it in trees, exquisite food in open spaces, saying simply, "This and these are out of her arms melted ure." "These are pediment to an arching house. Just see him down."

After the happiest to leave. As young three oldest all had clean out the school go for a neighbor's help get a paper. With the thought faces, and thorough morning discontent, hotel. In moments I have thought of the fore t, rich with pl the bright spot in children, already feeblities.

Instead of thinking the cares that must may we think of in our play-rooms, I sent joys in our lives full of gratitude, and this Thanksgiving day many blessings and into all our lives—.

Simplify, Classify,

With the House WOMAN was to do away with housework. Housework was not we thought it so; it should keep before to simplify, classify

How many of us make our work as simple? Too often we come people, both men and women, are busy yet do their work in possible, quite uncourse. Another themselves with non- to consider saving ourselves down with keep up with our it not be a much bet He as simple as po



The Upward Look

Travel Series No. 42—  
Thanksgiving

"O GIVE thanks unto the Lord: for he is good: for his mercy endureth for ever."—Psalm 106: 1.

Once I missed my train connection and had to stay over at a small hotel by a beautiful mountain lake. Beautiful as the lake was, as I wanted to be somewhere else that day, I felt quite out of sorts. While wondering how to put in the time, I heard a cheery voice outside of the door say: "Now, isn't this just a 'large' day!" I looked out to see the user of that expressive adjective, and saw a chairwoman in the hall, with a very small boy holding on to her skirts.

This woman came into my room later, when we got quite well acquainted. Her husband had died suddenly the year before, leaving her with five small children and no means. She gave me a cordial invitation to visit her that afternoon, an invitation which was gratefully accepted. Her home reminded me of an eagle's nest, perched high up on a mountain side, with five skirting ledgings.

One of the little girls asked shyly if I would like to see their play-room. I followed her wondering, accompanied by the others, out of the house, when she led me into a nearby forest. I had heard much of the beauties of the British Columbian woods, but had never realized it until then; the great trees, exquisite flowers, mossy grass in an open space, the little one stopped, saying simply, "This is our play-room, and these are our toys," with a sweep of her arms including nature's treasures. "These," said sturdy Jackie, pointing to an arching tree, is our rocking home. Just see how we have bent him down."

After the happiest of half hours I had to leave. As young as they were, the three eldest all had work to do: one to clean out the school-house, another to care for a neighbor's cow, another to help get a paper.

With the thought of those happy faces, and thoroughly ashamed of my morning discontent, I returned to the hotel. In moments of depression since, I have thought of that play-room in the forest, rich with play-toys. That was the bright spot in the lives of those children, already feeling life's responsibilities.

Instead of thinking and dwelling on the cares that must be in each life, may we think of the happy hours spent in our play-rooms, rich with the God-sent joys in our lives. With a heart full of gratitude, may we thank Him, at this Thanksgiving time, for all of the many blessings and mercies He sends into all our lives.—I. H. N.

Simplify, Classify, Jollify, Glorify  
With the Household Editor.

A WOMAN was once asked how to do away with the drudgery of housework. She replied that housework was not drudgery unless we thought it so; that every woman should keep before her four points—to simplify, classify, jollify and glorify.

How many of us really endeavor to make our work as simple as possible? Too often we come in contact with people, both men and women, who work very hard, are always busy and yet do their work in the hardest way possible, quite unconsciously of course. Another tendency is to busy ourselves with non-essentials which we consider essentials and to load ourselves down with work in order to keep up with our neighbors. Would it not be a much better plan to make life as simple as possible, do away

with non-essentials and be like ourselves, not like other people?

We like that word "classify." It sounds as though we were trying to run our housekeeping duties on a businesslike basis. And that is just what we should do. The woman who plans her work systematically, with the object in view of saving time, and steps, is the one who is going to make a success of housekeeping.

The next point is to "jollify" our work. Splendidly blessed is that home where the wife and mother is gifted with a sense of humor. It is not the big troubles that have a tendency to rouse the wife and mother to become irritable in the home, but rather the everyday trivial happenings, the little accidents, etc. If, however, just when everything is going wrong, the little mother can see the humorous side of things, how it will change the whole point of view and send the forebodings and annoyances into "nothingness." The woman in the home with a keen sense of humor many times proves to be the ruling star away from what would otherwise prove to be pitfalls of unhappiness.

The fourth point, "glorify," is the greatest of all. It is here married a farmer. He has a great many labor-saving machines, among

housekeeping, comes into full swing. The grandest work for any woman is to care for those she loves. Upon her rests the responsibility of caring for the bodies of husband and children. She must also care for their minds. The influence she has over her husband and children in helping them to get the most out of life and to live happily together is almost inestimable.

Let us seek to cultivate the right viewpoint in connection with our housework and home duties and follow the motto of "Simplify, classify, jollify and glorify."

HOME CLUB

A Problem to be Solved

WILL any of our Home Club members offer some advice and help to solve the problem of a new member, who writes as follows:

"I am a young married woman. I was not brought up on the farm, but I have married a farmer. He has a great many labor-saving machines, among

them a new hay loader and hay fork. I think he needed them, but when I need labor savers he says he cannot afford to give them to me. I did get some linoleum to cover my kitchen floor. It is a large kitchen and the floor was of white pine, so was very hard to keep clean. There are a couple of other savers which I would like to have. One is a washing machine and the other a vacuum cleaner. When I bought the linoleum, however, my husband thought I could have done without it. We have 80 acres of land and keep a boy to help my husband during the summer holidays. —In Perplexity."

Books for Fall and Winter Reading

THE long evenings are setting in and I suppose the "melancholy days have come," although I can't say that I consider them so, and I rather enjoy this time of year. There are so many things one can do during the long evenings to pass the time pleasantly. My reason for writing this letter is to tell the members of a plan a few of my friends—and myself have in mind for spending quite a number of evenings this fall and winter. Six girls,

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of Jelly  
this Year"

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# For the Table

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Hyacinths, 2nd size, mixed colors, prepaid, doz. 45

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State whether you prefer a washer to operate by Hand, Electric Power, Water or Electric Motor, make a full list of washers.

Better address me personally,

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including myself, intend meeting once a week to read aloud. We plan to meet at the different homes, take along some work, such as knitting or fancy work, and while one reads aloud the rest will work and listen. The nature of the reading will be varied, and we anticipate delving into some poetry, history, fiction, general literature, and possibly biography. I would appreciate it very much if any member of the Club would suggest some good material for reading aloud.

While attending Toronto Exhibition this year I came across a book in one of the stores which makes some of the most enjoyable material for reading aloud that I have ever had the pleasure of listening to. The girls and I feel as though I could start immediately and read it over again. It is David Grayson's "Adventures in Contentment," and is a story of country life. Those of us who are inclined to underrate the country or think the farm a dull place in which to live, should read this book and catch a new grip on the plain joys of living. To be contented with one's own lot, to be rich in friends, and to bear a light foot on the friendly roads of life, is the philosophy of the book.

The story is the personal confession of a man who has seen dead and sions of life among country sights and sounds. He had found life in the city a failure. Health failed and for weeks he lay still. As he lay, he drifted the smell of fresh-poured furs and the sound of "a certain brook." How he became young again by entering into country life is truly an inspiration.

David Grayson has written two other books, entitled "Adventures in Friendship" and "The Friendly Road." I secured these also, and we intend reading them along as opportunity permits. Lovers of the Grayson books once formed a Graysonian club. This was their creed: "To be a Graysonian is to be fond of the open air, to love the stretching road, the sun on the shorter blades, the golden riot of the autumn leaves; to slip away from everything and go awayfaring with joy for a comrade."

I would like very much to know of any other members of the Home Club who have read these books and how they were impressed by them. And I hope, too, that suggestions will also be for our winter reading will also be forthcoming.—"Cousin Mae."

## Re-arrangements Which are Step Savers

By "Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont.  
HOW the days and months slip away! Can it be a year ago since the last Household Number of Farm and Dairy came to us? The calendar tells me that the year is almost up, so I must make haste if this letter of mine is to reach the editor's desk in time for this year's Household Number.

In pondering over what message of practical interest I might send to readers, the thought came to me to tell of a visit I paid to friends this summer. I don't intend to tell of my "visit proper," but rather to mention a change which was made in that home in the kitchen arrangement. The house was of the kind built at least 12 or 15 years ago. The kitchen was an immense one with a pantry just as large accordingly. It is not hard to imagine the steps that were necessary in order to prepare a meal. Instead of the sink at the north side of the kitchen, and the work table was on the opposite side of the kitchen from the stove. A sink had been installed here some time ago, and it was at the extreme end fore, and it was at the extreme end fore of the kitchen—where it would be pretty much out of sight and out of

the way—and very much out of the way it surely was.

When I made my visit to this home last summer, however, changes had been wrought. The pantry was a thing of the past. It had contained a couple of splendid cupboards, and these had been torn out and set up in the kitchen, conveniently situated for all articles necessary for baking and cooking were kept, and the work table was placed beneath it, so that everything was within one's finger tips. This cupboard was beside a window where there was lots of light. The other cupboard, which was considerably larger, contained all upper and dishes used in the kitchen, as well as pots, kettles, pans, etc. The sink had not been a very satisfactory one, being not been a very satisfactory one, being a small copper-bath style, with a of the old-fashioned black enamel, was taken out and a new white enamel sink in the rear of the stove and work table.

The old-time pantry makes an excellent store room, and it was hard for the house-folk to take off their hats, coats and boots in this room when they came in from work. Thus much of the clutter in the kitchen which previously had seemed almost unbearable is now dispensed with.

The present kitchen arrangement in this home did not represent the expending of much time or money, and my friends consider that their efforts to make their kitchen more convenient were well worth while. The saving of steps in preparing meals alone is very evident, and any arrangement that saves steps in the busy household is in the home is worthy of consideration.

## Demonstration Lecture Courses, 1916-17

ALL work in connection with the "Women's Institute" Demonstration Lecture Courses will be in full swing into action, and advice from the Ontario Department of Agriculture informs us that courses will begin as early as the Institutes can organize classes.

Each course consists of 10 lectures accompanied by demonstrations, the lines of work taken up being domestic science (food) and home nursing and first aid, and dress-making.

Greater efficiency in the choice and preparation of foods, and the choice and making of clothes and in the care of sick and wounded are of the importance of the nation is engaged in war. The instructors sent out aim to make the most of the possibilities of the courses as practical as possible, and to keep before the members of the class the importance of the greatest efficiency at a minimum of outlay.

The members of the Women's Institute are given first chance to join the classes, then the persons who are leaders to others in the community. The regular institute monies are not to be used to pay expenses in connection with these courses, but 25 cents is collected from each member of the Institute. In connection with the sewing course, \$1 extra is charged each member of the class.

Any Institutes which are planning to take up this Short Course work will do well to get into communication as early as possible with Mr. Geo. A. Pugh, Superintendent of Institutes, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, who will supply all the information in connection with the courses.

When sprinkling clothes, a good method is to take a glass bottle, and cut a small fluting in the cork lengthwise. When the bottle is shaken the fluted cork acts as a spray, distributing the water evenly over the clothes.

Purposely he gave to seize upon this ex-robbing breath can-

"I guess—it must be she said, drawing her "I was going out-

room now." She left him, and no had closed behind her. Had she spoken there in those few moments arily irresolute, being over the baby's de-ner consciousness and the negative. It was yet—what more could remembered Josephine went warnings. Resolute towards Josephine's re-ed softly upon her surprised at the pro-which her voice answ-er spoke his name, and important for him opened the door. She her hair, but she was and Philip knew that alone in the darkness

She looked at him exactly. It seemed as if she had been waiting which she dreaded, and feared that he was br-

"May I come in?" "Or would you prefer other room?"

"You may come in, I

DID you ever no-where you will, week, somewhat dis- of last week. You week's trouble both and trouble and call it s- with the sweet. But she the days' trials. I numbered the sorrow never could have ap-

plied, letting him take as well dressed. I had madly run down the haven't thought of going the moon is so beautif- window. It has been Then she asked: "What tell me, Philip?"

She had stepped into flooded through the win- formed her hair into a tile of deep gold; into the warm glow of her had a movement, as if to about her, but he caught a little joyous breath ce-phin's lips. It was her she the days' trials. I strange hour. She un- movement, his desire to his arms, and his big, c-

er trust into her cheeks. "You have something she asked.

"Yes—but your mot- Her hand had touched be fall her start. Briefly what had happened. Joseph was so white that it start- as had finished.

"She said—she was a baby!" she breathed, as the words to herself. "I la her bare feet, with he and herrown once to t- vivant at my feet!"

"Perhaps she is in her-ried Philip. "It might that, Josephine."

"No, she wasn't in the-ple Josephine, meeting

"You know what I s-awks. And you have a

# God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 16.)

Purposely he gave her the chance to seize upon this explanation. The sobbing breath came to her lips again.

"I guess—it must have been—that," she said, drawing her hands from him. "I was going out—to—the baby. Thank you, Philip. I—I will go to my room now."

She left him, and not until her door had closed behind her did he move. Had she spoken the truth? Had she in those few moments been temporarily irresponsible because of grievous consciousness answered him in the negative. It was not that. And yet—what more could there be? He remembered Jean's words, his earnest warnings. Resolutely he inhaled towards Josephine's room, and knocked softly upon her door. He was surprised at the promptness with which her voice answered. When he spoke his name, and told her it was important for him to see her, she opened the door. She had unbound and Philip knew that she had sitting alone in the darkness of her room.

She looked at him strangely and expectantly. It seemed to Philip as if she had been waiting for news which she dreaded, and which she feared that he was bringing her. "May I come in?" he whispered. "Or would you prefer to go into the other room?"

"You may come in, Philip," she re-

plied, letting him take her hand. "I am still dressed. I have been so dreadfully nervous to-night that I haven't thought of going to bed. And the moon is so beautiful through my window. It has been my company."

Then she asked: "What have you to tell me, Philip?"

He said stepped into the light that flooded through the window. It transformed her hair into a lustrous mantle of deep gold; into her eyes it put the warm glow of the stars. He made a movement, as if to put his arms about her, but he caught himself, and a little joyous breath came to Josephine's lips. It was her room, where she slept—and he had come at a strange hour. She understood the movement, his desire to take her in his arms, and his big, clean thoughts of her as he drew a step back. It was a flush of pleasure and still deeper trust into her cheeks.

"You have something to tell me?" she asked.

"Yes—about your mother." He had had touched his arm, and he felt her start. Briefly he told her what had happened. Josephine's face was so white that it startled him when she had finished.

"She said—she was going to the baby!" she breathed, as if whispering the words to herself. "And she was in her bare feet, with her hair down, and her crown open to the snow and wind! Oh my God!"

"Perhaps she was in her sleep," hurried Philip. "It might have been that, Josephine."

"No, she wasn't in her sleep," replied Josephine, meeting his eyes. "You know that, Philip. She was awake. And you have come to tell

me so that I may watch her. I understand."

"She might rest easier with you—if you can arrange it," he agreed. "Your father worries over her now. It will not do to let him know this."

She nodded. "I will bring her to my room, Philip. I will tell my father that I am nervous and cannot sleep. And I will say nothing to her of what has happened. I will go as soon as you have returned to your room."

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When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

# Fall Fashions for Fastidious Folks---Make Your Selections

On this page we show an assortment of fall styles suitable for almost all occasions and for boys and girls, as well as grownups. Fall weather makes us think about replenishing the wardrobe, and a system of "preparedness" in this connection will enable us to look forward to colder weather without any cause for anxiety as far as the family wardrobe is concerned.



1478.—Lady's House Dress.—Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.  
 1837-1834.—A suit in sport style. The popular sport style of suits worn in the summer are being shown in fall costumes as well, and this is quite attractive. The blouse 1837 is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt 1834 in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.  
 1844.—Girl's Coat. Cut in seven sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
 1822.—Lady's Apron. This is the "all-over" style, which enables one to do their necessary work without removing a good dress they may be wearing. Three sizes: small, medium and large.  
 1827.—Girl's Dress. Note the military effect, carried out in this frock by the pockets on belt. Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.  
 1620.—Lady's House Dress. Simplicity is the outstanding characteristic of this dress. Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.  
 1841.—Boy's Blouse. Oftentimes mother

is in search of a good pattern from which to make her boy a blouse, and here is just what should please her. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
 1824.—Lady's Dress. The large cape pockets are the style feature of this dainty dress. As silk is being worn so much this season, a gown fashioned from silk by this model should prove very stylish. Six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure.  
 1828.—Dress for Misses and Small Women. Another cut of the shawl collar is here shown. This one comes down and fastens into the belt at the waist and in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 lbs. Cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires 6 1/2 yds. of 44-inch material for an 18-year size.  
 1822.—Lady's Dress. One can have a dress made from almost any of the recent styles and not be out of date, as is shown by this costume. The plainness is shown by the waist by the manner in which the back and front are cut. Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Our Women Folk. They can be raised upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for ladies; age for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 14 days after receipt. Print of all patterns are Our Women Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### Do Our "Heads Heels?"

Mrs. J. McIntyre, Well

I DON'T know whether it is different to most of many, but in mine frequently comes into the kitchen himself in the kitchen an working, gets out of it, and soon I see a lot of all descriptions from now he is working on an and winter work. I am interested in these plans, and don't fail to ask my opinion ever subject he has in mind.

It has occurred to me if the menfolk had the idea that they would spend more doing how they could do advantage than some of us women, they would plan to do more. If they had the kitchen floor clean, lined as a necessity; a bread cleaner, fireless cooker, of summer stove working, the stove would not so some way would be invented the woodbox would always.

Of course I do not say planning would materialize much would no doubt. I think the men up on a man I blaming the women having things arranged gently in the home.

As I see it, for the non-convenience in many homes there is a mistaken view part of the women. Too begin keeping house by out everything but absolutely necessary for the men. The men, on the other hand do not see their way clear necessary farm implement plan until they "find a way."

Some farmers have the idea of spending considerable money and labor for work and very little in order to get light; for the home the home more attractive blame the men altogether state of affairs. If the men plan for household the men cannot be expected the planning for us. Cooperation husband and wife in way to carry on the business and home making and I believe that most business interested in securing in around the home if they also shows an interest with go to provide the essential for the home hold labor savers. As I found this to be the case.

### Too Many

A BOY took a position in a house two different were installed.

"My wife would like to run on the 'phone, sir," he said to his employer.

"Which one?" inquired starting toward the two boys.

"Please, sir, she didn't didn't know you had more—"

### Something Special

THE new minister was in the upper. He was a good man but he had the biscuits for the thing that across the table at the little girl. "I don't often get so much supper as this, my son in his most, propitiated. We don't other," said the smiling. "I'm awful glad you

**Do Our "Heads Save Our Heels?"**

Mrs. J. McIntyre, Welland Co., Ont.

I DON'T know whether my husband is different to most men or just one of many, but in his spare time he frequently comes into the house, seats himself in the kitchen or wherever I am working, gets out paper and pencil, and soon I see figures and ideas of all descriptions formulating. Just now he is working on plans for fall and winter work. I am always interested in these plans, and "John" seldom fails to ask my opinion on whatever subject he has in hand.

It has occurred to me at times that if the menfolk had the house work to do they would spend more time planning how they could do it to best advantage than some of us do. For instance, they would plan to have running water; if they had to keep the kitchen floor clean, linoleum would be a necessity; a bread mixer, vacuum cleaner, fireless cooker, or some sort of summer stove would be forthcoming; the stove would not smoke, and some way would be invented whereby the woodbox would always be full.

Of course I do not say that all this planning would materialize, although much would no doubt. I am not seeing the men up on a pedestal, nor am I blaming the womenfolk for not having things arranged more conveniently in the home. The reason, as I see it, for the non-appearance of conveniences in many homes is that there is a mistaken viewpoint on the part of the women. Too many of us begin keeping house by going without everything but absolute necessities, and it soon becomes a habit. The men, on the other hand, if they do not see their way clear to get a necessary farm implement, figure and plan until they "find a way or make it."

Some farmers have the reputation of spending considerable on implements and labor savers for their farm work and very little in order to make work lighter for the housewife and the home more attractive. I do not blame the men altogether for this state of affairs. If the womenfolk do not plan for household conveniences, the men cannot be expected to do all the planning for us. Cooperation between husband and wife is the ideal way to carry on the business of farming and home making successfully, and I believe that most husbands are interested in securing labor savers around the home if their helpmate also shows an interest in things which go to provide the necessary thoroughness for both farm and home, and labor savers. At least, I have found this to be the case.

**Too Many**

A BOY took a position in an office where two different telephones were installed.

"For wife would like to speak to you on the 'phone, sir," he said to his employer.

"Which one?" inquired the boss, starting toward the two booths.

"Please, sir, she didn't say, and I don't know you had more than one."

**Something Special**

THE new minister was invited out to supper. He was a bachelor, and when he helped himself to the biscuits for the third time he looked across the table at the "hostess's" little girl. "I don't often have such a good supper as this, my dear," he said to his maid, proprietary tone. "We don't either," said the little girl smiling. "I'm awful glad you came."

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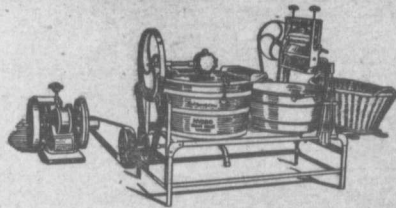
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Let the Gas Engine help your wife to do her washing



HAS it occurred to you that your other business partner—your good wife—is still using the out-of-date, back-aching methods of years ago—wearing herself out with the drudgery of the old-fashioned washday? If you have a gas engine on your farm you need a

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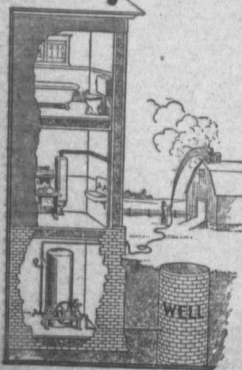
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## Womanly Strategy and--

THE minister's wife shivered with dread when her husband announced from the pulpit that November Sunday that there would be a donation party at the parsonage on the following Thursday evening.

"I wonder what they'll bring this time?" she asked herself. "Last spring they brought beans. We saw beans, thought beans, and lived on beans for months, and there's still beans enough on hand to last an ordinary lifetime. If it should be beans this time, Henry'll have to quit the ministry and go into the produce business."

"What do you intend to take?" the doctor's wife asked Mrs. Deacon Jones, after service.

"I think I'll take clothing," answered Mrs. Jones. "The minister's children look rather shabby, lately, seems to me. I don't know whether Mrs. Powers has the gumption Mrs. Peters had in making over old clothes, but if we give 'em and she don't make good use of 'em, it won't be our fault."

"I guess I'll do the same," said the doctor's wife. "Our children have out-grown some of their clothes, but they're almost as good as new, and I

sh'd say the minister's wife ought to be glad to get 'em."

"Mebby Mis' Powers won't thank us for our old clothes," suggested little Mrs. Thorne. "I don't b'lieve I would, if I was in her place."

"She ought to be thankful for what she can get," said Mrs. Deacon Jones, severely. "Ministers' wifes can't afford to be too particular."

The minister of Stony Creek had been considering for some time the advisability of making a change at the end of the pastoral year. The fact was, his congregation, taken collectively, was a stinky one. It included men who could well afford to contribute liberally toward a minister's support, but they had formed the habit of giving to his salary in a niggardly fashion, and the result was that his family really suffered for the necessities of life, at the light of an especial favor, and he

thought that he got as much as he deserved for the ministerial office. It did not seem to occur to them that he earned more than he received. They had been brought up to think of

religion as being "free," and so it was only by the exercise of the most rigid economy that both ends could be brought to meet, at the minister's house.

Of course this was very discouraging to the minister, but he was earnest and interested in his work, and willing to make sacrifices for the possible good that might grow out of the ministry. His wife often got thoroughly out of patience with him for not resenting the treatment that he received at the hands of the church, and being one of the outspoken kind she said exactly what she thought, sometimes, and said it quite forcibly.

"They ought to be told the whole truth about their meanness," she declared. "If I preached to them I'd say something that would set them to thinking, and I wouldn't care, much, if it did make 'em mad. You work hard for the salary they're supposed to pay you, and it ought to be paid in cash. The idea of paying a good deal of it in stuff that we don't want, or need, just because it happens to be something they can't get rid of for money. Nobody wants it, but it's good enough for the minister! It's downright shame, and they ought to know that we consider it so. I'd set my foot right down, if I could have my way about it, and tell them that I wouldn't have another donation. We aren't objects of charity, though we're likely to be if we stay here much longer. Preach them a sermon, John, from the text that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and make it good and strong. They'd resent it, without any doubt; but what if they did? They need to have the truth said at them like hot shot once in a while."

"We'll wait and see how this donation turns out," said the minister, with a sigh. "I dread it as much as you do, but I don't see how we can help ourselves. If it isn't any more of a success than the one of last spring was, we'll get out of Stony Creek when the year's up."

"It's settled, then," said the minister's wife, with a laugh. "I might just as well begin packing first as last."

The evening of the donation party came. Mrs. Deacon Jones was the first arrival. She brought a good-sized bundle of old clothes.

"You'll find it real easy to make 'em over," she said. "They'll do your family just as well as new ones."

Presently Mrs. Doctor Wade appeared upon the scene. She brought old clothes, also.

"Some of 'em are almost as good as new," she said. "By rippin' and turnin' 'em wrongside out, lots o' folks never'd notice they wa'n't new. It won't be much trouble to fix 'em over, so they'll fit some of the family," and she held up a pair of trousers that her eldest boy had outgrown.

"If they were a few inches longer they'd do quite well for my basket," said Mrs. Powers, with a really delightful look of innocence on her face. "Don't you think I could piece them down with something, Mrs. Jones, so they would fit him?" They were wearing a sort of cuff on trouser legs now, you know, and even if the piecing wasn't just like the rest of the cloth it wouldn't look bad, would it?"

Mrs. Jones looked at her questioningly. She was somewhat inclined to think that the minister's wife was indulging in sarcasm, but she wasn't quite sure, for Mrs. Powers's face was bland and childlike in its expression. Before long it seemed as if all the old clothes in the neighborhood were being unloaded on the minister's family. There were garments of all sorts, and sizes, and fit them. They were for every member of it. Mrs. Powers found it hard work to keep from expressing her indignation as her attention was called to dresses that would likely be as good a fit for her, and jackets that were ten years out of

date "that had real good stuff in 'em," and hats whose merits were dwelt upon at great length as being something that could be made to look as good as new by rearranging the trimming, and only needed the least bit of change to "be right in style!"

"Let's move to the city and start a second-hand clothing store," she said to her husband, as they looked over the motley collection, after their visitors were gone. "We've got stock enough on hand to keep us in trade for a year, at least."

Mrs. Powers smiled a sickly smile. "The idea of giving us to understand that our cast-off things are good enough for us!" cried Mrs. Powers, indignation getting the better of her sense of humor. "I consider it a downright imposition! Half the stuff they brought is absolutely useless, unless one cared to work it up into a rag carpet. I wonder what they'd say if I told them I was going to make a carpet out of it. Yes, and I was going to bring such and 'extravagant,' after having sung the praises of their gifts in the way they did when they turned them over to me. I want to throw some of 'em out in the paper, and tell them we weren't quick paupers, yet. But then I happened to think that we hadn't got out of Stony Creek, and it might be that we'd regard it as a disgrace of the congregation in order to leave it with due regard for decency. You ought to have seen how Mrs. Jones looked at me when I suggested piecing down a pair of the eldest boy's trousers to make them fit you, John. I don't believe she's made up her mind yet whether I was real earnest or was having some fun at her expense."

Mrs. Powers went into a paroxysm of laughter as she thought of the expression on the face of Mrs. Jones, when her suggestion was made.

The minister set to work, next day, on his sermon for Thanksgiving. "I've chosen a rather peculiar text," he told his wife. "I don't know what I shall be able to make of it, it's this: 'And I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' Of course, the central idea is that a beautiful character is preferable to a king's garments, and if we serve for such a character and gain it, we have more to be thankful for than we have for riches accumulated or a high position. I think I'll be able to make 'em out of this."

An idea that seemed akin to an inspiration flashed across Mrs. Powers's brain. But she said nothing about it to her husband. At intervals, however, and the next, she had queer little laughing spells, which he could not account for. When he asked her what pleased her so, she simply said, "Wait and see."

Thanksgiving Day came. The church of Stony Creek was filled with worshippers at an early hour.

The minister arrived promptly, but his family had not put in its appearance when services began.

The opening hymn was sung, and the usual prayer offered, and still they had not arrived.

"I sh'd think she'd get them children ready before this time," Mrs. Jones whispered to Mrs. Wade. "She's just a very good example for the young women o' the neighborhood."

Then the second hymn was sung, and the congregation settled itself to wait for the sermon. And the minister's pet was still away.

"You will find my text in the sixth chapter of Matthew, and the twentieth verse," began the minister, reading as usual. "And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

The familiar words rolled out solemnly above the heads of the congregation just as the church door was found to open. Nearly everyone turned to see who was coming in at this late

moment, and such a

eyes. Mrs. Powers was standing stiffly up the aisle, with four children. She had been instantly recognized by the women of the congregation. Mrs. Jones had worn a dress that Mrs. Tibbets had bought by long wear and frequent use, and a jacket that she had bought from Dr. Wade written in the children's names by the mother's hand.

The sight was enough to make the laughter of those who were in garments that had been sent half the family. Some were in pairs of shoes that were too small. No one mounted in style or collected effect was highly dramatic words of the minister in the ears of those who were in process that was up to the aisle.

The young people in the church were not a little chuckle, but most of them had made their possible looked with interest.

Throughout the sermon, eyes would wander where the minister's spite of all efforts to keep the church and especially that his occupants were enough to distract the save the most serious sermon, which was an

There was an indignation in the church, but the benediction was pronounced exactly "call to had a spirited session with Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Tibbets and others on occasion" and expressed of the minister's wife terms.

There was a shameful performance of Mrs. Jones. "I'm wearing that old dress of making a single change, as if I'd sink through the bottom of the sea. You didn't expect her to?" "It" asked little Mrs. Thorne, enjoying the hubbub

"I guess it's over before she ever made it over before she saw Mrs. Jones, left

"But she hasn't had over everything that was said Mrs. Thorne. "If you can blame her for it as it was, if it was to claim it was. Why should away her time in removing that that was almost

"There's no sense in it," responded Mrs. Jones indignantly. "I know one of the last thing she'll ever do is to thank you for giving her neighbor."

The minister confessed to his arrival home, and the greatest difficulty that controlled his disabilities as came marching into church believe I could have gone on if it hadn't been for the sight was enough to make more solemn than I could only know how you

"I do know," answered "We had a regular dress front of the looking glass started out. I hadn't got over what we saw there to the church."

"But how did such a creature get into your head?" asked.

"I guess that's what you're asking me what I was ever? I know they'll never, but I can't help that."



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moment, and such a sight as met their eyes!

Mrs. Powers was marching dignifiedly up the aisle, followed by her four children. She had on a dress that was instantly recognized by ninety-tenths of the congregation as one that Mrs. Jones had worn for years, a hat Mrs. Jones had made and familiar by long wear and frequent retrimming, and a jacket that seemed to have Mrs. Decker's Wade written all over it. And the children wore spectacles fit to provoke the laughter of the gods, arrayed as they were in garments that represented half the families of the congregation. Some were too large and some were too small. No two of them harmonized in style or color. The general effect was highly dramatic, as the words of the minister's text still rang in the ears of those who looked on the procession that was making its way up the aisle.

The young people tittered audibly. Some of their elders indulged in broad grins, and some went so far as to actually chuckle, but most of those whose generosity had made the grotesque display possible looked wretchedly indignant.

Throughout the sermon that followed, eyes would wander to the pew where the minister's family sat, in spite of all efforts to keep them on the minister, and certainly the spectacle that his occupants presented was enough to distract the attention of all save the most serious-minded from the sermon, which was an excellent one.

There was an indignation meeting in the church parlor immediately after the benediction was pronounced. It didn't exactly "call to order," but it had a spirited session all the same, and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Tibbets and others "rose to the occasion" and expressed their opinion of the minister's wife in forcible terms.

"It was a shameful performance," declared Mrs. Jones. "The idea of her wearing that old dress of mine without making a single change in it! I fell as if I'd sink through the floor!"

"What did you give it to her for if you didn't expect her to make use of it?" asked little Mrs. Thorne, who was enjoying the hubbub greatly.

"I gave it to her expecting she'd make it over before she wore it," answered Mrs. Jones, loftily.

"But she hasn't had time to make over everything that was given her," said Mrs. Thorne. "I don't see how you can blame her for wearing it just as it was, if it was as good as you claim it was. Why should she throw away her time in remodelling some new thing that was almost as good as new?"

"There's no sense in arguing about it," responded Mrs. Jones, with awful dignity. "I know one thing—that's the last thing she'll ever get from me."

"For such, no doubt, she'll be truly thankful," whispered Mrs. Thorne to her neighbor.

The minister confessed to his wife on their arrival home that it was with the greatest difficulty that he controlled his risibilities as the family came marching into church. "I don't believe I could have gone on with my sermon if it hadn't been written out. The sight was enough to upset a much more solemn man than I am. If you could only know how you looked, my dear!"

"I do know," answered Mrs. Powers. "We had a regular dress rehearsal in front of the looking glass before we started out. I hadn't got over laughing over what we saw there when we got to the church."

"But how did such a crazy idea ever get into your head?" her husband asked.

"It came that day you told me what your text was to be. Don't you remember asking me what I was so pleased over? I know they'll never forgive me, but I can't help that. It was a ser-

mon they needed. It was an object-lesson that'll do them some good, and one that they won't forget right away. I'll warrant you. My! but didn't Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Wade and some of the others represented in our wardrobe look dagers at me after church? I don't think one of them spoke to me, but Mrs. Thorne edged up to me in the entry and said she just to me in the entry and said she just gloried in my spunk. Maybe it wasn't just the proper thing to do, but, after all, why wasn't it? They gave us the clothes to wear, presumably. Anyway, we wore them, and what reason had they for being angry at that, I'd like to know? They ought to consider it a compliment for us to appear in their cast-off garments—a delicate way of thanking them for their thoughtful kindness."

It has been many years since the Reverend Mr. Powers and his family left the Stony Creek field, but the recollection of his last Thanksgiving Day sermon, and the way in which its text was illustrated, is still vivid in the memories of the neighborhood.

**Figures That Speak for Themselves**

It is a well known fact that one of Canada's rural problems is to keep the young people on the farm. It is also well known that the convenience of the city home constitute one of the chief attractions for going cityward. With many of us are quite willing to admit these facts, it is rather surprising to find how few farmers are introducing the necessary conveniences that would do much to keep the young folks contented in the country.

At the last annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, a report of a survey conducted on 400 farms during 1915 was presented. Here is some of the interesting data secured regarding conditions in many rural homes:

Of the 400 farmers visited, 53 per cent. have young people in their families. With this large percentage of young people it is a regrettable fact that only two farmers out of every hundred have bathrooms in their homes. Only 6.2 per cent. have water closets, only 2.5 per cent. have a complete electric light, in three-400 homes, only 16.5 per cent. have the water piped to the house, and but 17.5 per cent. have furnaces in the home. These conditions are entirely within the control of the farmers, 86.7 per cent. of whom are the owners of farms averaging 126.5 acres.

In contrast with the foregoing, the conveniences which have been supplied by the government and public utility companies and of which the farmer has availed himself stand out prominently. The Post Office Department has carried to 76 per cent. of these 400 farmers a rural free mail delivery, allowing 77 per cent. of them to be supplied with daily newspapers, while 58.2 per cent. have the convenience of a telephone.

Only 2.5 per cent. have complete sanitary services in their homes, while 5 per cent. have automobiles, and 31.5 per cent. have either automobile or horse and buggy for the young people.

While the automobile is a boon to the farmer and his family, at the same time, the price of an automobile would provide a water supply and other conveniences in the home that would make work less of a drudgery and one of all concerned more pleasant every day of their lives.

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Handsome New Catalogue just off the press. Full description of complete line of Frost & Wood and Cookshut farm implements. Write for a copy to-day.  
THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited  
P.O. Box 1, F.R., Ont. (Toronto, P. John)





The butter fat better than these 122 cows which represent the best chosen from the various good herds throughout Canada...

Holstein Awards at Picton

Bull, 3 yrs. or over—Geo. Foster & Son, Bloomfield; Harry Plattford; Chas. Cascoe. Bull, 2 yrs. or over—Purteile & Leavens; Bloomfield; C. Mallory; Bloomfield...

The results from the Toronto Exhibition in the way of sales still come in. Mr. A. E. Hild, Norwich, reports the sale of Prince Bonheur, Abbecker, the junior champion bull at Toronto and London...

Ayrshire News

REPORT OF AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS THAT HAVE QUALIFIED IN R.O.P. TEST DURING AUGUST, 1916.

Mature Class. Primrose of Orkney, 34621; 14195 lbs. milk, 516 lbs. fat, 3.26% fat, 363 days. Springbank Daisy, 24510; 13621 lbs. milk, 570 lbs. fat, 4.32% fat, 365 days...

Three-Year-Old Class. Scotch Thistle, 41885; 14907 lbs. milk, 211 lbs. fat, 4.23% fat, 365 days. A. S. Turner & Son.

Two-Year-Old Class. Aggie of Darroch, 44849; 9512 lbs. milk, 181 lbs. fat, 4.09% fat, 304 days. Angus Armour, Darroch, Ont.

Queens, 37386; 7090 lbs. milk, 332 lbs. fat, 4.65% fat, 365 days. Joseph Thompson, Seville, E.C. Perlette, 37323; 6948 lbs. milk, 302 lbs. milk, 3.14% fat, 345 days.

THE management of the Toronto Fat Cattle Show, as evidenced by their announcement of our issue of last Thursday, are giving very special attention to the farmer and breeder of live handsome prize classes where the milk must be bred, fed, and owned by the exhibitor.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at the

Ontario Agricultural College Guelph, Ontario

on Thursday, October 26th, 1916 at one o'clock p.m.

A PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS PURE-BRED STOCK

Belonging to the Ontario Government, and comprising: Shorthorn (Beef and Dairy), Holstein and Ayrshire Cattle; Leicester, Shropshire, Oxford and Southdown Sheep; Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

For Catalogues apply to G. E. DAY, or A. LEITCH, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

HOLSTEINS Could spare 10 cows or heifers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE. Have one yearling bull, and calves from 10 months down. Myrtle, C.P.R. Manchester, G.T.R. R.M. HOLTRY, Fort Perry, R. R. 4

CLARUM-BRAE FARMS FOR SALE 288 acres, 40 miles east of Toronto, C. N. R. station Solina on farm. Large barn, three silos, two good houses, trout stream, 10 acres orchard. Farms can be divided. Easy terms. Write for diagram. GEO. J. NORTHCOFT, "Clarum-Brae", HAMPTON, ONT.

Fairmont Holsteins Young bulls for sale, all sons of the great King Segis Alcatraz Calamy, whose ten nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter and nearly 4.50 per cent. fat. All from good record dams; one from a 32,000-lb. granddaughter of Colanthe Johanna Lad, at prices that heifers bred to King. PETER S. ARSOGAST R.R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

Holstein Cows Excel All Others Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk. Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Equal Them For the Production of High Class Veal. When Age or Accident Ends their Usefulness Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef. W. A. CLEMENS, Sec'y., H.-F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY are advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

Hilton Stock Farm

33 FEMALES AUCTION SALE, Oct. 18, Milton, 1.30 p.m. 4 Miles north of Brighton

33 FEMALES All 3 years old and under

Because of lack of room we have decided to reduce our herd, and are offering 33 head of our choice young females on above date. These young animals have all been bred and raised on our farm. Some will have freshened by day of sale, others will freshen this fall and early winter.



We are offering you a chance to purchase good young foundation stock as an increase to your herd. Look at their age and breeding—1 cow 4 yrs. old, 12 2 yrs. old, 10 1 yr. old, and 6 under 1 year old, all females.

Terms—Cash or 10 months' credit on approved notes at 6% per annum. No reserve. Trains on G. T. R., C. P. R. and C. N. R. will be met by appointment at Brighton. Write for catalogue to

R. D. MORROW & SON, Proprietors

NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer

HOTEL EARLSRITE TORONTO

The House of Comfort American Plan \$2.50 up European Plan \$3.50 up Meas. 1/2 at the City Rate



# Won a Ford Touring Car

### SMITH'S FALLS MAN THE HAPPY ONE.

Same Magazine Gives Farm & Dairy Readers the Opportunity of Winning 1917 Overland Touring Car. Many Other Big Valuable Prizes.

Readers who intend sending entries to the big contest, announced on this page by the Continental Publishing Company, Limited, will be interested in reading the following letter from Mr. Hugh A. Ross, the winner of the Ford Touring Car, awarded as first prize in the last Everywoman's World Contest.



Mr. Ross, who is a large well-known photographer of Smith's Falls, Ontario, says:

"To say that I am delighted with my good fortune is putting it mildly indeed. I have been in a number of contests in late years with little success, so you can readily understand how I appreciate being the winner of a Touring Car. I would like to acknowledge my appreciation of the very evident fairness and constancy, with which you conducted this contest, and trust you will realize sufficiently in advertising your excellent magazine, to repay your outlay in furnishing a very interesting and entertaining pastime for your numerous readers."

"Parting out the groceries in John Brown's store may require considerable ingenuity, but the task is bound to afford a great deal of interest and amusement. The first prize is, as you will note, a magnificent five passenger Overland Touring Car, 1917 model, and the vast number of other prizes make the opportunity well worth grasping. Every Farm & Dairy reader should try it."

# Win This

## Overland 75 Touring Car \$1000.00 in other Fine Prizes



### First Prize 1917 5-Passenger Overland Touring Car, Completely Equipped.

# What groceries did Brown advertise?

**1** DANGER EXPLOSION  
**2** [Illustration of a dog]  
**3** [Illustration of a dog]  
**4** [Illustration of a dog]  
**5** JOHN BROWN is noted for being the first merchant to open because of the novel way in which he advertises and creates interest. In his presented a clever problem to his customers. It is one that will give much amusement and entertainment to every puzzle lover. Look at this picture of Mr. Brown's store, and you will see his idea. He carefully covered the labels of the boxes, barrels and tin containers fourteen of which are marked to be used as clues and had him draw a series of puzzle letters to be used as clues to represent the names of the various groceries in the store. The object of the puzzle is to find the names of the groceries in the store. The puzzle is to be solved by using the letters of the words in the puzzle. The puzzle is to be solved by using the letters of the words in the puzzle. The puzzle is to be solved by using the letters of the words in the puzzle.

**6** [Illustration of a box]  
**7** [Illustration of a box]  
**8** [Illustration of a box]  
**9** [Illustration of a box]  
**10** [Illustration of a box]  
**11** [Illustration of a box]  
**12** [Illustration of a box]  
**13** [Illustration of a box]  
**14** [Illustration of a box]  
**15** [Illustration of a box]  
**16** [Illustration of a box]  
**17** [Illustration of a box]  
**18** [Illustration of a box]  
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**26** [Illustration of a box]  
**27** [Illustration of a box]  
**28** [Illustration of a box]  
**29** [Illustration of a box]  
**30** [Illustration of a box]  
**31** [Illustration of a box]  
**32** [Illustration of a box]  
**33** [Illustration of a box]  
**34** [Illustration of a box]  
**35** [Illustration of a box]  
**36** [Illustration of a box]  
**37** [Illustration of a box]  
**38** [Illustration of a box]  
**39** [Illustration of a box]  
**40** [Illustration of a box]  
**41** [Illustration of a box]  
**42** [Illustration of a box]  
**43** [Illustration of a box]  
**44** [Illustration of a box]  
**45** [Illustration of a box]  
**46** [Illustration of a box]  
**47** [Illustration of a box]  
**48** [Illustration of a box]  
**49** [Illustration of a box]  
**50** [Illustration of a box]

SEE LIST OF GROCERIES BELOW 1917 Overland Touring Car

## First Prize for the Best Reply

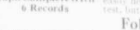
A Host of other Grand Prizes to be Awarded. They include \$300.00 Indian Motorcycle, Claro Beer, Famous High Oven Range, Fine Phonograph and Records, Wainman Watches for men and women, 1917 Cleveland Bicycle, genuine Hussey Kitchen Cabinet, Famous wares, Mahogany Dressing Table, 1900 Washing Machine, Wust Wash, Big Complete Illustrated Prize List will be sent to you direct.

THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE

**3rd Prize - Claro Beer, Famous High Oven Range, Value \$300.00**



**9th Prize - Fine Cabinet Phonograph Complete with Records**



**4th Prize - Famous "Hussey" Kitchen Cabinet**



**5th Prize - Famous "Genuine Singer" Dress Hood Sewing Machine**



**6th Prize - Famous "Hussey" Beauty Kitchen Cabinet**



1. Write your answer in pen and ink, using one side of the paper only. Put your name and address on the upper right hand corner. Inclose other than two name and address and great attention to the general appearance of the envelope. Do not send heavy, worn or stained envelopes.
2. Send to complete, not less than 1000 words, and not more than 1500 words, in English, on the subject of "What groceries did Brown advertise?" (In this you are not to include the names of the groceries in the list.)
3. Contestants will be permitted to collect as many as three sets of answers to be sent, but only one set can be awarded a prize.
4. If different members of a family complete, only one name will be awarded a prize.
5. The final awards will be made by a Judge Committee of three persons, chosen by the Continental Publishing Company, Limited, and a representative of the publisher.
6. The names of the winners of the prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained by each entry. The number of points gained will be based on the number of correct answers and the quality of the entries. It is for the benefit of the contestants of the contest.

Address Contest Editor, Everywoman's World, Continental Publishing Co., Limited, 121 Continental Bldg., Toronto

## Orchard and Garden

Take cuttings of geranium, coleus and other bedding plants to have in the house this winter. They should be put in sandy soil and kept just moist will root. If it might appear in the orchard, cut out and burn all affected branches. A web or curling moth is severe, and can be prevented by using sulphur, lead, and arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

On asparagus tops as soon as dry and burn them; they harbor insects. Keep celery growing rapidly. Keep up weed and give plenty of water. Cut off all dead flower stalks. They reduce the vigor of the plant and take the garden unsightly.

Order bulbs now. They reach this country in September and should be planted in October.

Watch for two-legged marauders in a melon patch. It may be necessary to use lights, but it pays.

Put the fallen fruit picked up. "Pile" usually contain grubs or insects, and by killing these next year's crop dangers will be lessened.

If onions have stopped growing, pull them and lay them on the ground a ripen. When the tops are dry, cut them off and store the bulbs. The motor car is fast becoming a necessity in marketing fruits and vegetables. Not only is time saved which can be used profitably otherwise, but the products of the orchard and garden reach the market in much better condition than if several hours of the way.

IT... are han... help the... but one... phenol... expert... harvest... choline... be have had... considerably... The... are the... Pontiac... all out of... to (U.S... for... interest... as a call... 3 years... a better... available... to use... are A... you... nce St.



## Children love jelly roll just like *this*—

- baked from FIVE ROSES flour, of course.
  - therefore an enticing oval, lined with fresh jelly.
  - with a bright, well-risen crumb that is soft, and spongy, and yielding.
  - light and daintily digestible in every weather.
  - and, above all, so amazingly alluring, without a crack, or break, or seam to mar its exquisite smoothness.
- Will you not let this actual reproduction of a FIVE ROSES cake coax YOU to the use of

**Five Roses\***  
FLOUR for Breads-Cakes  
Puddings-Pastries

#### HOW TO ROLL A JELLY ROLL.

So that it can't break. This, and many similar problems, together with over 200 tested cake recipes, also pages on bread, pastries, puddings, etc., all within the covers of the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book, so indispensable to good housekeeping that already over 250,000 women could not do without it. Sent for 15 two-cent stamps. Address Dept. J-406, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited, Montreal.

The strength and fineness of FIVE ROSES flour hold the batter together in the long, well-greased pan, promising a uniform raising in the oven. Its elasticity allows the quick, faultless rolling so essential. In fact, all housewives eager and ambitious to excel in culinary art should adopt FIVE ROSES for all cakes, puddings, pastries and bread. It is fast becoming the household word for flour, so well liked that it far outsells any other flour made in Canada.

See that you GET the flour you ask for, and you will need no further urging.



WHEN YOU  
THINK UP  
CAKE  
THINK OF  
FIVE ROSES.