

Our Annual Household Number

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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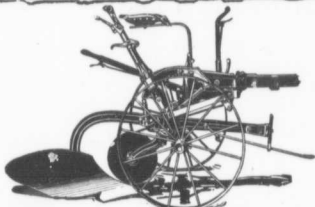
Toronto, Ont., October 4, 1917



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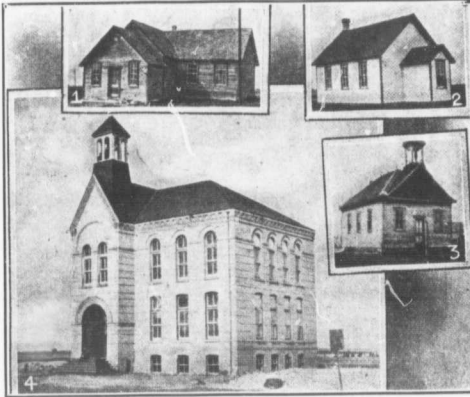
The Hamilton 126 is a two-wheel sulky with a horse lift—a simple type that is remarkably easy to operate. The horses do practically all the work, yet the draft of the plow is so light that they do a full day's work with it.

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EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



Educational Progress at Snowflake, Manitoba.

(1) Old Snowflake, (2) Carthage, and (3) Prairie City School, all discarded for consolidation into the larger district of (4) Snowflake, Manitoba.

Manitoba's Consolidated School System

Children Living on the Farm Have Equal Opportunities With Those Living in the Town

THE rural school problem in Manitoba has been solved in a manner which reflects credit on the far sightedness of Western farmers—by consolidation. From a start of two consolidated districts in 1906, the number has now grown to 75, and all such schools in operation throughout Manitoba are fulfilling the highest expectations of their promoters in overcoming the difficulties met with in rural schools.

The Problem.

A number of years ago Manitoba awakened to the fact that something was wrong with its rural school system. The scattered settlements which followed as a natural consequence from the Westerner's love for broad acres, made long walks to school for many of the pupils necessary. This, in turn, made it impossible for the younger to attend school, and the rural school found itself with an average attendance somewhere between five and 15. Efficient teachers could not be profitably retained for such small schools. Young, inexperienced girls were put in charge. The small number of pupils in these schools also made for spiritless, uninteresting classes.

Again, the teachers found it difficult to get suitable boarding houses near the school, and found, further, a dearth of social intercourse in many of the rural districts. This led to the teachers returning to the city after a year in rural teaching, and a constant flow of new, inexperienced teachers countryward. Another serious defect was that no provision could be made for high school work in such small schools. Consequently the country people, to secure higher education for their children, had to do one of two things—either send the boys and girls away from home or move with the family to a town or city. Either of these would be detrimental to farm life, and in the meantime the farmer would be supporting two schools.

The Solution.

The solution which has been found for the rural school problem in Manitoba is consolidation, or the merging into one district of two or more small districts. There is thus formed a new district large enough in numbers

to admit of satisfactory classification and to produce in the school a healthy spirit and energy sufficient to bring forth the best efforts of teachers and pupils. This consolidation is necessary to obtain a large enough territory to support a school of modern style, furnishing an education for the farmers' children equal to that of the children of the city, town and villages, without being compelled to leave home to secure it.

These consolidated schools have three or four classes, a school ground of at least 10 acres and have in many cases a teachers' home on the same grounds where all can secure board and lodgings. Such a school is a real community centre. As there are several teachers the loneliness of the country about which so many teachers complain disappears, and they are in better condition to perform their daily duties, and are more apt to resign for a period of years and thus give the school the benefit of their large experience. The large schools also tend to broaden the character of the pupils, and makes the work of the classes more inspiring. As the pupils in this larger district are brought into the school in vans, a much larger and more regular attendance is attained.

A Noticeable Feature.

The most noticeable feature in Manitoba, is the fact that the people themselves took the lead, the new scheme being financed by the tax payers themselves, aided by generous grants from the Department of Education. These schools were not pre-arranged as a gift by some wealthy philanthropist as was done in Eastern Canada, and this very fact bespeaks for consolidation in Manitoba more stability than it might otherwise have.

While it is found that the assessment in a consolidated district is a little higher per acre than was necessary to operate the old schools, of a character of the work done is of a higher and more satisfactory nature, and if the cost per pupil is the test, consolidation has been found to be much cheaper. Under the old system about 57 out of every 100 children en-

(Continued on page 9.)

4 out of 5 Cars

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

Trac's 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. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 4, 1917

No 40

The Emancipation of Mother

How Her Steps Were Shortened and Her Life Lengthened—S. R. N. Hodgins

IT was November, but the Indian summer seemed averse to taking flight from beautiful old Ontario. A warm hazy afternoon had given before a golden sunset. Long shadows sped away eastward from the trees and buildings, running over meadow and newly plowed field like children allowed to play in the park, but ever under the watchful eyes of their mothers. A solemn stillness had settled over the countryside. It was an evening that brought its offering of mellow memories.

James Graham leaned his arms on the top rail of the fence. He looked out over his farm and was satisfied. It was in south a goodly estate. Memories carried him back a quarter century to the day when he had brought Ruth as his bride to this farm, inherited from his father. What a change had been wrought in the twenty-five years! Fortune had smiled upon his efforts. The farm had been fenced; a goodly number of acres of the rich, clay land had been under-drained; a full equipment of up-to-date machinery had been slowly accumulated, and the whole had been lent solidity by the big bank barn equipped in fitting style for the pure bred herd that made it their home.

A cheery murmur of voices from the direction of the house caused him to turn about. The immediate dooryard was hidden by shrubbery, but he knew it was Gladys, his married daughter, who was home from Toronto for a visit, chatting with Hilda and Jimmy, younger members of the family. How good the house looked! Big and solid, it stood out against the sunset. It had been built twelve years before by money made with his own hands and those of his helpmate. But somehow it seemed to James that he and Ruth had been happier in their little, old home. It was seldom now that Ruth had time to play the piano in the evenings. She left that to Hilda, pleading lack of time. It had been good in the old days to hear Ruth sing "Love's Old Sweet Song." But James could not remember hearing those notes since the old house had been vacated. Why? This was the question that presented itself to James Graham as the sun went down behind a bank of glory. And it was a difficult one.

"Daddy!"

He turned about to have Gladys, always a tom-boy, even though "grewed up," throw herself upon him. They had always been pals. But it was such a retrospective sort of evening that even Gladys soon settled down with her father to looking over the darkening landscape.

"Daddy, do you think mother looks well?" she asked suddenly.

The question was so unexpected and so nearly along the line of his own thinking that James Graham started as if a pin had suddenly been thrust into a tender spot in his anatomy.

"Why do you ask that?"

"Oh well, she seems so tired in the evenings, and she doesn't seem as she goes about her work any more," answered Gladys, "and I think I know the cause, daddy, dear," she went on softly. "I think she has too many steps to take. Her workshop is ill equipped."

"Oh!" It was Mr. Graham that made this contribution to the conversation.

"Have you ever noticed how often mother has to run out to the pump for a pail of water?" she went on. "And we already have a windmill pumping water to the cattle barn. Mother also has to run down cellar so often before and after each meal and, oh, there are ever so many things which might be fixed up to shorten her steps."

"Yes, daddy," after waiting in vain for him to speak. "I think when you were so busy equipping the other departments of the farm with up-to-date machinery, the kitchen got pushed into the background."

"But isn't it a good kitchen? I should think it was plenty big enough and has good light," he protested.

"Oh yes, the room itself is all right, daddy, but like the other departments of the farm there are labor saving devices which may be installed in the kitchen, and now after being used to my kitchen with its city conveniences, I can see the difference—the places where mother's steps might be saved and the devices that might save mother's time for other needful things. Here's Hilda, 16 years old, and she hasn't learned much about housekeeping—mother's been too busy to teach her. And then mother would like more time to fix up things for Fred, now that he's over-seas, but she's tied down to her kitchen."

"Well, Gladys," said Mr. Graham with a gulp, for it is hard for a man to admit negligence in duty, "if you think we can do anything to make it easier for mother, give me your plans. I have just sold 14 hours for almost \$500, and if this will help, I am willing to make the investment."

"Oh, daddy, I knew you'd be glad to, if you only knew."

"Couldn't we fix things up as a surprise for mother?" was Graham's next question. His imagination was now getting under way as a solution presented itself for the problem which had been perplexing him.

"Yes, daddy, I had been thinking of that. You remember that mother was appointed delegate to the Women's Institute Convention to be held next week in Toronto. By the way, I believe that was just done to get mother interested in the Institute, for she says she never has time to go to the meetings. But mother would be the better for a trip to the city, and besides, she hasn't visited Jack and I yet, though we've been married two years."

Although the plan was unfolded so rapidly as to almost take away Mr. Graham's breath, it seemed to him a sound scheme. But another difficulty presented itself. Suppose he should attempt making improvements in the kitchen during mother's absence and that on her return they would not be found suitable. It would be mother that would have to use them.

This objection was promptly waved aside by

Thanksgiving Reminiscences

THANKSGIVING DAY has once again drawn near,
And bounteous harvests fill our land with cheer.

The corn cribs' full, the ricks high
burnt with hay—
And turns my mind to when on this glad day

Our family gathered home in days gone by,
Drawn yearly closer by this golden tie.

Two things still linger—how the fire roared!
And what a turkey graced the festive board!

(Oh, what a dinner I could then tuck in—
I sometimes wonder if 'tis not a sin
That we must turn dyspeptic as we grow,
And spend the evening of our lives in woe.)

After the dinner, ere we'd time to nod,
Where white-haired pastor offered up our thanks

That no one had been taken from our ranks
Throughout the year, and too by grace benign,

Our barns o'erflowed; our presses burst
with wine.

How willingly the horse would start for home!

The air was crisp, the trees were red,
the loam

Fresh turned in furrows stretching o'er
the hill,
Showed that the farmers had begun to till

Their fields, preparing them for crops
next year,
Trusting in God; nor doubt had they, nor fear.

That was the golden age, when such a day

Was treated with respect, and hearts
were gay;

When old friends met and fed the inner
man,

And through it all a real thanksgiving ran;

When congregations sang with hearts
afame;

"Let all the people bless His holy
name."
—S. R. N. Hodgins.

(Continued on page 23.)



Summer Twilight on Shuswap Lake, Tappen, B.C. One of the Beauty Spots of the Province.

Are Our Girls Being Educated for Successful Homemaking ?

An Important Subject, Interestingly Discussed by Home Club Members

WHAT education should our farmers' daughters receive in order to fit them for the calling of homemaking. The question is an interesting one. Too often the girl who does not receive any more schooling than is obtainable at the public school, fails to derive much information from her studies that will help her in making an efficient farmer's wife. If she has any opportunity to attend High School, she will find that in many cases it would appear that there the girls are being trained almost exclusively for other professions than that of homemaking, whereas the majority of them become homemakers. Several of our Home Club members have expressed their views on this question and we are publishing their opinions on this page. We will be glad to have other of Our Folks send along their ideas on this live subject. Farm and Dairy's Home Club is a nice, chatty corner that is open to every one of Our Folks.

The Consolidated School—The Solution

THE two main aims of rural education, and indeed, of all education, should be the promotion of happiness and of efficiency. If farm girls who are to become the rural homemakers of the future are to be a credit to our country and a blessing to their homes, they must be taught to be happy as well as capable.

Of course much rests with the temperament of the individual, but there are important factors in the happiness of our maidens which are largely the products of education. Three of these are, literary appreciation, musical ability and healthy recreation. Our schools are doing something towards nurturing real delight in good literature, but practically nothing along the lines of musical development or of recreation.

A Community Interest.

The present school curriculum is already grossly overcrowded. What is to be done? We must take the matter up as communities and provide public libraries well stocked with interesting, educative literature. Girls should be encouraged to read and parents and teachers should know what they read. Recreation, too, should be made a community interest. Supervised hall and playgrounds should also be a factor in rural life. Our girls must learn to play so that it will be a real "re-creation" and not a source of fatigue that leaves in its train protesting nerves and brain. Every employment, whether work, study or play, should assist, not deter the development of mind and body.

(But to be happy we must of necessity be efficient. What things tend towards this end in

the education of the daughters of rural Canada? Let us place some of them thus,—household science, which should include domestic economy, practical gardening, poultry raising and dairying, hygiene, home-nursing and the science of motherhood. All these should be given prominent places in the training of country girls.

Science of Motherhood.

With the first subjects on our list we are familiar, but perhaps a little doubt exists as to what I have called the science of motherhood. By that term is meant the preparation for the infant, its care and feeding. In certain city schools little girls of 10 and 12 years are taught these things, using large dolls as models. Why not teach our farm girls, too? It might save young mothers many an anxious moment, and perhaps heart-ache.

Where are these things to be taught? Plainly



A Thanksgiving Turkey "Fit for a King."

it is impossible in present rural schools. If, as in all ideal education, home and school are to be in touch, the domestic science school is also not efficient. The consolidated rural school seems to be the most adaptable to this system of education. Our girls might in such an institution learn to sew, bake, cook, and can, to care for the sick and tend a garden. The time soon came when old Ontario will do away with the present rural school system and replace it with an institution broad enough in its scope to cope with our many rural problems.—"School Ma'm."

More Practical Knowledge Required

A GREAT deal is expected of the women of to-day, especially those belonging to the farming and laboring classes. Notice the anomaly. Those who have had fewest educational advantages, and have the most depending on them already, are the ones who must tackle the new problem of increasing and conserving the nation's food supply.

Our food controller turns naturally to this body of women, knowing that a great part of the food control lies in their hands. It is a pity and a shame that they are not as able to help, as they are willing. Fortunately many have been trained in habits of thrift and economy and these can only try to add to their knowledge and increase their watchfulness. But how many thousands are there, who have not an idea of food values, and whose education (or lack of it), prevents them from profiting by available literature on the subject. Our women's clubs and institutes are helping, but it is hard for the busy housewife to find time for lessons. This brings me to the spot where all my interest centres.

Why cannot every girl be taught these necessary truths while school days last? I don't mean an indefinite jumble of proteins and carbohydrates, nor a course in candymaking, salads, and fancy desserts, but some practical knowledge of common foods, and their proper combinations and comparative values. In fact, they require knowledge in both food and money values.

Proper Care of Bodies.

Every child should be taught, too, to have a proper respect for its own body and bodily functions. This also applies, especially to the girls who are destined to work for their living, or to be the wives of working men. Only half-trained as cooks and housekeepers, they are absolutely untrained for their supremely important duty of bearing and rearing a family. We cannot wonder at the increasing tendency of the young wives, to regard childlessness as a blessing. Why should they regard it otherwise, when they see so many mothers who become physical wrecks? And these young women who take upon themselves the responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood, must do so without the A. B. C.'s of a knowledge that would help them to keep themselves and their families healthy. How to be healthy and why, are the most important lessons for us to learn, and those we most neglect. Our whole life and its effects on our surroundings depends largely on our state of health, and a diseased body rarely accompanies a sane mind.

Farm women and girls, perhaps, more than

(Concluded on page 13.)

JUST "how" it is sometimes are having thing as nice we should have the family is a seems but a n plan a few being entertain a great deal o company, provi to extremes.

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best advantage roll, similar to tray cloths, etc. laundering, un

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The style of r round one, and attractive when in this style, he enlarged to ac then oval. It is to prevent the floor at the co people prefer table, the first which may be faced cotton. considered a practical. It sa of cutlery or di tiveness of a ta

At the place kins, (or serv glasses, etc., g cover." Twent between each space to allow, elbow room. y table have be differ on variou of this article to with the idea hered to. The

Setting the Dining Table Tastefully

Simple Suggestions—Simplicity Preferable to Elaboration

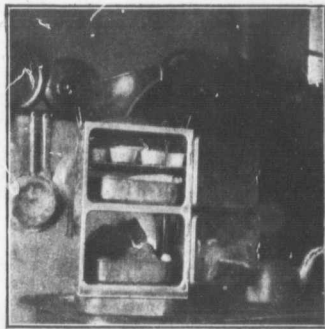
JUST "how" to set the dining table in good form, is sometimes somewhat of a problem when we are having company, and wish to have everything as nice as possible. Some people say that we should have our table just as attractive when the family is alone as when company comes. It seems but a natural trait of us women, however, to plan a few extra touches when visitors are being entertained. And after all we can derive a great deal of pleasure out of preparations for company, providing, of course, that we do not go to extremes.

One of the prime requisites in farm table appointments, is cleanliness. The linen, even if not of the best "Irish old bleach," should be immaculate. The better the quality of the linen, the better will be its gloss and appearance, and it seems wise to have at least one table cloth of the best linen we can afford. Firmness and firmness are desirable qualities in table linen. The appearance of the cloth depends to a large degree also on the way in which it is laundered. If ironed without folds, save one lengthwise, running exactly in the centre of the cloth, it will show up to

points which may prove of value to some of Our Women Folk.

Placing the Silver.

It is usually considered correct to place the silver, such as knives, forks, and spoons, about one-half inch in from the table edge. At the right of the plate the knives are placed with the cutting edge towards the plate, and at the left of the plate the forks are placed. These are usually placed in the order in which they are to be used. For instance, at dinner the largest knife would be placed on the outside and the butter knife next the plate. The same would be the ruling for forks. In our illustration of the dinner table, the small knife is placed on the outside, so in some cases, it is a matter of taste. If soup is to be served, the large spoon is placed at the outside of the knives as shown in the illustration. Had the large spoon been intended for pudding, it would have been placed nearest the plate, or if both soup and pudding were to be served, the dessert spoon could have been placed at the top of the plate. Just one fork is shown on this dining table, so we presume pic-



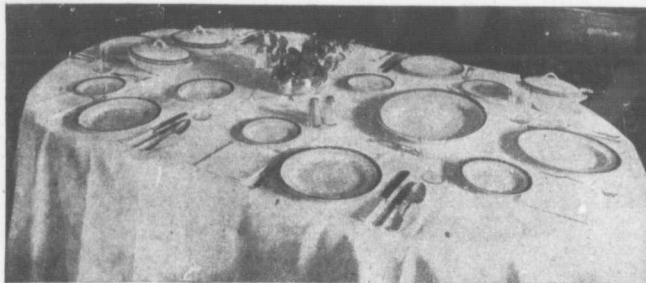
The Steam Cooker Ready for Action.

Steam Cooking and Canning A Labor and Fuel Saver

MRS. M. B. SMITH, Peterboro Co., Ont.

WE are continually being told to save food, and are well supplied with suitable advice as to economical rationing. But I wonder if we are familiar with the most efficient method of cooking food, i.e., steaming?

For some months I have been testing an apparatus, the picture of which I am sending along for publication, and I have found it so satisfactory that I wish every homekeeper could procure one. It is an up-to-date steam cooker, and I am sure at first glance it recommends itself as an improvement on the old-fashioned cooker, which was very useful, but rather awkward. The doors and adjustable shelves of this cooker make it just as handy as an oven, while the copper bottom gives it durability. My primary reasons for securing this cooker were for the saving of fuel, and room on the stove-top. Now I find there are more important advantages. It assuredly saves fuel, as an entire meal for an ordinary-sized family can be cooked over one burner of any kind of stove, and it takes just enough fire to boil and keep boiling two quarts of water. It is very obvious that it saves room. This saving of room, particularly applies to coal oil stoves, as most people have plenty of space when using ranges. But when using coal oil or gasoline stoves, which I am glad to say are becoming so universal among our farm women, the space on top is limited, particularly if the oven is on. So much hot water is necessary in farm homes that at times the oil stoves are rather a handicap, but using this cooker leaves the other burners free. I have always known that steam-cooked food was more nourishing and more easily digested, but I did not know until this summer how appetizing it was. (Concluded on page 11.)



A Simply Arranged Table, showing Some Details in Setting.

best advantage. If one has a large table cloth roll, similar to the smaller ones for centre pieces, tray cloths, etc., on which to roll the cloth after laundering, unnecessary folds may be avoided.

Round Table Popular.

The style of table most popular nowadays is the round one, and such a table certainly looks very attractive when set for a meal. One drawback to this style, however, is that when it has to be enlarged to accommodate several persons, it is then oval. It is rather difficult when this shape to prevent the table cloth from dragging on the floor at the corners. Owing to this fact, some people prefer the square table. In setting the table, the first necessity is the "silence" cloth, which may be made of soft flannel or double-faced cotton. This silence cloth should not be considered as "putting on style," for it is very practical. It saves the table top, prevents clatter of cutlery or dishes and adds much to the attractiveness of a table.

At the place of each individual the plate, napkins (or serviettes), knives, forks, spoons, glasses, etc., go to make up what is called "the cover." Twenty or twenty-five inches of space between each person is considered the correct space to allow, so that they will have plenty of elbow room. While certain rules for setting a table have been formulated, some authorities differ on various points, and it is not the purpose of this article to set down any hard and fast rules with the idea in mind that they be strictly adhered to. Rather, we will mention a few simple

was not to be served for dessert. Teaspoons are not shown on this table and the proper place for them is sometimes a disputed point. Some people place them beside the soup spoon, others at the outside of the forks, and still others at the top of the plate. The water glass is placed at the tip of the knives and the bread and butter plate at the left.

As will be noted on this dining table, the meat platter is placed at one end and the vegetables at the other. If the housewife intends pouring tea at the table, some other member of the family might be commissioned to serve the vegetables. Bread, butter, salt, pepper, pickles, etc., should be arranged neatly on the table.

Luncheon Dollies Attractive.

We dropped into the home of a friend a few days ago and found her setting her dining table with luncheon dollies, instead of a table cover. It presented such an attractive appearance, that she completed the setting of the table, and as we had our camera along, we made use of it for the benefit of Our Women Folk. Some housewives

(To page 11.)



A Unique and Attractive Table Set in Luncheon Style.

A Farm House that is Beautiful and Modern

Some Details of the Home of F. L. Green of Ontario County

It takes an artist to build a home, particularly a country home. Perhaps that is why the home of F. L. Green, of Ontario Co., Ont., is so different from many other farm homes that cost just as much to build, but which would look second class beside that of Mr. Green. The difference would come in the one element,— beauty. Mr. Green is an artist in his appreciation of things beautiful, as well as a busy farmer and a successful breeder of Jersey cattle. Mrs. Green, like her husband, appreciates things beautiful and between them they have planned one of the most beautiful farm homes ever visited by the editors of Farm and Dairy.

We will not attempt to tell of the attractive appearance of the Green home. We leave that to the story that our camera tells in the illustrations reproduced herewith. The house itself is of buff brick below, and the second story is of brown stained shingles, the whole giving a very pleasing effect as the illustrations testify.

Around the Home.

The surroundings play no small part in rendering this home as attractive as it is. The lawn, terraced around the house, is well kept. Around the borders of the lawn are flowers in such variety as to give a constant bloom from early spring to late fall. Mr. Green informed us that the previous spring, he had almost 39 varieties of tulips and about the same number of varieties of daffodils in bloom. Perhaps the lawns are at their best in June when over 200 varieties of peonies, which are scattered through the borders everywhere, are blossoming. They are the most showy of flowers and easy to grow. The Greens favor roses, however, and in their rose garden were over 400 bushes of almost every imaginable variety. And, of course, there were trees in abundance.

As will be seen by the diagrams on page 19, the hall runs through the centre of the house, with the living-room on one side and the dining-room on the other, separated from the hall

by double swinging glass doors. Standing inside the front door one can see the whole house, and the effect thus given is most pleasing. The hall is paneled partly with birch-stained mahogany, and to a small extent with real mahogany. It is



An Exterior View of the Beautiful Home of Mr. F. L. Green, Ontario Co., Ont., the subject of the article adjoining. Buff brick below; brown stained shingle above; green roof.

almost impossible to tell the difference between the two woods, the birch making quite as attractive a panelling as the mahogany. At the

(Continued on page 19.)

Farm Home Water Systems

Two Systems Described—J. W. B., Oxford Co.

THE Commission of Conservation informs us that while four per cent. of our farmers have automobiles, only two per cent. have bathrooms. The Commission seems to regard this as a regrettable state of affairs, possibly

because they see some direct relationship between the necessity for a bath tub and the ownership of an automobile. The thing that staggered me, however, was not the relationship between automobiles and bathrooms, but the very small proportion of farm families that enjoy the conveniences and comforts of fully equipped farm homes. The absence of a bathroom generally means also that there is no running water in the home. It means that hundreds of buckets of

water must be carried every month from the near or distant spring as the case may be. Before seeing these figures of the commission, I thought our own community badly enough fixed in the matter of modern home conveniences. Now I feel inclined to remark with a good deal of local pride that at least 15 per cent. of the homes hereabouts have both running water and bathrooms.

Some of these local systems were installed with an eye single to economy of expenditure. Others are quite elaborate. Systems of the first type, any good farmer can afford. Even the most elaborate systems are within the reach of

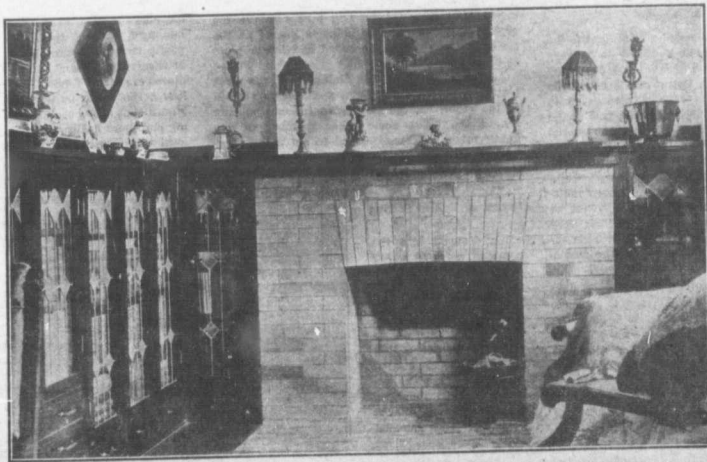
many farmers, and will be preferred because of their greater convenience. Perhaps I cannot do better than describe an example of each class.

A System Simple and Inexpensive.

The simplest system of which I know was installed some eight or ten years ago by a young fellow who had a great desire to give to his young city wife at least an approach to the conveniences she had always enjoyed in her city home. This young chap made up in ingenuity what he lacked in capital. His first move was to build a big cistern outside the house, underground, away from frost. A hole was excavated

12 feet across and eight feet deep. Silo forms were rented to erect the walls, which were made of poured concrete six inches thick. The floor was made cup-shaped, and the overflow pipe ran from the lowest part of the cistern, thus removing all settlements in the superfluous water. To insure that the walls were water tight, they were washed several times with pure cement. Finally the cistern was roofed with concrete, only a man hole being left, and it, too, was kept closely covered.

The household (To page 10.)



Who would not enjoy a Winter's Evening with a good book in this attractive "Nook?"

The Plan

Simplified

IN these days of freedom, necessity for the beautiful and conservation these needs in things that belong surely the spirit.

In our country work that must be done or takes too much time after all one which we are in other way can be beautiful and as by the culture.

He who plans what is after most abiding



A cool retreat

among flowers forgetfulness of and incidental women.

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No country par- den, and the bu- to plant a few beautify his ho- garden" seems that so many by without m- their surround-

But even plan- wild clematis o- our woods, wi- dwelling places and some tree- wilds to shelt- effect. Every- willing to spen- paltry dollar i- finite possibil- for annuals, s- alyssum, trill- marigolds, an- such as holly- pansies, thust- you will have permanent gar- do less embro-

The Place of Flowers in the Farm Home

Simplify Clothes and Cooking if Necessary, But Have Flowers

By EDITH STEVENSON RUTHERFORD.

IN these days of speeding up production and doing everything to help our country win its war for freedom, we are apt to lose sight of the necessity for preserving and cultivating our love for the beautiful. The great cry is for efficiency and conservation of food, but greater even than these needs is the need for conserving those things that belong to the spirit, and flowers are surely the spiritual expression of Nature.

In our country homes there is such a press of work that must be done that it is not strange that we are apt to think beauty does not matter, or takes too much time. But beauty in our lives is after all one of the prime necessities, without which we are little better than animals. In no other way can we so easily make our homes beautiful and teach our children to love beauty as by the cultivation of flowers.

He who plants a garden is preparing to enjoy what is after human affection the purest and most abiding of pleasures. To love and work

cooking and clothes, but have a garden. Have flowers in your home for your own sake and that of your children.

Flowers on Dining Tables.

Even if you have no garden you can at least have something green and growing in your windows and flowers of some sort for the table. The best meal ever placed before a family lacks its most essential feature if it has no centerpiece of flowers or growing plant or fern. Make a solemn promise to yourself to

have some flowers on the table for every meal. Enlist the children to assist, and see how much interest it will add to your life and theirs. But simplify, simplify! Make it a rule to have only one variety of flower or at best two. It takes an artist to combine a lot of different flowers into a beautiful bouquet.

Do not be discouraged by lack of material so long as you have the fields and woods to draw on. At this time of the year there are exquisite pale purple masses of wild asters - on many roadsides. The loveliest table decoration I ever saw was nothing but sprays of wild carrot - arranged loosely in a clear, tall glass. When these are gone there are sprays of autumn leaves that rival the finest flowers. In winter one can find red rose tips to arrange with bits of evergreen. A few cents will bring you enough bulbs of hyacinths or daffodils to supply a centerpiece for months.

Give Children Plants.

Have a few house plants: geraniums for sunny windows, ferns and begonias for north and east exposures, and give each child some special plant for its very own. These will do to draw on for



Cheerful National Service Workers at Lakeview Farm.

The above illustration shows a group of girls from the Y.W.C.A. branch at Bronic, in Huron Co., Ont., who went out to Lakeview Farm to help with the farm work. Not only did these young women pick fruit, but they hoed potatoes and mangel, and in fact, did practically every kind of strenuous farm work which men can do on a farm—and they did the work well.

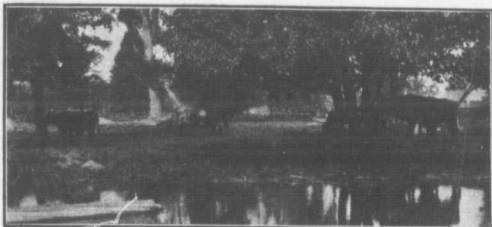
a centerpiece when winter days are long.

Then in spring teach the children to bring from field and wood the flowers that are so abundant. What could be lovelier than a big bowl of marsh marigolds, a cluster of trilliums, or bunch of stary hepaticas, or later in the summer the common but beautiful field daisies, or even the troublesome mustard? How often I have seen mothers consign carefully treasured bunches of flowers held in hot, grubby little hands, to the limbo of the dust bin as "trash," when right there was a heaven-sent opportunity to inculcate lessons of beauty that would have been invaluable. Teach the children to love flowers; open your own eyes to see the beauty that is all around you. Make a solemn vow that next spring you will have a garden and that henceforth your home will be blessed by the constant presence of flowers—"the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul into."

A Talk With the Men Folks

IF you hire a man on your farm to carry water 20 feet farther than necessary, your neighbor will say that you are a very foolish business man. If your wife carries water for her work 10 feet farther than is necessary, the house problem is not on as good a basis as it should be. If her storeroom is across the kitchen through a hall and into another room, you are paying for labor unnecessarily, and it isn't good business policy, provided the storeroom can be brought nearer. Watching a woman in a certain farm home, I saw her leave her work at the table, go across the

(Concluded on page 19.)



"Beside the Still Waters."

A cool retreat on Mapiell Hill Farm, which is owned by Mr. T. A. Bowles, and situated about ten miles from the City of Peterboro.

among flowers will bring consolation for sorrow, forgetfulness of worries, ease to a burdened mind, and incidentally healthful exercise, especially to women.

Open Air Restful.

I fancy I hear a busy farmer's wife say that exercise is the last thing she needs, but a change is as good as a rest. To shut the door on the thousand things that cry out for attention in every farm home, and get out under the sky among the flowers, will do one more good than even that ideal of the busy woman whose vision of Paradise was "to do nothing for ever and ever."

No country place is too small to have a garden, and the busiest farmer can still find time to plant a few shrubs, vines, and trees to beautify his home. Perhaps it is because "a garden" seems to mean a big undertaking that so many people let year after year go by without making any attempt to beautify their surroundings.

But even planting a few vines, such as the wild clematis or grape that clambers through our woods, will help immensely to turn our dwelling places from mere houses into homes, and some trees also transplanted from the wilds to shelter our roof trees will add to the effect. Everyone can have flowers who is willing to spend a little effort and time. One patty dollar invested in seeds will mean infinite possibilities of beauty. Spend half of it for annuals, say sweet peas, poppies, sweet alyssum, trailing nasturtiums, asters, and marigolds, and the other half for perennials, such as hollyhocks, foxgloves, tall larkspurs, pansies, shasta daisies and columbines, and you will have the foundation for a lovely and permanent garden. If you can't have both, do less embroidery and crochet, simplify your



Christmas Money in the Making—Who Wouldn't be Proud of Such a Flock?

SHEEP AND SWINE

Buckwheat Screenings for Swine

BUCKWHEAT screenings are valuable as feed for swine of all ages. For finishing as well as for young growing hogs, well ground buckwheat screenings have been found at the Central Experimental Farm to produce as great gains as will a mixture of wheat shorts three parts, fine ground corn three parts, and linseed oil meal one part. While the price of the latter mixture at present is about \$54 a ton on Eastern markets, buckwheat screenings were obtained by the experimental farm from the government terminal elevators at Port William at \$30 a ton f.o.b. Port William, or \$35 a ton carload lots f.o.b. Ottawa. While smaller lots would come at considerably higher prices per ton than carload lots, it is suggested that a number of swine breeders in a locality might club together to order a car.

Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, states that the buckwheat screenings being sent out by these elevators consists of approximately 50 per cent. wheat, 40 per cent. wild buckwheat, 2.5 per cent. light oats, one per cent. flax seed, one-half of one per cent. weed seeds, and 5.7 per cent. hulls. The chemical analysis of this material (which may be obtained in the ground form) is water, 14.07 per cent.; protein, 11.84; fat, 2.07; carbohydrates, 64.52; fibre, 5.56; ash, 2.13. At the prices which are now being quoted for this material, it is a good purchase for anyone raising hogs.

Change Sheep Pasture

MANY dabbles in sheep raising find great difficulty in keeping their sheep within bounds. For a time after being put in the pasture in the spring the sheep appear contented, and then develop a mania for finding holes or low places in the fence. The owners become disgusted with sheep, decide that the fences on their farms do not adapt it to sheep raising, and go out of the business as quickly as they can.

What the sheep wanted was only a change of scene. Land on which sheep are kept continuously for any considerable period becomes "sheep sick." The pasture develops the smell of the concentrated manure from the sheep, and this odor appears to be nauseating to them. They become restless and do not feed properly. But once give them a change of scene and they are all right.

A farmer who has considerable success with sheep states that he can keep his sheep more contented and in better condition by giving them alternately the run of two pastures of five acres each than by confining them to 15 acres of permanent pasture. Every two weeks the sheep are let out of one pasture into the other, and the change is always welcome. Under these conditions no trouble is experienced with fences or from the lack of fences.

One of the most important things in any pasture where sheep are to be kept, however, is most water. Many beginners have the idea that water is not important for sheep. It is all important. The best results are obtained when sheep are allowed water in the pasture all the time. Sheep should not have to drink from a stagnant pool or wade through mud to reach their water—foot diseases will likely result. The ideal plan is to pipe water to a trough in the field, and keep this trough clean and sweet, for sheep will go without water rather than drink from a filthy vessel.—S. R. N. E.

Feeding Hogs Alfalfa Hay

FOR several years Hoard's Dairyman Farm has practiced feeding its hogs in winter plenty of alfalfa hay, which means all they would eat. We have found them, as a rule, ravenous for it. Our efforts in this direction, however, were confined to the support of breeding sows, until last winter, when we tried the hay as a part ration for ten fattening pigs from January to April with the most satisfactory results. It is evident to us that farmers do not appreciate the value of good, bright alfalfa hay as a hog feed.

We notice that the Kansas Agricultural College has made some very convincing experiments along this line. When fed on corn alone it cost \$12.10 to make 100 pounds of gain. But the addition of one pound of alfalfa hay a day reduced the cost to \$9.86 per 100 pounds.—Hoard's Dairyman.

FEEDERS CORNER

Feeding Colts at Weaning

WEB have three nice Clydesdale colts. Information you can give me both before and after weaning will be appreciated. They are already eating a little bruised oats. How much should each get and what feeding clover next winter have any effect on their next—Subscriber, Kings Co., N.B.

The secret of weaning and rearing colts is to provide an abundance of good feed and exercise. The foals should be suckled five months, or more, if possible. It will usually be found advisable to allow the foal to eat grain from the mother's manger as young as possible, or even to provide a crop in the pasture or paddock in which the foal may have access to a grain mixture. A mixture of oats and bran, 3 to 1, will be found excellent for young foals. After weaning, the foals may be fed from three to five pounds of this mixture as needed, depending on the quality of the pasture available. If skim-milk is available the foal may consume from 10 to 12 pounds daily, and make most profitable use thereof. It is advisable to maintain the succulent feed for the foal during the first year. After the fall grass, a few roots, preferably carrots or mangels, will be greatly appreciated by the foal. Clover hay, if well saved and free from mold, is not only safe but most economical roughage for the foals. Care should be taken to salt and water the foals regularly and constantly guard against internal parasites.—E. F. A.

Feed Whole Milk.

WEB are beginning to question whether or not it pays in the long run to rob the calf of its mother's milk and try to raise the future cow on whitewash and sawdust, or, to express it with a little more moderation, to try to raise the calf on separator milk and patent foods.

Certain it is that the calf will keep healthier and grow into a better cow or bull if given whole milk, at least as a part ration. Dairymen have figured it out to their satisfaction that whole milk is too valuable to feed to calves, and from the standpoint of immediate returns these figures don't lie. But if we could in some way estimate the ultimate loss in calves that die from this treatment the depreciation in value of mature animals that have been stunted in their growth and the price of such animals, or of milk cows, it might look different. Is it not a case of "saving at the piglet and losing at the bung"?—J. M.



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That its quality, lasting flavour and its sealed package are the kind most appreciated.

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The Flavour Lasts!

Put Wrigley's in your fighter's Christmas Box. It costs little, but gives a lot of comfort and refreshment. Not only a long-lasting confection, but a nerve-steadier, a throat-quencher, a pick-me-up. Every Christmas parcel should contain some Wrigley's gum.

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CITY MILK SUPPLY

Milk Committee at Work

THE milk committee, working in connection with the Food Controller's board is now at work and evidence has been taken at hearings in Ottawa and Toronto. The cost of milk production and milk distribution will be investigated. The question of a supply of skim milk for city trade will be inquired into and the advisability of prohibiting the manufacture of ice cream for the duration of the war considered.

The committee consists of Lieut. Col. G. G. Nalmsmith, Director of the Toronto laboratories, who is Chairman; Mr. E. H. Stonehouse of Weston, President of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association; Dr. Boucher, Director of the Hygiene Department, Montreal; Commissioner Wismer of St. John, N.B.; Dr. W. C. McKay of Halifax; Mr. T. S. Trustin of Winnipeg; and Mr. J. Bingham, Managing Director of the Ottawa Dairy, Ltd., of Ottawa.

Montreal Milk Prices

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy:—The semi-annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association was held in the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, Que., on the 3rd instant. The President, J. E. Smith of Lachute, presided, and was assisted by the Vice-President, Paul Denis of Coma, Que.

The President stated that the price fixed last spring for the summer months had been pretty generally realized. Although there was a good hay crop, a fair grain and corn crop, yet the cost of producing milk would be considerably more than last winter, owing to the higher price of concentrates. This view was supported by the Secretary and others and was a factor in fixing the price for this winter. It was considered that milk should realize at least 30 cents per gallon, delivered in the city, for the months of October, November and December.

Should the prices of mill-feeds go much higher later on, then the price of milk should be increased accordingly for the balance of the winter months. This was left in the hands of the Directors, who will meet to consider the situation. Cream prices were fixed at six cents per cent. butter fat, or cream testing 30 per cent. fat \$1.80 per gallon, also delivered in the city.

The members' fee was increased to \$2.00 per year, to take effect on January 1st, 1918, and to be tried for one year. The lack of funds has greatly handicapped the Association in the past, hence the present action.

A scheme of canvassing for new members by the Directors, or a canvasser, was approved. This provides that milk and cream shippers not now members will be called on this fall and their cooperation solicited. Without the cooperation and assistance of every and all the milk and cream shippers the Association cannot do its best work. All interested in the production of milk and cream will find it of mutual advantage and profit to be a member and support this Association. —W. F. Stephen, Secretary, Huntingdon, Que.

The shoulders should be washed with cool salt water at night to prevent shoulder galls and sore necks. The collar should also be carefully cleaned when taken off.

Manitoba's Consolidated School System

(Continued from Page 2.)

rolled attended school. Under consolidation this has increased to 71 children attending out of 100 enrolled. Some indication of what is being accomplished by consolidation is given in several of the special reports from which brief extracts may be quoted. Five centralized schools in the north western portion of the province raised the attendance at once from a total of 80 up to 425 as soon as the van system was instituted. This school reports that they now educate practically all of compulsory school age and also a considerable number who are over age. Another consolidated school reports as follows:

"The greatest advantage of consolidation, is, no doubt, the creating of an ideal condition whereby farmers' children can be at home with their parents every night and at the same time secure a graded school education. With three teachers in the school, all the work on the programme of studies for public schools is taken up and in addition the work of preparation for second and third class teachers' examinations. Before consolidation, those who wanted to give their children an advanced education found it necessary to send them to some town or city where there was a high school. We have now a graded school quite equal to those in the large centres, where the pupils live at home with their parents, mostly on the farm. The total cost is

slightly more than before consolidation, but so much better has our attendance been that the cost per pupil is only about two-thirds what it used to be."

Altogether the rural school problem of Manitoba has been tackled and solved in a manner typical of the prairie farmer. In no other thing accomplished by these wide awake grain growers is more clearly seen the truth of that old saying—"necessity is the mother of invention."

Stable manure applied in the fall or winter will cause the lawn grasses to be thicker and of a darker green color in the spring. Such material should be rotted and fine. Coarse, strawy manure, or lumps of such matter will kill out the grass beneath.

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Absolutely the one great, convincing engine value.

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Important Dealer Service
 When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. And he's as near you as your telephone any time you want him.

Water Systems for Farm Homes

(Continued from page 6.)

water supply does not run directly from the main body of the cistern. A small chamber to one side of the cistern was separated off by a wall of rough brick. The water gradually seeps through from the main cistern into this small compartment and is thoroughly clarified on the way. The soft water that is pumped into the house, therefore, is as clean and sanitary as the best spring water. The pump is one of the small rotary type and is operated in the kitchen, a one-

inch pipe running from the cistern to the pump and then on to the tank in the attic. The attic tank is nothing more than two oak barrels connected by a one-inch pipe, near the bottom. The pipe which leads to the attic tank is tapped in the kitchen for the supply of cold water. A half-inch pipe from the tank carries the water to the boiler at the range and to the bathroom which like the bedroom is on the first floor. Hot water runs from the kitchen boiler to the bathroom and the sink. It will be noticed that in this running water system there is soft water only. Owing to the filtration in the cistern,

however, it is good enough for all household purposes. The drinking water only is carried from the spring. Sewage is disposed of through a septic tank of home construction which lacks the automatic valve commonly recommended, but which has nevertheless been giving the best of satisfaction for several years. From the second compartment of the septic tank the waste water runs into a cesspool.

This young farmer did most of the work himself in cold weather and his system represents a minimum of cost. The receipts from a very small bunch of hogs, he tells me, paid for the sys-

tem when it was installed and an equally small bunch would pay for it to-day. Materials have gone up in the meantime, but hogs also are up in proportion. He estimates the present day cost of such a system with most of the work done at home, at \$125 to \$150.

Complete System with Pressure Tanks
Our local plumber has just finished a system in which he takes much pride. It was installed by a well-to-do farmer, of which we have a goodly number in this community. In his home he now has both hard and soft water on tap. The pumping is done by a gasoline engine in the basement

of the house, and the outside. In the also two pressure for hard water at soft water. The that the same pump will fill either hot water tank the soft water tank also runs to sink hard water is up cooking purposes closet.

The pressure t the ideal system water on the farm located in the b is not the danger always present tank. Water, too to the cubic foot is of any size, weakening the r wrecking it. Al pressure in the washing bugles, mottle and wat these latter use sary to keep the tinuously and o etillation I am making use of hi these ways. Th insures a reaso bathroom is lo floor. In this point out that a he installed for electricly and cost, in some cas \$125.

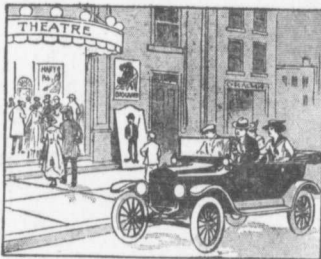
This bathroo in every part of there is a big s drainage board a laundry with tionary tubs and cold water is pip which handles t system, empties ervals through t an automatic val conducted into th

This system w by skilled labor way where a reo r the farmer I gifted. Its cost hood of \$500. Th pumps the wat also runs the w ringer and sup generate electri lighting system. veniences could city homes than now enjoys?

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Keeping the Boys and Girls Contented

A Ford car will give your boys and girls so much additional pleasure and enjoyment that they will be more satisfied to remain on the farm. They may then enjoy all the pleasures of city life and still live at home.

For a trip to a distant house party, a quick run to the nearest town or city theatre, or a quiet ride to church—the Ford does it all.

Buy a Ford and note the new interest you take in life. You will find your Ford always ready for a spin on either business or pleasure.

If you have a "problem" in keeping your boys and girls at home, try to solve it the Ford way, you'll find life more worth living. Work on the farm will be easier, because you have more pleasure to go with it.

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of the house, the exhaust being piped outside. In the basement there are also two pressure tanks, the larger one for hard water and the smaller one for soft water. The piping is arranged so that the same water, and the same pump will fill either of the tanks. The hot water system is connected with the soft water tank and cold soft water also runs to sink and bathroom. The hard water is used for drinking and cooking purposes and for flushing the closet.

The pressure tank appeals to me as the ideal system for securing running water on the farm. The tank may be located in the basement where there is not the danger of freezing that is always present with the overhead tank. Water, too, weighs over 60 lbs. to the cubic foot and if the attic tank is of any size there is a danger of weakening the house and perhaps wrecking it. Also there is sufficient pressure in these tanks to allow of washing buggies or the family automobile and watering the lawn. For these latter uses it would be necessary to keep the engine running continuously and our friend, whose installation I am describing, has been making use of his water system in all these ways. The pressure tank also insures a reasonable pressure if the bathroom is located on the second floor. In this connection we might point out that a pneumatic system can be installed for either hand power or electricity and at a very moderate cost, in some cases running as low as \$125.

This bathroom is full and complete in every particular. In the kitchen there is a big sink with its porcelain drainage board. Down cellar there is a laundry with its complement of stationary tubs and to these too, hot and cold water is piped. The septic tank, which handles the sewage from this system, empties itself at regular intervals through the instrumentality of an automatic valve, the overflow being conducted into the field drain tile.

This system was installed altogether by skilled labor, which is the better way where a real good job is desired, or the farmer is not mechanically gifted. Its cost was in the neighborhood of \$500. The same engine which pumps the water to the two tanks, also runs the washing machine and wringer and supplies the energy to generate electricity for a private lighting system. What greater conveniences could one find in the best city homes than our farmer neighbor now enjoys?

But I am not yet clear as to why four per cent. of Canadian farmers have automobiles, while only two per cent. have bathrooms. Probably it is because anyone can appreciate the value of an automobile, or had I better say, the pleasures of an automobile, while the merits of a running water system in the house are appreciated only by those who have experienced the comfort that they bring. We ourselves have both and we speak from experience when we say that did we have to start all over again with nothing, our first savings would go into modern home conveniences and the auto would have to come in second place and that only after we had paid the mortgage.

Cooking and Canning with Steam

(Continued from page 5.)

Leaves the other burners free. I have always known that steam-cooked food was more nourishing and more easily digested, but I did not know until this summer how appetizing it was. The juices and flavors are retained in the food and there is no loss from shrinkage, resulting in a saving of about 20 per cent. of the food. At the present time we ought to be impressed by

that fact; a good deal of food waste is caused by improper cooking and we are all of course trying every day to win the war by saving food.

The saving of labor is readily seen. No attention is necessary after the food is put in, no scorching or burning can go on. Vegetables, meat, etc., may be put right into the dishes in which they can be served if desired, as of course no water or fat is added.

It is quite true that the oxen do not mingle and experience has proved that cabbage and custard may be cooked side by side without tainting. I delight in trying new combinations and if you can make out the different viands in the picture you will see a sample menu. When I fill up with enough food for two diners, which is easily accomplished with a small family, I have a wild desire to go and play the piano while the dinner cooks just like the old familiar picture of the washing-machine advertisement. The little whistle calls the cook very insistently when more water is need-

ed and it calls conveniently 15 minutes before the water is exhausted.

Cooking is not the only purpose for which the utensil is intended. For canning purposes alone it is worth buying. We are all familiar now with canning fruit and vegetables in jars or tins and who would go back to the open kettle preserving? The wash-bowler will do the work all right, but it is a lot more work and takes more fuel.

I feel truly satisfied with my labor-saving device and hope that many of my fellow housekeepers may enjoy the possession of such a profitable investment in the near future.

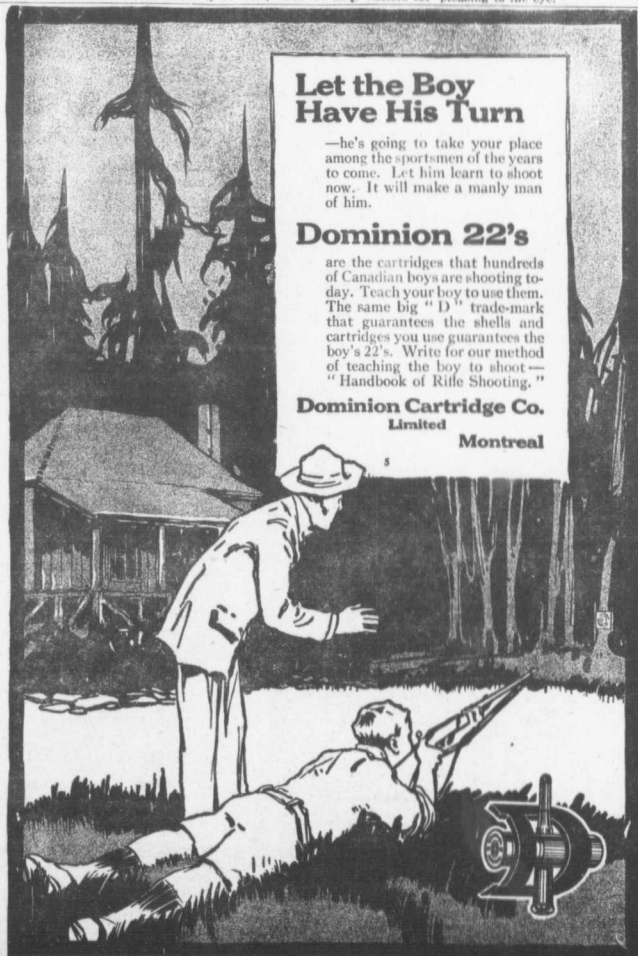
Setting the Dining Table Tastefully

(Continued from page 5.)

claim that nowadays when good table linen is so very high in price, it is more practicable to use doilies. If one is fortunate enough to have such a set, it can be used to good advantage occasionally, at least, when we have visitors for

tea, or to spend the evening and we want to serve lunch. In the case of a meal such as the one the preparations for which are shown in our lower illustration, the tea cups would not be placed at each plate at the commencement of the meal. They were merely set in place in order that we might secure a photograph.

We have mentioned but a few points regarding table setting, and have space for but one more. Always plan to have flowers on the table. Their beauty, besides delighting the eye, is a stimulus to appetite. Flowers should be arranged so that they will either be low or quite high, and thus will not obstruct the view across the table. Large, fuzzy vases of flowers are very much in the minority, so we are sure to stay with the small decorations. A small plant makes a nice table decoration, such as the one shown in our largest illustration. The vase on the other table holds just a few sprigs of Wandering Jew and it also is very pleasing to the eye.



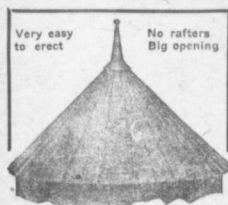
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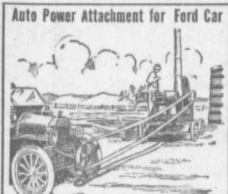
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Seed Corn Scarcity

P. L. Fancher, B.S.A., Kent Co., Ont.
CORN is late in South-western Ontario. The best varieties are just getting ripe (Sept. 23). Because of this there will be very little feed corn of high-feeding value sold, other than U.S. corn. Because of this, much corn that will not feed well is apt to be fed, for food is scarce and prices of live stock high.

Every farmer that has any mature corn that can be saved for seed should not only save enough for his own crop next spring, but as much more as he can. All should be carefully dried to reduce the moisture content to 15 per cent, or less. The late season will not give corn a chance to dry properly, either on the stalk or in a crib. If there is a large amount of moisture in seed corn when heavy frosts come, the vitality of the seed is weakened.

Every farmer who can should obtain his seed this fall in the ears, and keep it in a dry place. At least 20 ears should be saved for each acre to be planted next spring.

Too little attention is paid to the kind of seed being planted, especially for ensilage. Seed well dried this fall means an even field of corn next spring. Corn promiscuously sown, dried and perhaps not specially dried, may look healthy and well-grown, but is, or even better, then shelled, but won't grow as well as fall-dried corn. Ear selection and ear drying is the safest and best method.

This is seed selection time, and the time to insure next year's crop of corn.

The Brown Swiss in America

In the autumn of 1863, while traveling in Switzerland, Mr. Henry M. Clark, of Toronto, saw a herd of cattle unlike any he had seen before, and was attracted by their beauty. On inquiry he found that report spoke well of the breed, so he purchased one shipped to America, one bull and seven heifers. This did the first of the Brown Swiss cattle leave the green slopes of their native home, and thus was laid the foundation of the Brown Swiss breed in America. From Mr. Clark's first importation, there had come to be about 200 animals of the breed in the northern, middle and western states, within 13 years. Other importations have followed since then and in all a total of about 150 Brown Swiss cattle have been brought from Europe. At the present time 13,960 have been recorded.

Their introduction into the Canadian dairy field has been within the last few years, and while it is as yet too early to state what the breed may do they have already given excellent satisfaction to milk producers, wherever they have been tried. As the breed is comparatively little known a few words of explanation may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Those that are true type are solid in color, the males being dark seal brown and several shades lighter along the spine, and on the ears and muzzle. The females are dark steel steel gray. The eyes are usually black, are full and mild. The ears are large and round and lined with long silky hair. The udder and teats are large, well formed and white, with milk veins prominent.

As regards the tests taken admirers of the breed are not unjustly proud of the Brown Swiss. Though the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association has been established only four years, some excellent records have been recorded. During the year 1915 the cow Keenridge produced 14,977.4 lbs. milk and 574.52 pounds of butter fat. In 1916 a truly remarkable record was established by Collins Brauer, 2nd at the Michigan Agricultural College.

This cow produced in one year, 19,468-16 pounds milk and 798.16 lbs. of butter fat.

Whether the Brown Swiss is destined ever to become as popular in the dairy fields of Canada as the other great dairy breeds, time alone can show. Already a Canadian Brown Swiss Association has been formed with headquarters at Stanstead, Que., and Ralph H. Libby, as secretary. Fansiders of the breed at least, are confident of its future in the Canadian dairy field.

POULTRY



A Farm Woman's Problem

A FRIEND of ours, a busy farmer's wife, writes asking for our suggestions in the solution of one of her poultry problems. She tells us that she has selected 100 yearling hens and 200 pullets, which were hatched in late April and early May. Will it be profitable for her to carry these hens and pullets over the winter? She will have to buy all the feed for them and her husband has been advising her to sell the greater part of the flock. They are mostly pure bred White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. (The hens laid well all last winter. "What shall I do with them?" she asks. "If you think I should keep them, what grains shall I buy for feed?")

Should she sell? Well, rather not. In this stock of yearling hens and pullets, our friend has an unusually good chance to make some money this coming winter. All conditions seem to point to a strong market for eggs and we are tolerably certain that feed will not cost more this year than it did last and we ourselves found poultry very profitable with grain prices as they were last winter. That this woman can handle her fowl to produce winter eggs is proven by the fact that she laid her birds laying all of last winter. Her yearling hens will not do as well this year as last, but they should make a good profitable production. Her pullets were hatched at just about the right date to make the most profitable winter layers.

In the selection of feeds to purchase, we would advise that wheat be left severely alone. Oats are an abundant crop this year and they should be made the mainstay of the ration. We would keep rolled oats, (horse oats) in hoppers before the birds at all times. Shorts and bran will supply all of the ingredients of wheat and at a lower price. A mixture of the two along with a little oil meal might be used as a dry mash in hoppers, or as a wet mash, once or twice a day, all that the birds will clean up in 15 or 20 minutes. For whole grains there is a choice of barley, buckwheat and corn. Corn will probably be the cheapest of the feeds during the winter months and it should be fed cracked in the litter, say 10 to 12 pounds to each 100 hens. If plenty of skim milk is available, beef scrap will not be necessary. Otherwise about 25 per cent of it could be fed in the dry mash.

Feed all the birds will eat, even if the food bills do run high. It may be costly to carry a flock of 300 birds until all are laying but once the birds get properly started, a year of feed bills will disappear. With the birds especially it should be possible to produce eggs for as little as 20 cents a dozen.

The unusually high cost of feed, however, makes it imperative that only the best hens and pullets be

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FARM AND DAIRY
Peterboro, Ont.

for the laying pens. A good general rule is that the pullets that develop most rapidly will make the most profitable winter layers and the preference should be given to the hens that late in the season.

Hallam's

EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

able advise the Director of the Dominion Freight and Railway representative of the Minister in charge of the L.C.L. shipping in Eastern Canada between the members of the field in Mr. B. the committee ways, agreed to privilege, it be that the minimum single shipmen the full tariff on the charge, in which way, agreed to H. S. Stock Commission

Practical Knowledge

(Continued)

others, need to depend on the town women who are in the way of them. There need woman's work, to temper a knowledge of times, the tend to self. Generally, the tired woman of breeding would to risk the life, or to add to the too slowly by clearly for the personal risk, to risk the life, or to add to the ones. Might we not schools, where marriage would for their work graphers, nurses theirs? Wifehousekeeping as thus be raised the highest of them. "Merrill"

Efficiency the

JUST in as training in a successful farmer's needs need to be full farmers' welfare has spoiled. Even scientific soon tell a happy as fair a chance. "Efficiency's" to express the n. Perhaps some of the boys read that a final number of 100. "What I saw written by Milton soon just as happy were well known book learning w boy in the capital just themselves. More book learning than time in the business a business trust command a room how few farmers in any line w position outside should not be. alternative but it reverses come on their own red. But I am getting was to it were prepared wasn't it? To daughter needs cause she ming

Half Rate Will Continue

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy:—I beg to advise you that after considerable negotiation and discussion between the Department and the Canadian Freight Association, the Canadian Railways appointed a representative committee to confer with the Minister in the matter of the continuance of the half rate privilege on L.C.L. shipments of pure bred stock in Eastern Canada. At a conference between the Minister and the members of this committee, which was held in Mr. Burrell's office recently, the committee, on behalf of the Railways, agreed to continue the half rate privilege, it being provided, however, that the minimum charge for any single shipment will be \$4.00, unless the full tariff rate makes a lower charge, in which case the latter will apply.—H. S. Arkell, Acting Live Stock Commissioner.

Practical Knowledge Required

(Continued from page 4.)

others, need this teaching. They must depend on themselves for much that town women need little knowledge of, in the way of sanitation particularly. There need never be an end to a farm woman's work, and unless her ambition be tempered with judgment and a knowledge of her physical limitations, the tendency is to overdo herself. Generally more or less isolated, the tired woman's mind gets the habit of brooding over bodily ailments and so adds to the trouble. One learns too slowly by experience, and pays too dearly for the lessons. Besides the personal risk, we have still less right to risk the life and health of our own, who may suffer for our ignorance.

Might we not even have separate schools, where girls contemplating marriage would be expected to qualify for their work as thoroughly as stenographers, nurses and teachers for theirs? Wifehood and motherhood, housekeeping and homemaking would thus be raised to their proper level, the highest of the professions open to women.—"Merry Margaret."

Efficiency the Need of the Hour

JUST in as much as our sons need training in a scientific way to be successful farmers, so do our daughters need to be trained to be successful farmers' wives. Scientific agriculture has spoken for itself and I believe scientific homemaking would soon tell a happy story, too, if given as fair a chance.

"Efficiency" seems to be the word to express the need of the hour. Perhaps some of the Home Club Members read that article in the September number of the Ladies' Home Journal, "What I saw in two farm homes," written by Mita Elliot. We have all seen just such contrasts. Both wives were well enough educated as far as book learning went, but the difference lay in the capability of the two to adjust themselves to their circumstances. Here book learning is no more an education than time and sound are music. In the business world a girl must have a business training before she can command a remunerative position, but how few farmers' daughters are trained in any line well enough to fill any position outside the kitchen? This should not be, for it leaves them no alternative but to look for a husband, if reverse come and they are thrown on their own resources.

But I am getting away from my subject—it was to be a farmer's wife we were preparing her for after all, wasn't it? To my mind, the farmer's daughter needs special education, because she mingles less with people

outside her own neighborhood, thus limiting her viewpoint in many ways. The farmer's home is acknowledged to be a most important home in our nation to-day and the one who presides over it is a very important teacher. Why not call homemaking a profession, the same as nursing or other professions and see that our girls are trained accordingly? It would make all their work more interesting, for when we know how to do things right, how much it lightens the labor. Surely the woman who is to preside over the farmer's home, who sets up its standards, creates its atmosphere and whose influence pulses on down through the ages, should have a most careful training for her task. Let us remove every handicap possible for our daughters in this strenuous age that they may grow into the capable, cultivated, courageous women for which the world is calling so loudly.—"Dot."

Girls Should Choose for Themselves

THE question has been asked, "Are girls in the country receiving the education they should be fit to them for successful farmers' wives?" To this question there might be several replies, but to my mind it suggests another question, namely, is it really necessary that every country girl should become the wife of a farmer? Country girls who have been born and raised in the country do not care for farm work at all and if a boy or girl, "even though country born," does not like farm work, they will never make a success of it.

Many of our best business men in the city have come from the country, and the success they have made as city business men is due to the love they have had for their work. I might suggest that had some of these ministers, doctors, lawyers, bankers, etc. re-

mained in the country, they would never have been successful farmers, and I think the same applies to country girls.

I believe in educating every girl, whether city or country born, to be a good housekeeper and homemaker.

I think every girl should have a high school education of at least three years, if possible. Then a course in Domestic Science will give almost any girl a rounded education as a homemaker. But after they have received this education, let them choose their life companions from where their own judgment leads. I think it is the idea of a lot of city people that "only country girls should marry farmers." I think any city girl can learn country work if she will work hard enough and long enough at it, and I am quite sure that any well educated country girl can manage a city home if it should be her lot to do so.—"The Doctor's Wife."

"Doctor, girlie has taken a bad turn. Come quickly!"



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

Our Mothers

HOUSEMAKING as a profession is second to none. In the hands of mothers the world over, lie the destinies of nations. Not only are they dependent upon her for the boys and girls who in a few years will be the politicians, the captains of industry, the professional men and the farmers, but upon the training which these boys and girls receive in their homes, will depend the status of health, morality and religion throughout the world. And if mother is to live up to her responsibility to civilization in training her family, she must have her task well in hand.

There is perhaps no other profession in which so many details must be looked after. And every detail is important. In order that everything may get its share of attention, homemakers should carefully plan their work. If women will but stop and consider each department of the home, they will properly find that in order to give everything its proper share of their attention, some things will have to be cut down. It is to give the housekeepers time to spend on the training of their children and time for social, church and community duties, that labor saving devices must be instituted if we are to get the greatest efficiency from the home.

Time and again it has been noticed that where the work of the housekeeper is not properly adjusted, where the mother finds that she has more tasks than she can very well attend to, the housework is done at the expense of all else. The housemaker who is bound down to her task, slaving from morning to night in attending to the physical wants of her family, is very apt to neglect her children. Oh, she would be very indig-

nant if you were to tell her that her children were neglected. But there are other conditions necessary for the best interests of the children besides good food and comfortable clothing. Boys and girls should be taught at home morals and health. Above all, the children should be taught at home to work. One of the greatest disasters caused by an overworked homemaker is the fact that she cannot find the time to teach her daughters the fundamentals of housekeeping, and there is no institution where this lack in their education can be completely made up.

To keep all departments of the home running smoothly and each one getting its proper share of attention, the homemaker must be able to step back and take a perspective view of her establishment. This she can never do if she is always tied right down to the task in hand. Here is where the great need exists for labor-saving devices in the home. Their purpose is the conservation of effort and strength for mother.

Because mother is the most important person in the world, and because the service she renders to civilization is inestimable, she should receive the consideration of every member of the family. We must conserve the buoyancy of life for her. By cutting down the time required for the necessary duties of the home, she will be allowed to keep her heart young by reading or by working in the garden. She will have time to dress in the afternoon, and will consequently feel more like bringing out the china for tea occasionally, instead of keeping it for company. And greater than all, she will find time to rear her family in a manner which will make them a blessing to society.

Well Said, Mr. Hanna

THE position of Food Controller is necessarily a difficult one. People are not lacking in every city, town and village, who seem to think that the whole duty of the Food Controller is to arbitrarily reduce prices on food stuffs to a pre-war level or something approximating it. They believe that the controller has it in his hands to solve the whole problem of the high cost of living. Influential newspapers have lent their aid to these demands and, as a result, Food Controller Hanna has been one of the most abused men in Canada during the past couple of months. It speaks well for the insight of our controller that he has not yielded to the unthinking demands made upon him, and on Wednesday of last week he issued a statement which places his views clearly and forcibly before the Canadian public. "Unless the consumers in the cities of Canada signify their willingness to face a complete disruption of all trades, a total breakdown of real estate values and the utter demoralization of labor conditions in their cities," writes Mr. Hanna, "the Food Controller cannot possibly accede to the demands made in some quarters 'to cut prices down,' 'to sell food at cost,' or as it is otherwise expressed, 'to do away with the middleman.' . . . Radical measures cannot be promised except upon such terms as I have just indicated."

Evidently the Food Controller is very well aware that the fixing of a minimum price on one commodity, unless it is reasonably high, immediately makes necessary the fixing of prices on all the materials that enter into the production of that commodity and ultimately the fixing of the wages of labor; and to the latter, those who are most responsible for the clamor against the high price of food stuffs would not agree for a minute. In the past, aside from tariff interference and faulty systems of taxation, trade has been allowed to flow in natural channels and interference with the law of supply and demand is bound to result disastrously as has already been proven by Old Country experience. We are glad that Mr. Hanna fully appreciates the difficulties that are bound to attend a course of arbitrary price fixing.

Toronto Milk Prices

MEMBERS of the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association, evidently have a live appreciation of the mental attitude of city consumers toward any increase in the price of their product. They know that, while Mr. Consumer will pay higher rates and stand for a 100 per cent. increase in the cost of clothing or house furnishing with hardly a murmur, he will violently denounce any increase in the price of food. The producers have no desire to advance milk prices to an exorbitant figure, and in order to show consumers that the advance recently asked for is not out of reason, their executive prepared a statement showing just why an advance is necessary and supplied copies of their case to the city press, who were represented at the annual meeting held recently in Toronto. Not one of the city papers published the producers' statement. It could not have been omitted from their columns because of lack of space, as several of them have since used up several columns in helping abuse on the producers. To read the city press nowadays, one would think that farmers were attempting a little profiteering on their own account.

As a matter of fact, milk has advanced less than any other dairy food stuff. Comparing prices in Toronto in 1912 and 1917, we find that milk has advanced twenty-five per cent. in price, butter forty-six per cent. and cheese fifty per cent. At the same time purchased feeding stuffs, of which city milk producers are the heaviest users, show an average increase in price of ninety per cent., while good dairy cows have almost doubled in value. True, Ontario farmers have abundant crops this year, but these crops were seeded and harvested with a maximum of expense. When all factors entering in the cost of production are considered, the price being asked, \$2.50 per eight gallon can delivered at the dairies, is not exorbitant. In order to make the price suggestions of the association effective, however, every producer should become a member of the association and give it his loyal support.

The Farm Bathroom

ELSEWHERE in this number of Farm and Dairy, will be found an article dealing with water systems for farm homes. The subject is worthy of the careful consideration of every reader, for it deals with a subject which has not yet claimed its proper share of attention in our farm homes. It is not until a water system, including bath, closet, sink and laundry, has been installed and used, that our Folks can realize the satisfaction which comes with it. It brings comfort that has not been thought possible in farm life. It means better health and greater efficiency for the whole family.

The automobile has been heralded as a great addition to farm life. It is. But the automobile, by bringing the farmer in closer touch with the city, will but serve to emphasize to the young folks the much greater comforts enjoyed in city homes than is offered them in their own. And the one thing in the city home that stands above all others in making it more desirable as a residence is its water system.

It is not necessary that the farm home take a back seat in regard to conveniences which depend upon the water supply. The cost of a water system is not beyond the purse of the average farmer. It is not necessary that an elaborate system be installed, but for a modest outlay, the old home can be equipped with waterworks and placed in the class of the city house. And the money invested in such a way will pay the largest dividends of any investment open to the farmer. These dividends will be in the form of contented boys and girls and happier old folks.

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A FAIR test and measure of civilization is the influence of good women.
—Emerson.

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from last week.)

"Is this young Mr. McKeene?" he asked.

"It is," Jimmie replied, "and I suppose this is our new man?"

"I'm him. And ready to go to work as soon as I get my overalls on."
"Housing hired men" is a fine art, and was a new experience to Jimmie. The ordinary hired man is the most independent person on earth. He does not belong to a union, nor does he need it. When he wants to strike he strikes, for he well knows that he will find another job waiting for him in a few days. He knows that he can find another job much more easily than his employer can find another hired man. However, Jimmie had some of his father's knack of getting along with men, and he soon had Bill and Jake working away amiably, preparing the grain for sowing.

The man who Mr. Kellogg, the village preacher, a young man about twenty-five years old, came out to the McKeene place. He found Jimmie unloading straw in front of the cattle shed.

"Have you heard about Colonel Edwards' forty-acre corn contest?" the preacher asked. He picked up a pitchfork, and began to help throw off the straw.

"You'd better let me do this," Jimmie objected, good-naturedly. "Sunday clothes aren't just made for hauling straw."

The preacher laughed. "These were Sunday clothes once but they are my week-day vesting clothes now, and neither straw nor mud nor anything else can hurt them."

"The colonel told me about his contest last night," Jimmie said. "Do you know any particulars?"

"Nothing except that the colonel says he will be disappointed if the winner doesn't raise at least four thousand bushels on the forty acres. Of course you are going to enter?"

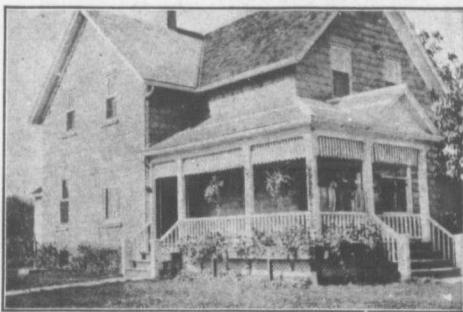
"Yes, but I'm puzzled as to what forty to try on. We are going to put only three forties into corn—the two on the ridge and the bottom forty. The bottom forty has been in corn two years already, and I'm afraid the root worms will hurt it a good deal. We have never been able to get clover to do much on the ridge, and corn doesn't yield there as it should. If I had known about this contest last fall, we could have manured one forty, but it's too late now."

"If you can't find a suitable forty on your four-hundred-acre farm, what will the other contestants do?"

"There are a good many richer farms than ours in the county," Jimmie replied. "There's Old Man Hodgkins, for example, over near Crystal Springs. He admits that he's the best corn raiser in the county. He says his whole ninety-acre field averaged ninety bushels to the acre last year, in spite of the drought. Then there's

Ed Cassidy, the big cattle feeder over near the county line on the west, and Verne Wilson, who graduated from the agricultural college three years ago, and—"

"Hold on, hold on!" said the preacher. "If you keep on, you'll convince yourself that you haven't any chance at all, when you know better. I shouldn't wonder if all those men you've mentioned are more afraid of you than you are of them. Verne



An Attractive Home which we Might Study with Profit.
This Eligible County home is the property of Mr. W. H. Mills, and it is one of which he may well be proud. The boxes filled with flowers and placed around the railing of the verandah are also the hanging pots. The awnings, too, add both attractiveness and comfort to this home.

Wilson told me this morning that he wished he had your'peat forty'."

"The smiling on Jimmie's face, and her feeling of concern changed to one of indignation. "If you did that just for fun, I'll tell your father!" she cried.

"You surely don't think I risked my neck on purpose, do you?"

"Then what are you grinning about?" Aunt Jane demanded. "I thought you must be half killed."

"And so you're sorry because I'm not, Aunt Jane?"

"That will do, children," Mary said, reprovingly. "Put your team away, Jimmie, and come in to dinner. You, too, Mr. Kellogg," she added, turning to the preacher.

"Did you ever know a preacher to refuse an invitation to eat?" Mr. Kellogg laughed. "If it weren't for getting a good meal out on the farm occasionally, I don't know what I should do."

The day after the runaway Jimmie met Verne Wilson in front of Colonel Edwards' bank.

"You must have a good deal of work on your hands, managing that big farm alone," Verne said.

"Oh, I shall keep busy," Jimmie replied, "though with two good hired

Jimmie's advice, and landed in an undignified but untimely heap in the middle of the road.

As the horses reached the gate, Jimmie pulled hard on the off line, in order to turn the team to the north, where they would have a stretch of muddy road down which they could run as long as they pleased. The horses were just as determined to turn to the south. The result was that they did not turn at all, but made a bee line into Sam Walker's orchard, and went crashing along between two rows of trees. Jimmie crouched down in the rack in order to avoid the branches, and let the horses have their heads. The ground in the orchard was soft and sticky, and by the time the runaways had reached the end of the row they were rather winded. They swung round Walker's barn, past the door, where Sam stood looking at them in openmouthed astonishment, and out into the driveway. They were ready to mind the reins again by this time, and Jimmie guided them back toward home. At the gate he met the preacher; down the hill Mary and Aunt Jane came running in wild excitement.

The team slowly slowed down to a walk, and the preacher jumped up behind on the rack. "Whose circus are you in training for?" he asked.

Jimmie laughed a little unsteadily, and pulled up the team as Mary and Aunt Jane came alongside.

men I ought to get along all right."

"You wouldn't think of renting out some of it—that's that forty, for instance?"

Jimmie laughed. "I guess you don't know that peat forty. It is about done for as far as producing profitable crops is concerned."

"I'll give you fifty dollars a rent for it this year, and turn the task of getting something out of it."

"Make it eighty and I'll think it over."

"All right, I'll make it eighty, but I want to know right away."

"To-morrow morning. I must have at least one night in which to think it over."

Before he started for home, Jimmie drove round to see the preacher. "What was it you said could be done to peat land to make it productive?" he asked.

"I don't know what it is. Some sort of fertiliser that you put on, I guess. Why, have you decided to enter the peat forty in the contest?"

"I haven't decided anything, but I must decide before to-morrow morning whether or not to rent it to Verne Wilson for two dollars an acre."

"Two dollars an acre is pretty good rent for that swamp land, isn't it?"

"Yes, but if it is worth that to him, it ought to be worth as much to me. I can only find out what to do with it."

"Why don't you ask the colonel?" suggested the preacher. "He reads all the farm papers and the bulletins from the experiment station. If he can't tell you, he will at least know where you can find out."

Jimmie acted at once on the preacher's advice. He found the colonel very willing to talk, but at the end of two hours the boy was little the wiser. He knew little about the science of soil fertility, the colonel's knowledge was mainly theoretical, and his discourse more or less confused.

"I'll tell you what I should do," the colonel said at last. "I should go down to the agricultural college, and see whether some of the professors there can't help you. Or, better yet, go over and see the agricultural expert in DeKalb county; it isn't far."

The people over there are paying ten thousand dollars a year to have a farming expert demonstrate on the different farms in the county just what can be done on their own soil with scientific farming. It will do you good to spend a day with him."

"I'll do it," Jimmie replied, "and I'll pay you for this advice by winning your five hundred dollars—if I can."

When Jimmie told Mary and Aunt Jane about the opportunity to rent out the peat forty, they advised him to accept Verne Wilson's offer.

"It will please your father mightily to know that you made eighty dollars out of that worthless forty," Aunt Jane said. "He has been wanting much since appointed in it, after all the money he spent in draining it, too."

"It doesn't look like business to refuse eighty dollars when I don't know how to make eighty cents from it," Jimmie admitted. "One thing is certain, though, and that is that Verne Wilson doesn't intend to make us a present of that eighty dollars. If he can make that forty pay, why can't I?"

No one could answer the question satisfactorily, and Jimmie went off to bed. He lay awake all the night, trying to think of reasons why he should not let Verne Wilson have the peat forty.

The next morning Jimmie decided that the cornstalk ground on the ridge was dry enough to work, and the two hired men began to disk it in preparation for oats. Then Jimmie called up Verne Wilson on the telephone, and told him that he had decided not to rent the peat forty.

(Continued next week.)

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THE UPWARD LOOK

Thanksgiving

"GREAT is our Lord and of great power. His understanding is infinite. Sing unto the Lord, with thanksgiving."—Ps. 147: 5 and 7.

As we think of the mighty cloud of tragedy and horror that hangs over the whole world at this Thanksgiving time, the thoughts must come of the countless ones who, with agonized hearts, feel that we must not expect them to have any heart for a day of Thanksgiving. Yet at this time of all times, over the whole world, this Thanksgiving day should be observed.

We thank Him for His meaning and His purpose in this great war. We cannot understand them, but we may know that underneath all is His wisdom and His love.

We thank Him for the close bringing together of so many nations against a common foe; nations that not many years ago, at different times, had swords drawn one against another. We thank Him for the better and mutual understanding now existing among them. We thank Him for the noble deeds of heroism, the mere telling of which challenges others to like deeds.

We thank Him for the sacrifice of self, the like of which the world has never known; the self-sacrifice of those who have the dread burden of organization; of those who are giving up their lives, amid the horror and the hardships of battling on land, on water and in the air; of those who are caring for others in their suffering and agony; of those who are giving their best to help in any way for the great cause of Right; of those who have given up their loved ones, that are dearer than their own lives.

With touched, quivering hearts, we think of these and of all those whose homes have been desolated this past year. Only yesterday I had a long, close talk with such a one. Though the tragedy in her life came at a few hours' notice, and took her dearest, yet this was her message, spoken with a brave smile and a white face, already ennobled by her agony: "Ever since it happened there has been so much for which I have to thank my Heavenly Father."—L. H. M.

Women in Cooperative Work

It is not many years ago since the idea was popular that women were not capable of taking responsible positions and carrying on business projects successfully. Nowadays, however, we are coming more and more to appreciate the fact that there are a great many women who are quite capable of taking the initiative in business matters and of conducting business creditably.

The branch organizations, or at least one branch of the United Farmers of Ontario is finding out the valuable assistance which can be rendered by a woman in connection with their cooperative activities. Mrs. Frank Webster, of Victoria Co., Ont., has the distinctive honor of being the only lady secretary in connection with the U.F.O., the branch at Cambray having elected her as secretary at the time of their organization. While on a visit to Mrs. Webster's home in July, she told me something of what had been accomplished by their club up to that time.

The Cambray U.F.O. was organized last April and started with but 11 members. On account of such a small membership, they commenced operations in four and trembling. Mrs. Webster told me that the reason she

accepted the secretaryship was that she felt a branch would not be organized if she did not do so, and the advantage of having such a club in their community was too important to lose advantage of.

The first order sent from Cambray to the central, amounted to \$182, and the second amounted to \$126. At the time of my visit, the membership had increased to 28. In a recent letter from Mrs. Webster, she stated their membership was increasing and that they have now handled over \$480 worth of goods.

At the monthly meeting of the club, which was held shortly before my visit to Cambray, Mrs. Webster took orders for only 10 lbs. of rice and a barrel of gasoline. She decided that by doing a little telephoning she might increase the order to 500 lbs. and in this way have their goods sent prepaid. Mrs. Webster called up three families and they told others that an order was being sent and they soon had their order raised to \$126 worth.

During my short stay in Mrs. Webster's home, she transacted considerable U.F.O. business over the phone, as well as with farmers who called at her home to make arrangements for having their goods delivered, etc. and it was quite evident that Mrs. Webster has the good of their club at heart. —R.M.M.

Beekeeping for Farm Women

Miss Margaret Scott, York Co., Ont.

IN discussing beekeeping for farm women, let us first look at the reasons why women should not take up this pursuit. There is hard work and heavy lifting connected with beekeeping. To hard work the average woman is no stranger, but heavy lifting is not particularly good exercise for any woman. But for those jobs requiring lifting, the men on the farm are always ready to lend a hand. Women are supposed to be afraid of bee stings, but this should not prove any more objectionable to them than to the men.

There are many inducements for women taking up beekeeping in a small way. They may be kept coincidently with the other work. Every woman who keeps house needs something to take her attention completely off her household cares at times. The daily routine of housework wears mind and body full of ruts, even with those who love their household duties. Embroidery, crocheting, knitting, or painting may serve this purpose in a measure, but they are all indoor occupations. With a woman needs is something to take her out into the fresh air. Excess of perspiration induced by the cook stove is weakening. Honest sweat called forth by work in sunshine and open air is a source of strength.

Some may say: "Oh, I don't like bees. I am afraid of them." The reason people do not like them is that they are not acquainted with them. To know them is to love them. The anatomy of the bee presents a study that is most interesting. But the functions of the different parts are more easily understood by those in daily contact with the bees themselves. Beekeeping becomes more interesting the more one delves into it. As I said before, our farm women need something to take their minds off their household duties. Beekeeping is one of the best of these life-saving, nerve-healing occupations. One cannot work with bees and think of anything else.

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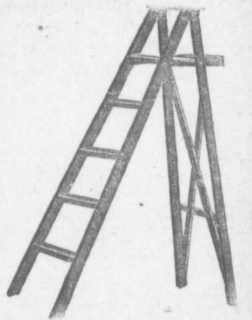
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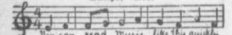
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Cooking Fish to Best Advantage

WE hear much nowadays about meatless days and are being strongly advised to make liberal use of fish in our menus. Fish is grouped with the nitrogenous group of foods. That is, it builds and repairs muscular flesh and tissues. In the oily pink fleshed fish the fat is distributed throughout the body, while in the white fleshed fish the fat is secreted and stored in the liver. The white fleshed fish, therefore are better for the delicate stomach. Fresh fish is more easily digested than the cured varieties.

Many of us who claim to be well versed in the art of cooking meats are not very familiar with cooking fish and much good fish is ruined in the cooking. When boiling fish some cooks spoil it by boiling too rapidly. Like other nitrogenous foods, fish should be boiled slowly, using as little water as possible and plenty of salt. A little vinegar added keeps the fish firm and white. Ten minutes to the pound and 15 minutes extra if the fish is large, should be allowed for boiling fish. It may be served with white sauce.

Small fish are more palatable if fried than boiled. The main thing when frying fish is to have the fat or dripping in which it is fried, very hot, as this forms a crust on the outside of the fish and prevents the grease from penetrating the fish. Fried fish is nicest when dipped in egg and rolled in bread crumbs. If this takes too much time, however, it may be rolled in flour or cornmeal.

Most kinds of fish are excellent baked. A stuffing is made as for fowl. After the fish is stuffed and placed in the pan, if strips of fat pork or bacon are placed over the fish, it adds to the palatability. Put a little boiling water in pan and set in oven, basting occasionally.

Salmon, trout and whitefish are very delicious if broiled. Scale and split the fish down the back so that it will lie flat, wash and dry it and dust with salt and pepper and rub the broiler and brush the flesh side with butter. Hold it over a bed of coals until nicely browned, then brown the other side. The broiler should then be raised, say on a couple of bricks and allowed to cook on each side about 15 or 20 minutes, being careful not to burn it. Baste with butter and serve.

It is also a good plan to have various ways in mind of preparing fish when it is cold as often as a small quantity is left from dinner. Fish balls would be a good dinner dish when we wish to use up leftovers. Mix flaked fish and mashed potatoes with one egg, salt and pepper and if not sufficiently moist, add milk. Make into balls or fry. Here is another tasty dish. Mix flaked fish with the good white sauce. Place in a buttered baking dish and cover with slices of hard boiled egg. Cover this with mashed potatoes, well seasoned, and set in oven until the potatoes are a light brown.

Scalloped fish and macaroni is a combination worthy of trial. Make one-half cup of cream sauce, then flake cold fish and in a buttered baking dish place a layer of cooked macaroni, over this a layer of flaked fish; then a layer of cream sauce. Proceed in this manner until the ingredients are used, cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake 20 minutes or until a golden brown in a moderate oven.

Even those lawns having heavy sods will be improved by occasional dressings of manure or fertilizer. Such treatment will thicken up the grasses without reseeded.

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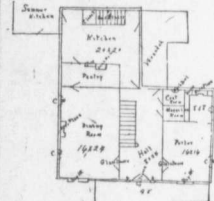
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A Farm Home that is Beautiful
(Continued from page 6.)

rear end of the hall is a coat room with lavatory. Adjoining this is a small magazine room where Mr. Green has on file all of the leading publications of an agricultural nature, including Farm and Dairy.

The most attractive feature of the living room is "the nook" in which is



the fireplace. One could not imagine a cozier little corner on a winter's evening.

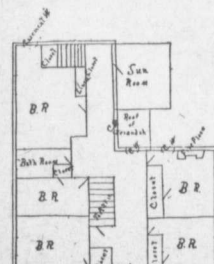
As seen in the plans the kitchen, pantry and dining room arrangement is most convenient for doing the most work with the least trouble.

Other details of the floor plans can be gathered from the diagrams. To only one item would we call special attention. That is the "sun room" on the second floor. On a sunny winter's day this room makes a pleasing sitting room, which Mrs. Green is using as a sewing room. It could also be converted into an open air sleeping porch.

A Talk with the Men Folk

(Continued from page 7.)

kitchen and take two steps down, and throw her dishwasher out upon the ground, trying each time to find a new place to throw it. Then she came back, took two steps up and resumed her dishwashing; and she worked all day in that way. This she did for years. She was helping to pay the mortgage on the farm, but she was paying a good big interest on the mortgage in more ways than one. How much time would have taken on the part of the handy man about the house, for instance, to have placed those steps even to the floor?



How much of that is wasted energy? You men take the nearest drive to the woods where your wood is cut; you take the shortest cut in going to the ice pond, to the mill, but are forgetting the women in their work. You say it pays to bring the water—it pays, and that is why you did it. It doesn't pay any farmer to work at a disadvantage. It pays just as much to save the time of the women.—Dept. of Home Economics, Cornell University.

To Our Women Readers:

Ladies:—

Some years ago, an agent for Aluminum cooking utensils called at my home, and sold a "Wearever" double-boiler. It was an experiment with us, and my wife was doubtful at first as to the wisdom of her purchase. It did not take long usage to satisfy her it was money well invested. That double boiler was our first aluminum purchase. It is still "doing its bit" daily, assisted now by an almost complete equipment of aluminum ware.

Believing, therefore, that our women readers on the farm would also appreciate having an aluminum outfit, I have made arrangements with the manufacturers of the well-known, high grade "Wearever" brand for a special supply of aluminum cooking utensils. These consist of a double boiler, a six quart sauce or stew pan, a fourteen quart preserving kettle and a double roaster. You may have any or all of these absolutely free of cost to you.

Just visit a few of your neighbors and have a little chat with them about taking Farm and Dairy. Tell them about its many interesting features, and how valuable you and your family find it. Get their subscription at our regular rate. On receipt of the required number we will send you your choice of the aluminum articles here shown. The prices marked show what they cost at the stores.

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These Aluminum Utensils Given Free---Read Above

Assortment of Fall Fashions Designed to Please Our Women

The styles which we publish in our Pattern Columns from time to time are designed so that they may be of practical value to our home dress-makers. The models do not go to extremes, and at the same time show good style features. We are giving Our Wearing-in-Folk a large assortment of styles from which to make their selection in this Annual Household Number.



2209—*Girl's Dress*—This dress is very attractive and stylish in appearance and would be suitable for school or best wear. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2197—*Boy's Suit*—We must not overlook the fall wardrobe of the little man in the home. This suit is cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

2225—*Lady's Dress*—Long flowing lines are the popular feature of one-piece dresses this season. Shell backs, such as the one here shown are also one of the new fads. This dress is simply but effectively designed. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

2211—*Lady's Costume*—This style of costume will no doubt appeal to many. The skirt should be particularly becoming to slim figures. If desired, the blouse may be constructed without ruffles, as shown in the small view. This costume calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. Five sizes: cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches; the skirt is cut in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

2217—*An Ideal Undergarment*—Those who favor the combination undergarment will no doubt be pleased with this model. Four sizes: small, 33-34 inches bust measure; medium, 33-35; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46.

2207—*Lady's House Dress*—What could be more attractive for house wear than

a dress fashioned after this style? Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

2213—*Lady's Waist*—If planning for a new blouse, do not overlook this style. It is unusual and pleasing in effect. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

2215—*A new riding skirt*—Those who are fortunate enough to indulge in riding will be interested in this style. Six sizes: 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

2214—*Jockey's Dress*—There are many attractive one-piece dresses for young girls. Note the pockets in this model. Three sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.

2216—*Dress for Misses and Small Women*—This dress is simple, but very pleasing. The large collar of light material sets it off nicely. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

2217—*Lady's Costume*—There are several unique features about this model. The skirt is decidedly unusual. This costume calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

2218—*Girl's Dress*—There are pockets galore in this outfit, which should accommodate many treasures for the young girl. Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2208—*A serviceable model*—Service and attractiveness are combined in this work-

ing outfit. Pockets designed after the style of those shown herewith are popular this season. Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

2206—*Shorts*—This set of short clothes will be found of value by many of our home dressmakers. Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

1955—*Lady's Apron*—Those desiring a complete covers apron should find all that they require in this model. Four sizes: 34, 35, 42 and 46 inches bust measure.

2208—*Girl's Dress*—Here is a dainty costume for special occasions and has several attractive features. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2226—*Girl's Dress*—Panel effects, in both back and front, are popular this fall on dresses for young girls as well as grown-ups. This shows a becoming style. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2219—*Lady's Costume*—The blouse and skirt still hold a large place in our costumes, and here is a pleasing combination. This style calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

2201—*Dress for Misses and Small Women*—The small woman as well as

Misses have a large selection of attractive one-piece dresses from which to choose this year. Here is one of them. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

1922—*Lady's House Dress*—One would have difficulty in scouring a pattern which would be much more practical than this one for a working garment. Seven sizes: 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

2196—*Lady's Apron*—A neat fitting apron adds much to the attractive dress of a working outfit and one constructed after the design herewith should fill the bill nicely. Large pockets are prominent even on aprons this season. Four sizes: small, 33-34 inches bust measure; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46.

2223—*Child's Undergarment*—This little combination undergarment should be easily constructed. Six sizes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1954—*Child's Dress*—Either long or short sleeves may be utilized and either one or two pockets. The little bow is at the neck finished in nicely. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Our Wearing-in-Folk. They can be relied upon to be the best made and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, or children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price and patterns for Our Wearing-in-Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

How to

CONNECTICUT above subscription from our found it one of those cont on account of wood's articles. "A. B. C. Oba" views Other letters week.

Farm W

"Wildwood" (Pre

HOW can all our every an all our lives Our apple skin ings, etc, hav bunches of h has been fed dles, or gees ples, corn, p working days. apples and cr bushel, to any them. Cucumr eyes and ripe o followed suit, had plenty for for the rest. from one end to us farm wor have economiz ing to the aw side of our ch under the ban.

At our Rest day, we work Cards, and we too. Many the quite revilly, mistle always could, but wro more was done scription of m of money, is e most of our m cers are driv and thither, w paid accordin wives and c they never hav this year just time and were week. From t top of a hill o load of clover, men, some rak ley, some driv windows for

The

All the dif



"They you

How Can the Farm Woman Do Her Bit?

"Wildwood" expresses her views. Other opinions will follow

IN connection with the contest on the above subject, we have received several interesting contributions from Our Women Folk. We have found it necessary to hold the most of these contributions until a later issue on account of lack of space. "Wildwood's" article received first place and "A. B. C. Observer" came next. "Wildwood's" views are published this week. Other letters will be published next week.

Farm Women Do Economize

"Wildwood," Peterboro Co., Ont.
(Premium Article.)

HOW can we economize, we who all our lives have produced every mouthful we eat, and who our lives have wasted nothing? Our apple skins, and cores, potato peelings, etc. have always been fed to our bunches of hungry pigs. Any bread has been fed to chickens, turkeys, ducks, or geese. We have dried apples, corn, peas, raspberries all our working days. We have given harvest apples and crab-apples away by the bushel, to anyone who would take them. Cucumbers, green tomatoes, and ripe ones, and pumpkins have followed suit, simply because we have had plenty for winter use and no sale for the rest. This cry that is ringing from one end of our land to the other, to us farm women, is a huge joke. We have economized all our days, but owing to the awful waste going on outside of our circle, we as women come under the ban.

At our Red Cross meeting the other day, we were discussing the Pledge Cards, and we were all farm women, too. Many thought they could sign it quite readily, as they had been economists always. Others thought they could, but would not, until something more was done along other lines. Conspicuous of men, but not conspicuous of money, is eating the heart out of most of our mothers. Hitch paid officers are driving in automobiles hither and thither, while our men are underpaid accordingly, and our farmers' wives and children are working as they never have before. Our women this year put an overall for the first time and were in the fields that hot week. From my point of view on the top of a hill on the top of a two-ton load of clover, I could see many women, some raking, some stooking barley, some driving the horses over the windrows for the hay loaders.

Over the fence on the main road, the cars were running, thick and fast. It was Peterboro's Civic holiday. We heard no murmurs as the sweat poured down the faces of our women and the sun burnt their necks, arms and hands into blisters. At even, they crawled away to bed, too tired to feed first rate after milking the cows, feeding chickens, gathering the eggs, setting bread, and getting little children washed and ready for bed too, who had run wild all day; if we farm women are not doing out bit daily, no one is.

In the matter of clothes, father's cloth suits are often made into pants for the little boys. Mother's stockings are cut down, and made up again into stockings for children from one to five years of age for every day wear. The unworn parts of flannel shirts are made into undershirts for little girls to wear to school in winter, and the other day I saw a pair of boys dressed in navy blue serge suits with white pique collars. Their mother told me it was an old suit of her own from which they were made and the collars were made from an old waist. They were a credit to any mother. Even their little vests of all-wool were made over. All they had on new was cap and boots. This plan is followed in many farm homes, but it means long hours for mother, and concentrated thought. Add to all this Red Cross, Institute and church work, and the sending of parcels and writing letters to the dear ones overseas. (It is too late now to call them back to the land, but not too late to keep what is left from leaving the land). Add to this also the sleepless nights and mourning after receiving the telegrams that carry the dreaded news to homes in every community.

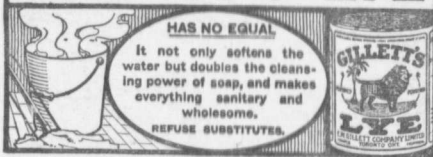
The cheeks of some are channelled deep with tears.
But some are tearless, with wild eyes that stare
Into the shadow of the coming years
Of fathomless despair.

And some are young, and some are very old,
And some are rich, some poor beyond belief.

Yet all are strangely like, set in a mould.
Of everlasting grief,

Many of our women feel that if we were only men we could clean things
(Concluded on page 24.)

GILLETT'S LYE



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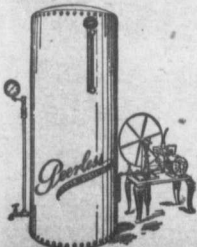
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Did you see some article in this issue that interested and helped you? It may help your neighbor also. Pass along your old copies of Farm and Dairy.

JUST ISSUED

1917-1918

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The Emancipation of Mother

(Continued from page 3.)
Glady's, "Before I ever left home," she said, "mother and I planned the conveniences we wanted in the kitchen. And in our new home in Toronto, Jack and I have used these plans, except for the changes needed in making them fit a city house. So I have all the plans in mind and they are mother's own."
"Before you went away—Mother planning conveniences?—And I never knew," Mr. Graham was struck all of a heap.

And so as the night threw her blanket over the earth and the stars came out to watch, James Graham and his daughter, like two conspirators, plotted for the happiness of mother. And what schemes were hatched there in the dusk!

Linoleum would be laid on the kitchen floor to save labor in scrubbing. A bathroom would be arranged upstairs and a sink in the kitchen supplied with water by piping from the tank on the windmill. The old kitchen stove would be replaced by a range with a hot water tank attached. A roomy pantry would be built in a corner of the kitchen and a dumb waiter would carry food down cellar to keep cool and save wear and tear on the cellar steps.

What whisperings did go on! For one never knew when mother might come out to find out what was keeping them. And how excited they became over their plans!

"James!" It was Mrs. Graham's voice, calling.

"Yes, Ruth."
"Whatever are you doing out there at this time of night?" And then as Mr. Graham and Glady's came into the light from the open doorway, "And Glady's, too! Why child, you'll catch your death of cold!"

"Oh no, mother, it's been ever so nice out."

What a nudging and exchanging of knowing looks went on between Glady's and her father that evening. Any observant person would have known at once that there was something in the air, but Mrs. Graham had been cooking all afternoon over the draughty little stove. She was tired and blind to what to others might be quite perceptible. And so the conspirators were still possessors of their guilty secret by bedtime.

"Ruth," said Mr. Graham at breakfast next morning, "How'd you like to take in the Women's Institute Convention next week in Toronto?"

Mrs. Graham looked up quickly to see if he was joking. "You know very well, James, that I couldn't leave you folks alone here and go off to the city."

"Oh no, mother, I don't know anything of the kind. Here's Hilda, a big,

strapping girl of 16 to look after the house. You could stay a couple of days with Glady's when you are in the city and so kill two birds with one stone."

Various were the objections raised in a half-hearted way by Mrs. Graham. Anyone could see with half an eye that she wanted to go, so everything that she said against the project was ruled out of order by the majority.

Thus it came about that the next Tuesday morning saw Mrs. Graham borne off by Glady's on the morning train for Toronto, as happily flattered as a girl receiving her first beau. Already the anticipation of the trip had brought some color to her cheeks as the train pulled out and she waved her handkerchief to the folks on the platform.

Scarcely had Mr. Graham and the children arrived home from the station when the workmen appeared. First came Joe Rooney, the hired man, accompanied by a carpenter, a roll of linoeum, some dressed lumber for the pantry and other improvements, and various packages containing nails and paint. Then the plumbers appeared bringing their load of piping and toilet fixtures. And arrangements had been made for the installation of a new range as soon as the linoeum could be laid and the house put in shape for it.

What a hammering and sawing there was to be heard! The Indian summer sun smiled indulgently upon the busy workers and sweat dripped from their foreheads. But little recked they of the sun's heat, for this was a labor of love. Besides the work was being done surreptitiously and had the same appeal that makes boys endure the heat of the icy river when they have been forbidden to go swimming.

Here was James Graham planning and fussing about and getting into everyone's way—carrying boards and looking for hammers, for besides booking the job he was making a dinner wagon with the aid of one of the plans supplied him by Glady's. Joe Rooney showed his general usefulness by carrying and fetching, giving lifts and producing foot rules and spikes from the most unexpected pockets. He had imbibed the spirit of the thing and as he worked would burst out with, "Path ar' won't the mussus be that plazed!" or, "Bedad, an' its herself'll be mighty surprised entirely!" Jimmy had begged until he had been given permission to stay home from school. It was his job to hold planes, wrenches and levels for the workmen. The very plumbers seemed to take on some of the excitement and laughed and joked at their work.

The day before Mrs. Graham's return saw the plumbers and the carpenter pack their tools and drive off to the village. All the deeds outlined by Glady's and her mother had been realized. A new range radiated comfort and kept hot water on tap for bathroom or sink. The sun coming in through the open doorway, danced on the smooth linoeum floor. The dumb waiter ran obediently down cellar or up at the wish of the operator, and Mr. Graham's dinner would be served like a charm in the hands of Jimmy, who was using it as a freight train in the back yard.

"Well, Ruth, you look younger than ever, I do believe," said Mr. Graham as they drove home next evening through the quiet of the autumn twilight.

"Oh, James, you don't know how much better I feel after the trip," she said enthusiastically. "I had been getting into a rut, both in mind and body. Seeing new things and hearing the ideas of the speakers was much a change, but I suppose you'll be about half starved trying to exist on Hilda's cooking."

"Not a bit of it, Ruth, although," he admitted, "the first dinner wasn't quite up to the mark. But she's coming on

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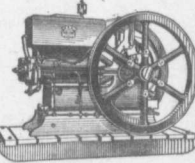
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fine. It's just practice the girl needs. She's getting more like you every day, and I'm thinking the man that gets Hilda will be lucky."

"Oh, James," said Ruth softly. "And how do you like Gladys's home?" he asked anxiously after a bit.

"Oh, it's just great. They have such a handy kitchen and she gets through her work so easily. The work now seems very simple in the up-to-date kitchens. But, James dear, convenient or no conveniences, I'd never live anywhere but on our old farm."

By this time they had arrived at home and Hilda and Jimmy were climbing over the hedge, looking in all the parcels to see what mother had brought home from the big city.

"We'll just have supper in the kitchen," said Hilda, with a knowing look at her father, as Mr. and Mrs. Graham entered the house and Jimmy drove to the barn with the horse.

"Oh, James!" It was all Mrs. Graham could say when they entered the kitchen. And as he showed her over the various improvements she kept on saying it. It was withal a very sat-

isfactory exclamation and James Graham felt strangely happy.

It was several hours later. The moon gave the farm a silvery sheen. Fences, fences and buildings stood out clearly in the white light. James Graham, on his way in from seeing the stock safely housed for the night, leaned his arms on the top rail of the fence and looked over his farm. It was in south a goodly farm. A great peace stole over his soul.

Now presently from the direction of the house came a few chords struck softly on the piano and a voice up-

raised in singing. It was a quavery, teary voice, but very sweet whistled, and the words of the song were these: "Still to me at twilight, Comes love's old sweet song."

Farm Women Do Economize

(Continued from page 21.)

up, because we would have a Government behind us, and power to do things. In any case, it's a long, hard row, but we can see the end. It's coming, when we will hold the sacred ballot in our hands, and cast our vote right and clean into the ballot box.

So give me a strong right arm, for a wrong's swift righting;
Stave of a song on my lips, as my sword is smiling,
Death in my boots, maybe, but fighting, fighting.

Give us light on these things if we need it, but give us plain, common sense. What we have been getting has been nonsense. In one of our daily papers the other day I read a menu for the day, the breakfast starting off with fresh fruit. How on earth are farmers to get fresh fruit who are from four to 14 miles from a store? Let me say also that there was more in that menu for one day than the average farmer's family will use in a week in the way of variety, simply because we can't get it. True, we could have veal, mutton, or lamb, but it would only spoil on us, unless we got the neighbors to help eat it.

We do not suffer for fruit, for a reason. We have plums, cherries, apples and melons in abundance, and we can have these for the trouble of picking, any hour in the day. We might save on bought cooked ham, but in the way of variety, simply because of all kinds, store candy, high-priced relishes and pickles which some of our farm women use to lend variety to the menu.

We hear the scorching remarks passed by many about the farmers buying automobiles. In our defence I would say that the farm automobile is not a luxury these days, but a necessity.

Let each of us plod along our own way these days, minding our own affairs and doing with our might what our hands find to do.

Oh! spacious days of glory, and of grieving;

Oh! sounding hours of lustre and of loss.

Let us be glad we loved you, still believing.

The God who gave the cannon gave the Cross.

Let us not doubt, beneath these seething passions

The lusts of blood, and hate, our souls above

The Power that order out of chaos fashions.

Smites fierceest in the wrath-rod force of war.

Have faith! Fight on! Beneath the battle hearse

Love triumphs, Freedom beckons, all is well.

Dad's Excuses Were Poor.

Johnny B—, who has been eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing hooky from school. After two or three offences of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

"I don't want to bring an excuse from my father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

"Cause father isn't any good at making excuses."



Pay Will Be The Same

Men selected under the Military Service Act will receive the same pay as those now on active service receive. Pay will start from the time a man reports for duty. Money from the Patriotic Fund and Separation Allowance will also be available for selected men.

Canadian soldiers are well paid. The fact that wages in Canada are generally higher than those paid in Europe is recognized in the system of remuneration for men on active service. Clothing and all equipment in addition to food is also supplied to the Canadian soldier, leaving him with no expense except personal incidentals.

The rate of pay for men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, other than commissioned officers, is as follows:

	Pay Allowance	30 cts.
Warrant Officers	\$2.00	
Regimental Sergeant-Major, if not a Warrant Officer	1.85	20 "
Quartermaster-Sergeants	1.80	20 "
Orderly Room Clerks	1.50	20 "
Orderly Room Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Pay Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Squad, Batt., or Co. Sergt.-Major	1.60	20 "
Colour-Sergeant or Staff-Sergeant	1.60	20 "
Squad, Batt., or Co. Q.M.S.	1.50	20 "
Sergeants	1.35	15 "
Lance-Sergeants	1.15	15 "
Corporals	1.10	10 "
Lance-Corporals	1.05	10 "
Bombardiers, or Second Corporals	1.05	10 "
Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers	1.00	10 "
Privates, Gunners, Drivers	1.00	10 "
Sappers, Batmen, etc.	1.00	10 "

As in the case of those already gone overseas, Separation Allowances will be available for those dependent for livelihood upon selected men. The Separation Allowance is \$20.00 per month for the rank and file, \$25.00 for sergeants and staff-sergeants and \$30.00 for warrant officers. The experience is that many men can afford to assign half their pay to dependents, in addition.

A considerable number of men who have enlisted in the Canadian forces have found themselves better off under the army rate of pay, which is granted in addition to board, lodging, clothing, equipment, transportation, etc., than they were while in civilian positions. Their wants are provided for, and they receive a steady addition to the bank account each month.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.

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- PETER

This Should Interest You

Two Holstein bulls record ready for service. Dam No. 1, a three-year-old heifer, official record 43.75 lbs. butter in 14 days. No. 2, Dam Lady Wayne Peach De Kol. He has a two-year-old sister, whose official record is 14 days to 27.75 lbs. butter. Sirs, Mercedes, The Kol Korndyke (3155), a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, with 76 A.L.O. daughters. Dam's official record at two years two months, 38.52 lbs. butter in 7 days. They are large, growthy, typey fellows, nicely marked, and priced reasonable. Write for particulars, or better still, come and see them and you will be sure to buy.

McNAMARA BROS., R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.

"SOMETHING CHOICE"

King Henderson, of Oak Park March 8, 1917, half black and white, a good individual and well grown. His dam, also sire, are tuberculin tested. Sirs—Lakewood Dutchland Henservold 2nd, Grand Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition and London, 1916. His sister is the Canadian Champion as a senior 3-year-old with 34.65 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam has just completed a record of 467 lbs. milk with 27.41 lbs. butter on grass with an average test of 4.69 per cent. fat.

Dam—Canary Colantia Queen, a yearly cow with great capacity and a record of 424 lbs. milk with 26.15 lbs. butter and an average test of 4.85 per cent. fat. The average test of the two nearest dams of this bull is 4.77 per cent. Write at once as he is a bargain. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. BAILEY OAK PARK STOCK FARM R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

The Old Original Summer Hill Farm

Where you find the pure bred Oxford. We have for sale 150 head of registered ewes, 70 head of yearling rams, 50 ram lambs and 50 ewe lambs, some choice show rams and ewes, all first class individuals and guaranteed pure bred.

PETER ARKELL & CO., Box 454, TEESWATER, ONT.

VILLA VIEW OFFERS FOR SALE

Villa View, the home of King Segis Alcantara Calamity and Dutchland Pontiac Colantia, the two herd sires that are backed up by more dams that have held world's records than any other herd in Canada. We have a few Alcantara bulls for sale at reasonable prices. -ARBOGAST BROTHERS, Springville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale, also a 30-year-old heifer and two great-grand dams average 38.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser note, and females of all ages.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS AND CLYDESDALES

FOR SALE—23 registered and high-bred Clyde Sires, one and two years old. Also several richly bred Holsteins—male and female, either got by or in calf to DUTCHLAND COLANTIA SIR MONA.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. ACT QUICK. And, while at Toronto Exhibition, plan to spend a day at Lakeview. Terms cash or time. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Presp., Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Registered Holsteins

Bulls from one month to 17 months old for sale. All from our grand herd sire, Echo Segis Fayne, whose sire is half-brother to Segis Fayne Johanna, the world's wonder cow, that has just made a record of 50 lbs. in 7 days. If you need a well backed bull write at once.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE.

DO YOU WANT REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Write to-day to J. Alex. Wallace, Secretary, Norfolk Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club, Simcoe, Ont.
100 HEAD—Cows, Heifers, Heifer Calves, Bulls, Bull Calves.
Tell us the class you want—we have them all—100% value.

TAMWORTH

Young Ewes and Boars from several litters just weaned. Herolds Farms, Brantford, Ont. Niagara District.

TANGLEWYLD

AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Lacts, Large Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale.

WINDSOR DIST., R. R. No. 1, SCARBOROUGH, ONT.

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES

Young Stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes) from high-testing heavy producers, good udders and large test a special feature of my herd. Three fine young sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, QUE.



Rich milk—high in butter fat—docile and good feeders.

WRITE W F STEPHEN Secretary CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN

Attention

Woodlawn Farm offers for sale, Thirty-five head of pure-bred Ayrshire cows from six months to four years. Cows due to freshen from December. Heifers due to freshen early. Bred to first prize winning stock.

JEREMIAH O'CONNOR, R. R. No. 4, Campbell, Ont.

of comb honey, \$2.25 per doz.; 12 ounces, \$2.75; second and dark comb, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

During the past week the tendency of the butter market has been to slightly higher levels. The production of butter in Canada this year promises to be considerably behind the production of last year, and this is due to the fact that the weather has not been so good as to strengthen the market. Total receipts at Montreal to date this season are 117,700 packages behind receipts of a corresponding period a year ago. Creamery prices are here about 12c to 15c, and solids 41c to 42-1-2c at country points; dairy tins, 39c to 40c. Montreal dealers are waiting for finer creamery 41-1-2c to 44c; fine, 42-1-2c to 43c; finest dairy, 37c to 21-1-2c; fine dairy, 27c, lower grades, 19-1-2c to 20c.

There is nothing new to report in the cheese market aside from the steady decreasing receipts as compared with the same period last year. Prices at country points follow.

Brookville, Ont., Sept. 27.—White, 3,018; Creamery Dairy, oil sold at 21 1/2-16c, except 240 boxes at 21 3/8c.

Kingston, Sept. 27.—340 colored and 80 white boarded; 240 sold at 21 1/2-16c.

Lestow, Ont., Sept. 28.—1,613 cheese sold on street at 14c.

Napanee, Sept. 28.—340 white and 290 colored, 345 selling at 21 1/2c and 250 at 21 3/8c. Balance returned.

Corwall, Sept. 28.—3,015 white and 255 colored, 287 selling at 21 1/2-16c and 255 at 21 3/8c. At this time last year, 1,941 sold at 31c.

Pitch, Sept. 28.—3,201 sold at 21 1/2-16c.

Perth, Sept. 28.—1,700 sold at 21 1/2-16c.

Troquois, Sept. 28.—1,385 boxes sold at 21 1/2-16c.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock receipts for the week dropped several thousand head from last week's totals in both cattle and sheep, but notwithstanding this fact there was a liberal and normal supply on sale for this season of the year. The shipments of cattle consigned to abattoirs was confined to about five hundred head, the remainder being sold on the open market. The quality of the stock offered was on the whole inferior, the exceptions being a few heads of good weighty killers on the Monday market, with a few more loads sprinkled through the receipts for the balance of the week. With 3,800 cattle on sale on Monday, trading might be classed as steady, with commission houses asking their prices and slightly better prices did prevail mainly in the afternoon for good quality cattle, but these were paid in a few instances only, and in common butcher cattle trade was slow. On Tuesday, the market was slow and drabby but a fairly active demand prevailed on Wednesday and Thursday. Cattle moving out on the later dates at steady prices for medium grades, and a few more higher for choice quality butcher cattle.

Hogs advanced 25 cents on Monday to 115 c for select, fed and watered, and made similar advances on Tuesday and Wednesday, but were not so firm and active at this new level on Thursday with commission houses endeavoring to realize 110 c. However, their milk weighed up at 118 7/8c.

Choice export steers	111.60 to 112.25
Butchers' choice handy	10.25 to 11.00
do good	9.25 to 10.00
do medium	8.00 to 8.75
do common	7.25 to 8.00
Butchers' bulls, choice	8.00 to 9.25
do good	7.25 to 8.00
do medium	6.25 to 7.25
Butchers' choice cows	8.00 to 9.00
do good	7.00 to 8.00
do medium	6.25 to 7.00
Feeders	5.75 to 6.25
Stockers, good	7.25 to 8.00
do medium	6.75 to 7.25
Canners	6.00 to 6.75
Milkers, good to choice	8.00 to 13.00
do com. and medium	6.00 to 8.00
Swine, good	10.00 to 12.00
Calves, veal, choice	14.75 to 15.00
do medium	12.00 to 13.00
do common	6.00 to 6.25
do grass	6.00 to 6.25
do heavy fat	10.00 to 10.25
Spring lambs, cut	15.25 to 15.40
Sheep, ewes, light	5.25 to 11.00
do heavy and butch	6.00 to 9.00
do culls	4.00 to 5.50
Bees, fat and standard	18.75 to 20.00
do of cars	13.00 to 16.00
do f.o.b.	17.25 to 18.00
to \$2 on hives	18.00 to 19.00
\$2 to \$3.50 on snow; less 34c on stages; less 50c to 11c on heavies.	

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS THAT ARE QUALIFIED TO SET THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE TEST.

From July 25 to September 13, 1917.

Mature Class.

DAISY OF FRENDALE, 2735; 11,267 lbs. of milk, 47 lbs. fat, 4.15 per cent. fat. W. C. Tully, Athelton, Que.
SUNNYSIDE, 2735; 11,267 lbs. of milk, 45 lbs. fat, 3.83 per cent. fat. Antoine Frenard, Saint Antoine, Que.
Lactet of Highlands, 3147; 10,325 lbs.

milk, 425 lbs. fat, 4.3 per cent. fat. W. C. Tully.
Lacy of Fairfield, 32790; 9,212 lbs. milk, 365 lbs. fat, 3.97 per cent. fat. Angus Armour, Dorchester Station.
Mild Katon Fiesdale 2nd, 3155; 9,056 lbs. milk, 365 lbs. fat, 4.02 per cent. fat. George M. Hennick, Vankleive.
Tanglewyld Peach, 3082; 8,802 lbs. milk, 379 lbs. fat, 4.23 per cent. fat. Woodhouse Bros., Macleod.
Alfalfa, 32741; 8,749 lbs. milk, 411 lbs. fat, 4.70 per cent. fat. Woodlisse Bros., Moorefield.

Four-year-old Class.

Floss of Fernbrook 2nd, 25851; 8,862 lbs. milk, 360 lbs. fat, 4.06 per cent. fat. E. Burpee Palmer, Norwich.

Three-year-old Class.

Aggie of Darroch, 4882; 8,418 lbs. milk, 360 lbs. fat, 4.90 per cent. fat. Angus Armour, Dorchester Station.
Ira of the Glen, 37783; 8,266 lbs. milk, 383 lbs. fat, 4.63 per cent. fat. Peter Veneau, Iroquois Valley, 40364; 8,088 lbs. milk, 362 lbs. fat, 4.47 per cent. fat. W. H. Bradley, Lansdowne.
Bertha, 49439; 7,777 lbs. milk, 293 lbs. fat, 4.00 per cent. fat. Antoine-François Mapplede, 41921; 7,246 lbs. milk, 310 lbs. fat, 4.27 per cent. fat. John McLean, Norwich.

Two-year-old Class.

April Blossom, 49757; 7,619 lbs. milk, 296 lbs. fat, 4.21 per cent. fat. Robert W. Little, Campbellford.
The Swamp of Balquidno 2nd, 52388; 7,350 lbs. milk, 295 lbs. fat, 4.23 per cent. fat. J. H. Hinkley & Sons, Waterdown.
Little Queen of B. C. 2nd, 49,700 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 4.06 per cent. fat. Edwin A. Wells, Sardin, B.C.
Bernadine, 4058; 7,344 lbs. milk, 310 lbs. fat, 4.27 per cent. fat. Antoine Frenard.
Daisywyld Princess 2nd, 45174; 7,190 lbs. milk, 304 lbs. fat, 4.23 per cent. fat. Woodlisse Bros.
Nellie Burns of Eden 2nd, 35216; 6,575 lbs. milk, 270 lbs. fat, 4.27 per cent. fat. Edwin A. Wells, Sardin, B.C.
Dairymaid, 49591; 5,749 lbs. milk, 240 lbs. fat, 4.17 per cent. fat. Andrew Henderson, Athens.

W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary.

CANADIAN HOLSTEINS IN NEW ZEALAND.

M. C. C. BUCKLAND, writing for the New Zealand Dairy Farming, says:— "I am keenly interested in the Canadian records as I have a good deal of Canadian blood in my herd of very best strains. For instance, I am using two herd sires by Prince Henservold Plets. One of these, Prince of Wales, is out of Dunlop's cow, Lady Woodcrest Paxton. The other, Rex of Dunlop, is out of a great show bull and has won 23 championships, 26 of which he obtained in succession. I also use a few Bay Echo Champs, I am using, and among my cows I have a first one in New Zealand, a herd bull, four nearest dams average 18.61 pounds milk and 726 pounds of fat. Our conditions of semi-official tests are the same as yours and are conducted by the Government. I have 25 cows that have yearling semi-official records and they have beaten their standard by an average of 28 pounds of milk. I have only recently worked my farm up to make it good enough to put up with a few more, but expect to improve all the time. We have not short-period testing in this Dominion."

SALE DATES.

Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club consignment sale of Holsteins, on December 12th, 1917, at Waterloo, Ont.

Mr. H. Holbert, at Maple Grove Stock Farm, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont., is announcing November 28th as the date of his complete sale of fair crop, but not nearly so good as 1916. Prices promised to be \$2 on hives. This has been a year for our farmers. The prices may be high for all products, but the farmers have no alternative but to take advantage of R.—J. A. M.

KING'S COUNTY, P. E. I.

HERMANVILLE, Sept. 17.—Harvest is about finished and is very disappointing. Bees, fat and standard, 18 7/8c. Good made and havoc of all grain crops. Apples are good. Fruits of all kinds are good. Potatoes, \$1.40 per bushel. Pasture fields are very dry; a good fresh rain would do much good. The general price of Tomatoes, \$1 a bushel. Dairy cows are doing very well, taking the dry weather into consideration.

NORFOLK CO. ONTARIO.

Part Burwell, Sept. 25.—Weather conditions fine. Cutting corn the order of the day. Hops, \$1.50, butter, 48c, eggs, 17c. Potatoes, \$1.40 a bushel. Pasture fields are very dry; a good fresh rain would do much good. The general price of Tomatoes, \$1 a bushel. Dairy cows are doing very well, taking the dry weather into consideration.

Like the life, but very much wife and Happy to name it, provide car or checks bank made large a It is the that success a car—



The Four Greatest Events of Your Life



Overland
TRADE-MARK REG

Model Eighty-Five Four

Like the other great events of life, buying the family car is very much the concern of the wife and mother.

Happy that woman—and her name is legion—who by helpful suggestion persuades her provider against too small a car or by loving restraint checks an over-generous husband who would otherwise make the mistake of too large a car.

It is the woman of the family that suffers most the fatigue and inconvenience of too small a car—her's the self denial if

too great an expense is shouldered in operating too large a car.

The thirty-five horsepower Overland Model Eighty-Five Four is roomy enough to be perfectly comfortable—to ward off fatigue on those long trips which should be of such healthful benefit to the whole family.

It has big, comfortable seats and cantilever rear springs that make it easy riding.

Yet it is not too large to be economical of operation.

Catalogue on request. Address Department 1113.

Willys-Overland, Limited

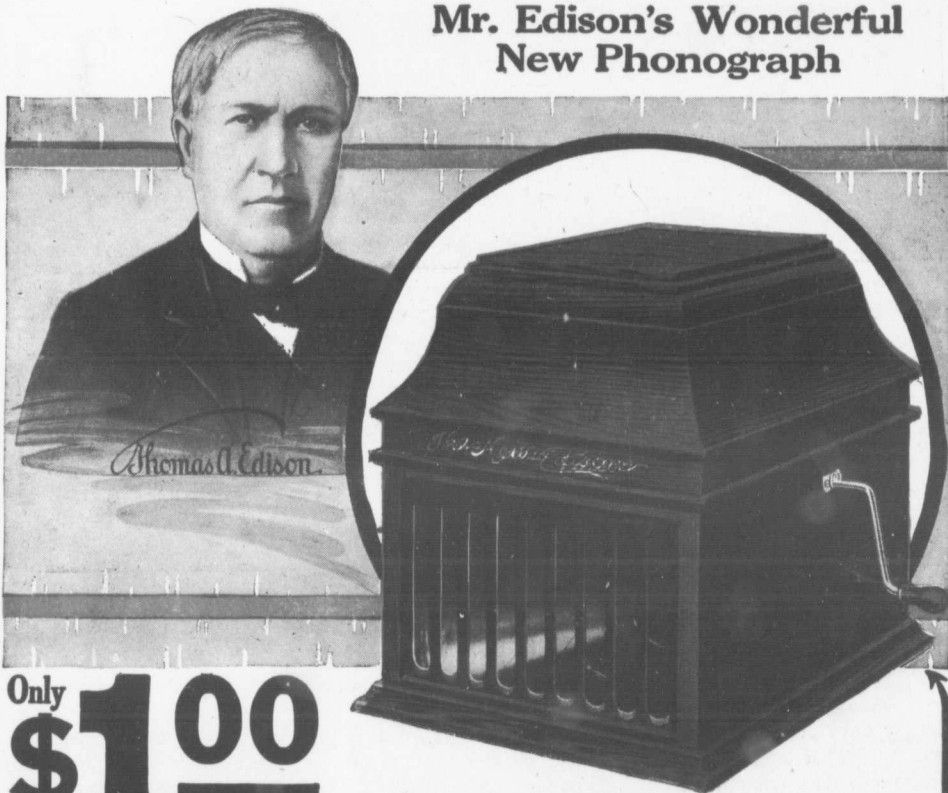
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

And in the building of this beautiful Overland there is no hint of experiment, no construction extravagance.

For years it has outsold all other cars of such comfortable size, and produced in larger quantities, it is more inexpensively produced and sold at a lower price than would otherwise buy such comfort, style, reliability and quality.

Its purchase is dictated by common sense and the practice of true economy—it will be a great event in your life. See the Willis-Overland dealer about it now.

Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Phonograph



Only
\$1.00

and after trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity!* Send coupon today—now!

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon!

COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
355 Fortage Ave., Dept. 517, Wrentham, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Name _____

Address _____

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has succeeded. Now that you can get **THE BEST** on the wonderful offer below, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Just read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison in your home.

A Happy Home

happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and contented family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible for it works supremely as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and recreation, more than an hour of amusement, when it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family circle—a *pr. a home*.



Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of comic musical shows. Sing the grand old church hymns. Hear the thrilling story of the war, the ten-steps, the solos, the duets and quartets. You will all be enraptured at the wonderful grand opera songs by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of operatic songs those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today!

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