

Eighth Annual Household Number

Dairy and Cattle Sec-
age Comm. Dec. 15
Canadian Bldg.

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 7, 1915



WHAT WOULD THANKSGIVING BE WITHOUT PUMPKIN PIE ?

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



"Think It Over"

FARM AND DAIRY deals editorially with the problems of the great class of dairy farmers in Canada.

The result is that Farm and Dairy circulation is concentrated in the great dairy districts—in homes and on farms where the expenditure for equipment is 10% to 25% greater than in mixed farming sections.

Is your campaign planned to concentrate on such homes as these? Think it over.

A.B.C. Member: Any other information, gladly sent you.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

Xmas and Breeders' Number
DEC. 9.



The Boiled Shirt

LONG ago, so long ago that even the "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember it, our husky ancestors bedecked themselves on state occasions with a few streaks of paint and a broad grin. At more festive times they stuck a few gay feathers in their flowing tresses and broadened further under stress of work and competition, added gee-gaws were tied around their waists or skins of animals, the trophies of the chase were slung across their able shoulders, until at last in the process of time and in the shrunken decline of an effete civilization, some skinny chap, to hide his wizened skin, invented trousers. And so to-day it is not the string of wand-pipe or glass beads or plume of eagle feathers that gives the "dressed up" effect but that noble, uncomfortable product of the drapers' art, the boiled shirt.

On the farm, day after day, pants, a negligee and a pair of braces, with shoes and socks, mainly of natural, is about all a man wears under his straw hat these days. There is a joy of freedom and careless abandon which, with the sling of the heavy shoes, gives a sort of slouch not only to one's walk but in some subtle way even to one's conversation.

Such conditions, long continued, are not to advantage. They press us too near to the earth. More and more plodding along among the clouds, we seem akin to the dull axe or the inanimate machine, a creature like ourselves.

Clothes and the Man

But come Wednesday, and the overalls are whittled for the Sunday suit; the collar and a jaunty tie adorns our stiff boiled shirt; and we lie ourselves to prayer-meeting and incidentally a walk home afterwards with one of the devout and pretty girls we find there at the meeting. Compare the walk of the young fellow in his dust and overalls as just this afternoon he followed a loaded wagon down the lane, as against his stride this evening clothed in Sunday best. Some homely dresser tried to justify himself and coined the proverb, "Clothes don't make the man." But he is all wrong. Punch years ago pictured two aesthetic youths gazing rapturously into a sunflower, as one says, "Let us try to live up to it." It is not that clothes make the man; but that unconsciously we strive to live up to our clothes.

Notice the same fellow in an evening dress suit; then in flannels, or again in his "barn clothes" around the farm. Their whole manner is different; and not only their outward manner but the clothes seem to react upon their whole inner nature. If nothing else would justify the Sabbath, the clean up and the shave and the clothes of the higher civilization would alone justify the day's rest. For the true civilization is but the resultant of a wider and loftier mental and moral and social growth as it is evidenced in the outward appearance and actions of humanity.

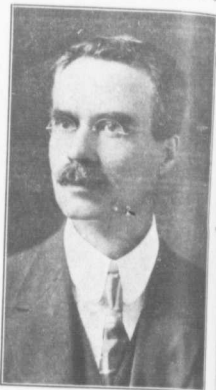
And so it comes about that from an ethical and sociological standpoint we would disprize the discomfited and applaud the moral values of the boiled shirt.

Women and Rural Problems

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, U.A.C., Guelph

THE solution of the rural problem is ultimately a case of brains and character. A few weeks ago I addressed a meeting in Peterboro, Ont. in which I took a suppositionary 100-acre farm and figured it out through good management and fair success, a labor income of \$1,000 for the proprietor. A gentleman remarked to me after the meeting: "If that is the best showing you can make, educated man." There was much in what he said. We ought to recognize the disabilities of farming, but I still maintain that the man of brains and character on the farm is making good.

It is a question often asked whether farming offers to the normal man and woman the satisfactions they demand. Let us not forget the women. The rural problem is a woman's problem, too. In many families the farmer holds the purse strings, the home lacks conveniences, and I go



Manitoba's New President.

A likeness of Prof. J. B. Reynolds, who has resigned the chair of English at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to accept the presidency of the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg. To his duties as an instructor of English, he adds at Guelph, Prof. Reynolds added the management of a successful and profitable dairy farm.

not blame any woman who is discontented with that kind of farm life. Being contented on the farm is a question of satisfaction, and this is one of the necessary satisfactions.

Beauty means much to the woman. A potato patch on the front lawn means more to her and to the children than it does to the man.

Business ability is needed on the farm. For 30 years we have been teaching the farmers how to produce. I think it is the neglect of the business end as much as anything else that accounts for the failure of farming in so many cases as a business proposition.

"Why do you sign your name J. John B. B. Brownson?" asked Hawkins. "Because it is my name," said Brownson. "I was christened by a minister who stuttered."—Australasian.

*Synopsis of a short address given at the last meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Guelph.



We Welcome Trade Increases

Vol. XXXIV

Happy

Letters from TH

"WE received a little boy and are glad to report t



The Joy of the Blackburn Home

time ago in Farm one as good as his word, the little fellow in his legs, is published on an environment could be which this one is no nobler work could any than in taking a hon into their home life an into a worthy man, ca in the world and becom to those who befriended

Many readers of Farm loved its activities in ing homes for children remember Harry D whose picture was published last winter. Although I definitely stated when picture was published applications for just such boy were on hand, his br many appearance made an appeal to some of Folks that many of wrote stating that if by chance a suitable home would be found for him would gladly take him raise him as one of t family. Many of them of course, to be disappointed but all will be glad to let that Harry is now the p of one of the best f homes in Ontario. He has been seen with his dog,

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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



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

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., OCTOBER 7, 1915

No. 40

Happy in Their New Found Homes

Letters from Those of Our Folks who Have Given Homes to Homeless Children

"WE received your letter asking about the little boy that we got through you and are glad to report that we are very much pleased with him. He is a lovely child. If we could have had our pick of a hundred children we could not have been better suited. He has a nice, kind disposition, and is very happy and contented with us. Our children take him to Sunday School every Sunday. We have a Kodak and will take his picture and send it to you."



The Joy of the Blackburn Home

The above is an extract from a letter received recently from Mr. Howard Sullivan, Chesterville, Ont., who secured one of the bright little boys of a group whose picture was published a short time ago in Farm and Dairy. Mr. Sullivan was as good as his word, and the picture, showing the little fellow in his new farm surroundings, is published on this page. In what better environment could a boy grow up than that in which this one is now placed. And in what nobler work could any of Our Folks be engaged than in taking a homeless, lovable little child into their home life and helping him to grow up into a worthy man, capable of taking his place in the world and becoming a credit to himself and to those who befriended him in his helpless years.

Enjoying his young life among the most attractive of farm surroundings. Growing up in such an environment, surrounded by Christian influences, he is sure to turn out well, and no doubt will always cherish the remembrance of those who took him to their home and their hearts when he was most in need of their kindness. Read what his foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Purnham Allison, of Chesterville, Ont., have to say of him:

"We enclose a photo of Harry and his dog, taken on our front lawn, and can assure you that we very much appreciate the time you spent and the influence you used in securing him for us. He is a dear little fellow and seems to have had a good training. He has not been a very strong child, but will be all right when he has been on the farm a while. He is getting along fine and has started to school in the village."

The Farm a Man Maker

"He will be alright when he has been on the farm awhile." The men and women who have charge of the dependant children of the province appreciate the truth of that statement. That is why they endeavor to get as many as possible of their little charges placed in country homes. They know that they will grow strong and robust in the healthy atmosphere of the country and those who take them into their homes and lives not only have the satisfaction of knowing that they are providing them with a home, but also that they are supplying them with the soundest and healthiest environment in which to grow and develop.

The small picture inserted at the first of this article is that of another little boy who is fitting



Mr. Sullivan's Little Boy.

He is happy in his new farm-home surroundings.

right into a childless and child-hungry home. His new-found parents were raising the child of a relative, but this child was taken back by its own people, and they felt it almost as a bereavement. Now they are again supplied with a loving and lovable little fellow, and write, stating that they are very well satisfied with him, and are doing all in their power to make him a good and useful boy. He is here seen at play on the cement walk in front of their home at Cantley, Que., and his foster parents are doing everything possible to make his young life wholesome and happy.

Children Placed Indirectly

Sometimes Our Folks will see a notice in these columns regarding children for whom homes are desired, with the result that they write away and are supplied with a suitable child without Farm and Dairy knowing anything about it at the time. Just such a case recently came to light. One of the Superintendents of neglected children mentioned in his correspondence that a child had been located near Peterboro, and that those who had received him were very highly pleased with him. These people were written to and asked if they had received a child, and, if so, to kindly report how they liked him. The answer was as follows:

"The information you received was correct. It was in July that I read in Farm and Dairy about the different children's societies having children for adoption, and I wrote to several of them. From one I received a very good boy, nine years of age, and by careful training hope to enable him to develop into a model young man."

These are only a few instances of the many cases in which Our Folks have opened their hearts and homes to the dependant and helpless children for whom an appeal has been made through these columns. Their letters show that



Harry Dunn and His Dog.

They both enjoy country life and are here seen on the front lawn of Harry's new home.

Many readers of Farm and Dairy who have followed its activities in securing homes for children will remember Harry Dunn, whose picture was published last winter. Although it was definitely stated when the picture was published that applications for just such a boy were on hand, his bright, manly appearance made such an appeal to some of Our Folks that many of them wrote stating that if by any chance a suitable home could not be found for him they would gladly take him and raise him as one of their family. Many of them had, of course, to be disappointed, but all will be glad to learn that Harry is now the pride of one of the best farm homes in Ontario. He is here seen with his dog, en-

their labor of love is its own reward, and that the place which one of "these little ones" can fill in the life, is abundant recompense for any sacrifice that may be entailed. There is every reason to believe that, as the years go by, that reward will be increased, surrounded by good country-home influences, the children are sure to develop into good men and women. Recently one

of the leading authorities of the movement for the reclaiming of neglected and dependent children made the statement that fully 98 per cent of the children which pass through their hands turn out well. Given good surroundings, there is no danger but that they will fulfill all the hopes of those who have engaged to raise them to maturity. Environment is the greatest, almost

the only, factor in determining the direction in which a child will develop, and with the environment which is being provided for the children that have been mentioned, as well as for many others, by Our Folks, they will, without doubt, grow up to fulfill the fondest hope of those who have so greatly befriended them in their helpless childhood.

A Modern Farm Home and Its Equipment

Its Owner, W. C. Good, was his own Contractor and Builder.—By F. E. Ellis

FIVE months have slipped away since my visit to W. C. Good on his farm near Brantford, Ont. Five months is a long time. It gives one who visits many farms, as I do, an opportunity to forget minor details and pick out the features of a farm that are really unique, instructive and well worth telling about. Of the many excellent features of the Good farm, nothing stands out more clearly in my memory than the home itself. Without exception, it is the most modern house in which I have ever been, whether in city or country. By this I mean that it possesses more up-to-date and commendable features than any other, and I feel that I can say this without disparagement to any of the numerous farm homes that I have visited. The Good home was completed only this summer, so its owner has had an opportunity to incorporate the latest in the line of comfort and convenience. Folks who are planning to build or remodel, may find a description of this home instructive and, I hope, interesting.

The most unusual feature of the Good home and the one that attracted me most, was that Mr. Good was his own contractor and builder. He did all of the carpenter work himself, all of the masonry, and this with the assistance of a young Englishman who carried bricks and did other rough work. Plasterers, roofers, and plumbers were hired to do their part of the building. Mr. Good assisted with the plumbing. I noticed that the house has been wired in anticipation of an opportunity some day to use hydro-electric, and this wiring also was done by the proprietor.

Naturally, the house did not go up with a rush. Work was started in the fall of 1911, when the cellar was excavated and two feet of the basement wall got in. Work started in earnest in the spring of 1912, and by fall the walls were up, the roof on, and the partitions in. In 1913 the lathing and plastering and some of the carpenter work was done. Then the family moved in, although there wasn't an inside door on its hinges and only the kitchen sufficiently finished to be occupied. Mr. Good completed the work in his spare time, laying hardwood floors upstairs and down, and doing all the work for which the most expert carpenters are generally hired.

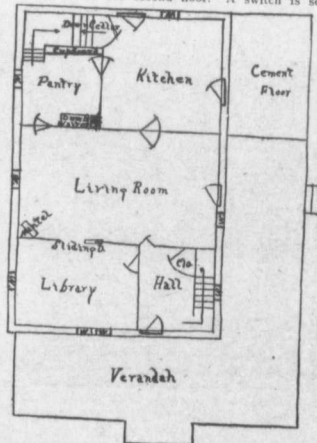
The diagrams given herewith give the general plan of the house. It is a modern two-storey house of selected buff brick. It is a warm house, double brick walls, with a dead air space between. The foundation walls are of cement and the dead air space starts in all cases at ground level. It is practically fireproof and indestructible, with its slate roof, cement doors and window sills, and its lightning rods. The big wide verandahs make possible a maximum enjoyment of pleasant summer weather. A small point in the construction is worthy of mention: The cement blocks which serve as window sills were washed on the face before they had hardened. The aggregate of coarse sand, therefore, stands out, and the somewhat flat appearance of the cement block is changed to what seems to be a rich stone facing.



FRONT ELEVATION

It is on the inside of the house, however, that the Goods expended the most careful thought and the most money. First among interior equipment we will mention the water system. In a big room in the basement, set apart as a laundry room, is a large 700-gallon pneumatic tank. Hard water is pumped to this tank by a windmill some distance away. When the water reaches a certain pressure in the tank, an automatic switch turns the flow aside into a large cistern in the ground near the windmill, from which the stables are supplied. A smaller pneumatic tank has soft water under pressure, the pressure in this case being supplied by a long lever hand pump. The soft water cistern is outside of the house, in the ground, 10 feet deep by six feet in diameter. So much for the cellar equipment.

Water is heated from a front in the kitchen stove, the boiler standing in the very complete bathroom in the second floor. A switch is so



arranged that should the soft water supply fail, the hard water system may be connected with the soft and the supply of hot water maintained. In the kitchen sink are hot and cold water, hard and soft, under tap. Here again I noticed a small point in construction that was really unique. Under and around the sink where water is most frequently splashed, was a small section of concrete flooring. The bathroom, too, was floored with three inches of reinforced concrete. Mr. Good doing the work himself. In the basement are set tubs for use on wash day.

The Heating System

A large hot air furnace supplies the heat, and I cannot mention the heating system of this home without mentioning at the same time what is possibly the most up-to-date feature of all, the ventilating system. In most homes the furnace is conducted back from the rooms above to the furnace to be reheated and passed on to the living-rooms again. This reheated air Mr. Good does not consider healthy. He has installed a larger furnace than the size of his house really calls for, and the cold air is conducted directly from out of doors through a chute to the furnace, and thence to the rooms above. Under this system, provision has to be made for a circulation out again of partially cooled air, otherwise the furnace would not work. In the baseboard of each room is a ventilator, from which shafts run to the chimney. Inside the chimney space, two shafts have been made of sewer pipes, one to serve the fireplace in the living-room, the other in the furnace. These two smoke shafts warm up the space bricked in around them, thus creating a draught upwards, and it is into this space that the ventilating shafts empty. The draught upwards is so strong that a steady circulation of air in the house is ensured, the furnace heats perfectly, and there is no reheated air to breathe and no burnt and reburnt organic matter in the atmosphere.

The hot air registers are neither in the baseboard or on the floor. They are about half-way up on the side of the wall, this to avoid the defect of hot air heating most commonly complained of—the tendency to raise a dust. Mrs. Good is willing to testify that their furnace does not distribute dust. "We don't dust as much in winter as in summer," she declared.

Minor Conveniences

Among the smaller conveniences, but ones which come in handy hundreds of times in the year, we might mention the home-made fireless cooker, which usually reposes under the kitchen table. "With it," said Mrs. Good, "we can make the cheaper cuts of meat taste as good as the best. Meat must be cooked slowly and for a long time to get the best flavor, and this is most easily possible with a fireless cooker."

A dumb waiter, which saves at least a half a dozen trips to the cellar every day, runs in the partition between the dining-room and the pantry with doors opening on either side to both rooms.

On washing days in winter, the hardship of

(Concluded on page 26)

WHILE going men's Insti struck me most women in rural plenty of young I remember upon try church where consist mostly of formed that the regular attendance

Why this dispar is found in the fam men leave cho take up such work Business colleges many girls from the positions in which and feel more or l

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The Girls' I In endeavoring t Arm life for our c in mind this questi at the state? We the heads of our gi in their keeping. T as daughter, sweet simply incalculabl begun to be thought

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to keep girls in co order for them to m reason why so many the city is the cult utes which are suppe there. I for one belie is a mistaken notio know people in the most because they kn get on and off a str thing. At this point,

*A synopsis of an add Belleville High School, Rural Leaders, August, 1

Young Women's Clubs for Rural Communities*

Their Aim is to Meet the All Round Needs of Our Country Girls

EMILY J. GUEST, M. A., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

WHILE going through the country as a Women's Institute worker, one thing that has struck me most forcibly is the scarcity of young women in rural districts. There appear to be plenty of young men, in some districts at least. I remember upon one occasion attending a country church where I found the congregation to consist mostly of men. Upon inquiry I was informed that there were over thirty bachelors in regular attendance at that church.

Why this disparity of the sexes? The answer is found in the fact that more girls than young men leave the country. Most of them leave to take up such work as teaching and stenography. Business colleges and high schools take a great many girls from the farm and start them out in positions in which they make their own living and feel more or less financially independent.

There are several things about farm life that tend to make other callings more attractive to girls. One of these is the never-ending work on most farms. Machines for the saving of labor in the house are not keeping pace with those for saving labor in the barns and fields. Then there is on most farms a great social back from the standpoint of the women. They have a different day from that of the men. Men work outside during the day and come into the house in the evening, and therefore enjoy a change of environment. Women have not this wholesome change, and there is a danger of their life becoming monotonous on that account. Another thing against farm life is the lack of financial independence, which is the lot of most girls.

The Girls' Influence Incalculable

In endeavoring to correct the disabilities of farm life for our country girls, we must keep in mind this question, "What is the girl's place in the state?" We must put high ideals into the heads of our girls. The life of the race is in their keeping. The influence the girl yields as daughter, sweetheart, wife, and mother is simply incalculable. The girl's life has not been to be thought of.

The woman's sphere is the home: This is an old fetish that dies hard. Rather let us say the woman's sphere is the child. And how are our girls prepared for this responsibility? One of the greatest tragedies in the way young people are plunged into married life in ignorance. In this respect the Women's Institutes are not beginning to meet the needs of our girls.

Then there are the cultural needs of girls to be met. Girls like music and education. There are more girls than boys in our high schools, and it is well that such is the case, for they need education more than the boys. Some ask, What is the use of educating girls? They will only get married. It is not necessary to keep girls in ignorance in order for them to marry, and one reason why so many girls prefer the city is the cultural advantages which are supposed to exist there. I for one believe that this is a mistaken notion; but you know people in the cities think that because they know how to get on and off a street car they know everything. At this point, I might incidentally men-



Emily J. Guest, M.A.

"The training of our girls, especially as home-makers, is indeed a subject near my heart. There lies the influence that will shape the future of this country, and it will all be needed in the reconstructive period after this war."

tion the fact that the city woman is the opposing factor in preventing many men from going back to the land.

How the Club Meets the Girls' Needs

I have stated the disabilities of the country. Now for remedy. By the establishment of young women's clubs, we endeavor to meet all the needs of our girls. The aims to be covered touch every side of the girl's life.

the girls because they love them, but because they girls have earned it and are entitled to it. A girl should know more of business matters than the majority of them do at present. She may later be left with a family of children to support. It is too big a risk to bank everything upon the life of the husband. Many girls are getting a good business training by having a share in revenue producing enterprises on the farm. The knowledge of cooperation and markets should not be confined to men alone. Women do a lot of buying; in fact, they do the biggest part of it.

The greatest work that the young women's club can do is in the training for home-making; for after all, the supreme work of a woman is mothering. Girls have brains enough to excel in other lines of work. They can carry off the medals at our universities, but in home-making they have the field to themselves. Nursing, hygiene, sewing, medicine, and psychology can all be taken up. The knowledge thus imparted is of incalculable value to the nation. We hear a great deal about the conservation of our natural resources. What about the conservation of our human resources? In Ontario, 8,000 children under five years of age die annually, most of them from preventable causes. If hog cholera breaks out in a section, and the lives of pigs are threatened, there is great commotion amongst the officials until the disease is stamped out. Yet every year thousands of precious young lives are wasted, which, under proper conditions, would be conserved to the nation.

The spiritual, cultural, and recreational needs of the girl's nature should be met by the club. Music and the arts are being taken up by some of our girls, and in the rural districts there is a great opportunity for the study of nature. Recreation should not be lost sight of. It is just as necessary to encourage the play spirit in girls as it is in boys. They need a cheery robustness of mind and body as well as boys do.

The aim of the young women's club is to meet the all-round needs of our country girls that they may develop in healthful, wholesome, life-giving womanhood.

Agriculture in Rural Schools

By Prof. S. B. McCready



A Country Girl Who Can Handle the Ribbons.

It will be a long time yet before the radial and the jitney will displace her driving horse in the affections of this Halton County lassie. And, by-the-way, did all country girls have the use of a good horse one problem in connection with young women's clubs in rural districts, transportation, would be satisfactorily settled.

*-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

First there is the economic need. We encourage every girl to have her own bank account. In order to have a bank account, she must be paid for her services, and there is special value in this. Parents should never give money to

WHEN country people re-discover their own schools and get their eyes opened to the rich possibilities that lie in education of the right kind for them as farmers, we are going to see a great advance in rural Ontario and the cause of agriculture.

We may have to wait until the next generation makes its influence felt, but the country leaders who are developing in our schools through the proper teaching of agriculture will undoubtedly exert a great influence when they "arrive." The place of the new kind of country teacher who will come into being will then be exalted and a new kind of school (or different new kinds of schools) to more adequately meet the country's needs will be formed. As man's continual struggle with nature in his agricultural work is to be the moral equivalent of war, so through the teaching of agriculture are country people to find new schools and new possibilities in education.

*A synopsis of an address by Miss E. J. Guest, of Belleville High School, before the O.A.C. School for Rural Leaders, August, 1915.

Illuminating the Farm Home

The Day of the Dull Evenings is Passing—By the Household Editor

SNUGGLED up above the road on a sheltered hillside in Halton county is one of the homes of rural Ontario that, above all others, I like to visit. Many ties of affection bind me to that old homestead. The greetings I receive there are always hearty, the kind that make you feel you will be welcome if you come again. They are progressive folk who live there; always planning some innovation that will make the home more livable. Just now they are planning for an hydraulic ram that is to supply the kitchen and bathroom



Home illumination is easy in this case.

Electric power lines run before the door of this beautiful country home between Berlin and Preston, in Ontario. When electric power is not available there are other systems now on the market almost if not altogether as desirable as electricity. Some of these systems are described in the article adjoining.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

with running water. Their latest actual accomplishment, however, is a lighting system that has made that home one of the brightest, cheeriest places on a winter evening of which I know. The old-style flat wick lamps are still used in the bedrooms, but all the living-rooms are brilliantly illuminated with powerful gasoline lights.

As I approached the house shortly after the installation of their lighting system a couple of years ago, I almost feared that it was on fire, so bright was the light thrown across the wide lawn and over the public road. Of course, I immediately wanted to know all about this, to me, new system of rural lighting. I found it to be simplicity itself. Out in the woodshed they showed me a small pneumatic tank, where gasoline is stored under air pressure. Under the driving power of this same air pressure, a tiny column of gasoline runs through a hollow wire, inconspicuously tacked against the ceiling to the handsome chandeliers that would be an ornament in any living-room. The gasoline is converted into gas and burns with a strong, even, white light.

No More Lamp Cleaning

"They are a little more trouble to light," commented my very satisfied-looking hostess, "but when you take into consideration that there are no lamp chimneys to be cleaned and that there is only one tank to be filled, and that at very infrequent intervals, this system is decidedly less work than the big lamps we used to use in our living-rooms." My hostess is still well pleased with her hollow wire gasoline lighting system. In the two years, repairs have come to very little, and she estimates the average cost for lighting each week in the year at six or eight cents—less in summer and a little more in winter.

What a wonderful improvement on old-time lighting! Yet I wonder how many farm homes have anything better even now than the old-fashioned kerosene lamp, with its dim light, discouraging reading by the older folks and ruining the eyes of the children who must study their school lessons after supper. And what will more quickly put a damper on the social good time we would be encouraged to have in the glow of a real good light? To get definite information on these and other subjects vitally interesting to the home, Farm and Dairy conducted a census some two years ago. We received over 1,600 replies to our questions, one of which dealt with home lighting. Almost two per cent. of the

homes of our readers we found to be lighted by electricity. A slightly smaller per cent. had acetylene and gas, but over 90 per cent. used coal oil lamps of the old-fashioned flat or cylindrical wick type.

Home Lighting Plants

An acetylene plant that is giving good satisfaction in the home of Mr. F. W. Goble, Oxford Co., Ont., was described in Farm and Dairy a few months ago.

This is certainly an excellent system of lighting where one is willing to make an outlay of a couple of hundreds of dollars. Where one is handy to Hydro-

electric lines, the lighting problem is easily solved. Indeed, small electric plants suitable for home lighting purposes can be installed for well under \$300, and the same engine which generates the electricity used for pumping water, running the washing machine, and many other

purposes. Such a home-sized plant would keep twenty 16 candle-power lamps burning. This system, too, however, represents a considerable outlay. A hollow wire gasoline system, such as they have in the old Halton county homestead, may be installed for \$75 to \$100. It is cheaper but not so convenient.

But how about the great body of rural people— that 90 per cent. of Our Folks who still use the old-fashioned wick lamps? Most of them, we imagine, do not feel in a position at present to make a heavy outlay for a lighting system. In my opinion the improvement that comes nearest the pocket of the average farmer, and yet gives a light that is brilliant, cheerful and satisfying, is the new incandescent oil lamp. This is a system of lighting admirably adapted to rural homes, that is within the reach of all of us. I had been reading the ads. for these lamps in our own Farm and Dairy and elsewhere for a couple of years before I first came in actual contact with one in a farm home. This home, too, was in Halton county, and near the first one mentioned. I dropped in for a friendly chat one evening, to find the whole family reading. That was unusual. Usually there were one or two of the children studying their lessons and crowded up as close to the lamp as possible. But this evening the whole room was as brilliantly illuminated as the reading-room of a modern public library. They had just purchased an incandescent mantle lamp.

The greatest beauty that that farmer and his family saw in their lamp was that it was com-

(Continued on page 26)

The Profitable Hobby of a Farm Woman

A Flock of 150 Laying Hens Yield over Two Dollars a Head Profit

FIFTY acres is a small farm, as Canadian farms go. But on this number of acres Mr. and Mrs. Parnham Allison find ample scope for all their energy and ability; and they are amply endowed with both these attributes. They have discovered that cultivation that is intensive and intelligent will result in large returns from a farm of only moderate size. Their small holding is one of the best improved and most productive in Dundas Co., Ont. Their home is attractive and their net income such as the salaried man in the city might well covet. Milk for city consumption is the main product of the farm, and the cows, of course, are the main interest of Mr. Allison. His good wife, however, contributes very materially to the income with a splendid flock of 150 bred-to-lay Plymouth Rock hens. In fact, Mrs. Allison is one of the most enthusiastic poultry women and all-round advocates of farm life

that it has ever been our pleasure to meet.

During the course of a brief visit to Chesterville last June, a Farm and Dairy representative dropped in for a few minutes' chat with the Allisons. At our request Mrs. Allison gave us a brief outline of the methods which have brought her such satisfying results from her biddies. In the first place, let us emphasize the fact that Mrs. Allison is working with much the same equipment as have other farm poultry women. The poultry house here illustrated is of a very common type. Natural methods of incubation and brooding are followed. In fact, the capital invested in the poultry department is at a minimum. Any unusual degree of success that Mrs. Allison has had must be attributed to the good management that her flock has received. But perhaps Mrs. Allison can tell her own story best.

"This year," said she, "our hens averaged



The Simple Equipment With Which Mrs. Allison Has Achieved Notable Success With Poultry. Her hens will average over \$2 each in net profits this year. Mrs. Allison's methods are described in the article adjoining.

one dollar a-piece used to think we a year. This year siderably over two that the increase in profits to have our hens winter eggs are pr to-lay Plymouth I early, make excellen excellent summer the idea that wha and brooding, that for the summer. days after they are

How the

JUST forty years I was married, I was couldn't h good to me, he w say anything bad a he did think that money." "What's a hand for," he'd say me, "if it ain't to you, women people f worryin' 'a bo money?" A heap know about w om when we was worry because we didn't h the handlin' of mor leastwise some of it

Some time ago I a piece in the pa about "A Wife's Alliance," and I said myself, "I wonder the writer knows Josh?" But goodn knows, my Josh is the only one 'round corners what thoug they was a-savin' th women by not giv them a cent. Ther heaps of women die some money all the wish. Why, right o Livingston. Everyon and how his wife Eli ed for years tryin' to a new carpet for th havin' the milk and she'd mised, but he sold her cow wha little savin's to the pointment of ne to kill Eliza. I know a death bed that if she pet on the front room pier. Thank goodn after Eliza was gone women, and she scoo and got new plush ch

But I must tell you to have an understand I had a little money of years after we were buy all the little thi workin' hard gatherin makin' butter, and try and cheerful lookin' I we girls came I coul she was delicate like, the tradin'. Many t market he'd say, "Well

one dollar a-piece from January to April. We used to think we did well if we got one dollar a year. This year our hens will average considerably over two dollars. Several factors other than the increase in market price explain this increase in profits. For one thing, we strive to have our hens laying in the winter time, as winter eggs are profitable eggs. We have bred-to-lay Plymouth Rocks which, when hatched early, make excellent winter layers. They make excellent summer layers also. Many people have the idea that where hens are used for incubation and brooding, that those hens are done laying for the summer. Our hens will start to lay 10 days after they are with chickens in the coop."

Mrs. Allison is as strong an advocate of breeding for egg production as any dairyman could be of breeding for increased milk production. "Some cows will make twice as much milk as others under exactly the same conditions," said she. "I have found that it is the same with hens. A good laying strain is at the basis of our success."

The renewing of a flock of 150 hens is no small problem, especially where an effort is made to change the laying fowl every year. Mrs. Allison has got around the difficulty in part by carrying her laying fowl over for two winters. She finds that the heavier breeds, of which the Plymouth Rock is one, will not stand more than

two winters of laying with profit. They then tend to get fat and sluggish. Even with a two-year laying period, however, it is necessary to hatch out well over 200 chickens each spring to renew the flock. It was somewhat of a surprise to us, therefore, to learn that Mrs. Allison depends altogether on natural incubation.

Natural Incubation Methods

"We have always depended on natural incubation," she told us. "We never have any trouble hatching out a sufficient number of chickens. We set 10 to 12 hens at once, and these hens will bring out 100 chickens. This, I understand, is a higher percentage of hatch than an

(Continued on page 9)

The Awakening of Josh Rutherford

How the Eyes of a Kind and Loving Husband and Father were Opened--By Marion Dallas

JUST forty years ago to-night me and Josh was married, and barring the money question, we couldn't have been happier. Josh was good to me, he was (God forbid that I should say anything bad about him, now he's dead), but he did think that women folk shouldn't handle money. "What's a husband for," he'd say to me, "if it ain't to keep you women people from worryin' about money?" A heap he knew about women when we was worryin' because we didn't have the handlin' of money, leastwise some of it.

Some time ago I read a piece in the paper about "A Wife's Allowance," and I said to myself, "I wonder if the writer knows my Josh?" But goodness knows, my Josh isn't the only one 'round our corners what thought they was a-savin' their women by not givin' them a cent. There's heaps of women die a-waitin' and a-hopin' to get some money all their own for some cherished wish. Why, right on the next farm was Johr Livingston. Everyone knew John Livingston, and how his wife Eliza had scraped and scrimped for years tryin' to get enough money to buy a new carpet for the front room. She'd been havin' the milk and butter from the Jersey cow she'd raised, but when feed was scarce John sold her cow unbeknown to her, and took her little savin' to buy a new plow. The disappointment of not havin' her new carpet helped kill Eliza, I know, but she told me on her death bed that if she knew there was a new carpet on the front room she would have died happier. Thank goodness the wife he took soon after Eliza was gone was none of your weak women, and she soon put a new carpet down and got new plush chairs, too.

But I must tell you how me and Josh came to have an understandin'. When I married Josh, I had a little money of my own. So the first few years after we were married I had plenty to buy all the little things I needed, but I was workin' hard gasherin' eggs, raisin' chickens, makin' butter, and tryin' to make the farm clean and cheerful lookin' inside and out. After the wee girlie came, I could not leave her much, for she was delicate like, so Josh, of course, did all the tradin'. Many times when he'd been to market he'd say, "Well, Mary, I had some mighty

fine sales to-day," but never a word would he say about a cent for my part of the sales. At last my little pile was all gone and I wanted some special things for the baby. I waited and kept waitin', and I guess I'd been waitin' yet for Josh to offer me some money or ask me if I

to give away family secrets, said, "Indeed, Josh is a very good husband."

After a few years our girl could see how things were shapin'. She had the woman's instinct and felt for me. It was drawin' nigh to the time when she would be startin' a home of her own.

One day we were all sittin' down and talkin' about her weddin', and innocent-like her father asked her how she and James were gettin' along.

Well, if you will believe me, she up and gave her pa an answer and awakened him out of his peaceful delusion. I fairly trembled. "I just tell you this, father, we will settle our money matters and right at first. I'll never be like my mother--afraid to ask for every cent I need. I have watched you and mother, and I made up my mind that if any man asked me to marry

him and be his partner for life, I'd say I wanted to be his partner in every way. If I help him earn his money, part of it's mine to do as I please with, and if he really loves me he will be willing to have it that way. I'm going to combine business with sentiment, and we will be happier. James has promised to do it that way, as his father did, and see what a happy home they have. I know you love mother, but you keep the money in the bank, and mother has missed much happiness out of her life because she couldn't be the least independent."

"Now I thought the roof would fall in on us, but it didn't. Jessie had her say out in ten, and then went and left us. I felt mighty humbled, but poor Josh! For a long time neither of us spoke. At last Josh said, "Mary," and his voice had a far-away sound about it, "did Jessie tell the truth? Have you been breakin' your heart all these years and me thinkin' I was savin' you all the care and worry?" I foolishly-like answered, "Oh, Josh, it isn't as bad as that," but I saw he was feelin' real bad, and I waited.

He said no more, but he came over and kissed me, sayin' in his loveliest and humblest tones "I've been a brute, Mary. I see it all now, but thank God I've my eyes opened before it is too late. You will never be humbled before our children's eyes again."

From that day until the day he died, every week

(Continued on page 13)



Nestled Amongst the Eternal Hills--The Home of H. Allister Thompson, Dewdney, B.C., One of the Leading Holstein Breeders of the Sunset Province.

wanted anything. But no, he'd never think of such a thing as that. I suppose he was a-thinkin' how much he was a-savin' me worry. At last I up and asked him with tremblin' in my soul. How my pride rebelled, and how poor Josh was unconscious of my independent longings.

"How much," said he, "do you want?" I named the lowest amount possible, and without as much as a word he laid down the sum. For a long time I did without any little things I wanted.

Well, to make a long story short, years rolled by and three dear little children came to bless our home. Fortunately, our farm was a good one and we were very comfortable. Josh was always a kind, loving husband and father. Every time he would go to market on business or away on a visit, he'd always bring us something. Once when he brought me a great plush album, and I had two already, I told him I'd two already. "Well," said he, qui's hurt-like, "I thought you would like that." Someway, he was blind to my longing for independence, but our children were growing.

Once when I had a little party, and the women folks was talkin' about the "suffragettes," Josh turned to me and lookin' fondly said, and he meant it, too: "Mary and me never worry over the women's rights, do we, Mary? She has all I make; I give her all she wants." I, fearin'



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Beautifying the Home Grounds*

Some of the Principles to be Followed in Creating the Home Beautiful
Prof. J. W. Crowe, at the O.A.C.

FOR farm planting purposes there is nothing in my opinion so equal the long-lived deciduous trees. Of these elm, oak and maple are the best. We should get over the opinion that deciduous trees are unsightly in winter. Well planted, symmetrical deciduous trees have a very distinctive aesthetic value when bare of leaves.

In planting trees along lanes or roadsides care should be taken not to plant too closely. All avenue trees, and especially maples and elms, are better trimmed with very long trunks. It is not at all desirable to have low trees along a roadway, and the trunks should be kept bare of branches for at least 20 feet from the ground.

For ornamental purposes white cedar is our best evergreen. It is short, live, but stands clipping better than any other evergreen. Under many conditions, however, there is too much artificiality in clipped trees. They are much more attractive if allowed to grow in their natural form. Then there is the use of such work as clipping and the use of hedges. In Ontario we could very well do without hedges altogether.



The Surroundings Here Are As Attractive as the House Itself.

Well-trimmed evergreen hedges lend comfort and beauty to every season of the year to the home of J. W. Smith, a well-known fruit grower of Wentworth Co., Ont. The large open lawn, too, is preferable to one broken up with shrubs and flower beds. These are best kept in the borders.

By planting tall trees, short trees, shrubs and a perennial border around outside inward towards the buildings in the order named, we can very well spare the borders from the standpoint of rural beauty. Clipped trees and close high hedges are favored by Old Country people, but there is a temperamental difference between them and us. English people are seclusive and formal, while we in Canada like to peek over the fence.

In planting trees it is essential to thoroughly pack the earth around the roots. It will do no harm to use a cement rammer for this purpose. Of course, the earth should not be too wet when packed, or upon drying out it will set as hard as a brick. If just sufficiently moist it cannot be packed too firmly. Another essential in planting is to trim back the tops. In digging up and transplanting many of the fine roots are lost and to even up the roots. If these top points were more closely observed in tree planting, nursery men would not be making fortunes in

supplying trees to plant year after year in the same place, as many of them are doing at the present time.

Harvesting Onions

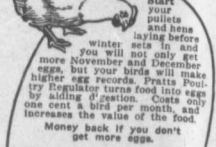
OBY H. O. Werner, N.D.A.C.
ONIONS need to be field cured before being stored for the winter. The onions are ready for harvesting when 80 to 90 per cent have ripened. This stage is indicated by the tops turning yellow and dying down to the ground. The necks of the onion should be small and perfectly ripened down to the bulb. The tops should be allowed to die down naturally. They need not be broken down by any special means. The onions make no more growth after the tops are broken down—this merely hastens the time of ripening at a sacrifice of the size of the bulb. In many cases it is the cause of poorly cured onions as the tops are often broken down while the necks are still too thick and green to ripen down properly.

When pulling the onions throw five to eight rows into one windrow. Stir the onions frequently with a wooden

take so as to give them all a uniform curing and prevent them from sending roots into the soil. This is most apt to happen after a rain. White onions are easily discolored by this method of curing. To prevent this cure under cover, which is done by either placing the onions in an open shed or in well ventilated crates that are stacked where the ventilation is good. This procedure is not necessary unless the white varieties are being grown for market.

Six to 10 days after pulling the onions will have cured sufficiently to be removed from the field, but they are not yet ready for permanent storage. At this time they can be placed in crates or well ventilated shallow boxes and placed in a well ventilated shed. Just before removing the onions from the field, pull up the tops by hand or cut off with the shears. When there is danger of freezing weather the onions should be moved to a dry and well ventilated place with a temperature of 33 to 40 degrees. Onions intended for storage should be handled so as to avoid bruising, and none but the best should be stored.

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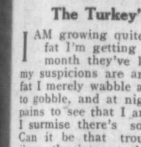
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A book prepared primarily for schools, but valuable to any one desiring to obtain a general knowledge of elementary agriculture. It serves to give some idea of the arrangement, scope, completeness and general character of the work.

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The Turkey!
I AM growing quite fat I'm getting a month they've my suspicions are aroused I merely wabble a toe to gobble, and at night I surmise there's something in the interest that most certain as can be a rascal quackles for I'm coming—coming me. I in fancy see I hear the clink and dishes, knives and forks flies about the room of all my dreaming of crimson, gleaming wh on the block and I have Life is growing sad, pardon please, for this for a turkey's life is hie see. Woe is mine, and mine, and my heart throbbins'. For I fear coming—coming might—National Food Magazine

The Profitable H Farm Work
(Continued from)
incubator will average here, too, that the hen in the natural way is better than incubator set the hens at night of the nests and carry of nests, all of the specially constructed in a hatching room. covered on top, and the front of them. We leave the nests for a couple of weeks before the front and the hens can feed at liberty, and they selves.
We try to get the early in order that the start laying in the fall are laying in November, eggs are producing eggs are scarce than time in the year. We high as 55 cts. for these eggs, and this not on a market. We ship to a get better than the ord price."

*Synopsis of address by Prof. J. W. Crowe at the O.A.C. School for Rural Leaders, August, 1915.



Women Are Largely the Managers of a \$50,000,000 Industry.

This sum is added to the farm wealth of Canada each year through the poultry industry. And where would the industry be were it not for the women? A particularly successful poultry woman may be here seen, Mrs. Wm. Jull, of Oxford Co.,—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



The Turkey's Lament

I AM growing quite uneasy—I'm so fat I'm getting wheezy. For a month they've kept me fed till my suspicions are aroused; aye, so fat I merely wabble and I hardly care to gobble, and at night they take all pains to see that I am safely housed. I surmise there's something doing. Can it be that trouble's brewing? From the interest they take it's almost certain as can be. Every beak in me is shaking and my soul is surely quaking! For I fear the worst is coming—coming mighty quick to me. I in fancy see the platter, and I hear the clink and clatter 'of the dishes, knives and forks as Bridget flies about the room; but the worst of all my dreaming is the flash of crimson, gleaming when my head is on the block and I have met my doom. Life is growing sad and pallid; pardon, please, the teardrops falling, for a turkey's life is hard, as you can see. Woe is me, and deep my solibine, and my heart with grief is throbbin', for I fear the worst is coming—coming mighty quick to me.—National Food Magazine.

The Profitable Hobby of a Farm Woman

(Continued from page 6)

incubator will average. We believe, too, that the chickens hatched in the natural way are stronger and better than incubator chicks. We set the hens at night, take them off the nests and carrying to a row of nests, all of the same size and specially constructed for the purpose in a hatching room. These nests are covered on top, and there is a door in front of them. We leave the hens on the nests for a couple of days. Then we take the boxes away from the front and the hens can come out and feed at liberty, and they go back themselves.

"We try to get the eggs hatched early in order that the pullets may start laying in the fall. If the pullets are laying in November and December, they are producing eggs when eggs are scarcer than at any other time in the year. We have got as high as 55 cts. for these extra winter eggs, and this not on an extra fancy market. We ship to a private grocer once or twice a week, and sometimes get better than the ordinary market price."

We inquired as to feeding methods. "In the morning," said Mrs. Allison, "we feed barley and oats and sometimes a little wheat in the litter. At noon we give mangels, sliced down through the centre. There is a mash before them in the hopper, which is shaken down about dinner time; a mixture of gluten shorts, barley and oats ground, and bran. If we think the hens are getting too fat, we put in more bran. At night we give whole corn and wheat, with a little oats in the litter. This, of course, is the ration for the laying hens, and particularly for winter feeding."

Ensilage For Hens

"I must not forget to tell you," added Mrs. Allison, "that we always feed ensilage to the hens. We have two silos on our 50-acre farm, and almost everything is fed ensilage. You would be surprised at the amount the hens will eat. They are just as fond of it as any other feed we give them, and 150 hens will consume a bushel of ensilage a day. It takes the place of green feed, and they eat a tremendous amount. I must add, too, that we feed a little meat meal in the laying mash."

There are a lot of cockerels to be disposed of, and these are crate fattened as soon as large enough, say at two to two and one-half months, and marketed. At this age they will vary from two and one-half to four pounds in weight. Mrs. Allison has found that early marketing is more profitable as the birds bring a greater price than they would later in the fall, even though they do not weigh so much. Enough are kept at home, however, to supply the table in the Allison household the year round; another advantage of a good flock of farm poultry. The old hens are marketed in the late summer and fall.

Feed For the Chicks

"At one time we fed wet mash to our chickens," responded Mrs. Allison to our inquiry re the rearing of chickens, "but we have found that dry chick feed is just as good as the mash, and easier to feed. This prepared chick feed, however, costs four cents a pound and is fed exclusively for only a week or 10 days. Then wheat or cracked corn is gradually mixed in with it, and the chicks seem to thrive on the mixture. We feed often and a little at a time, with fresh water before the chicks all the time. The chickens have grass runs and the coops are moved frequently. This practice is followed until the pullets are selected to go into the laying pens. We hatch from 200 to 350 chickens each spring."

Poultry is the hobby of this enterprising farm woman. She has made her hobby profitable because she has taken the trouble to become proficient in its practice.—F.E.E.



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The Possibilities of Beekeeping for Women

Thomas McGillivuddy, Department of Agriculture, Toronto

Is beekeeping an industry in which women can profitably engage? This is a question which is frequently asked, and to which different answers have been made. Miss Ethel Robson, of Denfield, Ont., has answered this question as follows:

"For the girl who wishes to make her living in the country there is probably no business which offers a better opportunity than beekeeping. The capital required for a start is comparatively small, brains and perseverance count for more than money, and with the present improved markets the returns are sure. The work is particularly adapted for women, as it has to be done in good weather; the greatest objection is the somewhat heavy lifting; best of all it is sufficiently interesting to be absorbing. The stings, so appalling to the uninitiated, always hurt, but unbelievable as it may seem, you get used to them, and it is not like hanging either, you don't have to die first."

"The question of profit in beekeeping is a difficult one to answer definitely. A hive of bees is usually valued at about \$5. I myself bought some for \$4 and some for \$5 one spring; then we picked up a few odd hives at sales for less than this. However, you cannot count on this as it is only in case someone has died or is going out of business that you can get them for this. If purchased from

a regular dealer they would cost much more. Supplies for running 50 colonies would be worth at least \$100. As for profits \$5 a colony ought to be a fair average, though this is dependent on so many circumstances that the statement does not count for much—location, kind of nectar-bearing plants, condition of bees, feed required for winter stores, the season, etc. One year, with a spring count of 85 colonies, I had between \$300 and \$400 clear."

Mrs. G. A. Deadman, Brussels. The late Mrs. G. A. Deadman, of Brussels, for thirty years assisted her husband in managing their large apiary, and she understood the business as few persons did. Speaking recently to the writer on beekeeping for women, she remarked:

"The apiary has an attraction—yes, a fascination—for the woman who goes into beekeeping. It certainly had for me. Then, it is a healthful occupation, for it is outdoor work largely, and it gives one a change of work and thought. Some heavy lifting is necessary now and then, but assistance is generally available."

However, the woman who enters upon beekeeping must make up her mind to give all her time to it during the busy periods of swarming and extracting—say during June and July. After that there is packing, bottling, labeling, etc., to be attend-

ed to, although this can be lightened by doing in bulk, which is usually the better way of disposing of the honey. But for months together the bees require little or no attention. "Profits, as in other occupations, will be variable. The value of a hive of bees ranges from \$15 to \$100—rather the latter mark usually. Then there is a certain cost for appliances, say \$100 in a small apiary. Yields of honey range from 25 to 100 pounds a hive, but taking one year with another a good beekeeper should average 70 pounds to the colony, spring count. This, with the value of the natural increase in colonies by swarming would make the annual average per hive \$10, or perhaps a little more. Forty colonies of bees, therefore, should bring a woman beekeeper about \$400 for a few months steady work, leaving her considerable time for other employment.

"As to the honey flow much depends upon the weather, which may be just right, or it may be too dry, too wet, or too cold. The honey is made chiefly from clover bloom, and the blossom of the linden or basswood tree. The buckwheat bloom late in the season is also much appreciated."

"But just to show you how the honey crop varies, I would say that one year (1911) our apiary failed us, and we netted only 200 pounds from 50 colonies. It was our worst year. But the next season, although about one-third of our bees had been killed off, we sold fully 12,000 pounds of honey."

"The woman beekeeper may be born such, but even then if she be wise she will serve a real apprentice-



October 7, 1915

"He 'keeps,' as we would say, some papers and others to-date with the time spent in his home pantry, the respect the faith of his wife, children, and mainly their appreciation of it. "Perhaps he'll keep together, for his 'morning' has the Agricultural Course in veterinary school," she says that she "body that isn't a father; and if you better keep doing it to have you do it."

Shingles and S L. Donnell, Ontario

I do not know if I decided preference of house. Perhaps I am a regular reader Ladies' Home Journal inherited trust as I from Nova Scotia was led farm homes are common than in any other. There is no sign greater pleasure than house, built on artistically stained properly embowered and vines. This mania of a dream ideal that I am attached in my own home have already seen many others. Shingles I believe in stages over the brick in this and other Ontario a starter shingles cost much as brick. We not call in a contractor to give us figures on but do a considerable work ourselves, showing very advantageous in labor whatever is required. I remember the first I ever did. I was just shingled side looked by an expert carpenter job.

Should a Woman Milk?

It all depends. If there is a surplus of help in the house and a scarcity of farm help. If the situation is reversed, no doubt on most farms the woman has again to do without milking and has to milk. The woman beekeeper may be born such, but even then if she be wise she will serve a real apprentice-

Grandpa Biven's "Best Kept" Farm

Its Owner Had an Ideal not Limited by Dollars and Cents

"Do you know, I think the Harry Thompson farm is the best kept in this neighborhood," Grandpa Bivens remarked, as he came in from a jog walk. "Why, Grandpa, there aren't near so many acres in it as you care to see some other places." "Harry can't afford to buy as much machinery as most of the other farmers—he often has to hire or trade for what he uses." "His buildings are old and he can't support the amount of stock that we do," objected one after another of his grandchildren.

"No matter, he keeps what he has in good condition," Grandpa persisted, and he keeps the best of all he's got. His animals are always thrifty, and you never see a weed in his crops or any tool of his under the weather. He hasn't torn down his house or his barn and put up new ones, but he has kept both in good repair and put in to them all the conveniences he could, and they look better suited to his little place than showier ones would do. If he ever feels like it he can add on to either one of them, as he can buy more land if he gets able; but all the time he's keeping the associations of his youth, and not separating himself from any of them, as he might if he was reaching after big things in a hurry."

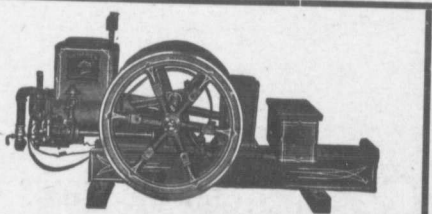
"And there's all the little things he keeps," Grandpa went on. "The things you might as well have on a farm as not, if you'd think of it—by-product of a factory man would call them. For instance, he's always kept his honey at home or had it made up there. That's a crop most farmers give away for nothing. Bees? Of course he keeps them. Not too many, for his young folks aren't grown yet, and he doesn't want to make too much work for his wife and himself—good health's another thing he believes in keeping and he's left a few basswood trees around the farm—only place I know where you can smell

their blossoms—and a little strip of white clover along his roadside.

"And he lets his boys raise popcorn and keep the nut trees, and he's got a wood-lot. It's going to be a wonderful thing for him, that wood lot, when the rest of folks around here haven't a stick of timber left to them. And then the birds he keeps and the wild flowers! The wood-lot's just the place for them, of course, but Harry isn't too stingy to scatter a little grain for his bob-whites in winter time, or too lazy to hang up marrow bones and suet for the chickens and woodpeckers, to say nothing of other cold weather visitors that clean up all the weed seeds and larva they can pay for it."

"And he's far-sighted enough to leave some well-cherryed and berries about for the robins to feed on while his own fruit is ripening, and a brush pile here and there for the catbirds to chew links to build in, and he isn't ashamed to let a thing stand just because it's handsome. Why, he wouldn't cut down those wild crab-apple trees back of the meadow any more than he would the lilacs his grandparents planted in his dooryard, and he thinks lots of an elder bush in blossom and those sumachs that redden up his west fence in the fall."

"It's alongside of his place you always see the finest tiger lilies and fireweed, and he's left one headland two feet wider than it need be because the spring beauties and wake-robins always etch rich there. He's got a tree or two left in his fields because they were fine ones, and enough set out at his road edge to keep it shady, and he keeps the road-bed in good order without anyone telling him to. He argued for half a day once to keep the water plants, wild cucumber and morning glory vines at the bridge-ends because he said he'd see things planted beside the bridges in the city parks that didn't look near so pretty.



With Exhausted Batteries It Still Will Start

If you own the latest model Renfrew Standard gasoline engine you will not have to stop work with the engine if the batteries become exhausted. The engine will start and run on its high tension magneto. The owner of a Renfrew Standard thus has a tremendous advantage over the man who owns an engine which must depend on batteries alone to start it.

While this dual ignition of the Renfrew Standard is sufficient reason in itself for purchasing our latest model, there are other reasons, too.

The Renfrew Standard's latest model averages about a size larger than others of equal rating. For example the 4 h.p. Renfrew Standard is about as large as the average 6 h.p. This means just so much more strength and value for your money.

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Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

John F. 5 years.

Celia 8 years.

Michael G. 4 years.

Waiting to be

These children will be mentioned in our article to the law made in Ontario to J. C. Phillips

"He 'keeps,' as his Danish friends would say, some of the best farm papers and others that keep him up-to-date with the times; he keeps company in his home and plenty in his pantry, the respect of his neighbors, the faith of his wife, the love of his children, and maintains in the latter their appreciation of country life.

"Perhaps he'll keep the children all together, for his boy told me this morning that he wants to go to an Agricultural College and take a course in veterinary surgery; and his girl says that she won't marry anybody that isn't a farmer like her father; and if you can show me any letter keeping than Harry's, I'd like to have you do it."

Shingles and Shingle Stains

L. Donnell, Ontario Co., Ont.

I DO not know why I have such a decided preference for the shingled house. Perhaps it may be because I am a regular reader of my wife's Ladies' Home Journal. It may be an inherited trait as I and my people are from Nova Scotia where cozy shingled farm homes are much more common than in any other part of Canada. There is no sight that gives me greater pleasure than a small farm house, built on artistic lines, shingled sides artistically stained and the whole properly embowered in trees, shrubs and vines. This may sound like the rhapsodies of a dreamer, but it is the ideal that I am attempting to work here in my own home and which I have already seen worked out by many others.

Shingles I believe have many advantages over the brick that is so common in this and other Ontario counties. As a starter shingles cost only one-half as much as brick. We farmers who do not call in a contractor and ask him to give us figures on a complete house but do a considerable portion of the work ourselves, should find shingles very advantageous in that no expert labor whatever is required to lay them. I remember the first job of shingling I ever did. I was just a boy but the shingled side looked just as good as if an expert carpenter had done the job.

I have heard shingled houses criticized as not being warm enough. That depends on how well the walls are insulated. Shingles are just as warm as brick if two or three layers of building papers are put in underneath the shingles and an additional dead air space provided inside the studding. This additional dead air space is advisable even in a brick house if it is to be thoroughly satisfactory, so it represents no additional expense in the shingled house.

Shingles especially appeal to me, however, because of the variety of artistic colors and combination of colors that can be used in staining the house. I prefer stains to paint because they give the shingles a soft, natural look that does not go with oil paints. Likewise the stains cost less per square yard of surface covered and are much easier to apply. Any one who can handle the brush can apply stain, but the same is not true of paint. There is also a certain soft richness in the stain that paint lacks.

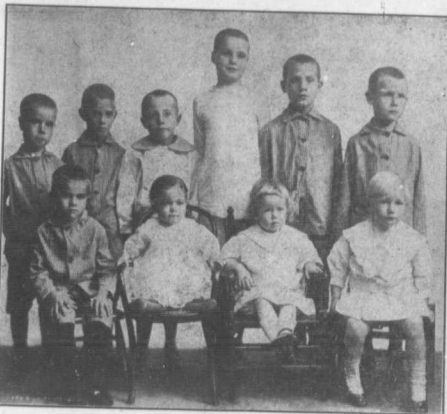
I have noticed that a stained shingled house never looks right unless the roof is stained as well. This, however, is no loss as the stain adds considerably to the longevity of the shingles. Another point in building a shingled house is, buy the best cedar shingles for the roof, but don't be so particular about the sides. Shingles of a cheaper material will do there. It is also well to dip the shingles for the roof, thus preserving both sides. Otherwise the water that works back under the shingles will rot them.

Lights on Vehicles

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I am a farm auto owner. My car is one of the lighter makes. I don't consider that I gear up the roads to any serious extent, and I certainly am not a "road hog." I don't like to see carriages up side down in ditches or folks driving into the fence corners after night to avoid me. I don't like to use glaring lights, which are enough to frighten any horse, but I am driven to it because other folks won't take the precaution of lighting up as they expect auto drivers to do.

The object of this note is to suggest

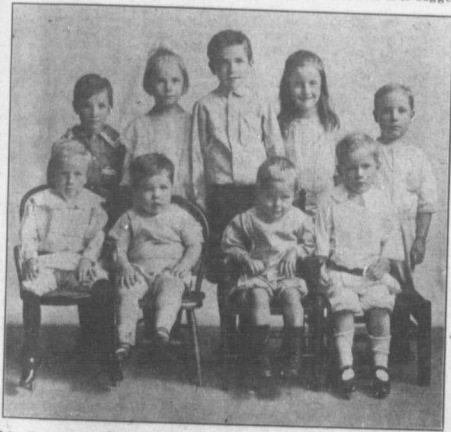
that drivers of rigs carry lights after dark. If this were done, auto owners need not need to light up so brightly and we would be less of a menace to horse-driven vehicles. It would also make us feel much more comfortable when driving after night. In fact, I believe it would be advisable for all vehicles to carry lights if there were only horse-driven vehicles on the road. This is common sense, would also make us feel much more — "Auto Owner," Hastings Co., Ont.



Thomas R. 5 years. Harold L. 7 years. Gordon K. 8 years. Ernest S. 9 years. William F. 9 years. Frank H. 8 years. Alfred W. 6 years. Leonard T. 15 months. Roy B. 3 years. Harold H. 3 years.

Waiting to Be Adopted into Protestant Homes.

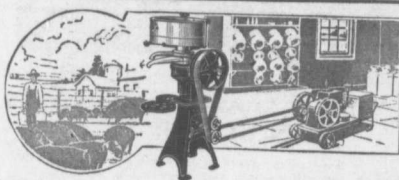
These sturdy little chaps are of Protestant birth, and we are sure that they will soon all be placed with Our Folks. A reading of the article on page three will show that a reward awaits those who offer a home to one of "these little ones." Those interested write to J. C. Finch, Inspector Children's Aid Society, Hamilton, Ont.



John F. 5 years. Celia G. 8 years. Stanley G. 11 years. Helen F. 7 years. William L. 6 years. Michael G. 4 years. Roy W. 3 1/2 years. Henry G. 2 1/2 years. Stephen P. 4 years.

Waiting to Be Adopted into Roman Catholic Homes.

These children will bring joy to the homes of some of Our Folks, as did those mentioned in our article on page three. They are Catholic children, and according to the law must only be placed in Catholic homes. Those interested write directly to J. C. Finch, Inspector Children's Aid Society, Hamilton.



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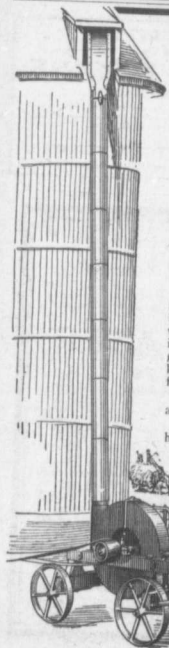
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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

A Meeting in Halton

THE Halton Farmers' Club held a most interesting meeting in Milton on Sept. 23th, with 35 members present. Mr. F. J. Morrison was the speaker. He discussed economic conditions as they affect the farm, and then gave an outline of the organization and the objects of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. Immediately after his address, a motion was put forward to take two shares of stock in the cooperative company, and would have passed unanimously had it not been for the opposition of one of the

members; a parliamentary honor seeker by-the-way, in the recent election.

This member vehemently attacked Mr. Morrison and the cooperative movement, stating that the cooperative movement was a detour, and a snare to the Old Country co-operators, that their work only created another middleman and that the Ontario company would turn out the same way. He did not see any need to hurry, and the meeting was adjourned for a week. I. H. Wilson, Milton, is president of this club, and A. L. McNabb secretary.

aid his parishioners in inspiring. His object embraces the amalgamation of the four parishes of St. Charles, Warren, Mark St. and Vermer, with a possible result of 8,000 members. Their sale products are hay, live stock, oats, pulpwood, wool, potatoes and blueberries. Their chief necessities are the usual requirements of farmers.

Difficulties Are Many

Their difficulties are many and severe. The credit system prevails in all stores. Cash for produce is unobtainable, and exorbitant prices are asked by dealers who send prices both for their customers' produce and for their purchases. Mortgages are frequently held by the dealers on the land of their customers, which prevents the farmer to be very pliant under such conditions. The nearest bank is almost beyond reach of the settler.

The soil is excellent,—free from

A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Will Organized Farmers of Canada be Represented on the Commission?

THE Prime Minister of Canada has announced the intention of the Government to appoint a Commission to make exhaustive inquiry into agricultural conditions in Canada. This Commission will have the power to inquire into all phases of the agricultural situation and to Horns' witness and take testimony under oath. Sir William Van will act as chairman of the Commission and has delayed the appointment of the Commission for the time being.

Whether or not the findings of such a commission will be of any value, will depend altogether on the personnel of the commission. We understand that the commission is to be composed of farmers' representatives as far as it goes. If, however, the farmers are selected irrespective of their relationship to the organized farmers' movement in Canada, it cannot be expected that their selection will be likely to meet with the approval of the organized farmers of the Dominion. How necessary it is to safeguard this point is revealed by the fact that already it has been suggested that a certain well-known packer should be appointed to the commission to represent the farmers.

The organized farmers of Canada have their own federal representatives. "The Canadian Council of Agriculture." It is made up of representatives of all the strongest farmers' organizations in Canada, first of November to consider matters connected with the appointment of the Premier's Commission. It may be that the Council will suggest names of farmers who would worthily represent them on the Commission, real farmers who would represent their living from the soil and gestures receive consideration? Will the farmers of Canada be really the farmers of Canada? The question is an important one, is that the Dominion Government is advised that they would like to have the privilege of nominating their own representatives on the Commission, or at least of submitting to the Government a list of names of farmers acceptable to the organized farmers of Canada from among whom the Government might make its own selections.

The farmers of Canada are beginning to lose faith in commissions representing everything but real farmers. They ask the privilege of Government to ask that they should be given this privilege? Unless the Government does give them this privilege, it need not be surprised if the appointment of the Commission is received with enthusiasm by the organized farmers of Canada, and if its findings ultimately are but let us see that it is representative of the interests it is supposed to represent.

New Ontario Cooperative Society

By J. J. Morrison

THE Farmers' Cooperative Society of St. Charles, Ltd., has as its president, V. V. Robert; Secretary, Dr. A. S. Lober; Secretary, Lionel Seguin, Parish Priest. This is a movement in New Ontario, Niagara District, to aid the agricultural people in this new country to combat the exploitation of the speculator who is eager to profit by the helplessness of the early settlers in their endeavor to procure the necessities for their farming operations.

Father Seguin is the promoter of the movement. He is a student of cooperation, having studied the system in Belgium, France and Germany. His enthusiasm and desire to

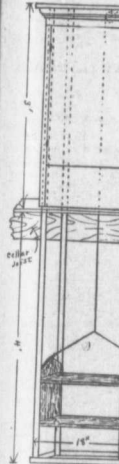
rock in many sections. The population is largely French and of meager thrift if conditions are fair. Father Seguin has thrown his energy, impelled by his sympathetic nature, into the struggle. His opposition will be great because it is the opposition of selfish interest supplemented by the power that is always prevalent where poverty seeks fair play and selfish monopoly. Yet, there is little fear of the outcome of this struggle. Ability, knowledge, energy and fidelity such a cause must win.

A banking system has been inaugurated by the society on cooperative principles, supervised by Father Seguin, cooperative sale of products is being pushed as well as the purchase of farm necessities.

Two Er

An Inexpensive

HOW many trips to the cellar? Three young men with every detail were asked to independently. Each set at least two trips of each meal and in putting the table means four times do for each meal or Most cellars are a deep so that the feet and back, or in a of 35,000 feet. In a meals for one year, men's best climb a few thousand feet above



Everest, the highest m

will save most of this

part above the kitchen

feet high and enclosed

the carrier is through

The four corner struts

as guides to the carrier

the floor about four

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The total cost of the

this dumb waiter is abo

anyone handy with too

it in a few hours. In o

save the busy housewife

ing over six miles of sta

Saving Steps in the

IN planning or re-m kitchen, the table, cut and sink should be so the tasks in the kitchen formed most conveniently the least expenditure of energy, which means that near together, but must

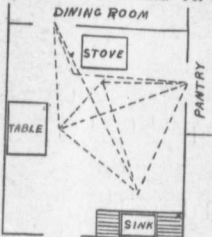
Two Energy-Conserving Suggestions

An Inexpensive Dumb Waiter

HOW many trips have to be made to the cellar for each meal? Three young ladies, each familiar with every detail of housekeeping, were asked this question independently. Each stated that it takes at least two trips in the preparation of each meal and two more afterward in putting the things away. That means four times down and up again for each meal or 12 trips per day. Most cellars are at least eight feet deep so that the daily climb is 96 feet and back, or a total for the year of 35,000 feet. In the preparation of meals for one year the housewife must climb to a height of several thousand feet above the top of Mount

with free passage from one to the other.

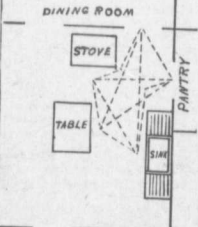
The greater part of the work done in the kitchen is that associated with the processes of preparing and serving the food and of cleaning up. In performing these various tasks certain distances must be travelled. For in-



An Inconvenient Kitchen.

stance, it is necessary to go from the pantry to the table, and from the table to the stove or sink very many times. It is evident from this that to shorten the distances travelled, the table, sink and stove should be placed close together, and at the same time in close proximity to the dining-room and pantry. Where there is no dining-room these should be placed together near the pantry in one end of the kitchen, which should be used strictly for the preparation of the food, the other part of the room being reserved for eating.

The figures illustrate how steps, and therefore time and strength, may be wasted by the improper location of the pantry, table, stove and sink with reference to the dining-room. The dotted lines represent the distances travelled in preparing, serv-



A Step Saving Re-arrangement.

ing, and cleaning up after a meal, and indicate how steps may be saved by bringing the table, stove, and sink near together in one corner of the room near the pantry and dining-room.—Selected.

The Awakening of Josh Rutherford

(Continued from page 7)

he'd bring me the price of all my sales, and if there was no trip to market, he'd just put down what he thought was the right sum, sheepishly, on my side, and I always understood and was happy.

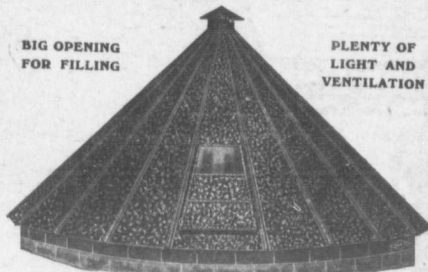
Josh has been dead for five long years. If we had only known one money matter, what had done we would have had, for Josh loved me. And, well, did I love Josh? I just guess I did, money or no money.

Cut the corn not too green and cut into the silo very fine.

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save time, labor, doctors' bills, and inconvenience; they bring city comforts to the farm, make bath rooms, lavatories and running water in any part of house, barn or fields possible.

Compact, strong, simple, require little attention and cost almost nothing to operate.

Water is pumped from source of supply to tank located in cellar, outhouse, or underground. Then held under air pressure which provides and forces it to wherever you run the pipes in house, barn or garden. There's no cost of operation beyond the filling of the tank, and when desired the engine used for this purpose can be used for other machines on the farm.

You would be interested in our literature about Peerless Water Systems.

NATIONAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
7 Wabash Ave., TORONTO.

Sole Manufacturers of Peerless Water Systems.

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...should be so located
...that the tasks in the kitchen may be performed most conveniently and with the least expenditure of time and energy, which means they must be near together, but must not interfere

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$100 a year. Great Britain, \$120 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 24 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 1000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent all unsubsribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 12,700 to 13,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, and it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we had the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of the contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Orders shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

"Do not contradict and to confuse, nor to belittle and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

A Place for Surplus Dollars

The greatest convenience that any farm woman can have at hand in performing the duties of her household is an abundance of hot and cold water, with a minimum of effort. Many of Our Folks now have efficient water systems installed in their homes but still there are thousands of farms in this country on which an up-to-date water system could well be afforded, but where the old-fashioned pump is still relied upon for the water supply. We have even visited farms on which an abundant supply of fresh water is carried to an individual basin in front of each cow, but where the busy housewife has to fetch for a considerable distance, and in all kinds of weather, the water needed in the many duties pertaining to her housekeeping.

For such a condition there is now less excuse than formerly. Water systems for farm homes have been brought to a high state of perfection and they could well be afforded on a great many more farms than they are found at present. The farmers of Ontario, for instance, have \$100,000,000 on deposit in the banks at three per cent interest. Part of this amount invested in efficient water systems would yield a much higher return in terms of convenience and labor saved. We seldom question the wisdom of purchasing labor-saving machinery for our field and stable work. The investment of the amount necessary in a good home water system would prove equally profitable.

Women and the City

There is not a good sized city in Canada or the United States that does not number more women than men in its population. In the rural districts of every county in Ontario, save one, there are more men than women. And the trend

toward the city of country bred girls continues. Are these girls well advised in leaving country homes for the life of the city? Let Mrs. Jean T. Zimmerman, Superintendent of the Chicago Women's Shelter, make the reply. Mrs. Zimmerman reports that during the past year she has given lodging or shelter or both to 22,650 girls and destitute women and children. The plight of the out-of-work woman in the great city, the woman without food, shelter or friends, is the most desperate thing in the world. The conditions of which Mrs. Zimmerman speaks do not apply to Chicago only. Similar statistics might be had from any other great city in either Canada or the United States.

The Church as the Social Centre

In most rural districts the churches are the social centres of the community. Their avowed mission is human uplift, and since man is a social being, they have felt a demand to provide for his social needs. Of all buildings which can be used for the accommodation of gatherings theirs are the best suited for the purpose. Notwithstanding the large falling off in attendance,

The Farmer's Ministry

THANKSGIVING Day belongs to the beginning of the Nation, and it may be well on that day to take account of our national perils, and dangers, and mercies. But first of all it is the time for taking thought of that common, humble but wondrous matter, "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."
But to those whose fortune it is to watch the spring and the summer and the autumn lay their touch upon the fields, Thanksgiving Day has a personal significance. The farmer has been set one of the noblest of man's tasks. His it is to serve the absolute needs of his fellow men, his to aid the marvelous processes by which life is kept upon this planet. He ministers directly to the well-being of mankind. We talk of the independence of the farmer's life, we talk, too, of his hard labour and its small returns, but we do not talk enough of its dignity and inestimable worth. It is he who keeps life upon the earth.

which many of them have experienced in the past few years, they still hold a central place in the interest of more people than other institutions. For these and many other reasons churches are advantageously placed to minister to the social requirements of their people and are, therefore, looked to by their members and adherents for a large contribution to their social life.

Country churches have been severely criticised for not living up to their opportunities as centres of social activity, and, although they have not been above criticism in this regard, it would be well to take stock of their contribution to rural social life before condemning them too severely. In winter they provide tea-meetings and fowl suppers, each of which is generally followed by a program, put on by local talent. In summer most of them hold Sunday School picnics, at which both old and young give themselves up to social enjoyment. In the autumn many of them still maintain their grand old institution; the harvest home festival. Throughout the year the young people's societies minister to the social as well as the religious needs of their members. To these activities must be added the social benefits derived by their members from attendance at their regular religious meetings. Take away from the social life of most rural districts that part contributed by the churches and it would be found that whether or not they are living fully up to their opportunities in this regard, their contribution is larger than that of all other institutions combined.

The New Viewpoint

FOR the most part churches look upon their social activities as a means to an end. The main object is to minister to the religious needs of their people and their recreational and social activities are secondary and contributory to that purpose. The same is true of schools, farmers' organizations, secret societies and other institutions contributing to the social life of rural districts. Their work in this connection is aside from their real function and they, as well as the churches, look upon it as a matter of secondary consideration.

Of late years the need for the systematic and intelligent provision of recreation for its own sake has become very apparent. It has been found that one reason why the young people were being drifting away to the cities is that country districts have been barren of social life. It is now conceded that it is just as necessary to minister to the social needs of the people as to their religious and educational requirements. Social enjoyment as an end in itself, as a necessary factor in the life of every community, demands recognition, and churches, schools, farmers' clubs and women's institutes are being called upon to look at it from this new viewpoint and to shape their policies accordingly.

Community Recreation

THE weakness of the policy, or lack of policy, by which the work of providing recreational and social enjoyment for the people of rural communities is left to the divided efforts of churches and other institutions, is that there has been no provision made for concerted effort in conducting the work. The churches have divided the people along denominational lines, with the result that the work has been rendered inefficient. The same can be said of other institutions, in that they have been working independently and dividing, instead of consolidating, the efforts of the people in seeking a means for the expression of their social instincts. This divided effort has been the greatest source of weakness in the endeavor to build up a sound social life in rural districts.

It is now obvious that a mistake has been made in considering churches, schools or other institutions as true units of country life. Far from being such, they are but phases of that life, superficially divided but fundamentally grounded in its truth. That unit is the community. Each country district is divided into communities with rather clearly defined boundaries. Most of these communities centre around country villages in which the people look as centres of their community life, and community boundaries are marked off by the lines which separate the spheres of influence of these villages. Within these communities there is a common bond of mutual interest underlying all the apparent divisions along denominational and sectional lines.

The problem of building up the social and recreational features of country life is best attacked from the community standpoint. Instead of dividing their efforts along denominational lines or working in independent groups as members of secular organizations, country people should unite their efforts in an endeavor to build up a strong community spirit. Their social activities should embrace all the people living within said a district. To accomplish this object it is necessary to federate all the forces within a community in a united effort to enrich its social life, churches, schools and farmers' organizations working together with the common object of providing recreation for its own sake and not for secondary considerations.

The Value of

HOW much spoil average farms are able to manufacture pile a great number of a vintage that are wide one end of the year. It is not ask farmer loses more layer. In some six much as six or so will mean approxi of which could be were covered. In year or two would the cost of putting

Better

WHEN you con the aim of m better. By necessarily mean to live more m more comfortable a We want better clothes, better food, are apt to spend effort to make living and agreeable. This be. It is the prop more widely diffused culture.

This is one of the every year we devel Farm and Dairy to the women folk and are apt to spend one of the homes this question is discuss make our home a comfortable place in

One way in which by giving the good our farms more of and which can be easily accomplish the farm right up to so often at a sac which the housewife

Possibly there is household equipment wanted in your home. It may be in to save many ho possibly your wife with a defective stove her efforts; it may be in a piano for your a better light for you; a furnace for the or even a system of your home.

If you can afford you owe it to your household and to them. They are man- of your keep- civilization about us- For to-day, they for the best thing and life is lived on hi

And what a "Real it would be in the one of these improve- ment the saving of so for your other "part housewife."

The point I wish the world is with a life lived in wit in greater comfort applied blessings if thought to the comfort of the home.

Now with this thou want you to go over- ment in this "Women's and Dairy, taking in are especially direct- From them you will They are in our paga will find too, and th you best, and provide are those who ad catalogue will be gla you mention Farm and

The Value of a Silo Cover

HOW much spoiled silage does the average farmer wheel out to the manure pile every year? The great number of silos over the province that are without covers from one end of the year to the other, makes me ask this question. Every farmer loses more or less of the top layer. In some silos the loss is as much as six or seven inches. This will mean approximately a ton, much of which could be saved if the silo were covered. In fact, the loss in a year or two would more than pay for the cost of putting on a roof.

Better Living

WHEN you come to think of it, the aim of most of us is to live better. By better I do not necessarily mean that we are trying to live more moralized, but rather more comfortable and efficient lives. We want better homes, better clothes, better food. If we earn more, we are apt to spend more in the effort to make living more pleasant and agreeable. This is as it should be. It is the proper fruit of our advancing civilization, of better and more widely diffused education and culture.

This is one of the big reasons why every year we devote this issue of Farm and Dairy to the interests of the women folk and the home life on our farms. We hope that in every one of the homes that we reach the question is discussed "How can we make our home a better and more comfortable place in which to live?"

One way in which we can do it is by giving the good housewives on our farms more of the modern conveniences by which their work may be easily accomplished. We equip the farm right up to the minute—but so often at a sacrifice of things which the housewife should have.

Possibly there is some piece of household equipment that has been wanted in your home for a number of years. It may be a washing machine to save many hours of drudgery; possibly your wife is working along with a defective stove that handicaps her efforts; it may be a sewing machine, a piano for your growing family; a better light for your winter reading; a furnace for the coming winter, or even a system of running water in your home.

If you can afford these comforts, you owe it to your family, your good housewife and to yourself to have them. They are marks of your culture—of your keeping pace with the civilization about us—of your refinement. For to-day, there is a demand for the best things and more things; and life is lived on higher levels.

And what a "Real Thanksgiving" it would be in the home to have any one of these improvements that may mean the saving of so much drudgery for your other "partner"—the good housewife.

The point I wish to make is that the world will be the better and richer, and life lived with greater ease, in greater comfort, and with multiplied blessings if we give more thought, to the comforts and conveniences of the home.

Now with this thought in mind we want you to go over the advertisement in this Women's Issue of Farm and Dairy, taking note of those that are especially directed to the home. From them you will get suggestions. They are in our pages for you. You will find too, those who serve you best, and provide the best values, are those who advertise. Any catalogue will be gladly sent if you mention Farm and Dairy.

Our first silo was the common stave kind, made of hemlock planks, 8 by 2 inches, unmatched, unplanned, unpainted. Every year, of course, we lost a considerable amount around the edges. The first year we did not have a cover except for about a foot of straw put on just as soon as we threshed. We tried the silage about a month after filling. The damage done then seemed very little. But by the time we opened it, late in December, fully six inches was useless for feed. The next year we put a roof on, and I am quite satisfied that our loss was only one-third as much.

Not only will a roof save its cost in a year or two, but it will protect the silo during the summer, and make it a good deal more pleasant for working in during the winter. A high, steep roof was found preferable, as it then could be filled to the peak, allowing for settling, and at the same time you never had to shovel any snow off. Now just when most of us are filling our silos is a good time to make provision to get a cover on it before much damage is done. The first couple of rains won't hurt it very much, as with overripe or frosted corn you have to add water to keep the silage from fire-fanging. But if you don't plan for a roof now, you will probably do as we did, put it off for a year at considerable loss of silage. Where shingled, rubber-roofing, asbestos or metal, your silo will last the longer if covered. The putting on of the roof can be made a very simple matter, as a number of our big metal firms are making them complete to fit any size of silo. This year every farmer should plan to have a roof put on as soon as filling is through. It will save its cost, not only in silage, but in satisfaction and appearance.—J.E.S., Grey Co., Ont.

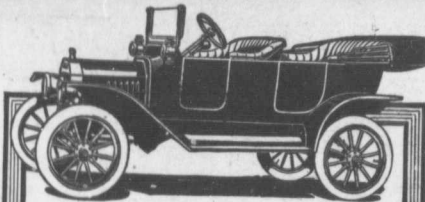
What is a Fair Price?

"NO, sir, I can not afford to carry your advertisement longer at this rate," said the printer-publishing to a neighbor grocer. "I will charge you only on the basis of actual cost, as shown by my cost system, plus a living profit. That is fair to all concerned."

Are you, Mr. Farmer, as certain that the prices you are asking for your produce is the proper one? Have you records to furnish you with definite information regarding the cost of producing each crop? Do you know the number of hours of man and horse labor that you expended on that 10-acre field of wheat? Have you carefully calculated the cost of seed, fertilizer, depreciation of machinery, interest on the land, and so forth? If you have not, how do you know whether wheat is a fair price for you? How do you know, even, that you can afford to continue growing wheat?

What are the unprofitable lines you are following? You sold last year a bunch of hogs at \$3.00. A good price, you said. How do you know? Can you produce a record of feed consumed, hours of labor, cost of sow up to farrowing time, depreciation of building and the dozen and one incidental expenses that enter into the growing of a bunch of hogs for seven months? Perhaps you would have paid better to have disson to furnish you with records, together and given your feed and your labor to increasing the dairy herd. In other words, have you that real knowledge of your business affairs which is lengthening his life by easily and accurately recording on paper what some farmers, and merchants too, attempt to carry in their heads? To which class do you belong?—A. H. D.

Use the best and most up-to-date machinery possible to obtain. Where large areas are to be covered, the machine requiring the least effort for the most work is desirable.



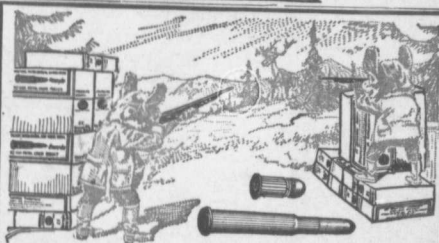
"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

Ford Runabout
Price \$480

Ford Town Car
Price \$780

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at any Branch Manager—or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ont., for catalog F.



For Any Chance or Emergency

The .35 Remington-UMC Sporting Cartridge will stop the biggest game. Remington-UMC .22 Short is the best small calibre cartridge made. Between these extremes are several hundred different calibres of

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for all Standard sporting and military rifles. All gauged in the Arm for which they're made, 50 years success behind them. Used by experts. Endorsed by rifle-makers. Remington-UMC Metallics guarantee your Arm to the full extent of the maker's guarantee.

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London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.





It is the unhappy man who commonly sits down and thinks; the happy man gets up and does something.—G. S. Street.

Aunt Huldah's Thanksgiving

By MATTIE DYER BRITTT

MISS Huldah Mount stood in her clean pantry weighing out sugar and flour for a white cake. Thanksgiving was but two days off, and, of course, she must have a good dinner, "even though there's nobody to eat it but myself," she said, and dashed from her eyes something which would have greatly astonished her neighbors, who hadn't an idea that anything could make Miss Huldah shed a tear.

She carried her sugar into the kitchen, set it down on the white table, and looked about the cosy, empty little house with an air almost helpless. "Just to think," she half-sobbed, "the poor, dear child; the ungrateful little baggage! She might have been here a comfort and a help to me, as I get old and feeble. But no, she must chafe off to the city, and perk herself up behind a counter for a pitiful little pay, only because she wanted to be independent. Good Lord! as if I wasn't dependent on her for all the pleasure I get out of this life. Not a soul left that belongs to me, except Betty, and she had to leave me. I've a notion to send for her to come home. No, I won't. She went of her own accord, and I reckon some day, when she gets sick, or loses her job, she'll come back to her old maid aunts, and then, perhaps, I won't have her. Now, who's to eat dinner with me Thanksgiving? I might ask Will Fellows—he'd come, just because she, silly little flirt, used to be here. She might have had him, and done well, if she had showed one bit of sense. No, I won't ask Will—he'd make me more homesick for her than I am. I may as well be a dunce and own right up. Oh, my good Lord! What are lonely old maids allowed to live for, anyhow?"

Miss Huldah sat down in a chair, put her head down on her hands, and cried like a baby for five minutes. Then she dried her eyes and went to work. When her household tasks for the day were done, she put on her sunbonnet and ran out the back way over to Parson May's to invite him and his wife to come over and eat Thanksgiving dinner with her. She felt sure they would be lonely, too, for they had only one daughter, and she was married and did not live near home.

Mrs. May said they would be very glad to come. They would be sure to get other invitations at church, but Miss Huldah's had come first, and so they would promise to help her eat the fat turkey she had been feeding for a month or more, in anticipation of the great day.

It chanced that just before Thanksgiving, good Mrs. May went up to the city for some shopping, and was in the store where Betty Mount stood

at the counter in the domestic department. Betty was always glad to see anybody from home, and especially Mrs. May. When she asked after her aunt, the dear woman bent closer over the counter and said, in her own sweet, gentle way:

"I don't think Aunt Huldah is very well, Betty. She seems to be worrying and grieving over something that is pulling her down badly."

"Oh, I hope not!" said Betty, her soft voice trembling a little; "Aunt surely has plenty of money—" "I'm sure it isn't money, my dear,"



This massive colunna are simply constructed of ordinary boards capped with cement. Entrance to the garden home of Albert Jull, Bran. Co., Ont. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

said Mrs. May; "money is good to have, if we don't love it too well; but there is something worth more so women like your aunt. She is not young now, and she is very lonely without you. Are you quite sure you have acted for the best in leaving her, Betty?"

"Oh, I thought so. I wanted to earn my living myself. I didn't want to be dependent, even on Aunt Huldah."

"Didn't you think that your help and your bright company in her dull life made you worth much more than your keep, Betty? Don't you know she always thought so?"

"Well, perhaps she did. She was always so good to me, you know."

"Yes; she seemed to be happy with you, dear. I feel sure she is not very happy now. You sure she is not very child; but it seems to me that sometimes we reach out after some great duty, and leave the dear little one close to us undone. Are you going out Thanksgiving, Betty?"

"Aunt has not asked me to come. She doesn't even write to me," said Betty, a little sadly, perhaps a bit proudly.

"She wouldn't, you know, Betty. She is proud and rather stiff, and when she feels that she has been sin-

ned against, it's hard for her to forgive."

"Oh, Mrs. May! You don't quite mean 'sinned against,' do you?"

"Think it out for yourself, dear," was the gentle answer, and then Mrs. May moved on to a counter farther down the great aisles and left Betty with her eyes so swimming in tears that she could hardly see the teal-robed lady to whom she had to turn with the old, endless question, which had grown so tiresome, "Is there something, please?"

On Thanksgiving morning Miss Huldah fixed everything so that it would only be a few minutes' work to get dinner on the table when she came home from church. It was part of her religion not to miss the Thanksgiving service, so she "did up" a good part of her work before she closed the dampers of the kitchen stove, and of the bright base-burner in her tidy sitting-room, and dressed herself for meeting. As Miss Huldah Mrs. May stood waiting for her.

"Good morning!" was her cheery greeting. "I stopped to tell you, dear Miss Huldah, that I hope you won't be very much disappointed if Mr. May and I won't take dinner with you today. You see, Nettie has sent for us to come over to Fairfield and spend Thanksgiving with them. The letter was here, waiting, but I was up at the home, and did not get it until I got word. You won't mind, will you? We do so long to be with Nettie to-day."

"Oh, no, I won't mind. Of course,

home for a day with loved ones around the festal board.

Certainly there was at least one, a slim, brown-eyed girl who stopped at the small station long enough to give some directions about the trunk for which she carried the trunk for the village carriage which always waited at the train hours, she took her way with a quick, firm step down the street towards the east end of the town. At the church door she half hesitated, as if of a mind to go inside, then kept on, swiftly, carrying her high handbag, until she reached the gate to Miss Huldah Mount's tidy little home.

Stepping up on the front porch, the girl said, softly:

"I wonder if she has gone to church? I am almost sure she has. Perhaps she would not let me come in if she was at home, but if she isn't, I'm going in anyway."

She opened the door. No one visible. She softly called, "Aunt Huldah!" No answer came, so she went into the house. The sitting-room was bright and warm, the big fat Maltese cat curled up on the cushion in his favorite chair, fast asleep. Betty spoke to him, dropping down by the chair to give him a hearty hug, to which he responded with a loud, contented purr, and as she rose to her feet he jumped down and followed her, rubbing against her neck, and purring more loudly as he recognized her.

"Oh, Tom, you are glad to see me, anyhow, aren't you?" said the girl. "I wonder if—anybody else—will be?"

She went into the pretty room which had been hers, and took off her hat. The room was just as she had left it, except that the little girlish trifles she had scattered about had all disappeared.

She opened the closet door and looked within. Several garments she had left there still hung on the hooks, undisturbed. She hung her hat and coat up beside them, then went to the dressing-table and smoothed her brown hair, which the brisk autumn wind had somewhat ruffled.

Next she went into the kitchen, where a savory smell from the shut-up stove told her that something good was slowly cooking in the oven.

"A fat turkey, I'll bet," said she, as she stooped and opened the oven door. Sure enough, a splendid fellow lay in the pan, just beginning to assume the golden-brown hue which was so desirable.

"Needs a bit of basting, right now," said Betty; "where's the spoon?" She found the big iron spoon, and dipped the rich gravy up, pouring it over the sides of the plump turkey until they glistened with richness.

"H-m-m! Now, what next?" she said, softly, and went to the table and the pantry shelves to stand the fragrant mince pie for which Aunt Huldah was famous, a big dish of scarlet cranberries, almost jellied, the white cake and, much tattered, and close by, covered up, she found the wooden bowl of fresh cabbage, all ready to throw away, and a tall glass of crisp celery standing in the pantry window, near a crock of ready peeled potatoes.

"Wonder if Auntie is going to have dinner here? She must be with all this stuff fixed ready," said Betty. "What, yes, she is going to have one guest anyhow—I wonder if she will be glad to dinner with me, and I've it all ready when she comes. I don't care, she brings the governor or the preacher, if she only cares to have me come home. Oh, I hope, I hope Mrs. May was right. But I'm half afraid. I wonder if Will

(Continued on page 29)

10 NO WO

Don't until you have your home for 10 days the greatest oil you may send it for yourself, as they have, that the Aladdin ordinary oil saves one-half on acetylene, burns color, smoke or

Women There are no no installing name, no dangerous the old style flame how man cannot afford to be the eyesight; app down your oil bill.

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until you have used this wonderful new modern incandescent light in your home for 10 days, putting it to every possible test and then if you don't say it is the greatest oil light that you have ever seen, or you are not thoroughly satisfied, you may send it back at our expense. You can't lose a penny. We want you to prove for yourself, as thousands upon thousands of others have, that the Aladdin has no equal; that it makes the ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; that it saves one-half on oil; that it beats electric, gasoline or acetylene; burns common kerosene (coal oil) without odor, smoke or noise; is clean, safe. *Guaranteed.*

We know that in making this liberal and almost unheard of offer to you, we take no risk. We don't want you to take any risk and that's why we do not feel we have any right to ask you to send any money in advance. We just want to place one of these new Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in your home to use for 10 days absolutely free. That is the only way you can ever get any idea of the wonderful white powerful light it gives.

TRY IT TEN DAYS FREE

Women and Children Run The Aladdin

There are no complicated parts to get out of order, no installing necessary, no pumping up, no sub-flame, no dangerous features. *Lights and is put out like the old style lamp everybody is familiar with. No matter how many lamps you may now have you cannot afford to be without an Aladdin if you value the eyesight, appreciate good light and wish to cut down your oil bill.*

Thousands Now Enjoying Its Brilliant White Light

The Aladdin is not an experiment but has been on the market seven years, tested in thousands of homes and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing the Aladdin as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as, "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Wouldn't have believed it 'til I saw it," etc., pour into our office every day. *Good Housekeeping Institute tested the Aladdin and writes us: "We are pleased to inform you that we have given this device a most, thorough trial and find that we can approve it."*

Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition

The Aladdin has just been awarded the First Prize Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco—the very highest honor—in competition with the best coal oil lamps in the world. *This establishes the leadership of the Aladdin.*

Government Bureau of Standards and Leading Universities Back Our Claims

The Government Bureau of Standards recently tested the Aladdin and their report reads: "The Aladdin Mantle Lamp burned about half as much oil as the luminous flame lamps and gave about twice as much light." Tests were also made at 33 of the leading Universities and their reports were fully as flattering. (Copies of any or all these reports will be sent on request.) These same scientific tests showed that in *quality of light the Aladdin has no superior, even excelling Tungsten Electric and nearest of any to sunlight.*

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon

Mantle Lamp Co., 257 Aladdin Building.
I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

Name _____
P.O. Address _____ Province _____



STYLE No. 101
Aladdin Table Lamp
(We also have Hanging Lamps and various other styles)

We Will Give \$1000.00 in GOLD to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). *Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?*

NO MONEY NEEDED We Furnish the Capital

The ambitious man who wants to get into a business of his own and make not merely a living but have a nice income, does not need capital to get started with us because we furnish him with a stock of goods on time. Don't hesitate to tell us if you need this help and we will gladly assist you.

Send This 10-Day Free Trial Coupon

NOW Mail the coupon today to our nearest office, whether you are interested in making Aladdin agency. You can't afford to be without this wonderful light, and if you wait until the territory is taken by someone else, you lose the opportunity to make splendid money delivering to your neighbors on our easy trial plan. Address nearest office.

The Mantle Lamp Company

Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World

257 Aladdin Building

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

We Want One Responsible Party in Each Locality

to advertise, recommend and distribute the Aladdin. The first one who takes the agency will have the opportunity of securing the exclusive rights and should make from \$50.00 to \$300.00 per month, depending upon the amount of time he can devote to the work.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money No Experience Needed

Practically every farm home or small town home needs it and will buy after trying. One farmer who has never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 57 lamps the first seven days." Another who ordered over 200 in 30 days says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I have ever had, and I have done agency work for 10 years." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of others who are coining money endorse it just as strongly.

Sold 275 in Six Weeks

Here is an exact copy of a letter written recently by one of our enthusiastic farmer distributors who has made over \$2000 during spare time the past two winters:

"It is a pleasure to sell the Aladdin. It makes good on all your claims and it is easy to convince people that it is the best lamp on the market."

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half."

"Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20 I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

Letter of Credit Helps Him

Lexington, Jan. 22
Gentlemen: Consider me one of the family, gentlemen, for your letter of credit made it possible for me to get in quick. Enclosed please find order for \$225.50. Let me say that under this plan I can handle anything that comes up. So please consider me as your agent for this locality.

Very truly yours, L. H. WYSONG.

16 Year Old Girl Wins Big Success

Brighton, Dec. 2
Gentlemen:—I received the lamps in good order—only one shade broken. I have disposed of my first order all right. Every place I left a lamp the people will not let me take it away. They all say, "The Aladdin cannot be beat."

Your agent, MISS DELLA KOSTER.

NOTE—The above is from one of our schoolgirl agents 16 years old, who sold four dozen lamps in a couple of months during her spare time when engaged in school and home duties.

Write now for distributor's prices before your territory is taken.



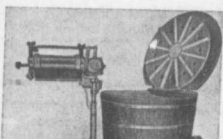
Powerful White Incandescent Light

Burns common coal oil. No gas. No smoke. Gives better light than gas or electricity for one sixth the cost. Fits your old lamps. Unmatched for fine sewing and reading. I want one person in each locality to handle the burner. Write today for circular.

AUG. GAMAICHE, Manufacturer
SAWYERVILLE, P.O.

Peck, Kerr & McElderry
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
415 Water St., Peterborough
E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

WANTED—PEBONS TO GROW Mushrooms for us during the fall and winter months. Waste space in cellars, basements or outdoors can be made yield from \$25 to \$50 per week. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, apply Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, Canada.



No More Wash-day Drudgery

There's no need for you to wear yourself out stooping over the wash-tub.

With a PAGE Power Washer and Wringer you can get the clothes done in half the time. In fact, they do themselves.

All you have to do is to put them in the tub with some soap and water, and turn on the power. The tub does the rest.

The slats on the bottom, the corrugated sides, the disc top all rub them while the tub is swinging.

Then when you want to wring them you put them through the reversible wringer. This turns them from the washer into the rinse tub, then into the spinning tub, and from there into the basket.

Isn't it simple?

Send one and mail a card for your pamphlet telling you all about this up-to-date machine. You'll find it all we claim for it.

The PAGE Power Washer & Wringer Co. Ltd.
1145 King Street West - TORONTO

The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts—No. 2
An Inspiration

"I WILL lift up my eyes unto the hills from where cometh my help."—Psalms 121:1.

That night I sleep, was very difficult, for in the morning I was to have my first view of the Rockies. The berth-shade was left high up. As the train sped on, from the first streaks of light I kept peering out for this first glimpse. As the daylight grew, I saw away in the distance a dim bluish line. This became more and more distinct, until I could see a white, cloud masses lifting up.

I was keenly disappointed, as in that blue mountain ridge was none of the greatness nor grandeur I expected. But I watched the clouds for a long while, so long that I finally noticed there were no clouds elsewhere, and that these never changed nor moved. Then with a great throb I realized they were not clouds, but snow-covered peaks, reaching and extending all those long miles, and rising majestically above the plains.

There at the end, seeming such a short distance away, rising as it were, out of an ordinary city street, towered Pike's Peak. Of all the throng hurrying and rushing by, few seemed to look at it as it rose there, its summit gleaming in its snow mantle. But to me it was the uplift of that moment will never be forgotten. In commonplace tasks the thought of it strengthens; in temptation's hour it inspires; in temptation's hour it gives. How could anyone with that view, or the memory of it, do a dishonest or unworthy act?

The next day I went up to the summit, 14,900 feet high. As we rose, the rocks gradually became more and more stunted, until all vegetation disappeared. Rocks, bare and bleak, alone were left. At last snow appeared, the piles and banks becoming deeper and deeper. From the summit one could see soft, white masses of clouds far, far below. Away 80 miles off, ranges of mountains were clear and distinct.

To my great joy, my sleeping-porch commanded a view of the peak. I saw it by sunset, by moonlight, by sunrise. The memory of that mountain will always bring help, strength, inspiration.—I.H.N.

What We Can Do for the Boys
Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

WE can understand him. This is not as easy as it sounds. It requires a memory of our own boyhood or girlhood, and also the fact that no two boys are quite alike in disposition. But when a boy feels alone, when he is worn, when he may do lots of things you wish he would not do, but you know it is not from a desire to be naughty, but from sheer thoughtlessness or abandoning activity, and not having brought all his powers into captivity to a reasoning mind. He is an irresponsible being.

We can love him, and boys are so lovable, aren't they? But not the overflowing, gushing, sentimental names; to be hugged and kissed. No, if you understood the boy, the one who is little of that, but there is the love that sees under the prickly husk, the sweet wholesome kernel within, and appears to be, but for what he is, as he is.

We can trust him. If a boy feels that you do not trust him, you have lost him. Trust him, and his nobler

self will grow to the surface. His point of view may be entirely different from ours, and he is honestly following according to his light. His ideas may undergo great changes, and you cannot put an old head on young shoulders. Trust him.

Do not betray his confidence. If you receive his confidence, be worthy



A Household Delight.

Hot and cold water on tap is the housekeeper's greatest convenience. The cost of complete modern plumbing for a home need not exceed that of a binder.

of it. Seal your lips; let it be a secret, jealously guarded between you two. Wholesome comradeship between boy and girl have often been ruined, because the boy had confided that he meant to marry that girl when he became a man. The confidence was not respected, and he was teased to such an extent that he grew shy and reticent and trusted no more confidences to you.

Do not help him to excel, the direction in which his talents lie; help him to develop these and thus find his place in life.

A boy likes to feel that he is of some importance. Let him see that you need him, by giving him something to do for you: something he enjoys doing, doing when he is pleased to, and making him feel that his sifter, or hobnob or something, it increases his self-respect, and he needs it.

To correct his faults, teach positively, not negatively. Instead of saying "Johnnie don't try 'Johnnie do.'" "Johnnie, don't pull the cat's tail!" But he must expend his energies somewhere. Give him something to do that necessitates him leaving the cat alone. Instead of continually finding fault with his manners, show the good points in others that he may emulate them, or, in some cases, show some one else's fault, but carefully—this last—so as not to disparage the person alluded to, as "I notice so-and-so does not know that the cup, not to pour the tea into." He will be careful to show his superior knowledge after that. Or, "Mr. So-and-so has been well taught. He was sitting down when I went to talk to him, but stood up, and when he talked, as he would not sit while I talked." Or, "What a good mannered boy your chum is. He lifted his hat to his mother when he met her to-day, and about it, too."

Also if a boy appears awkward, do not show that you notice it. Try to put him at his ease. Self-consciousness will make anybody awkward.

We can help the boy in the selection of good literature. Read it yourself, or have him read it to you, talk about it, etc. So much depends on the boy's choice of reading.

We can teach him to honour wo-

men, by being the soul of honor ourselves. A boy can read one faithfully, and he measures others by the same measurement as he does you. If he finds you to be "half wool and a yard wide," he has his generous measurement for all of your kind, but if he finds shoddy, then what faith has he in womankind?

Lastly, we can help make him a good husband in the years to come. Many a husband was spoiled when a boy, by having a mother, who thought he worked hard, humored and spoiled him. He looked on a woman as made to do his pleasure and consider his every whim.

We want our boys to be the best, and to make the best men. They are lovable and have infinite possibilities for good or bad in them. The boys of to-day are the men of tomorrow. Our part in the development is very great. Blessed is the woman who can do her part in making a man of him, without him ever suspecting that she is doing it.

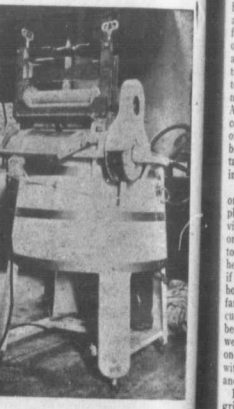
A Kitchen Score Card

It is quite the common thing to hear the men folk talking about score cards for use in connection with keeping records of milk, eggs, etc., but something new along this line is a kitchen score card which is explained by Miss Miriam Harned, Colorado Agricultural College, as follows:

"Real home lovers claim that when starting housekeeping the kitchen should be furnished first because it is the real 'work-shop' of the home. If there is anything left, one may purchase a 'push-parlor set' if they desire. Directions for furnishing the kitchen can only be given in a general way, but so plan that the 'head will save' the hands and feet as much as possible. Systematic everything and group such articles as belong to each kind of work. A critical inspection of a great many kitchens will show that the refrigerator is too near the stove; the sink too low; poor lighting and ventilation, etc."

"The following kitchen score card has been suggested by Miss Grant:—

- Ventilation, 25;
- Light, 15;
- Fuel (heat), 15;
- Water, 15;
- Furnishing, 10;
- Arrangement, 15;
- Convenience, 10;
- Floor and wall covering, 5;
- Total, 100."



Wash Day Made Easy.

This washer and wringer are both run by electric power and have made wash day easy for several years in the home of W. L. Smith, Durham Co., Ont.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

A Problem
Mrs. J. McHenry,
SOMEONE asked me if I ever became the boys would call because I get vexed at me as well as their mother, granted that it would be a waste of time to live and life off of it and life is a bed (?) of it. I would as well give the cause of my mind. It is nothing to our hired man, young girl, we never heard of the place where long as I can remember boys in the family did depend on hired help. I think now that we could have done as well as we should have done. After I was married as far as the first began. For the first men by the day, but of much worry, as a



A Blessing to the Farm

is the tenant house for the renter. It is a house for cooking and washing for from the man's standpoint. The reason for its existence is on the farm of W. Perth Co., Ont.

—Photo by an editor of the farm

the man was needed in order possible to relieve one of the conclusion that the do was to hire a man to which have done ever.

One of my greatest pleasure is taken away from the family, and he is out and day in, is that it is a family life most serious our chats around the as we used to find the time to discuss many of the present moment. As a result, it is difficult conversation going, and on the alert, the hired man best to manage the house. Talking about something interest to no one but he.

When company comes, or to spend the evening pleasure is taken away from the family, and he is out and day in, is that it is a family life most serious our chats around the as we used to find the time to discuss many of the present moment. As a result, it is difficult conversation going, and on the alert, the hired man best to manage the house. Talking about something interest to no one but he.

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I might go on an enumeration ad infinitum, I strain myself, and insist to point out the silver linings. This time to get to have come to the point hired man question will problem, if a problem a

A Problem Solved

Mrs. J. McInnes, Welland Co., Ont.
SOMEBODY asked me the other day if I ever became indignant. I guess they must have been the boys would call "jollying me," because I get vexed pretty frequently. At the present moment I feel so disgruntled that it wouldn't take much to make me wash my hands of farm life and hit me off to the city, where life is a bed (?) of roses.

I may as well "fess up" at once the cause of my disturbed frame of mind. It is nothing more or less than our hired man. When I was a young girl, we never had hired men around the place—at least, not as long as I can remember. Two sturdy boys in the family did away with any dependence on hired help, and I often think now that we didn't appreciate our good fortune nearly as much as we should have done.

After I was married, my troubles began as far as hired men were concerned. For the first year, John hired men by the day, but this was a source of much worry, as oftentimes when

have decided to build a neat little cottage right on the farm, and in close proximity to our own buildings. Then we will be in a position to hire a married man, which we believe will be much more satisfactory. In all probability such a man will take more of an interest in his work on account of home ties, and he, as well as us, will appreciate the pleasure of having a home of his own. At least, we are expecting a decided improvement in conditions when our cottage is ready to occupy next fall.

When to Lock the Stable

(Continued from last week)

WHEN anything goes wrong with one of us we are all brothers. We have our little differences and squabble a bit now & then, but bigger hearts never bow at them, but right here in Curryville.

"Now another danger has come up. The man with the tall hat has come back and is planning a railroad through Curryville. From the headquarters of the railroad the tip got out and they found about where the road was planned and a company of speculators is trying to get an option on the Bellows Bottoms! Once they get an option on it Curryville will have to buy the land back from them to hold out an inducement to the railroad. The name of this company that is trying to get the option is the Southern Development Company. Their personal representative is in the hall at to-night." Eyes turned around to Brassy in the back part of the hall as being the only available stranger present. "He don't wear a tall hat, but he does have a long-haired coat. Probably Doctor Fordyce has heard of the Southern Development Company."

Doctor Fordyce stopped rocking on his heels.

"I am sure I don't know what you mean."
 "Perhaps this will refresh your memory" holding up telegram. "It is dated from Curryville. I will read it."

"Hop picking south-east by east Tuesday or Rover dies a dead dog. Fordyce."

"Sammie," asked Clem, turning to the station boy, "do you remember sending this telegram?"

"Yes," answered Sammie, "but it didn't make any sense to me!"

"It was not intended it should. It is in cipher and the word Tuesday means that the election will be held to-morrow. Does that bring back anything to you, Doctor?" the accent heavy on Doctor.

"Nothing whatever," returned Doctor Fordyce coldly. "Probably the same thing that made you leave town is now causing you to bring this accusation." He tapped his forehead significantly.

"That has nothing to do with it," returned Clem.

"I insist that it has," declared the other aggressively.

"Maybe, maybe," said Clem sweetly, "it was to collect evidence against you. Has anyone ever seen any of your wonderful medicine? It's true you have a medical license, but where have you practised in the last few years? You no more intended to put up a medicine factory on the Bellows Bottoms than you intended me to come back to-night." There was a flash and a defiance about Clem that no one had ever seen before. "I think the hop picking Tuesday will be a bit harder than you calculated."

"You have no evidence at all except a telegram in cipher which has to do with ordering supplies for the factory."

"Do you usually order supplies in cipher?"

(Continued on page 22)

"What's In A Name"?
 Well, if the name is
"CANADA"
 it means irreproachable
 quality and value.

Chiclets
 REALLY DELICIOUS
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM
Make a Corner
Cosy
 Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons in every 5, 10 and 25 cent Chiclet Package.
 MADE IN CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Thanksgiving Day EXCURSION RATES
 Between all stations in Canada. Fort William and East, and to Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Mich., Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 Single Fare, good going October 11th, return limit Monday, October 21, 1915. Minimum charge 25 cents.
 Fare and One-third, good going October 9th, 10th and 11th, return limit October 12th, 1915. Minimum charge 25 cents.
 Apply to any G.P.R. Ticket Agent for particulars, or write
WM. FULTON, M. G. MURPHY,
 Asst. Dist. Passgr. Agt. Dist. Passgr. Agt.
 Toronto Cor. King & Yonge Streets Toronto

Deafness
 Perfect hearing is now being restored in every instance of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxor or Stenken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.
Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
 "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices which they wear easily day into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.
 Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
 127 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

CREAM
 We are in the market for an increased quantity of cream during the fall and winter months.
 If you are not already shipping to us, write for our prices for the past summer and convince yourself that we can make it worth your while to do so.
 We furnish cans, pay all express charges, and remit twice monthly.
VALLEY CREAMERY LTD.
 OTTAWA - ONTARIO

Here's A Chore Boy That Will Never Leave You to go back to the City.
 And all it costs to run is an hour. An hour. You couldn't get a chore boy at this price.
 We'll let you have an Engine for 30 days' Free Trial. Write to us for particulars of this offer.
The PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY Limited
 1145 KING STREET WEST - TORONTO

BETTER BUILDINGS
 THE NAME of a book that shows how buildings may be made permanent. Thousands of Farmers have read it. We are still ready to supply copies to those genuinely interested. Write today.
The METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited - PRESTON



A Blessing to the Farm Woman

is the tenant house for the married hired man. It relieves her of much extra work, cooking and washing for hired help, and from the man's standpoint, too, is satisfactory. The tenant house here illustrated is on the farm of W. W. Ballantyne, Perth Co., Ont.

-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

the man was needed most, it was impossible to secure one. We came to the conclusion that the only thing to do was to hire a man the year round, which we have done ever since.

One of my greatest grievances in having a hired man around, day in and day out, is that it breaks into the family life most seriously. We miss our chats around the dining table, as we used to find this a splendid time to discuss many topics of interest to the family, but which cannot be mentioned before a stranger. As a result, it is difficult to keep the conversation going, and if we are not on the alert, the hired man will do his best to monopolize the whole time in talking about something that is of interest to no one but himself.

When company comes, either for tea or to spend the evening—half of the pleasure is taken away from their visit because the hired man is right on the spot, and it seems impossible to throw off a certain restraint while he is around. Some people say that if you take a hired man into your home and treat him as one of the family, you will never have any difficulty in securing a good man. It has been our experience, however, that if we began treating our hired man as one of the family, they would, almost without exception, forget their place and make themselves unbearable.

I might go on enumerating my grievances ad infinitum, but I will restrain myself, and instead, endeavor to point out the silver lining to this cloud. This time next year, we hope to have come to the point where the hired man question will be less of a problem, if a problem at all. We



For Your Dining-room

Now is the time to decide upon the decoration of your Dining-room. Why not make it Permanent?

PEDLAR'S "PERFECT" WALLS

and Ceiling coverings are made in the fashionable panelled effects, so much in demand for Dining-rooms. Rich, Deep-cut, Artistic Designs—all hand-modeled and heavily embossed—making permanent, sanitary and fireproof walls and ceilings which may be washed with soap and water.

Write TO-DAY for Art Steel Catalogue F.D.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE, Limited

Established 1881
Executive Office and Factories: OSHAWA, Ont.
Branches: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

This Beautiful TEA SET FREE



A SET TO BE PROUD OF

The set consists of 40 pieces. It is in semi-porcelain and nicely decorated with roses. It consists of 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, 1 cream jug and a bowl. It is a set that any woman would be glad to have on her table when her friends drop in for tea.

Here is what two women say of their sets:

Miss Kathleen M. Byers, Prescott Co., Ont.:
"I received the dishes and am pleased with them. My mother is tickled to pieces about them. I thank you very much and wish to say that I hope you get a good many more subscribers."

Mrs. Robert Bryden, Waterloo Co., Ont.:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of dishes earned as a premium. All are in good shape and am well pleased with them."
Hundreds of our Women Folk are now the proud possessors of this valuable premium which has cost them nothing but a little effort. We know that one, call up four of your neighbors over the telephone and secure their subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. Send in their subscriptions, and we shall send you your set.

Circulation Department

FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO, ONT.

Aunt Huldah's Thanksgiving

(Continued from page 16)

Fellows went to church? Does anybody suppose he would be glad to see me back? He said he would never look at me again until I came home of my own accord. Well, I've come—and maybe he won't look at me now. I am sure I don't care. Tom, don't care and she caught up the great cat to give him another hug, "we don't care a cent what any of them say, do we? If they don't want us, we can go back and sell tabacloths and sheets to the end of the chapter. At least, I can. I don't suppose you would be such a big dunce as to run away and try to be smart, and then find out you hadn't been smart at all, would you, kitty?"

Betty got busy at once chopping and seasoning the slaw, dishing the cranberries, setting the table with the best china, and she knew her aunt always did on festal days, putting the potatoes to cook, and finally placing the puffy white biscuit in the oven beside the turkey to bake. She went out on the side porch for a pail of fresh water, and at a sudden exclamation she looked up. Will Fellows stood outside the fence staring at her.

"You, Betty?" he made out to stammer. "You come home?"

"Yes, it's me. Will. Come home—yes. Are you glad?"

"Have you come to stay, Betty?"

"Yes—if anybody wants me to, very bad."

"Then I'll come in and tell you what I think about it."

He was over the fence with a light bound, and taking up the pail of water, carried it into the kitchen for her, and set it down on the table.

A few minutes later Miss Huldah came slowly up the walk from the gate. She was heartily sorry that the preacher and his wife were not coming with her, but there was such a big lonesome lump in her throat that she could not find voice to ask anybody else to share her good dinner with her.

"I'll eat what I can, and I'll feed Tom," she said, "and then I'll bundle the whole lot that's left over to old Biddy Maloney and her young ones, I'll warrant they can get away with it, so there won't be a scrap of anything wasted. I reckon I've got lots to be thankful for, and ought to be ashamed to be ready to cry like a big baby, but Lord! bless me if I can help it, all alone this day of days. My!" as she drew near the house, "that turkey smells clear out here. And as sure as I'm a-livin', I do smell coffee, too. In the name o' the people, what's in the house? Surely they ain't givin' me a surprise to-day?"

She opened the door—and then she did have a surprise party—and only two in the party at that. For beside the ready-set table stood Betty, smiling and rosy, with Will Fellows holding her by the hand.

"Well! the good Lord!" panted Miss Huldah, dropping into the first chair she came to, and turning white as a cloth. But the next instant Betty and Will were at her side, and the girl had caught her in her arms, cloak, bonnet, and all, and was asking for a welcome.

Perhaps she didn't get it—but I think she did, as warm a one as she could have wanted. A few minutes later three people sat down to the board which Miss Huldah had thought would have only one lonely soul, and the good woman's Thanksgiving was complete. But Biddy Maloney and her young ones were not forgotten, for Betty and Will carried a huge basket over to her house, and everybody was happy, as they ought to be on that good day.

Ideas on the Bread Mixer

"Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont.

My latest interest in the house-keeping world is centred in the bread mixer. I have not yet been fortunate enough to persuade John that I need such a machine, but I believe I have him partly won over at least, and that is half the battle. I am not sure, though, that I need a bread mixer as badly as some other household appliances, and for that reason have not exerted my persuasive powers to the full.

While visiting a friend recently, I found that she has been using a bread mixer for two or three years, and as she is quite well pleased with her machine, she expounded on its merits to some length. Before telling me the good point of some of the reasons why people did not always take kindly to this machine.

One reason which she considered why objections had been raised against the success of the mixer other than most people do not follow an



Everything Within Armsreach.

A well laid out kitchen saves many steps.

hard and fast rule when making bread, but it is mostly guess work. With the mixer, however, it is necessary to measure everything if one wishes to have best results. The most satisfactory way to get around this difficulty my friend found to be the buying of quart measures with pint and half-pint marked on them. By having a couple, one can be used for flour and the other for liquid.

Another reason why some people think the bread mixer a failure is that they find it difficult to fasten it securely to a board or table. My friend told me that it was necessary to have a wrench around in order to fasten the arm of the mixer so that it will work properly.

One great advantage of the mixer is that a child or one of the men can run the machine quite as well as mother, and while my friend says that it will not mix and knead a large baking in three minutes, as is sometimes claimed, it will do the work in a much shorter time than by hand. Like everything else, of course, one has to do a certain amount of experimenting at first, in order to have best results.

For the woman who has a large family to cook for, which means baking a batch of bread two or three times a week, the bread mixer is sure to be a labor-saver. And the most important point to keep in mind is, measure every ingredient accurately. A rule that some people follow with the bread mixer is to use one part liquid to three parts of flour. The quantity of flour to use may vary with some kinds of flour, but this rule should at least serve as a guide.

Notice

Farm and Dairy
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and address of the
children and the name
Address all orders



ONE of the characteristic

fall styles is a well-tailored, slouchy, or "drooping" blouse. The slouchy blouse has no pronounced waistline, and is worn in order to show off the bust. The Russian blouse, so much favored several years ago, is a style that is coming back.

Princess dresses, too, are seen this season, although in this case, the "princess" is not a princess, but a woman who has taken to wearing dresses that are made of expensive materials. The result is that only those who have a good figure can wear them well. One must not be too stout, neither must they be too tall, since it is in the style, not because they are "thing," but rather selected most becoming to suit the woman's selections and yet her bounds of fashion dictates.

Cost for Misses and young girls is in style, so look, still, for Misses and young girls. The one that should prove a favorite effect or, as preferred, it is a style that is coming back.

Misses' Dress.—One of the styles we have seen in the military trimmings of small pockets on the raised neckline. The back of this design all the appearance. Four and 12 years.

14-37
14-29
14-37
14-29

Noticeable Characteristics for Fall

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Womenfolk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models. Their own make them be copied and used as a guide for adults, for children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns, 10¢. For each address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, 127 Toronto, Ont.



ONE of the characteristics of the new fall style is a well defined waist blouse. The sloouchy, caved-in appearance which was so prevalent during the past season has taken its departure, and now in order to show off a new fall gown one must be brisk, erect and trim in figure.

The Russian blouse, which received so much favor several years ago, is again coming to the fore in both coats and dresses and it is a style that is generally becoming.

Princess dresses, too, are considered quite new this season, although authorities tell us that manufacturers of ready-made clothing hesitate to make this style up in expensive materials. The reason for this is that only those who have an exceptional good figure can wear princess dresses well. One must not be too thin nor too stout, neither must they be too short nor too tall. Hence it is wise for us to choose styles, not because they are the "newest thing," but rather select those that are most becoming to us. We can all make good selections and yet keep within the bounds of fashion dictates.

may be used either for making a fancy lining for wearing on general occasions, or may be used in making an evening dress, as shown in the small view of evening dresses. Six sizes: 24 to 44 inches bust measure.

1429—Lady's House Dress. This trim and practical apron model should prove a favorite with many of our Womenfolk. It is almost a complete cover all, yet presents a dainty appearance. The belt across the fit neatly at the waist line and takes away the sloouchy effect. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

1436—Lady's Apron. More and more we are getting away from the idea of putting away all our summer house dresses once the cold weather appears, and donning garments of heavy material that are practically unwashable. If we wear warm under clothing, there is no reason why we should not continue to wear cotton house dresses. These can be washed and always look neat and clean. The style shown herewith is very simple of construction, buttons and contrasting material being the only trimming. Six sizes: 24 to 44 inches bust measure.

1446—Lady's Dress—Here is one of the new princess dresses effects. The military effect is again shown in the trimming of buttons down the entire front panel. The back of this dress, however, is not princess and should therefore be more becoming to the majority of people. Six sizes: 24 to 44 inches bust measure.

1447—Girl's Dress—This is a very pleasing style for the young girl. Velvet trimming is being used profusely this year and the model 1447, may be attractively finished with velvet belt and tie. The elongated shoulder effect seems to be nicely with the blouse appearance of this costume. Three sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.

Sacrifice Sale OF USED PIANOS

Here is a chance to get a splendid Square Piano at a mere fraction of the original price. Every instrument has been thoroughly overhauled and put in perfection condition. Terms can be arranged to suit purchaser. Make your choice to-day—to-morrow may be too late.

IMPORTANT—We also have many organs, upright Pianos and Player-Pianos at big reductions in price. Mail us coupon and we will send you list to choose from.

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- YOSE, Boston, square piano, nicely polished rosewood case, carved legs, metal frame, over-string scale, 7 octave keyboard. This is a well known American make of piano and has a very dainty and neat appearance, while the tone is very sweet. This is a bargain. **\$75**
- GREAT UNION, New York, carved legged square, dark rosewood case, serpentine base, has full metal frame, well braced, long over-string scale, 7-13 octave keyboard, has been put in perfect order in our workshop, and has an elegant tone. Special at **\$89**
- HAINS BROS., New York, square grand, handsome rosewood case, carved legs, carved lyre, with two pedals. Full metal frame, long over-string scale, 7 octave keyboard. This is a high grade American make, in perfect order and would give satisfaction for many years. Special at long over-string scale, 7 octave keyboard. This instrument has a very large sounding board and has a rich sweet quality of tone. A bargain at **\$99**
- DECKER BROS., New York, grand square, polished dark rosewood case, handsome carved legs, serpentine base, has a full metal frame with long over-string scale, with a tone like a grand piano. Is in perfect order, and a bargain at **\$115**
- HEINTZMAN & Co. square grand, handsome rosewood case, carved legs, over-string scale, 7 octave keyboard. This instrument has been carefully overhauled in our own factory by our own workmen and has a genuine Heintzman tone and touch. A bargain for **\$145**

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Easy Terms of Payment Just a few dollars down and the piano is delivered and then a few dollars a month.

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Please mail me list of bargains in
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When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

When to Lock the Stable

(Continued from page 19)

"This is the first order and it saves words. Besides, that is only a circumstance—didn't the mob come just because one of the town boys found my watch-chain near where you left your hat and coat when you played that deceitful game? Hadn't I been showing it to you and hadn't you dropped it into your pocket by mistake and forgot all about it? This is much less evidence and you wish to make charges against me on such a flimsy pretext as this? I don't believe that you have suffered some cerebral accident." Doctor Fordyce touched his head again to show just what he meant.

Clem wavered a moment then collected himself. "Why do you have to telegraph to the Southern Develop-

ment Company to order supplies?" he shot at the confident doctor.

Doctor Fordyce wavered. "Because I am—because they are my agency because, don't you see, I could not swing this whole deal myself and had to get somebody to put in money with me."

"So you are connected with the Southern Development Company?"

"Yes." "Are you their agent?" Doctor Fordyce cast around for the right answer. "Not that, but there is an understanding."

"Were you ever in Joplin?" asked Clem quickly.

"Yes." "Were you the agent of this company last year?" "I can't see that that has anything to do with the voting to-morrow. It

seems to me we are wasting good time."

"You are the man who put through that crooked mining deal there—only Fordyce wasn't your name then. And what about the timber deal in Texas County, this state? It might be interesting to you to know that in a few days you will have to answer these things for the benefit of the prosecuting attorney. There is a gentleman here to-night that I want to say a few words. He has met Mr. Fordyce before."

Clem drew out the Mister with evident relief. "He is a very dear friend of mine—Mr. Hagan." Rich Oody opened up a way, and from the rear of the hall came the round and smiling Brassy. His clothes were neater and there was about him a more substantial look.

At sight of the new speaker Miss Mary Mendenhall caught her breath and edged over toward Hilda, her face burning.

Brassy stumbled toward the table and anchored. Naturally at home with words and master of them before a small circus crowd, his tongue now refused its mission. He stammered over the heads of the audience, but sight of the hard-working mechanic over the rear door brought no inspiration to him. Brassy held on to the table as if all was lost save honour.

"This gentleman," said Brassy, pointing to Doctor Fordyce, "if I may use the term, and I have met before, I am sorry to say. I'd be a lot better off to-day if I'd never formed his acquaintance. So would my town. When he got through with us, there wasn't much left except our standpipes, and only its size made it safe."

Doctor Fordyce popped up. "Yes, we have met before, and I am surprised that he should wish to recall the event. There is a presence in this hall to-night that keeps me from telling what I know about this man. If I should tell some of the things that I know about him, just and indignant citizens would never let him spend the night inside the city limits."

word that Mr. Pointer has told you to-night about this man is true—and he has barely scratched the surface. In a few days the prosecuting attorney will tell you more about him."

He addressed Fordyce directly. "Since I saw you last I have thought over followin' the circus and am not making an honest living. Our president, Mr. Sayers—I guess you know who he is—is on your trail, too. The police in Kansas City are accumulating on you. You have met them. You made such an impression on them that they took prints of your fingers to remember you. And here is something interesting." Climbly, deliberately, Brassy's hand went into his pocket, and in the hush that held



In a Thanking Spirit.

all over the hall, brought out two photographs. "One is a front view and the other is a side view. You didn't have all that beard then, that's the only difference. They didn't charge you anything for making these pictures. The concern that made them does quite a bit of free photographing. You'll see down at the bottom," he says, "Photo by the Department of Police. I guess we know which shell you're—"

Brassy stopped, speechless. His lips parted, then closed without forming a single word. His eyes were fastened on Miss Mary L. Mendenhall.

(Concluded next week)

Something to be Thankful for

THAT'S sumthin' to be thankful fur, no matter how things go.

In summer time, fur fruit and flowers, in winter time, fur snow. That's sumthin' sort of pleasant happens to us every day. And life's a perfect picnic if we look at it that way.

That's always sumthin' purty fur our weary eyes to see— The glory of the sunset or the blossoms on the tree. An' always sumthin' tuneful fur our tired cars to hear— The children's voices chirpin' or the robin's music clear.

That's always sumthin' ready fur our willin' hands to do— Sum hakin' steps to help along, our job to carry through. No chance to be a-kickin' when our feet are busy goin', No time fur idle growin' when we plantin' seed and sowin'.

That's sumthin' to be thankful fur, no matter how things go. No end to all our blessin's if we soltanto 'em so.

An' even of you're out of sorts, sick, or missin' pers. Jest thank the Lord you're livin' if you can't do nothin' more.

—Atlanta Constitution

MARKET

TORONTO, Oct. 4.—(Gen.)

The past week has proved; not a cessation of crops in the face of corn and wheat. Cool weather has been favorable for this latest filling in the fact of the crop news. In view of the heavy fallow, the early harvest has been delayed. The grain store in the West this year is a surplus and business is better. Crop news has been favorable. So save all firmness in the market. It is notable percentage of failures but some have been able to find some other way for expensive luxury. Some have been able to find some other way for expensive luxury. Some have been able to find some other way for expensive luxury.

Prices are lower than a year ago to 550 lower than the crop. Some experts believe they also think there have been greatly over-estimated. It is also noted that the market will be lower, and the difficulties of wheat to grow, and the difficulties of wheat to grow, and the difficulties of wheat to grow.

CORSE GRAIN

The coarse grain market is strong downward tendency. We quote as follows: No. 2, 54c; No. 3, 53c; No. 4, 52c; No. 5, 51c; No. 6, 50c; No. 7, 49c; No. 8, 48c; No. 9, 47c; No. 10, 46c; No. 11, 45c; No. 12, 44c; No. 13, 43c; No. 14, 42c; No. 15, 41c; No. 16, 40c; No. 17, 39c; No. 18, 38c; No. 19, 37c; No. 20, 36c.

FULL FEEDS

These thrifty farmers who supply all mill feeders may have had occasion to think about the work they have lost. Bran has declined in the past week and is at 44c; No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42c; No. 4, 41c; No. 5, 40c; No. 6, 39c; No. 7, 38c; No. 8, 37c; No. 9, 36c; No. 10, 35c; No. 11, 34c; No. 12, 33c; No. 13, 32c; No. 14, 31c; No. 15, 30c; No. 16, 29c; No. 17, 28c; No. 18, 27c; No. 19, 26c; No. 20, 25c.

Free shipments of hay

states and the decided tendency to sell, have hold

Till Deep
Give the roots a chance

You can go deep without bringing up trash, stones or manure. You can at the same time pulverize and level. For thirty crops rely upon the forged sharp, penetrating disks of

Cutaway CLARK

Diak Harrow—Single or Double Action—light in draft and built for a lifetime. Reversible. If your dealer has not the greatest Cutaway, write to us direct. Be sure to use for our new free body, "The Soil and its Tillage". Get your copy now.

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Cider Apples Wanted

We are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for cider apples in car lots. Farmers who have an sufficient to make up a whole car themselves can arrange with their neighbors or joint shippers.

Write us if you have any to offer.

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Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes.

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Do you ever hunt on land? Do you ever want to show your friends what you have done? Do you ever want to see your birds in a museum? Do you ever want to see your birds in a museum? Do you ever want to see your birds in a museum?

Write today about the book you take in value for 50c.

Prof. J. W. ELWOOD, Trenton, 1901 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Write for Catalogue No. 25

We Pay Freight to Any Station in Ontario.

Complete Dining Room Suite for \$67.50

The suite, which is made of solid oak, in either Turned or golden finish, consists of 9 pieces of matched design. Buffet, 63 inches wide, has British bevel mirror; spacious cupboard and drawers; China Cabinet, 63 inches high, has glass doors and 2 glass shelves; Extension Table, 46-inch round top; 6 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair; upholstered in genuine leather. A graceful outfit for the dining-room, sent to any station in Ontario at above price.

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It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of the Peerless Farm Truck we use the finest materials and the most modern process imperfections are removed from the metal, then the metal is coated with a special oil which keeps it from rusting. You can be sure of a good job, and you can be sure of a good job.

THE BARWELL-WHITE FARM TRUCK CO., Ltd.
33-35 King Street West, Hamilton, Ont.

You Share Our Confidence

When you mention "Farm and Dairy" in writing to Our Advertisers.



Her Own Production.

As long as I respect womanhood I shall not tell the public what I know about this man."

The audience was under Fordyce's spell, and Brassy realized what he must overcome. He straightened up at this scent of battle.

"He didn't tell you about me—I'll tell you more than he can. He means that I used to drink and gamble and was a follower of the circus. That's what he means—and I was. But I've reformed. Even at my worst I didn't drag anybody else down, while this man Fordyce has destroyed whole towns just as he is intending to do today this one. I'll admit that my family is ashamed of me, but they're going to be proud of me yet. Every

Another Western Paper Hay in the Op—Photo courtesy M. Bar...

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Oct. 4.—General business in the past week has shown some improvement; not a great deal, but enough to be optimistic...

Apples, 4 qt. bkt., 15c to 20c; cranb., 40c to 50c; apricot, 4 qt. bkt., \$2.50 to \$4; grapes, 6 qt. bkt., 30c to 35c; plums, 4 qt. bkt., 50c to 60c; potatoes, bag, 70c to \$1; corn, 50c to 55c; wheat, 80c to 85c.

Prices on country markets are as follows: Licks, flat, coarse, 15c; buttermilk, 15c to 16c; milkfat cured, 30c to 35c.

Threshing the Western Way. Open air threshing may be a disadvantage but freedom from dust is not one.

Prices are lower than a week ago. They are 40c to 45c lower than the top for the 1914 crop. Some experts say that this is true. They also caution to be wary...

COARSE GRAINS. The coarse grain market has exhibited strong downward tendencies all along the year. We quote as follows: Ontario oats, No. 1, 45c to 50c; No. 2, 40c to 45c; American corn, No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 75c; American corn, No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 75c; Canadian barley, matting, 50c to 55c; No. 1, 40c to 45c; No. 2, 35c to 40c; Oats, local white, 42 1/2c to 44 1/2c; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c to 40c; Oats, local white, 42 1/2c to 44 1/2c; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c to 40c.

MILL FEEDS. Those thrifty farmers who laid in their supply of mill feeds earlier in the fall, may have had precedent to warrant their action. Bran has declined another \$1 in the past week and is now quoted at \$1.75 per cwt. Corn meal, \$2.25 to \$2.40. The Montreal market quotes as follows: No. 1, \$3.75; No. 2, \$3.50; No. 3, \$3.25.

Another Western Practice—Baling Hay in the Open. Photo courtesy M. Ramsey Company. Not steady in the Eastern Townships, and although Montreal dealers claim that there is lots of hay in the country and prices are well up to the requirements...

Honey is quoted wholesale as follows: Newburgh barrels, 85c to 70c; tins, 10c to 15c; No. 1, 5c to 6c; No. 2, 4c to 5c; No. 3, 3c to 4c; No. 4, 2c to 3c; No. 5, 1c to 2c.

A little more of what they ask for: butcher's cattle were of a higher quality than the week previous and this explains in some measure the strength of the market and the advancing quotations...

Good milk cows are in strong demand at \$10 to \$12 and poorer stuff going down to \$4. Every passing week shows a greater difference in the demand for choice stuff as compared with inferior milk cows.

Small meats were steady at last week's quotations. The movement of hogs has been large, the number for the last week being greater than the week previous...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB. Correspondence invited. NOVA SCOTIA. CAPE BETON CO., N.S. SALMON RIVER, Sept. 23.—Grain crops are about all in, but the threshing has not done so far...

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. PRINCE CO., P.E.I. RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—Our crop had fine weather which enabled the farmers to gather their crops in first class condition...

ONTARIO. OXFORD CO., ONT. WOODSTOCK, Sept. 14.—We have had a couple of days of dry weather, but a very wet harvest, the hardest to take off that I have ever seen.

PORT BUREWELL, September 22.—We have had a very heavy storm just at the time of writing. Farmers are busy seeding rattling corn and getting in the grain. Some farmers are having trouble with the heating in the bins.

BARBIE ISLAND, Sept. 30.—A few good showers in the past week and the daffs were welcomed for fall plowing. Water was scarce on many farms for the past month on the north side of the district.

FOET QU'APPÉLÉ, Sept. 12.—Harvest was cut early, but weather has been exceptionally bad. Grain will be dry and ready for threshing.

MADE IN CANADA. The Milker that a child can handle. The Machine is LIGHT in weight; Easy to carry, Easy to attach, and Easy to change.

Nothing that cheers the Home more during the winter months than choice BULBS. We have All Varieties. Easy to Grow—Low in price. Try some this Fall. TULIPS—15c to 50c doz. HYACINTHS—25c to 50c doz. Send for Free Catalogue. GEO. KEITH & SONS. 124 King St. East TORONTO.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE. A small motor with an aluminum case. FITS ANY BIKE. Easy to attach. No special tools required. Write today for FREE BOOK. Describing the HAWK Motor at 200 cc and second hand, \$15 up to \$25. HAWK MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 18, Galtstr., Keno, Ont.

MAN WANTED. A First Class General Farm Hand, who has had some experience with Holstein cattle, is wanted at the Highgate Farms, Ontario. Contract by the year. State wages in first letter. JOSEPH O'REILLY - ENNISMORE, ONT.

FOR SALE. White Wyanotte cockers and pullets, from heavy laying strain, at \$1 each for pullets and \$2 for cockers. 1500 extra of '04, for \$40, and 1000 extra, M. F. JACKSON, - BELVIL, ONT.

Butter Wrappers. Printed with your name, address, etc. Best quality parchment paper, 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$1.75. Postage extra if '04, for \$40, and 1000 extra, British Whig Publishing Co., Kingston, Ont.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. F. Nash, Minneapolis, Minn. FOR SALE—Newry cheese factory, in Western Ont., Perth county. Apply Geo. Emery, B. S., Atwater.

HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER. Sold Manufactured for Canada. Dept. D. GALT ONT. CANADA.

Live Items About Live Stock

Nuggets of Dairy Wisdom

Wm. Stewart, Northumberland, Ont.

To new breeders of Ayrshires, let me give this advice: Use care in the selection of the sire to head your herd. We older breeders know very well to err in this great principle of success in building up a high-class herd. The Record of Performance test shows that we now have more choice herds, therefore you have more to select from than we older breeders had when we commenced to breed Ayrshires.

Select a sire from a cow of good type and from a family of good producers on the side of both sire and dam. Be careful in this regard, when you start, and it may save you sorrowful regrets afterwards.

Never mate two animals with the same defect very pronounced in each. Do not breed your heifers too young; allow them to mature, if you want to grow up a herd of good-sized animals of strong and vigorous constitution.

Do not send inferior stock to a customer; send them to the butcher. New member, it is up to you to help us to go on improving our breed in the large field of opportunity before us.

Estimating the Age of Cattle

L. M. Henshaw, Oxford Co., Ont.

FOR years I have been looking into the months of horses and making a very correct estimate of their age from the appearance of the teeth. I always believed that this method of determining age was limited strictly to the horse kind. In reading Hoard's *Thirteenth* recently I ran across a short article, in which the writer claims that it is almost equally easy to determine the age of cattle from their teeth.

The writer describes his method as follows: "When the calf is born it has a central pair of milk teeth but the remaining pairs appear within the first month. These milk teeth are replaced with permanent ones and herein is the key for estimating a cow's age with a fair degree of accuracy."

At the age of 18 months the central pair of milk teeth is replaced by the permanent ones which are larger and about twice as broad as the first pair. Other pairs come at intervals of about nine months. The second pair, making four permanent teeth, appears at the age of 27 months; the third pair at the age of three years; and the two end teeth at the end of 45 months. All the permanent teeth are easily distinguished by their larger size.

"After the fourth year there is little change in the appearance of the teeth until they begin to wear. In a few years, however, the teeth begin to grow narrower and at the end of the ninth year there is considerable space between them. From this time on they keep shrinking, discoloring, and finally begin to drop out one by one. If a cow has horns the age may be estimated quite accurately by adding two to the number of rings on the horns. After a little practice in examining the mouths one can tell just about how old a cow is by looking at her teeth."

Some Differences

By Chas. F. Whitley

HERE and there amongst our dairymen are such splendid results attained that one can only be astonished at the complacency with which other so-called dairymen continue to be content with the pitifully small average yields of milk per cow. Why do these huge differences exist? Just a few miles from here is one of those poor herds, six cows with an

average of only 3,338 pounds of milk; the highest yield only 4,000 pounds.

In contrast to that, two good herds in western Ontario indicate the possibilities for the man whose eyes are open to what milk records have to teach. One herd of 12 cows averages 10,667 pounds of milk and 317 pounds of fat; the second herd of 22 grades averaged 10,542 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of fat.

These marvellous differences in herd yields drive home hard facts. Men differ in their methods of feed-value and handling cows, feeds differ in their inherent capacity as milk producers; they are not all cast in the same mould.

In the above two good herds the constant use of milk records has proved an excellent lever in raising the production. Cow testing pays.

Winter Swine Quarters

A. L. Elnor, Middlesex Co., Ont.

COMFORT is the first essential to the successful feeding of market swine during the cold months of the year. I have always gotten best results when I have always gotten swine were housed wintered in quarters that were light and dry, and bedding supplied in liberal quantities. With our market swine, our only object is to put gain cheaply. In wintering brood-sows, commensurate also with health. Too warm winter quarters are a detriment even if they are economical with food. In wintering brood sows I prefer to keep them in quarters that are draughty, perfectly dry, thoroughly well bedded, but not too warm. Good ventilation is one of the first essentials.

In feeding I prefer to have the breeding swine out at some distance from their sleeping quarters, thus making it necessary for them to come out of doors for exercise two or three times a day. I have had my most valuable brood sows struggling through snowbanks on stormy winter days and it did them good. The best food that I have been able to discover for them is ground oats and middlings. The best alfalfa or clover hay on the place is fed in racks where they can get it at any time. Charcoal or ground bone is kept handy. Constipation the greatest evil among breeding swine in winter, is avoided by feeding pulped mangels and grain. Above all, the daily exercise that they will get will keep them in good health.

In the Home of the Holsteins

By Walter Wright

AM of the opinion that their method of breeding stock has been an important factor in developing the character and fixing the type of the Dutch cattle, and could be applied with profit to certain dairying sections of the Dominion, particularly those districts where small dairy herds are kept. Bulls are put to service in Holland when they have reached the age of two years, and cows are served during the months of May, June and July. The bulls of the Holland breed are not generally so docile as those of the Shorthorn breed. In some districts the bull's attendants are peasant women, and the animals are said to be more docile in their hands than in the hands of men. There was a striking illustration of this fact witnessed at the agricultural show, where one of the bulls in the show-ring was taken by the bulls in the show-ring was taken by a peasant woman from the Limburger district, the animal being exceedingly docile, giving no trouble, whereas some of the other bull required two men attendants to handle them in the show-ring. In cases where there was only one male attendant, the bulls gave a good deal of trouble at times.

ANNUAL SALE

OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND CLYDESDALE SHIRES.

ALSO

HACKNEY HORSES AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Thursday, October 14th, 1915

TO BE HELD AT

COLONY FARM, ESSONDALE, B.C.

The coming ANNUAL SALE to be held at the Horse Barn Area, Colony Farm, on the above mentioned date, promises to be an event of importance to all stock breeders in the province. It is acknowledged that the cattle advertised in the course of the sale are the offspring of some of the greatest Milk Producers in the World, and of the finest Bull ever offered for sale in Canada.

Included in the list are some of "Angie's Cornucopia Newman," whose daughters are making World's Milk Records, and his sons offered at this sale are from World-Record milk producing cows.

Included also are Bulls from Cows of 20 to 34 lbs. of Butter in 7 days; Milk, 1.40 to 123.9 lbs.; also some of "Kordnyk's Segia."

The Horses are mostly all imported stock from Scotland and England, with the exception of the young stuff, which has been bred right on Colony Farm from imported pure bred Horses and Dams.

This important offering is scheduled to commence promptly at 11 a.m. and will not doubt be largely attended by stockmen who wish to take advantage of the opportunity to secure some good breeding stock.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

CHAS. E. MOORE CHANGELING PONTIAC STRAIN R.R. 3 PROTON STATION, ONT.

AVONDALE FARM

We have a dozen YOUNG BULLS from our kind Pontiac and Woodcrest Fistic bulls; several extra good ones fit for service. Price low to make room.

H. LYNN, HERDSMAN, R. R. No. 3, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEIN

19 Bulls, 50 Females. One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Segia, on day milk records for Canada, for season 2 years ago. His dam is a Grand-daughter of King Segia. Another by a son of Pontiac Kordnyk from a 23 lb. dam.

D. M. HOLBY, R. R. 4, PORT PEARRY, ONT.

WANTED TO BUY

A Holstein Bull ready for light service. Dam must have good yearly records, testing at least 5 lbs. per cent. Give particulars of breeding, price, and if possible photos of bull and dam.

B. H. THOMSON BOHARM, SASS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THIRD BIG SALE

Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Clyde, Shire and Hackney Horses

COLONY FARM, ESSONDALE, B.C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14th, 1915

Manager of Sale D. MONTGOMERY Auctioneers T. J. TRAPP W. A. ATRINSON Clerk of Sale C. FLETCHER

FOR SALE

Creamery Equipment including weigh cans and scales, receiving vat, cream vat; Simplex churn, Wizard Deter, and other necessary glassware, with cream scales, 50 5 gal. and 25 10-gal cream scales, nearly new. Will sell complete or in parts. For particulars apply to: BOX 7 FARM AND DAIRY

WHITE and COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for sale. Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hamonton, N.J.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Testes, Large Records, High Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Bull calves, and a few cows for sale. WOODSIDE BRAS, R. E. NO. 1, MOOREFIELD, ONT.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred Ayr of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. The Young Bull dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall" Good time" - 5641 - (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q. (Phone in house.) 1-61

GUERNSEY BULLS

A few choice young animals for sale. Full Orington Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. R. R. BLACK Highland View Dairy, Amherst, N.S.

Dairy Cattle at Sherbrooke*

SHERBROOKE is situated in the centre of a great dairy district and it is not to be wondered that the dairy cattle sections are always a strong feature of the fair. This year the showing was up to the usual high standard, all the leading breeds of dairy cattle being well represented.

The Holstein classes were best filled, the principal competitors being Mr. McPhee, of Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Harding Bros., Welsford, N.B.; J. L. Alexander, St. Louis, Que.; J. L. Ritchie, Sherbrooke, and W. Clark, Coaticook, Que. An outstanding animal in the male classes was the two-year-old bull shown by Harding Bros., which was afterwards awarded the senior championship. When it came to dispensing sweepstakes honors, however, the award went to the yearling bull, Wilfrid De Kol Lad, exhibited by Clark. Alexander won the aged bull class, with McPhee second and Harding Bros. third. In the calf classes, Harding and McPhee divided the money.

Some of the female classes were stronger on numbers than on quality and there were many ragged ends. The aged cow class for instance brought out 20 entries, with several of them in poor condition. The animals with the money, however, were of good type and fitted to win. Lady Jane of Burnbrae, exhibited by McPhee, won first in this class and the senior and grand championship. Harding Bros. were second and McPhee came in again on third. These two exhibitors excelled in the younger classes, Harding Bros. capturing the junior female championship. In the group awards the senior herd went to McPhee, junior herd to Harding, sire and three of his get to McPhee and progeny of cow to Harding.

The Ayrshires.

The Ayrshire classes were not so strong nor so well filled as they have been on one or two previous occasions at Sherbrooke, but the showing was well up to the average. The exhibitors were G. H. Montgomery, Phillipsburg; J. W. Logan and D. T. Ness, of Howick; A. Phaneuf, St. Nobert, and J. St. Marie, Compton, Que. Auchenbrain Sea Foam, one of the finest Ayrshires bulls in Canada, won first for Montgomery, with St. Marie second. Auchenbrain Sea Foam was later made senior and grand champion. Ness won most strongly in the younger classes and his yearling bull was the junior champion.

In the female classes Buchan Jean, exhibited by Ness, was first, and this cow won also the senior and grand champion. In the younger classes the money was divided between Ness, Logan and Montgomery, the latter capturing the junior championship. Group awards were as follows: Graded herd: Ness, Montgomery, Logan, Phaneuf, in order. Yearling herd: Ness, Logan, Montgomery. Get of sire: Logan, Ness, Montgomery. Progeny of cow: Ness, Logan, Phaneuf.

Jerseys seemed to be well adapted to the rolling country of the Eastern Township, and whereas a few years ago all of the best animals came from Ontario herds, this year there was a good showing and strong competition from the Quebec herds of Rutter Bros. of Cowansville, who won most largely, Edwards from Hillhurst, Alexander from Coaticook and Martin from Warden. Guerneys, Brown Swiss and French-Canadian were shown by the same exhibitors as in previous years.

*This report, due to lack of space, was inadvertently crowded out of previous issue, which explains its appearance some time after the concluding date of the fair.

DID YOU EVER STOP TO CONSIDER
That breeding is what makes an animal and that it in turn makes the records?

THEN LOOK HERE

We are making a SPECIAL OFFER for Service of our Junior Herd Sire to approved cows, **KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH**

Son of the \$50,000 bull, and FAIRMONT NETHERLAND POSCH, 4 years, 26 days: milk 51.50, butter 32.54, per cent fat 5.00.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Be a progressive breeder and write for special terms and extended pedigree.

CLARKSON MANOR FARM ONTARIO

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Dams with records from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon.

DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop.

GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE, ONT.

Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, offers for sale, a Choice Young Bull, born May 27th, 1915 out of a 25th, 3-yr.-old Dam and sired by Dutchland Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the World's champion 3-yr.-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application.

E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Dillon Oshawa



DILLON STANCHIONS

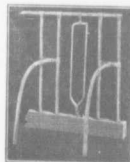
THE lock is constructed in such a way that the more pressure the cow puts on the stanchion, the tighter it holds.

The hinge at the bottom is forged out of the bars of the stanchion so that the bars form the hinge, making the strongest hinge on any stanchion made.

It is impossible for the cow to open the stanchion, and yet it is easily opened with one hand even with a heavy mitt on.

Stanchions made in 3 sizes, 5 in., 7 in. and 8 in. wide.

Fittings supplied for either cement or wood floor.



DILLON STALLS

THE simplest and strongest style of stall made. For connecting our stalls we use our new patented steel clamp, which bolt which holds and tightens the clamp, goes through the pipe, making it impossible for the joint to pull apart.

Either stalls or stanchions can be supplied separately. Stalls also furnished for wood floors, but unless otherwise ordered we will send them for cement.

We supply the end to complete the stalls at the end of a row, without extra charge.

DILLONS' SELL DIRECT You Save The Agent's Profit

When buying from us you don't have to help pay an agent's salary or his expenses. Send for our catalogue on any of our lines. It will give you a good idea of what improvements you can make for a small outlay.

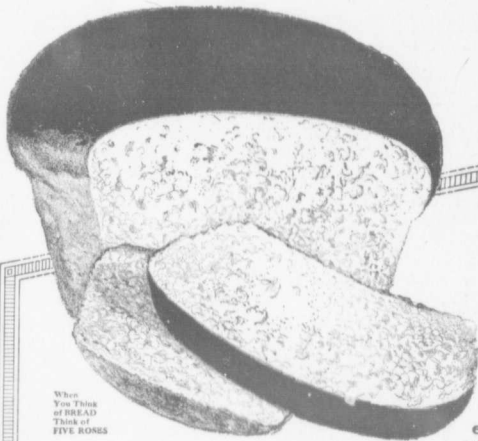
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We also manufacture—cow pens, hay tools, hardware specialties, litter carriers, etc.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee Dillon Stalls and Stanchions to be made of strong, durable material by the most approved modern methods. Should any of them not live right up to our statements, we will replace them or refund every cent you have paid. Our goods must be standing advertisement for wherever placed. Any breakages due to defective material or workmanship occurring inside of six months will be replaced free of charge.

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FREIGHT
IN
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of BREAD
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Bread is so essential to growth and vitality, you should encourage your folks to eat more. Win them to bread-eating by making your bread **irresistible**.

Baked from FIVE ROSES flour, your loaf enjoys a unique personality that belongs to none other.

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Five Roses[★] FLOUR for Breads-Cakes Puddings-Pastries

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 - an elastic texture, porous and well-risen, that retains for days its original freshness, the kind that cuts without crumbling.
 - every slice not only a delight, but a source of vitality, alive with the matchless nutrition of Manitoba's richest wheat.
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Insist on FIVE ROSES flour for *all* your baking.
It promotes the family health and mitigates the high cost of living.

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It gives many uses for stale bread and cake, French toast, bread puddings, bread crumbs, croquettes, pulled bread, bread dust. A splendid chapter on sand-wick making.

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The famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book also gives complete, understandable information on pastries, tarts, puddings, biscuits, buns, rolls, fruit cakes, cookies, etc. Over 500 tested cake recipes. Crowded with the best selected recipes of thousands of successful users of FIVE ROSES flour throughout Canada. Send for your copy of the FIVE ROSES Cook Book, mailed for 50 two-cent stamps. Address Dept. T, LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.



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