

FARM AND DAIRY RURAL HOME

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PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 10

1912.



Its close touch with nature is one of the chief joys of farm life. Compare this maiden's surroundings with those of a closely built-up city street. What abiding pleasures we have on the farm!

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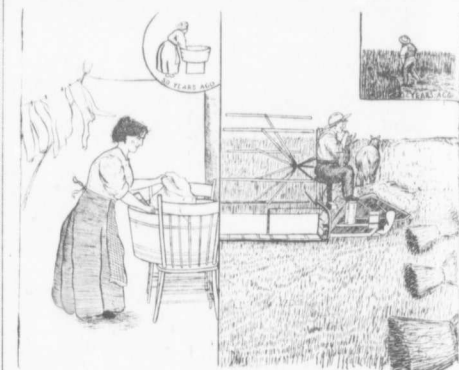
Great Fourth Annual Breeders' and Xmas Number

OUT DECEMBER 5th, 1912

"Our people" we reach exclusively have this year incomes aggregating \$324,000,000.00 and more.

Leading advertisers are planning now to reap the full advantage of the service we will render in FARM AND DAIRY Dec. 5th. Come along for your share of the big "melon" we represent. Bear in mind that with us it is a question of "first come first served."

Why not give the girls something on the farm which is their own and out of which they can make a little "pin money?" For example there is



The Washing Machine and Binder should be Running Mates. Why are they not?

Why Girls Leave the Farm

Mrs. Alex. Simpson, Perth Co., Ont.
One of the greatest factors in driving girls away from the farm is the desire for economic independence.



Mrs. Alex. Simpson

advantages as the city? Simply because country people have not become wide enough awake to realize of what value their girls are to the

A girl on the farm is not well enough appreciated. When the opportunity of a situation comes, she generally takes it, thinking in so doing that she shall be able to earn her own livelihood and be independent of others. Many country girls (please note that there are exceptions to all rules) are expected to help with the house work and the barn and field work also. And by doing both she has no time for the little trifles so dear to the heart of the girl. If the country girl had not so much work to do she would be far more willing to stay on the farm.

All girls, I believe, like house work but not work which will tend to destroy their robust appearance. Why do country mothers not try and introduce new methods and ideas into their homes, instead of letting their daughters go to the large cities to find them? Why not give our girls more time to read and observe those things which help to beautify and make the home more home-like and less like a work shop where everything is done in the same way over and over again, and where there is only work. Bring into the home books which have the very newest and best ideas inside their covers.

Let the country girl take a vacation, the same as the city girl. When she returns we will find she is more willing to help with the work, also she brings many new suggestions, which will be most useful in the home if carried out.

Why not give the girls something on the farm which is their own and out of which they can make a little "pin money?" For example there is

often a motherless little pig or lamb. Give it to the girls and they will make money out of it, if money can be made.

Would it not be more profitable to get the girl in the country home a piano and other articles which she wants, such as nice clothes, rather than to let her go away from home? The farmer would have to hire some one to do the work she once did. The work would not be so well done, nor would the mother enjoy working as well with a stranger as with her own daughter.

Let us give our girls the joy of social life by bringing good company to our homes. Let us not keep our parlor as a store room in which to keep our lace curtains, oak rockers, and plush carpets, but have it for a living room. There are no parlors nowadays. The very name signifies that it is a place in which you must not touch or handle anything. Who could enjoy themselves in such a place? Keep the living room attractive and let in plenty of sunshine and air; have it ready to receive our friends and our own folks. Don't worry about keeping a grand room into which we may look once in a while to see if the moths are eating the carpet.

A DRIVING HORSE ESSENTIAL

If the farmer would keep a good horse that the daughter might drive he would soon see how much good it would do. There are many times when the "women folk" wish to go some place, and often the men are "too busy" to take them, and the women are deprived of their outing. But let us not make the mistake of thinking that the farm girl will be satisfied with some old mule or a horse that the men would not drive. Give the girl a good spirited horse. Let her drive it to suit herself. She will soon have it so anyone can drive it. The harness and the buggy should be such that the driver will take an interest in them and keep them in good order.

Our country mothers should see that our daughters get a reasonable school education, also a couple of years at high school, if possible. Then when the girls are out in good society, they are not at a loss to know what to talk about. At school they would meet with other boys and girls and would be able to study their characters and deportment. This would help them to classify their acquaintances in after life.

I have tried to carry out this system with my two daughters, to the best of my ability, and have found it very successful.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXI

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Some practical old houses in b

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Laura Rose St.

There is often a modern day among of the tall, grass spreading map a settled, he look that adds its value. The ed with these p so gives prestige We drive past "That's" The derson honest a land in the ea splendid stock everything they

A CABE How to go an house is a pro brains than to an outsider see those acustoms. Talk over get their opinion still there will may evolve rear What are the in the old hous too large and th further corner t stuffy and secluded of water and seed

The kitchen tring a china cup ing the kitchen ing doors on each end of the drawer room. This m brings our dishe ner to the dining It is a crime

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1912.

No. 41

HOW TO MAKE THE OLD HOME CONVENIENT, CHEERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.

Laura Rose Stephen, Huntington, Que.

Some practical, sensible suggestions for people living in old inconvenient houses. At little expense these old houses may be vastly improved for convenience in working, for the health of its occupants, and in beauty as well. Suggestions based on much observation and on practical experience.

SOME one has wittily said that our sins of omission are those we forget to commit. So far as the old farm homes are concerned it would seem that in their construction the sins of omitting to make them as convenient as possible were few. But the sins of our fathers need not descend from generation to generation in this particular line. These fine old homes possess great possibilities. They can be remodelled and made very comfortable and convenient.

Laura Rose Stephen very comfortable and convenient.

There is often a charm and coziness about a made-over house which the modern dwelling lacks. Snuggling down amid the protecting shelter of the tall, graceful elms and wide-spreading maples, the old home has a settled, built-to-last-for-centuries look that adds hundreds of dollars to its value. The associations connected with these pioneer farm homes also gives prestige and value to a place. We drive past a farm and are told "That's 'The Grange'—the old Henderson homestead—came from Scotland in the early thirties—people of splendid stock, and it showed in everything they had."

A CARE FOR BRAINWORK

How to go about fixing over an old house is a problem requiring more brains than to plan for a new one—an outsider sees things with different eyes to those accustomed for years to existing conditions. Talk over your ideas with your friends; get their opinions, and while you may not agree, still there will be suggestions from which you may evolve real practical improvements.

What are the most pronounced defects found in the old houses? Here are a few: Kitchens too large and the pantry or china closets in the further corner from the dining-room; parlors stuffy and secluded; low ceilings, and an absence of water and sewage systems.

The kitchen trouble can be remedied by building a china cupboard against the wall separating the kitchen from the dining-room, and having doors on each side, and with handles on each end of the drawers, so they will open from either room. This makes our kitchen smaller, and brings our dishes just where we want them—as near to the dining-table as they can get.

It is a crime to have two or three steps be-

tween the dining-room and the kitchen. One cannot estimate the wear and tear on the human body such an inhuman contrivance entails. Cost should not be considered in abolishing these steps. The whole house, woodshed and all, should be on one level. While we speak of the woodshed we might say a word about the wood-box. It would not be a big chore to make a hole in the kitchen wall at the floor and build a box opening at each side, having a hinged cover on the one in the kitchen. Then the box may be filled from the shed—an easy, clean way of getting the wood brought in.

The old-fashioned farm home parlor is too frequently a place to be dreaded and shunned with its gloomy and musty smell. In the old houses this special room was shut off by itself with but

the otherwise small square parlor may be transformed into a beautiful, cheerful room. This was done in a friend's home this summer, and she now has a room anyone might envy.

In times past not so much attention was given to having plenty of windows and there was a set stiff rule in placing the windows that were put in. Don't be afraid to break into the wall and insert windows of odd shapes and in odd places—the windows are often the making of a pretty room. A dingy sitting room might be transformed into a room of cheer if a large bay window were built in it.

HIGHER CEILINGS—BETTER HEALTH

Many of the early-built houses were made with low ceilings. To raise the roof of such dwellings would mean airy, sunny, healthful bedrooms—and a much finer appearing house on the outside.

Where at all possible there should be running water in every farm house. To carry from a pump, no matter how convenient, all the water used indoors, adds much to the labor of house-keeping. If an hydraulic ram cannot be installed a tank and wind-mill can be erected.

Where there is a chimney flue available an inside toilet is easily obtained. I saw one in the west this summer. The seat was home-made, and the closed-in box below was large enough to hold a galvanized pail. From the back of the box a stove-pipe connected with the furnace flue. This simple contrivance was quite sanitary and added materially to the comfort and health of that family on the prairies. I have seen a closet or small bedroom off from the kitchen converted into quite a respectable bathroom.

An improvement which adds greatly to the appearance of the outside and to the cleanliness of the floor on the inside, is a cement walk from the house to the barn.

MAKE THE HOME COMFORTABLE FOR WINTER

Often it is hard to install a furnace, but if possible one should be put in. To have a house comfortably aired all over and snug and warm in the living rooms takes away the dread of the long, cold winters. Often the middle-aged are neglected in the keeping up of fires. Their blood is thick and warm, but the very young and the old feel the cold keenly, and should have consideration. Lots of farmers could use up rough wood that is rotting if they only had furnaces in their houses.

The time to place and execute changes is now. Do not leave it for the early spring when the rush of work makes everything else stand aside. We are only living once, and the money we spend in making the lives of others and our own more comfortable and enjoyable is the money we get the very best interest on. We really enjoy only the money we spend.

A FAMOUS TRIBUTE TO WOMAN

It takes a hundred men to make an encampment, but one woman can make a home. I not only adore woman as the most beautiful object ever created, but I reverence her as the redeeming glory of humanity, the sanctuary of all the virtues, the pledge of all perfect qualities of heart and head. It is not just right to lay the sins of men at the feet of women. It is because women are so much better than men that their faults are considered greater. A man's desire is the foundation of his love, but a woman's desire is born of her love. The one thing in this world that is constant, the one peak that rises above all clouds, the one window in woman's love. It rises to the greatest heights, it sinks to the lowest depths. It forgives the most cruel injuries. It is perennial of life and grows in every climate. Neither coldness nor neglect, harshness nor cruelty, can extinguish it. A woman's love is the perfume of the heart. That is the real love that subdues the earth; the love that has wrought all miracles of art that gives us music all the way from the cradle song to the grand closing symphony that bears the soul away on wings of fire. A love that is greater than power, sweeter than life and stronger than death.

By Robert G. Ingersoll

one doorway as an entrance. The making of an archway or a single door into the living or dining room would connect this isolated parlor with the rest of the house and make it a more livable place.

Cutting a doorway is not a colossal task. We put up for years with a great inconvenience just in this manner, and finally decided an entrance into the other room must be made. When once the men started it didn't take long, and what a change that doorway made in the house—no more running the length of a long hall to get into the room.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SPARE BEDROOM

Sometimes removing a door and hanging a heavy curtain makes an improvement. I have more than once suggested this for the tiny spare bedroom off the parlor, where the only available space for a chair was interfered with when opening or closing the door. If this little bedroom can be dispensed with and the partition removed,

Why Girls Leave the Farm

(Mrs.) Lydia M. Parsons, Wellington Co., Ont.

DURING the last decade we have heard a great deal about the boy leaving the farm, and of the difficulty to secure labor that his leaving involves. It may be surprising to some to learn that statistics prove that to-day more girls are leaving the farm than boys. Parents



(Mrs.) L. M. Parsons

who have gone in for agriculture as a profession, have a very serious problem to face,—a labor problem both inside and out. I do not know that anyone is to blame—it is simply a result of present conditions in society. Some of the causes contributing to these conditions we will briefly consider:

There is not the place in the home that there once was for the girl, and she feels that she is not as necessary as she formerly was. We are living in changing times, and we much change with them.

Forty-five years ago the girl in the farm home led a very full life. Nearly all the clothes for the family were made there; the stockings were knitted there, the counterpanes were crocheted or knitted, the carpets were made locally, and the quilting bee was a joyous feature of rural life. The ready-to-wear idea has now found popular acceptance everywhere; the large departmental stores see to it that every family want can be supplied satisfactorily at minimum cost. So who can wonder that the girl feels that her place is practically gone.

WHAT OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IS DOING

2. An explanation may be found in the lack of educational training in home economics. We are so tarred with the stick of commercialism as a nation that our educational system perforce has reflected this phase of work. The strain and stress of school work has been confined along arithmetical lines, while the sole aim of the higher school tends towards an open sesame to the teaching profession or a further curriculum in university work. There is only one conclusion for the ambitious girl to come to—these are the most desirable ways to the goals of success.

3. A great demand arose for girls' bright, hopeful work. She responded naturally because the opportunity spoke to her of a larger freedom—a thing no Britisher is proof against.

"Woman is coming to her own," was the cry. A revolution of thought faced us. It seemed as if conditions underwent an upheaval and women saw life differently. Universities and colleges opened their doors to women students, hospitals clamored for girls to train. The business house, the store, the bank, the civil service simultaneously sounded the bugle call for women clerks. Machinery—the telegraph, the telephone, the typewriter—all paved the way for the advent of the "eternal womanly" into public life.

ONE GIRL'S EXPLANATION

4. The growing spirit of independence that characterizes the age may partly account for the girl's attitude. A few weeks ago a charming girl, who has "made good," told me she could never be thankful enough for her country upbringing, for the pleasures, the freedom of it, the memories of the joyous, long winter evenings of childhood and girlhood. I asked her if she felt she had done wisely in leaving the farm to make her way for herself. "Oh, yes," she said, "to-day I am independent. I love my work. Look at my prospects. Then it wouldn't have been fair to expect father to keep us all at home, and give us things such as other girls have."

I think the latter part of this girl's statement explains a delicate point with girls at home,—the

idea that they are being given things. A girl may eventually get all she really requires, but she hasn't the privilege of an income, salary, wages (call it what you like, it all means the same thing) that she can plan with or through which she can even learn the purchase power of money. There are little dainties, frivolities, mayhap, little things that look too much like extravagances to ask for that her heart hungers after because her city cousin can always manage these touches, and she feels the smart of contrast. You can't prevent her breathing the invigorating air of the self-supporting independence of to-day!

PRACTICAL HOME BUTTER MAKING BY A PRACTICAL HOME BUTTER MAKER

"Sunbeam," Leeds Co., Ont.

This Leeds County Lady considers Butter Making a Fine Art, and takes an artist's pleasure in her work. A tale of "Sunbeam's" experience in Dairying and a description of her methods

BUTTER-MAKING is one of the fine arts; as much so as any work. But in this part of our province comparatively little attention is paid to this branch of farm work. Most of our farmers patronize the cheese factory during its season; then in fall and winter they will drive perhaps miles to a butter factory quite regardless of loss of time and waste of horse strength, as long as they are not bothered with milk around the house. The result is that the majority of our women have but a vague knowledge of making butter, the daughters knowing little or nothing of it. I consider this a lamentable state of affairs.



Lillian C. Crummy
"Sunbeam"

I have had but eight years' practical experience in butter-making. I, on account of my mother's poor health, was compelled to become sole manager of our dairy in 1904. Previous to that I had only assisted. I confess to approaching my new work with much fear and trembling for at least a few days, but I soon became mistress of the situation, thanks to the valuable instruction received from my mother, who was an ideal house-keeper and butter-maker, and had always during my life conducted a private dairy.

During my first year our herd consisted of 17 cows, and as we then used creamers, I often had to churn eight times a week. Now, as we use a separator, cream is much more condensed—consequently fewer churnings.

As to the best breed of cow for home dairying, I prefer the dear little Channel Island cow, the Jersey. Her cream and butter are far superior. The hardy, docile Ayrshire, I consider, ranks second. We have had both breeds.

WORK—BUT PROFIT TOO

I enjoy butter-making and think it is the most lucrative business in which a farmer can engage. Successful home dairying means great profit. It means plenty and independence. It will soon lift that mortgage. Of course it means work. We must put our shoulder to the wheel. But what do we get without work? "If little labor little are our gains, man's fortunes are according to his pains." We have such improvements

SHE REALIZES HER OWN POWER

5. She realizes the measure of success that has attended woman's effort and she is fired with the spirit of emulation to go and do likewise. In our mother's day it was not considered quite womanly to have brains—any proposition that required any great effort of mentality must be left to the more highly endowed intellect of the sterner sex. Woman herself acquiesced in this estimate of her kind. To-day she has been tried intellectually and has not been found wanting. Her worth has been proven in limitless business opportunities and she has tried her hand equally successfully among less known fields. Indeed,

now! Compare our system with that of our grandmothers.

My own methods are simple. The first rule that must be observed and closely adhered to throughout the different processes in the manufacture of this most important article of diet, is cleanliness. Next it is well to have every convenience possible. But cleanliness is absolutely essential. We have a fairly large, well ventilated cow barn, and before milking, the cows' udders are well brushed and if necessary washed and allowed to dry ere attempting to milk. The pails are set on a bench made for the purpose and kept clean. It also has a drop lid to keep out dust or to keep cuts from being carried to the dairy and so on until milking is finished.

The dairy is a building adjoining the ice-house. It has two doors and two windows. Its furnishing consist of a long table, washstand, towel, soap, Massey-Harris cream separator, with a capacity of 650 lbs. milk an hour, and a large



Helping to Solve Her Daddy's Labor Problem

The farm business is only at its best when run on a partnership basis. The willing and sympathetic cooperation of every member of the family is necessary to the greatest results, and in strenuous times when much is to be done and labor is not to be had, even the younger members of the family may render effective service. The little girl in our illustration is taking the place of a man on this Huron Co. Ont. farm.

water tank which is filled by windmill, water being conducted into the building by means of underground pipes. An overflow pipe takes the "water to a trough in the poultry yard. By this means the tank can be kept full of fresh water and still there is no slop or mud hole near the dairy. Before separating the persons who have been milking wash their hands and brush their clothes. Then the milk is strained through a good strainer and also through cheese cloth (four-ply), which is fastened on the supply can of the separator by four snap clothespins.

The cream flows into a creamer and the milk

(Concluded on page 18)



The day is made by the hands. At the M. in the minds of f. ing and manual tr. and Macdonald H.

Making Capital

Marion T. Just so soon as 's in, and dea the young people



Marion Dallas

must be satisfied these young peo of throwing aside cease school atten long holiday. T only on the thresh go on all through our

In the cities a people can avail afforded by the schools; but this fortunate. They of the most sur of life have trodden

"The heights by Were not attain But they, while Were toiling Thru'wood Weed, Thru' his efforts ing of his efforts farmer's boy has mental improvement while attending 's had been 's had only to feed th the sap having bee before dark." D good stock of fat I passed many a 'er," he said, "in story of the French from it a more end and horrors than I reading."

Intelligent grow in different ways, who get from the



A Scene that is Indicative of the Change that is Coming in Our System of Instruction in the Public Schools

The day is passing when manual labor is looked down upon and an education regarded primarily as an escape from the necessity of earning one's living with one's hands. At the Macdonald Consolidated School, Guelph, Ont., each pupil has a garden plot that he or she must keep in order. The true dignity of labor is thus instilled in the minds of the children, and they are better fitted to take an active and useful part in the world's work than if all their time was devoted to books. School gardening and manual training for the boys and domestic science for the girls is going to be a factor of increasing importance in our school curriculums. Macdonald Institute and Macdonald Hall may be seen in the background of this illustration. Behind the trees to the right are the buildings in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College.

Making Capital of the Winter Evenings

Marion Dallas, Carleton Co., Ont.

Just so soon as a plant ceases to grow, decay sets in, and death follows. And just so soon as the young people cease to read and study, they begin to decay intellectually and to lose power.



Marion Dallas

Many of our young people in rural districts leave school after successfully passing the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute. Some are privileged to spend one year or perhaps two in the Collegiate, but a large majority of young people, owing to the distance to travel, the lack of funds, and the scarcity of competent help in the home

must be satisfied with these attainments. Of these young people many make the fatal mistake of throwing aside their school books when they cease school attendance, and viewing life as one long holiday. This is deplorable, for they are only on the threshold of life and education should go on all through life.

OUR ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE

In the cities and towns this class of young people can avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the business colleges and night schools; but those in the country are not so fortunate. They need not rest or decay. Many of the most successful men in all the walks of life have trodden the "lone" road to knowledge.

"The heights by great men reached and kept

Were not attained by sudden flight,

But they, while their companions slept,

Were toiling upward in the night."

Thurlow Weed, the prominent politician, speaking of his efforts at self-culture, said: "Many a farmer's boy has found his best opportunities for mental improvement in his intervals of leisure while attending 'sap bush.'" Such, he explained, had been his experience. "At nights you had only to feed the kettles and keep up the fire, the sap having been gathered and the wood cut before dark." During the day they laid in a good stock of fat pines, by the light of which I passed many a delightful night. I remember," he said, "in this way to have read a history of the French Revolution, and I obtained from it a more enduring knowledge of its events and horrors than I received from all subsequent reading."

Intellectual growth comes to different minds in different ways. There are men and women who get from the great world of nature, and

from the men and women around them, a wider knowledge; but many of us get from travel or books; and to the majority of people books are unquestionably the greatest medium of knowledge. Books expand our visions, they bring us face to face with the brightest men of all ages. But the question presents itself, "What will I read? For of making books, there is no end." It is the work of a lifetime to become intimate with books. I would advise every young person to first of all study themselves. Try and find out what nature intended you to be; and apply all your spare moments toward accomplishing nature's plan.

Gladstone says, "Believe me when I tell you, that the thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profits beyond your wildest dreams." If every young person would stop to consider the capital they possess in the evenings of this winter! There will be nearly 900 evenings. These can be wasted in sighing for lost opportunities or they can be invested in the mastering of a language, a scientific investigation, or in a course of reading that will yield enormous gain and profit. The task of giving any definite course of reading that would suit all young people is too difficult for any writer, but a few suggestions and an outline are all I



A "Good Samaritan"

The little, thoughtful attentions that seem to come so naturally to women have done much to lighten many a hard day's labor for the men folk on the farm. Life would be drear indeed without these kindly attentions. But let the men be sure and reciprocate. A few words of appreciation would do much to lighten the woman's load; and it is often not a light one.

would attempt, for every reader must use his own taste and inclination.

SUGGESTIONS ON READING

Read for pleasure and profit. Don't read one author steadily; vary your reading. Study nature with Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats. Read Whittier to see how the common duties of everyday life can be ennobled. Read in biography, Lockhart's "Life of Scott," Tarbell's "Life of Napoleon. To have a solid foundation in books ancient and modern, begin on Ruskin's "Sesame and Lillies," read Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott" and his "Idylls of the King," Longfellow's "Evangeline." To get into Dickens' land read "David Copperfield," "Little Dorrit," and "A Tale of Two Cities." Of George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss" and "Adam Bede." "Vanity Fair" is my favorite from Thackeray, and of Hawthorne, "The Scarlet Letter." "The Cloister on the Hearth" is one of the most fascinating novels, and when you have finished that, you will want to know something of "Erasmus," then read Froude's book on him that will lead you to "Luther," and in reading of Luther you will learn all about the Reformation in a most delightful way.

Come back to Green's "History of the English People" and Parkman's "History of Our Land" and Strickland's "English Queen." Read Carlyle's "Essay on Burns" and "Heroes and Hero Worship," Macaulay's "Essays on Johnson and Clive, R. L. Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey" Scott's "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth" give a glimpse into the best English literature. The "Penelope Travel Books" by Mrs. Wiggins are delightfully instructive.

Canadian writers are slowly and surely taking a place in the foremost ranks of literature, and I think every Canadian boy and girl should be familiar with our own authors and poets, Ralph Connor pictures for us "The Foothills of the Rockies." The pen of the late Dr. Drummond gave a realistic touch to the "Habitant." Norman Duncan tells of the "Fisherfolk" Marion Keith "The Rural Settlements of Scottish Blood," Archie McKishnie portrays the lake-side country village, Gilbert Parker in his "Seats of the Mighty" revises the memories of stirring days in old Quebec, and recalls the names of Bigot and De Vaudreuil.

Young people with such a wealth of reading available, and it is available for a nominal fee, don't fritter away this winter in idly dreaming! Don't let life's golden opportunities pass you by! Overcome all supposed obstacles; seize the present moment!

Remember—"Kites rise against, not with the wind."

OF WHAT SHOULD A GIRLS' EDUCATION CONSIST ?

Dr. Annie A. Backus, Elgin Co., Ont.

Some Ideas on Education that all Thoughtful Parents will do well to Consider Very Carefully. Where Ignorance is a Crime.

When we think of education we are usually considering that branch of learning acquired at our public schools, our high schools, and our universities. But this is only a small part of the knowledge that goes to make an educated woman or man. The low standard of education for girls to-day is the main factor in retarding the human race from its final destiny of good.

When we study the educational history of the past, we find it was only the boys who were given opportunities to develop and learn. There is a sinister sort of philosophy which has run through the ages and is even today given out to girls—that ignorance in women is a great charm. Few of us ever do or know more than expected of us, so as girls are expected to remain ignorant they do remain ignorant, and this ignorance keeps closed to them the door to the greatest happiness in the world.

A SHALLOW FOUNDATION

From the earliest days little girls are brought up on vanity; they are dressed to attract attention, and their first thoughts are directed towards themselves, to know how they look. The foundation of education is laid in childhood, and if the foundation is made up of folly and vanity it can support no large structure of intelligence and common sense. What the world needs today more than any other change, is a change in the home system for the training of girls. Let them have a right start; early in life begin with a moral code, right and wrong, truth and untruth, to say the thing which is true, to do that which is right. Make the child feel these are the things more worth while than curls or dress or hat or even red shoes. Mothers and fathers should realize that girls are not toys to play with, but are living souls to develop, and bodies to grow strong, in order that they may fill all the requirements that the future will demand.

From a score of definitions we find that education is not so much to know things as it is to be able to reason, to use the intellect, and to have a body trained to do the work like the perfect machine that it is.

In our English language it is sometimes well to find the derivation of the word in order to get its true meaning, so we look up education, and learn that it comes from the Latin *educere* (to draw out), not as many think—to stuff full. According to Plato a good education consists in giving to the body and the soul all the perfection of which they are susceptible. And this perfection is not only of benefit to the individual, but to society in general. The education of girls, therefore, is of greater national importance than the education of boys, because intelligent capable mothers will have talented children. It is not possible to give a young woman too broad an education. She should not only know all the schools can teach, but should be encouraged to study nature and her laws, to take an active interest in the questions of the day, to read and to think; and to feel that life holds more for her than dress and admiration.

WHY GIRLS ARE IGNORANT

We would be ashamed to have our boys spend their time as our girls do. We would be mortified to find our boys ignorant of the political and social conditions in our own country, and yet there is not one girl in 200 who pretends to know anything about any question of the day. Why is this? It is because a limit is set for a girl's knowledge. She is taught that a girl should know and be interested in is something entirely apart from what men and boys are interested in. Teach the girls that there is no-

thing in the world which should not be a part of a girl's education.

There is a crazy notion that ignorance is innocence, and therefore girls should be ignorant. Innocence and ignorance are no nearer of kin than good and bad. The great sin of today is ignorance. It is ignorance that kills most of our unfortunates. It is ignorance that causes most of our unhappiness. It is ignorance and its penalties that fill our hospitals and asylums. Death to ignorance. Fight ignorance as you do the white plague. To be wicked is a sin. To be ignorant is a crime.

THE NEAREST CRIME OF ALL

The meanest criminals in the world are those parents who for the sake of getting their daughter settled and married hustle them away from home without preparation for the great responsibilities of the profession into which they are entering. Our laws see to it that we cannot have a person to fill our teeth, or prescribe a dose of medicine for ourselves or our animals



Out for a Canter with "Dora"

The outdoor life is the best life for anyone, particularly for women. In our illustration Dr. Annie A. Backus, Elgin Co., Ont., may be seen taking a constitutional on her saddle horse "Dora." Riding is not now so popular among women as it used to be. This is to be regretted, as riding in the pure air is healthy and invigorating.

unless they have been properly trained; and yet there is no law to insist upon proper qualifications for that most important of all professions, parentage.

To-day we have our Provincial Government issuing a little book to tell mothers how to care for their babes. Could anyone think of a more trenchant criticism on the education of girls! If girls were properly educated along the lines of commonsense and the most primitive laws of hygiene they would know how to care for their babies when they became mothers. If girls were taught the responsibilities of life, if they were grounded in what honor means, there would be less of this rushing into work for which they are unprepared. And if girls were required to have anything but bare necks and fantastic shoes to qualify for the most important national and social work in the world it would be better for the world. The grotesque figures women make of themselves by following the fashions shows the standard of education for women. No educated person would submit to such customs.

THE MANS OF EDUCATION

Education must always mean a trained mind and a disciplined body guided by principle; any person having these attributes will not be found trying to make themselves attractive by such arts of dress as consist in the exposure of per-

son, or by hanging jewels in holes made in the flesh, or hanging on to the ears through some mechanical device. There are many young girls to-day (through ignorance) going about in public places and travelling on trains clothed like any courtesan. And if they are misunderstood by the public, the fault is not in themselves, but in the low standard of their education.

Every girl in the world should have the broadest sort of an education, for every girl in the world represents the possible mother, and the greatest curse that can befall a human being is to be mothered by a simpton, and the greatest everlasting blessing is an intelligent mother. "Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praisth her."

Where the Profits Went

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

"A little leak may sink a great ship," said an American philosopher of international fame. I do not know whether Benjamin Franklin was thinking of the farm or not when he made that statement, but it certainly applies.

I was recently visiting an old friend in a distant county that I had not seen for several years. As we strolled over his farm I decided that he must be prosperous indeed and fortunate in having a father who could leave him so well fixed. The soil was good, the crops were excellent, and gave every indication of good tillage and proper management. The fences were in good shape. The buildings were both attractive and serviceable. Imagine my astonishment when my friend remarked, "I guess I will have to take out a mortgage against the place this year to make ends meet." A little further inquiry revealed the fact that my friend had been running behind for years; not very much, but nevertheless, ends were not meeting.

THE LEAK DISCOVERED

And later on we happened on the explanation. When the cows came in from the back pasture they appeared to be out of harmony with everything else on the farm. They were of the 3,000 and 4,000 pound variety that do mighty well if they pay for their feed. And mixed in were a few good ones. That man had been devoting all of his energy to the production of crops and had forgotten that the cattle to which he fed those crops determined the profits that he made on his year's operations.

"About how much milk will those cows average in a season?" I asked him.

"I don't know," was the reply, "but I guess they are pretty good milkers, taking them all round."

"Do you ever keep milk records of your cows?"

"No, never had time."

"Do you ever attempt to improve your herd by grading?" I further inquired.

"Never thought much about it," was the reply.

GOOD WORK ALL LOST

Here was a leak that was sinking that fine farm. No matter how well that man farmed his land or how good were his crops he will never get ahead under the system of management he is now pursuing. I maintain that even with moderate feeding the first 4,000 pounds of milk that a cow produces is necessary to pay for the feed she eats, and that at lowest prices for feed. This friend of mine was feeding cows that would barely pay for the feed. There was nothing left over for him. Mortgages that he will be forced to take out will finally put him on the road, unless he applies a little of the wisdom that he has been using in crop production to crop improvement.

It will pay you to plan now to see a friend about taking Farm and Dairy.

There is appeal to see splendid up-to-date hives province to-date in however, on



The The gardens of the farm house charm that is worth while to of fruit and vegetables table in attractive entrance Two Mountains ed in the article

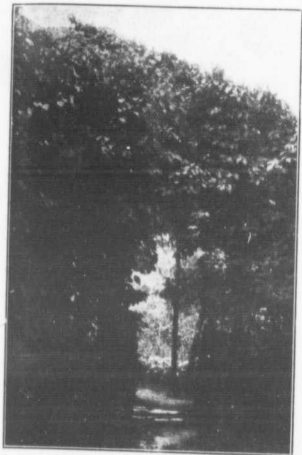
bound to attract splendid kitchen with all of farm homes curled cuds, but who find that the English-speaking the farm.

The English to have learned neighbors about fine gardens. Inter-Provincial ducts by Foundation were found. estimation of M judged the farm on the farm of tains Co., Que to take any of that they had, s care of Mrs. Os Mrs. Oswald eye to beauty as the garden, ill archway of wood rid and black c one variety of One end of the the Oswalds had and apples.

Mrs. Oswald's from weeds, the both Mr. and M continental supply

A Garden in old Quebec

There is much in rural Quebec that will not appeal to the visitor whose chief desire is to see splendid crops, splendid farm buildings, and up-to-date homes. Only a few sections of Quebec province are what we would call right up-to-date in their farming methods. There is, however, one feature of rural Quebec that is



The Entrance to the Garden

The gardens that are such a distinctive feature of the farm homes of the old province of Quebec have a charm that makes the labor that they entail well worth while to say nothing of the abundant supplies of fruit and vegetables that they furnish to the farmer's table. In our illustration may be seen the attractive entrance to the garden of Mrs. W. A. Oswald, Two Mountains Co., Que., which is more fully described in the article adjoining.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

bound to attract the travellers' attention—the splendid kitchen gardens that are found in connection with almost every one of the old-fashioned farm homes. The fields may be overrun with curled dock, mustard, and many other noxious weeds, but when we come to the gardens we will find that the French-Canadian is ahead of his English-speaking brother in this department of the farm.

The English-speaking farmers of Quebec seem to have learned something from their French neighbors about gardening, and they, too, have fine gardens. On all of the farms entered in the Inter-Provincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, the best farm gardens were found in Quebec province, and in the estimation of Mr. Terrill and Prof. Barton, who judged the farms, the best garden of all was on the farm of Mr. W. A. Oswald of Two Mountains Co., Que. Mr. Oswald, however, refused to take any of the credit for the splendid garden that they had, saying that it had been the special care of Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald has her garden laid out with an eye to beauty as well as utility. The entrance to the garden, illustrated herewith, is a beautiful arched way of wood vine. In the garden rows of red and black currant bushes, gooseberries, and cane fruits are planted 10 to 12 feet apart, and a great variety of vegetables are grown in between. One end of the garden is devoted to orchard, and the Oswalds have had good success with cherries and apples.

Mrs. Oswald's garden was practically free from weeds, the soil is kept well enriched, and both Mr. and Mrs. Oswald assured us that the continual supply of fruits and green vegetables

coming from the garden were more than sufficient to compensate them for any trouble that it had been. They also get great satisfaction out of their garden in that being laid out with an eye to beauty it is a distinct addition to the appearance of their homestead. An editor of Farm and Dairy, who accompanied the judges on their rounds, took several photographs of this garden, two of which are reproduced herewith.

Where the Money Goes

Mrs. James Anderson, Hastings Co., Ont.

"If the farmers of Iowa would spend in the country the money they make in the country, rural Iowa would be a Paradise," declared Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, at one of the sessions of the Rural Life Conference at Iowa State College this summer. Conditions in Iowa must be similar to conditions in Ontario to have inspired such a remark from Mrs. Meredith. I could name at least a dozen farmers just in our immediate vicinity who have money out in mortgages, money invested in land out west, and more still who have money in the savings bank at three per cent., and yet whose wives have to do their housework without any of the assistance they could derive from up-to-date, labor-saving household machinery. The wives of a goodly number of these men find it difficult enough to get enough cash out of their close-fisted husbands to dress respectably, and if it were not for the made-over clothes their children would hardly be covered half the time.

It fairly makes my blood boil to see one of our neighbors—our next door neighbor, in fact—go off to market every week in a rickety old wagon, with some eggs and butter that she must sell to buy clothes for the children. Her husband has money in the savings bank and money in mortgages; and yet look at his wife.

These conditions may not apply everywhere. They may not apply at all to the readers of

A Successful Poultry Woman

A woman who has had good success with farm poultry is Mrs. Alexander Younie, Chateaugay Co., Que., the wife of one of the Quebec competitors in the Inter-Provincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. A feature of Mr. Younie's management that particularly attracted our attention was the excellent system of books that he kept showing the receipts form each department of the farm for several years back. On the balance sheet for 1911 we noticed an item of \$126.06 for eggs sold. That looked good to us, and our editor asked Mr. Younie for information as to how the hens were housed, fed, etc., to make such a good showing. Mr. Younie,



This Woman Understands Poultry and Makes Them Pay

Mrs. Alex. Younie, Chateaugay Co., Que., makes a nice little income from her flock of farm poultry. As well she supplies the table with fresh eggs and dressed fowl. In 1911 Mrs. Younie sold \$126 worth of eggs. Read of her methods in the article adjoining.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

however, disclaimed all credit for the excellent record made by their flock, and referred us to Mrs. Younie, whom he said was responsible. As the poultry flock on this farm is just an average flock, housed in cheap buildings and cared for in a manner that would be within the reach of every farm woman, we give Mrs. Younie's testimony as to her management in her own words:

MRS. YOUNIE'S STORY

"We aim to have our chickens hatched in April as they seem to thrive best when it is warm enough to go in and out of the brooder freely. If brooded by hens they can always have an outside run at that season of the year.

"Crumbs, cracked wheat and corn form the staple feed with plenty of fresh water, also grit and sand. One of the advantages of the brooder is that one can always have feed in hoppers and the chickens learn very quickly to look after themselves going into the warm chamber to rest and eat at their will. The chickens often leave the mother-hen to take up their abode in the brooder. All screenings (and good grain too) are given them. In winter mangels are also fed.

"It is mainly for our own use that we raise the chicks. We generally winter 60 hens.

"A small scratching shed facing the south, the walls covered with cheap cotton to admit air and keep out the snow, is one of the best things for biddy. A box of road dust with a little insect powder mixed in it, forms a good dust bath. In summer the roosts are kept clean and dusted with ashes. All roosting poles are frequently saturated with coal oil to prevent breeding the hen-house mite.



What a Source of Satisfaction and Profit this Garden Must Be

Mrs. W. A. Oswald, Two Mountains Co., Que., may be here seen in the garden which is largely in her care. It was the finest garden on any of the farms entered in the Inter-Provincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. Sure proof of the splendid evidence of woman's ability in agricultural realms.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Farm and Dairy.

If any of these stingy men would like to know just where they could start out to invest \$100 or so, for the benefit of their women folks, I will suggest a few things: A washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, kitchen cabinet, mechanical bread mixer, and over and above all of these, running water, hot and cold, and an up-to-date bathroom.

Make the Housework Easier



When planning for farm improvements, don't overlook the household end of it.

Anything you can do to lighten the work of the women on the farm should be looked upon as a duty you owe them.



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MANY FARM WOMEN WILL WELCOME THIS MACHINE*

Laura Rose Stephen, Huntington, Que.

An Investigation of the Merits of the Milking Machine. Of the Three Machines Seen in Operation. Of what the Owners had to say of them. Of How it Affects the Woman in the Home

TO have faith in the efficiency of the milking machine one must see it in operation, and to know its practical worth one must hear the testimony of men who have had long experience with its use. To get my information at first hand I had Mr. Stephen drive me during the past week to three different farms in the vicinity of Huntington where milking machines are in daily use. We so timed our visits to be at the stables while the cows were being milked and saw the operation from start to finish.

I am frank to acknowledge I felt a little prejudiced against the machines. My limited experience in seeing the machines in operation and in making butter from machine-drawn milk had not been such as to establish a strong faith in their practicability, but what I saw on the occasion of these three visits convinced me that under proper management and conditions the milking machine can be and is made a success.

FROM SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE

It is now six years since Mr. D. A. Macfarlane, Kelvin Grove, three miles west of Huntington, first installed the milking machine in his fine modern concrete stable. I said: "Well, Mr. Macfarlane, you have had plenty of time to know its worth. What do you think of it?" "I think so much of it I would not want to run a dairy without the milking machine. Yes, I fancy I would get one if I only had 15 or 20 cows. Every year I found it harder and harder to get good milkers. They might start in for a week or two fairly good, then they would get careless and lazy, and milking time was a terrible drax and anxiety."

"At first I had my serious troubles with the machine, but it was my ignorance in not knowing how to run it and especially how to clean it that caused the trouble. For years we have been shipping to one of the largest and best Montreal firms without a word of complaint regarding the quality of our milk."

46 COWS MILKED IN TWO HOURS

"We have 46 cows in this stable. It takes on an average two hours to milk them. One man and a strong boy can attend to the four pairs, change the teat cups, empty the milk into pails, carry it to the adjoining milk room, pour it into the aerating tank and finally set the cans of milk into the cold water tank."

"It keeps the two persons moving and they must be ever on the alert, but at the end of two hours everything is done up and cleaned away and the women folk have had nothing to do with it."

"The burden that the milking of cows has imposed on the farm women of this country would be hard to estimate, but it has been a heavy one. With help of any kind scarce and high in price and satisfactory help almost impossible to secure, our farm women have willingly offered their husbands the assistance for which they had neither the time nor the strength. But a better day is at hand. In this article Mr. Stephen tells how three dairy farmers in her own neighborhood are getting their milking done satisfactorily by means of a machine and not even calling on their wives to assist in the cleaning up. Many farm women will bear with joy of the success that is attending the introduction of mechanized milking. In Mr. Stephen's article, reprinted from the Journal of Agriculture, they will see the dawning of a brighter day when their services, so willingly given, will not be required."

Mr. Macfarlane has a three horse-power gasoline engine which uses a gallon of gasoline a day. During the milking, water is being pumped to cool the milk and supply the 75 barrel tank from which the water is drawn for the cows.

THE COWS LIKE THE MACHINE

"An old cow milked by hand for a long time holds up her milk, but if dealt with patiently and her udder massaged she usually comes to all right. Heifers milk to perfection, and it is much easier to get them accustomed to the operation of being milked with the machine than with the hand. Another valuable thing about the use of the machine is, we are never troubled with sore teats on our cows."

I asked Mr. Macfarlane the cost of cleaning the machine, a repair, and he said it would not amount to more than \$2 a pair each year. The only parts that wore out to any extent were the rubber skirts which cost five cents each and the mouthpieces which cost 20 cents each.

COST OF INSTALLING

The question of vital interest to most farmers is, Is the machine dear? Yes, the first cost is considerable. The pair with attachments for milking 12 cows, cost \$175, vacuum pump \$100, three horse-power engine \$300, and installing machine \$65.

"I consider the machine a time-saver. At times, it is a money-saver, and I would not want to carry on a dairy farm without it."

This is from Mr. Macfarlane after six years' constant experience. He also thinks the quality of the milk superior to the average hand milked. With a properly washed machine, it certainly looks as though it should be cleaner.

ONE-ARMED DAIRYMAN

Mr. Peter Stark, Kensington, some years ago had the misfortune to lose an arm, and supposing this to put a stop to his dairy operations sold his cows. He found out that by eliminating dairying he the mainstay, the very backbone of his farming business, was gone, and to keep up the fertility of the soil and derive a revenue from his labors, he must get back to the dairy cow. But he soon found the old difficulty of getting good milkers; most of them proved dirty and careless. He resolved as a last resort, to try the milking machine, and invested in a three-halftone and a six horse-power engine. The engine does all the corn cutting, chopping, threshing, pumping water, etc.

With the aid of one man Mr. Stark manages his herd of 24 cows. He finds he can get and keep better help, for a man who would object to sitting down to milk 10 or 12 cows after being in the field, does not mind assisting with the milking machine. It is not such hot, tiresome, monotonous work. The very fact of its requiring constant, intelligent attention has a fascination for a man of some brain power, and he likes to be associated with up-to-date methods and people.

GOOD MANAGEMENT UNDER DIFFICULTIES

It was interesting to watch Mr. Stark manipulate the milking cups with his wooden arm and look. I asked him how they managed with the different sized teats. He said they used the new skirts or rubber rings on the heifers and as they became old and the rubber stretched

(Continued on page 10)

Feminin

Priscilla Bue

If there is what good he is the countess, experience of her dairy heretofore since found good butter the dairy stable. Fodder is a it is absolutely good be sweet-tainted with give the milk.



One

We talk of the As a matter of have been the success for which The wise advice our farm women progress of our life can not well be is from a photo-faring sections

odor. Sugar carrots, and his plenty of pure drinking water. flow of sweet, be manufacturer.

Cleanliness of all departments, stables must be condition. It is our own little if we make idleness.

We have of which were to as separator, r churn, cultural, numerous to me in making and ambition a nonsense mixed.

Woman's (Farm)

If you think or removing to your wife with land. She will a different view or better than leting the farm on a man has would have gone it with the hus The pioneer spirit many of our peo mds in our own un-unatual. I own homestead of the women for and judgment played before loe ure will thus be greater happenes

Feminine Dairy Wisdom

Priscilla Buchner, Norfolk Co., Ont.

If there is anyone that understands what good butter making means, it is the country girl, with a practical experience on the farm. She loves her dairy herd and takes a great interest in pet cows. She has long since found that the foundation of good butter making commences in the dairy stable.

Fodder is an important factor and it is absolutely necessary that the food be sweet and substantial, unadorned with weeds, which are apt to give the milk a very bad flavor and



One of the Partners

We talk of the success of Mr. So and So. As a matter of fact, Mrs. So and So may have been the force that inspired the success for which we credit her husband. The wise advice and active assistance of our farm women has been a factor in the progress of our Canadian agriculture that can not well be overestimated. This scene is from a photo taken in one of the fine farming sections of Western Ontario.

odor. Sugar beets, mangels, stock carrots, and hay or corn stalks, with plenty of pure, cold water in clean drinking vessels, will produce a "ood flow of sweet, rich milk which can be manufactured into excellent butter.

Cleanliness should be observed in all departments of dairy work. The stables must be kept in a sanitary condition. It can be done right on our own little farm and must be done if we make ideal butter.

We have conveniences nowadays which were unknown years ago, such as separator, refrigerator, ice, dairy churn, culture, and other things too numerous to mention. Another essential in making good butter is energy and ambition and a lot of good commonsense mixed with it.

Woman's Point of View
(Farm and Home)

If you think of buying a new farm or removing to another section, take your wife with you to spy out the land. She will look at it from quite a different viewpoint. Two heads are better than one, especially in selecting the farm and the home. Many a man has located where he never would have gone had the wife visited it with the husband before buying.

The pioneer spirit is in the blood of many of our people; the tendency to move to other sections or on to other lands in our own or other states is not unnatural. But the success of the new homestead depends so much upon the women folks that their advice and judgment should always be employed before locating. Many a failure will thus be guarded against and greater happiness insured.

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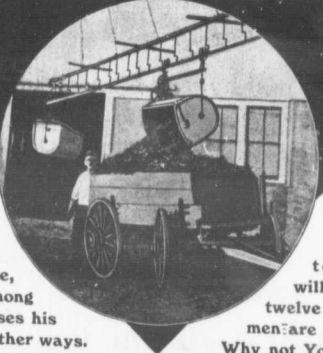
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Nothing needs to be said concerning the unsanitary, unightly, draughty, dandy out-house or of the troublesome and unpleasant attention it requires periodically.

The "Tweed" Sanitary odorless closet ushers in a new era of comfort and well-being for all the family.

The "Tweed" Closet requires attention only once a month and is absolutely odorless, when directions are followed. These provide for the use of a liquid disinfectant and deodoriser, a gallon of which will last 8 months for the average family.

"Tweed" Closets are made of the best British Galvanized Iron, handsomely decorated in subdued colors. There is a double air-tight wooden seat. The inner receptacle can be readily removed. "Tweed" Closets are shipped in stout corrugated strawboard boxes, which are a complete protection against scratches and injury in shipping.

Send for description and illustrated catalogue of the "Tweed" Sanitary odorless closets, which are made in 2 sizes. No. 1 for country homes, summer cottages, etc. No. 2 for hotels, boarding-houses, schools, etc. Every "Tweed" closet is positively guaranteed. Money back if dissatisfied. Send for catalogue today.



Steel Trough and Machine Co., 6 James Street, TWEED, ONT.

As a Woman Sees it

By Mrs. Ella S. Burton

It is unexpectably sad, but a lamentable fact, that on hundreds of farms to-day mother and father are alone, bent with age, and looking out on acres they are no longer able to till; sons and daughters gone from the genial sunshine, fresh air and peaceful countryside to the city with its turmoil, excitement and wickedness; stock sold, and the old farm sleeping or turned over to a tenant for the want of a youthful vigor to set it in action. The poor mother's heart is breaking with anxiety for fear her inexperienced children in the city will become victims of its snares and pitfalls. Both parents wonder why their pleadings did not hold the children on the homestead.

If they will think, reflect, as they sit alone on the front porch in the evening twilight and watch the many expensive automobiles go by, loaded with the children of the wise men of the city who have taken advantage of the lack of reasoning of themselves and their brother farmers and inaugurated a system of legal robbery of the labor of the farmer and his family, they will know why Mary and John are gone. The fine homes, the rachines, good clothes, and fine time to enjoy them have made the lure of the city more than they could withstand. Their inexperienced eyes saw something of hard work on the farm and nothing but entertainment in the city. You can cry "back to the farm" until doom, but economic conditions will be changed.

Many Women will Welcome this Machine

(Continued from page 8)

they were used on the old cows with large teats.

"How do you do with a cow with only three teats, milking?" We double over the neck, and one teat and fasten it with a cleat. Sometimes one quarter milks out quicker than the others and when we hear a sort of sucking sound we remove the cup and fasten it in the other way.

"Do you strip the cows?"

"As a rule, no. Heavy milkers, especially the old cows, we sometimes do, but heifers let down their milk so well, there seems no need for stripping." I tried the cows and found them milked quite clean.

WHAT RUNNING EXPENSES AMOUNT TO

"No, I do not find it expensive to keep the machine going. We use a four gallon can of gasoline a week and my repairs each year are from \$12 to \$15. I have had the outfit five years, and if you find it I had to part with it I would have to go out of the dairy business. It suits a one-armed man all right."

Mr. John Tannahill, White's Station, is the latest farmer of these parts to get a milking machine, having only had it one year. He has a fine herd of record producing Holsteins, and as a number of them are on official tests he has the pails with the division through the centre, so that each cow's milk is separate. We timed the milking of two cows—viz. a nice flow of milk and it was seven minutes. They have three pails and milk their 25 cows in from 40 to 50 minutes. The cows do better with the machine than with the average men milkers of the present day.

I asked Mr. Tannahill if he massaged the udders much. "Not a 'reat deal," he said. "We pass from cow to cow giving each under a gentle rub or lifting the teat cups up and massaging them against the udder. Our heaviest milkers we finish off by hand in case any milk be left in the udder."

At all three places I was intensely interested in the cleaning up process, for I know thereon hinge most of the success or failure with any-

thing which had to do with milk. The process was a quick, a simple, and a practically strength one. The udders were removed to the washing-up quarters and the teat cups immersed in a pail of cold water, and the tube attached to the vacuum piping so that the water was rapidly drawn through the parts that had come in contact with the milk. Then the cups were put into warm water in which was dissolved some good cleansing powder, and washed in the same manner, then scalded and placed in a tank of water with a little salt and left immersed in the water until the time of next using. Once a week all parts of the machine are taken apart and thoroughly cleaned. The rubber is of a quality which will stand scalding. The rubber tubing of Mr. MacFarlane's machine had been in use for six years and to all appearances seemed as good as ever.

I examined and smelt the different parts of the machine and could detect no unpleasant odor.

The men on the three farms I visited seemed quite satisfied with their investment in the Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy milking machines and the results obtained therefrom. Their wives were more than satisfied. Milking has long been the greatest hindrance to keeping cows. While hand milking if properly done is no doubt the best way of drawing the milk, still if a comparatively cheap, good milking machine could be put on the market it would be a wonderful boon to dairymen. I hope to visit Mr. John Giddes' farm at Ormstown, who also has a milking machine he would be loath to part with.

Sprained Ankle Saturday

Worked Again Monday

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment Did the Trick.

Mr. A. Cirman, one of Davisville, Ontario's energetic young men, writes:

"Some time ago, I was going over my wire fence, and when fitting my left foot my right slipped, and in falling the heel of my foot caught the second wire, thus spraining my ankle."

From the pain I thought my leg was broken. I managed to get home, suffering great agony. My father walked over a mile to the druggist's, who sold him a bottle of Egyptian Liniment, which we applied with surprising results, for it relieved the pain almost instantly, and on the next day, Sunday, I was able to put my slipper on.

"Though this was the worst accident I ever had, I was able to work on Monday without the loss of a single day."

Accidents will happen. Don't be without a bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

Get it at all dealers. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

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POULTRY YARD

The Marketing of Eggs

Mr. R. A. Craig, Carleton Co., Ont.
By "The Marketing of Eggs," I do not mean simply placing eggs of the nondescript type on the most convenient market. I mean placing a first-class article on a market that will pay a profitable price for such an article. I make a specialty of winter eggs. When I first began to specialize in winter eggs I found considerable difficulty in convincing the dealer that the eggs were fresh if I offered more than four or five dozen for sale at one time. By offering to let him have the whole lot for nothing, if one stale

it is necessary to keep the nests clean. They must be gathered at least twice a day and stored in a cool place, free from obnoxious odors. In summer the eggs should be marketed every week, but in winter the best dealers do not object to them being held for 10 days. The fancy price is paid for table eggs. An egg in proper condition, when boiled from three to four minutes, should have the white remain in a milky state. If they are over 10 days old the white is solid, and this is counted as much against the egg as if it were of bad flavor.

The popular idea among the producers of eggs seems to be that an egg is an egg regardless of all these conditions. But the consumer thinks otherwise, and if a person expects to receive a fancy price they must cater



One Must Love Poultry to be Successful with Them

When visiting the farm of Mr. John Taylor, Peterboro Co., Ont., this summer, an editor of Farm and Dairy was much impressed by the interest that Mr. Taylor's daughter took in the poultry department of the farm. Miss Taylor numbered among her charges a number of chickens, several goslings and a dozen or more young turkeys. "You see," said Miss Taylor, "I love poultry, so it is no trouble in the world to look after them." There is no drudgery in any work when one adopts the same attitude towards it as does Miss Taylor. Before leaving, our editor secured the photo here reproduced.

or undesirable egg was found, this difficulty was overcome. To come under the heading of a first-class article, there are quite a few points to be considered. First, the eggs must be of uniform size and color. To produce such an egg one must have some one particular variety of fowl, as each variety has a distinct type of egg in shape and coloring. Second, they must be perfectly clean, and to ensure this appearance and freedom from any taint in flavor,

to the consumer's taste. This naturally means extra care and labor in the handling of the eggs.

The gathering and packing should be done by one person; then they can guarantee their goods.

SATISFACTORY PRICES NOW
It took me some years to find a market that paid me for the extra trouble I took with my hens. But for some time now I have been quite satisfied with the prices I receive. During the late fall and early winter I get from 35 to 50 cents a dozen and for the rest of the year, from three to 10 cents a dozen more than the prices paid in the country store. This is the wholesale price; I do not furnish customers.

My experiences has been altogether with Barred Plymouth Rocks. I find them a good general purpose class of fowl. Under proper conditions they are good winter layers, and lay a large lot of strong eggs. The chickens mature early, and altogether I consider them as good a variety as the average farmer can obtain.

Mr. Gilbert, of the Central Experimental Farm, has given me a great many helpful hints, both in conversation and correspondence and in pamphlets that he has furnished me. He is only too glad to help any person who will apply.

If the hens are not protected the profits will be chilled out of them very quickly.

The poultryman should never sell his best hens unless he intends to go out of business.

If you are satisfied to begin in a small way and work up as experience is gained you are all right, but unless you can "hire" the experience necessary to run a large plant, better let poultry raising alone



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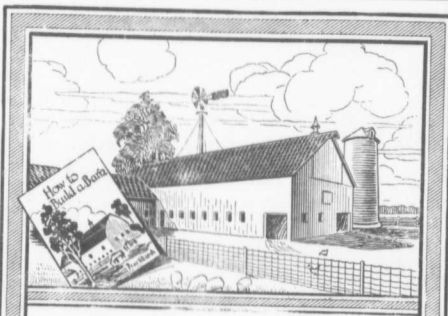
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THERE never was a book like this before. There never was such a book published to which you could turn for all the information you require about the planning, building or equipment of a barn.

This book shows complete and practical plans of several splendid barns, drawn from experience by practical men. It also contains many pages devoted to barn equipment—numerous handy features which can be installed at small cost in your spare time, to make your present barn more valuable, convenient and healthy.

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Even though you do not intend to build a new barn right away, you should have this book.

It will enable you to eventually plan a new barn that will be many times more valuable than your old barn, and which will cost you less than if you had some one else to do the planning for you.

It shows you how to arrange your barn to get the utmost value from every inch of space.

It gives many suggestions as to

how to install labor saving devices and important conveniences that will make the work around the barn easier.

It shows you how to select the right materials—those that will serve your purpose best and cost you the least.

All this information is yours merely for the asking. Write today. Don't delay. Just send us your name and address and we will send the book—FREE of all charge and without obligation.

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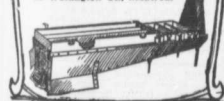
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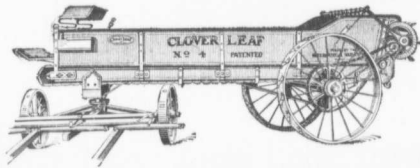
SUGAR MAKERS

Make some Money out of Your Sugar Grove

There is a greater demand than ever for pure maple syrup and sugar this year. If you have a Maple Grove, large or small, equip it with a "CHAMPION" Evaporator, which will produce the highest grade of syrup with the least amount of fuel and time. Easy to handle and easy to operate. **NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO INSTALL AN EVAPORATOR** in your Sugar Camp before the frost enters the ground. Don't put it off till March. Write us today, and we will send you our new illustrated catalogue free.

The Grimm Mfg. Co., Ltd.
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**An IHC Manure Spreader is An Investment—
Not an Expense**

A MACHINE that makes two dollars where only one was made before is a good investment. Careful tests made at the Ohio Experiment Station showed an average increased crop yield of \$15 an acre when eight loads of manure were properly spread. Spreading with a fork, it would take at least sixteen loads to an acre to produce the same result. It is easy to see that by fertilizing twice as much ground with the same quantity of manure, an IHC manure spreader soon pays for itself. Add to this saving an increase of \$15 an acre in the value of your crops, and you at once see why we urge the purchase of an

**IHC Manure Spreader
Corn King or Cloverleaf**

IHC spreaders are made to do their work well. Ask the IHC local dealer to show you the self-aligning removable boxes on the main axle; notice that the axles have roller bearings to reduce the draft; study the apron construction, and note the large rollers on which it runs. These rollers lighten the work of the team to a very great extent.

There are a number of other features which are exclusive to the IHC line of spreaders. If you appreciate machines of high merit, machines that spread manure in ample range of quantities; machines which can be equipped with drilling attachments for use on market gardens, and above all, machines which are made in sizes convenient for every farm, investigate IHC spreaders. Go to the local IHC agent and look carefully over the machine he shows you. Get catalogues and full information from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Berlin, Olds, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge, to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



**Dairy Pointers to the Point
Miss Lillian G. Crummy, Leeds Co.,
Ont.**

Avoid over-working of butter, as it spoils the grain.
Never slide the ladle on the butter, leaving it greasy in appearance. Squeeze it firmly.

When the churning is finished empty and wash the churn. Do not leave buttermilk in it.

When cream is being soured for churning do not cover the can tightly. I never use the can lid, but instead thin cheese cloth.

I never use scalding water on milk vessels until they have first been



A Woman who Works for Women

The illustration herewith is peculiarly suited to this Special Woman's Number of Farm and Dairy, in that it shows the likeness of Mrs. Eleanor L. Burns, Secretary of the International Congress of Farm Women, the second meeting of which will take place at Lethbridge, Alta., Oct. 22 to 25. This organization, designed to be of benefit to the women of all countries, owes its existence largely to the efforts of Mrs. Burns.

thoroughly cleaned with lukewarm water.

Never turn milk vessels upside down even when clean, as air cannot enter.

We also keep a farm or herd book, in which we register the names of calves, date of birth, names of parents, and markings of calf.

While milking, each person wears a large apron made especially for this work. It can be made of duck. Salt or flour bags will suffice.

**More Men Required to Harvest
Western Canada Crops
\$10.00 to Winnipeg, October
14th.**

On account of urgent appeal from the West for additional Farm Laborers, the Grand Trunk Railway has decided to run another excursion on Monday, October 14th, from all stations in Canada. \$10.00 to Winnipeg via Chicago and Duluth, plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton. Returning, half cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus etc. \$18.00 to destination in Eastern Canada. The farmers along the Grand Trunk Pacific pay the maximum wages and this is an excellent chance for young men to visit the West. The as many large cities and towns are visited en route, which breaks the monotony of the journey, as there is something new to see all the time. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton. Ask the nearest Grand Trunk agent for full particulars tickets, etc., or write A. E. Duff, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

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In Making
**BIG
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F.R. MALLORY of
Frankford, Ont., who
owns the Lawncrest
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**May Echo
Family**

wrote us recently as follows:

"We have just been making an official test on a cow which has produced over 100 lbs. of milk per day for 12 consecutive days, and averaged over 70 lbs. milk per day for 90 days. She has been fed 'CALFINE' with gratifying results."

"As a good wholesome and reasonably cheap food for calves and for feeding cows, CALFINE has proved with us to be almost a necessity."

"Kindly forward me another 500 lbs. as my supply is about finished and we do not wish to be without it."

CALFINE

is great for calves. You can use it also at a profit on your record making cows. Get it from your dealer or send money order for \$2.50 and you will receive 50 lbs. of CALFINE as a trial. Freight prepaid to any station in Ontario, south and east of Sudbury.

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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory in Western Ontario, where patrons deliver their milk. Investigate and purchase. Apply Box 27, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

SELL YOUR SURPLUS PURE-BRED FOWL. A small ad. right here will cost you only 2¢ a word, cash with order. It should make the sale for you.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS of best strain. One dollar each—Arthur Gibson, Newcastle, Ont.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY pure-bred fowls for breeding next season. Those you have for sale will find ready buyers when advertised in this column of Farm and Dairy. Write out your ad now and send it to us for next week's issue.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belling, Balls, Chain, Wire, Pencil, Irons, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

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SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP GOING DATES:
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Full particulars, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. DUFF, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

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APICULTURE

Successful Wintering

Miss M. V. Trevarron, Peel Co., Ont.

The treatment of bees for the winter should begin in the early swarming season, for it is then that young queens are hatched and nuclei formed that are to give to each colony a young, vigorous queen, one of the essentials to successful wintering of bees. This is not because a queen is necessarily exhausted in one or two seasons' work, but the chances of success with a young queen are better.

Young bees and plenty of them is another point to be remembered in wintering bees successfully, whether they are wintered indoors or out. A hive that is in good condition, that is

pail to measure water, filling it to the bottom of the little round pieces that the handles are fastened on. I also use 10 pound pails for the feeding tins, putting a small quantity of hay in each pail to keep the bees from drowning in the syrup.

I do not weigh my colonies before feeding to see how much each one needs, but give to each colony all it will take. This does away with much heavy lifting and an eight frame Langstroth hive will not hold too much syrup for a large colony of bees, from October to April.

When the bees will not take down more syrup the supers are removed, the propolis cloth (which has been turned back to allow the bees to come up to feed) is turned down again, the hive cover is put on and bees left till about the 15th or 20th of November, when they are put into the cellar, usually after a fine day when they have had a chance to fly.



At a Safe Distance; But Nevertheless Very Much Interested

This illustration portrays the interest taken by the women who attended the apary demonstration conducted by Mr. Morley Pettitt on the farm of Mr. W. B. Anderson, Peterboro Co., Ont., this summer. Several of these ladies are successful bee keepers, and one was heard to declare that if farm women were to give up poultry and start into bees that they would make more money and make it easier.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

with plenty of young bees and brood if the queen is old, should have a young queen introduced early in the fall either from nuclei in the home yard or from some well-known queen-breeder's yard. The colony will then be in perfect condition for the next season; for the mere wintering of bees is not all. It is to have them strong in the spring or with conditions calculated to insure them being strong in the spring that makes the attention given to them in the fall of any use.

When the young bees have about all hatched out, usually about the middle of September to first of October, each colony should be fed with a syrup made of 10 lbs. of white granulated sugar to half a gallon of water (imperial measure). I use a 10 pound

For removing to the cellar the entrances are closed with a newspaper folded to fit the entrance, and hives are carried in and placed on a stand about 12 feet long, 20 inches wide, nine inches high in front, and 11 inches high in the back. This gives a decided slant forward to the hives as they are tiered up one above another. As each row is put in its place, the hive, which has been fastened to the bottom board for carrying into the cellar, is separated from it and raised about three-eighths of an inch at the back to give ventilation, two blocks, one at each end or one block in the centre, three-eighths of an inch thick, being used for this purpose. If this under ventilation were not needed putting bees into the

(Concluded on page 18.)



Advertisement for 'THE YOUTH'S COMPANION' featuring the headline 'THE BUDDEN OF FORTUNE' and the text 'The Best Investment for your family - only 4¢ a week'.

Something new every week, something inspiring every week, something to read aloud and talk over every week, something to treasure up in the memory every week.

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Send for the Complete Announcement of the Volume for 1913

The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913

Every new subscriber to The Youth's Companion for 1913 will receive as a gift this exquisite novelty—a transparency to hang in the window, through it the light shines softly, illuminating the design—a figure of Autumn laden with fruits; and all around, wreathed in purple clusters of grapes and green foliage, is the circle of the months.

THE FREE ISSUES

This Coupon or the name of this publication cut out and sent at once with \$2.25 for The Companion for 1913, entitles the new subscriber to all the issues of the paper for the eight weeks of November and December Free, including the Holiday Numbers; also The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913—the most attractive gift ever sent to Companion subscribers. Free—all in addition to the 52 issues of The Companion for 1913. 100 hours of companion, human progress.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.
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struction for a quarter of a century.
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Business writes: "I have seen
very much improved with the
practical experience of Warriors
stanchions."
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of one of the simplest yet
most effective of this nature to
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tags, metal ear labels with owner's
name, address and number. Save
time and trouble; avoid losses.
Write for francophone and sample.
F. G. James, Howmanville, Ont.

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Write for our free book
"How to Mount Birds and Animals"
TAXIDERMISTS: Edmond Fido, Quebec

New Ontario will Show Products
The Department of Agriculture of the
Province of Ontario have equipped a de-
monstration car, with roots, grains, veg-
etables, grasses etc., of Northern Ontario,
and the itinerary is as follows:-

Toronto	Oct. 19, 21 and 22
Claremont	Oct. 23
Burkton Jet.	Oct. 24
Pedlboro	Oct. 25
Newwood	Oct. 26
Havelock	Oct. 26
Central Ont. Jet.	Oct. 29
Vanhoose	Oct. 30
Frederic	Oct. 31
Ardenboro	Nov. 1
Mountain Grove	Nov. 4
Sharbot Lake	Nov. 4
Maberly	Nov. 5
Smith's Falls	Nov. 6
Winchester	Nov. 7
Westerville	Nov. 8
Rich	Nov. 11
Constance	Nov. 12
Apple Hill	Nov. 13
Arisek Hill	Nov. 14
Saledonia Springs	Nov. 15
Stawa	Nov. 16 and 18
Georgetown, G.T.R.	Nov. 19
Georgetown	Nov. 20
Georgetown	Nov. 21
Golden Lake	Nov. 22
Millar	Nov. 23
St. Mary's Bay	Nov. 26
Madawaska	Nov. 27
Whitney	Nov. 28
Stoney Lake	Nov. 29
Stony Jet.	Nov. 30

Dangers of Housekeeping
Few there are who, in the pur-
sue of their daily duties, are ex-
posed to a more poisonous atmo-
sphere—the combined effect of a limited field, an arbi-
trary power, and the complete ab-
sence of competition. Good house-
keeping, if it be a virtue, is one to
which many others must be sacri-
ficed; and yet how little this is un-
derstood. How seldom anyone steps
forward to warn our sheltered women
against the many risks, moral and
mental, which they are obliged to
run.

In the first place, there is the risk
of becoming inhospitable; for, con-
trary to popular opinion, this is the
danger, not of the bad, but of the
good housekeeper. Eager to offer
her guests perfection, she is rarely
willing to offer them anything less.
She is always getting ready to play
and never playing well, with ar-
ranging her house rather than with
enjoying it. Spring and autumn
cleaning, with improving on the last
cook, and repainting the kitchen;
keep the household in a continual
state of abnormality, so that there is
only occasionally a day on which a
guest may creep in and be welcome.
And if she lacks hospitality up-
stairs, how much more is the ar-
rogance closed against the unexpected
visitor. How quickly can she trace
the depletion in the tea-chest and the
disappearance of an orange when the
cook has had a friend to supper.
Generosity, hospitality, and democ-
racy are alike swallowed up in the
higher duty of keeping the bills
down.

Then come the risks and dangers
of mean-spiritedness, and of the per-
nicious effects of suspicion and dis-
appointment, in small things, of lay-
ing traps for dust and dirt, and of
the Eye—the well-known housekeep-
er's eye—which is always roving,
roving in search of household crimes.

Worst danger of all is that of a
slow atrophy overtaking all her hu-
man relationships, for in making the
frame she only too often ruins the
picture. Or, to vary the simile, she
is apt to be as little a part of the
drama of life as the scene-shifter is
of the play. You drop in to tea. The
silver is bright, the food delicious,
yet your hostess sees not you, but the
ident in the tea-kettle; hears not you,
but the voice of a stranger man at the
kitchen. She looks habitually, not
at her husband, but at the new
laundress' touch on his shirts. She
sees in her children, and in their warm
hearts, but their dirty hands.—From
"The Point of View," in Scribner's.

Successful Wintering
(Continued from page 13)
cellar would be a much simpler mat-
ter, as the bees become rest and
the moving, and rush out when the
hives are opened. After the bees are
in the cellar there is nothing to do
for them till spring except to sweep
up the dead bees that drop on the
floor during the winter.

**The West Calls for Help, Twenty
Thousand Harvesters Wanted**
The crops in Western Canada have
been so heavy this year that it has
been necessary for the farmers of the
West to make another appeal for help.
The demand for help is now more ur-
gent than ever and it will require at
least twenty thousand additional men
to complete the harvesting.
In order to relieve the situation,
the Canadian Pacific Railway has de-
cided to run a Harvesters' Excursion,
Monday, October 14th, \$10.00 to Win-
nipeg, return fare from Winnipeg,
\$18.00.
Full particulars from any C. P. R.
Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, Dis-
trict Passenger Agent, Toronto.



**The Roofings
That Have and Will**
Some roofing claims are filled with
"wills"—"They will last"—"They will
not need repairs"—etc., etc. You hear a great
deal about what the old-time shingles have done.

NEPONSET
PAROID ROOFING

The Real Rival of Best Shingles
and other NEPONSET Roofings are the roofings that prove to
you what they have done before asking you to judge what they
will do. For instance: In 1898, a warehouse was roofed with
NEPONSET Paroid. Last year when the warehouse was torn
down the roofing was found to be in perfect condition. Isn't
that the kind of a roof you want on your farm buildings?
Make sure that you get it next. Send for dealer's name and

Blue Print Barn Plans—FREE
Designed in shape and size especially for Canadian farmers.
NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada.
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Established 1795
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are working successfully in all parts of the
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This book will show you exactly
what you can do with your present
stable buildings to make them more sanitary and
easier to clean and how much it will cost.
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saves its cost many times over in labor.
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about the stronger—and simpler Stanchions.
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Dept. P. GARD, ONT. Limited

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Ontario, and Bedford Districts, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c postage. Notices of expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, send the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive such material.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,778. The actual circulation of each issue, including the complimentary paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,075 to 17,000 copies. No subscription rates are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties, provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with the advertisers with confidence and of advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reasonable cause to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I am your advertiser in Farm and Dairy." Compliments must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertiser appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

MOST NEEDED IMPROVEMENT

What is the one improvement most needed in our farm homes? The replies received from the 100 farm women of whom Farm and Dairy recently asked this question would indicate that almost every farm woman in our land has her heart set on running water and a bathroom in the home. Many other improvements were mentioned, such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, convenient cupboards, gasoline stoves, electric appliances, refrigerators, improved systems of lighting and the telephone, but the great big demand was for the bathroom and the necessary running water. Many farm homes are already so equipped, but we believe that fully 99 per cent. of our farm women still carry their water

the outside well or spring. This entails an endless amount of labor and in cold, stormy weather great discomfort.

And yet this most needed convenience could be established in the home for the price of a modern binder. The first is used every day in the year, the second is used for only two or three weeks at the utmost. One is just as necessary as the other, and of the two we believe that the bathroom should be considered first. It would be were it not that the woman in the home, willing to assist her husband by every means in her power, works on from year to year uncomplainingly, without the conveniences that are rightfully hers. Our men folk should not let this willing service go unrewarded. Let us surprise our wives with that most desired convenience. And let us do it now. We have already put it off too long.

SYMPATHETIC COOPERATION

"Oh, by-the-way, let me make you acquainted with my wife." We thought that it was pretty nearly time that this farmer was introducing us to his wife. We had already been in the house somewhat over an hour, discussing problems in connection with the farm that were of vital interest to both husband and wife. But our farmer friend had not considered it worth while to introduce us to his helpmate. Evidently he did not consider that she had any particular interest in the running of things or should be consulted in connection with anything outside of household affairs.

But has not the wife as big an interest in the running of the farm that means food and clothing for her and her children as has the husband? Our friend was making a big mistake in not taking his wife into partnership with himself. The best farms that we have ever visited have almost invariably been built up by the united efforts of a man and a woman. There is no other industry where the wife can be of such assistance to the husband, or where her happiness depends so much on the sympathy and co-operation of the husband as in farming.

If, by it would have happy farm women the close connection between the interests of the farm and home must be recognized and the work of both departments be carried on with sympathetic cooperation. Let us not forget that rural progress depends more on the happiness and comfort of the farm women than upon well tilled fields and well built and well stocked barns.

OUR PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

We are accustomed to hearing much about the enormous wheat crops produced in our Western provinces and of hearing them described as "the granary of the Empire." It is somewhat disconcerting to find from the returns of the International Institute of Agriculture that Canada's production of wheat furnishes only a small part of the world's crop of wheat, and that this year we will

produce only about two-thirds as much wheat as France, a country we seldom hear of in connection with its yield of wheat. A report recently issued placed the production of wheat this year by the leading wheat producing countries as follows: Russian Empire, 749,941,000 bushels; United States, 690,000,000; India, 336,830,000; France, 335,041,000; Canada, 206,095,000; Hungary, 183,601,000; Italy, 165,523,000; Spain, 112,416,000.

The total production of wheat is placed at 3,192,547,000 bushels, which is slightly over six per cent. greater than last year's production.

HOUSEHOLD EXPERTS

A Toronto firm recently paid a United States business expert \$1000 to spend one day in their establishment, studying their system of business and offering suggestions for improvements that would lead to increased efficiency. The system that this firm had been following was admirable, and one would think hard to improve upon. The suggestions, however, that this expert was enabled to make after a few hours' inspection more than justified the expenditure made to secure his services. In United States cities, the demand for the services of such business experts is now so great that a new profession is arising. These experts may not know as much about the business of the client as he does himself, but they do see their client's business methods with unprejudiced eyes and offer him suggestions for improvement of which he himself would never think.

There should be a large field for household experts. The home has been called the most poorly managed workshop in the world. In almost every home in Canada, countless little inconveniences are put up with year after year with much waste of time and energy, when a small expenditure properly directed would remedy matters completely. Inconvenient interior arrangements that could be remedied without any expense whatever often lead to many unnecessary hours of exertion in the course of a month or year. All of these hindrances to the most efficient household management would be easily detected by an expert and suggestions made for remedying them.

Just to illustrate how this plan of expert supervision might work, we will give an instance that came under our own observation. We were visiting in a farm home where the lady of the house was washing the dishes in a sink. In the first place the sink was so low that one had to stand in a stooped position to reach the dishes. The drip board on which the dishes were being laid when washed was to the right of the sink. The wash cloth was held in the right hand, the dish in the left. As each dish was washed it had to be lifted over the left hand, the body swung half around to lay it on the drip board. Had the drip board been on the left of the sink, each dish could have been put in its place without one quarter of the exertion. As the dishes must be washed over 1,000 times a year, the

amount of energy that would be saved by his slight rearrangement would be enormous. And we are not household experts either.

Professional household experts are not yet to be had. In the meantime each of us might become an expert adviser to ourselves did we watch every movement and ask ourselves whether or not that movement might not be simplified or done away with altogether. If many of us were to study from an outsider's viewpoint the interior arrangement of our homes, we would be surprised at the great improvement that could be effected with little or no expense. We would make of the home a truly effective and efficient workshop.

A MUCH-NEEDED REORGANIZATION

It is rumored that Mr. C. C. James, for so many years Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and who has for the past year been connected with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, will be appointed to a permanent position in the Federal Department as Deputy Minister of Agriculture. If Hon. Mr. Burrell has succeeded in reorganizing the Department of Agriculture as now constituted, he is deserving of the warmest thanks of Canadian farmers.

The present organization of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is most unsatisfactory. The Patent, Archies and Agricultural branches are all under the same head. In order to secure a deputy well versed in the first two branches it is almost necessary to appoint some one other than a farmer. The deputy for several years past has been Mr. Geo. O'Halloran, a lawyer; that is, the agricultural affairs of this country have been under the direction of a man who, while competent in other respects, knows little or nothing of practical agriculture. Such agricultural authorities as, for instance, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission, Mr. Ruddick, find it necessary to take their plans to a lawyer before they can become of any effect. The unsatisfactory condition of affairs was largely responsible for losing to Canada the services of Dr. J. G. Ruberford, who not long ago resigned his position as Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director-General.

The change in the department that Mr. Burrell is rumored to have made is the appointing of two deputies, one to conduct the Patent and Archies branches, and another, Mr. C. G. James, to look after the agricultural affairs of the country. Mr. James is one of our best informed agricultural authorities. His executive ability has been well tested in his many years of public service in Ontario. The official announcement of his appointment will be welcomed by the agricultural interests of Canada.

Every farmer owes a good word more than he can ever repay, but it is no reason why he should not try to pay all he can of the debt. Make a decision, not a resolution, for the first of the year, that you will install a bathroom and water supply

before you costly farm

Do Some

The electric was the laundry. Dairyman face the foreman's splendor, declared their out of wash-

Hats off to The Uni has projected lines of advancement giving Economics.

From it comes bulletin terrest in which 000 — is a United States and clothing PER CENT spent by most Naturally, ada are much spent by we should be as it is!

This fact "knowing" They direct advertising to of their disp to goods that buyers.

Of women can be no do influence they daily touch business. T marketing ar These fact keep in mind when you printing!

"Convince your goods are them to the l

Then, again farms, almost money of their from the poe the bees—all part of it, is Perhaps no before you it are such good —also why profitable res

Soon we number of ge wake up to the will by increa after farm busi papers.

We recogni supreme influe buyer. We g by each week and Dairy a woman's spec each October or Household one—of Farm •A Paper Fa

could be saved... would not be house.

before you expend another dollar for costly farm machinery.

Do Something for the Wife

(Hoard's Dairyman) The other day as we heard the electric washing machine going in the laundry room at the Hoard's Dairyman farm, we asked the wife of the foreman how she liked it. "It is splendid," was her reply. She declared that it took all the drudgery out of washing day. All she had to do was to set the two-horse gasoline engine going; that furnished the electric current. Then she attached the wire of the machine to one of the electric lights in the laundry room and the little appliance went at it, while the wife and girls said all sorts of good things about it, as it washed shirts, blouses, overalls that were full of dirt, better than the women had formerly done it. It surely is a blessing.

In case the farmer has no system of electric lighting on the farm, he can buy a two-horse gasoline engine and motor to run a few wires for the laundry, and set things going. One hundred and fifty dollars ought to pay about the entire expense of the washing machine and its motor, the gasoline engine, a direct current motor and the wiring. The interest on that is only \$7.50 per year, and when it is installed the good wife will rise up and call her husband blessed.

Farmers who get help for the house, but that washing contrivance may tip the scale on that problem many times. Anyway, it will relieve the wife of a great deal of labor in the washing and wringing of the clothes. Don't let this pass out of mind.

Suggestions for Husbands

Farm and Dairy has recently received many letters from farm women in all parts of the country, telling of improvements that they were getting in their homes. Extracts from a few of these letters are published here. It will be noted that while many improvements are mentioned, the one improvement, mentioned, is the one improvement, a running water and a bathroom in the home. The opinions expressed by our correspondents are representative of the desires of every farm woman. Here is an opportunity for the men who are Farm and Dairy readers to learn of some of the things that women desire, but perhaps, unwilling to inconvenience their husbands, they never mention them.

TWO IMPORTANT "NEEDS"

"A washing machine and a good bathroom, with running hot and cold water, are the two improvements that I most desire in my home."—Mrs. J. A. Bonnie, Kenfrew Co., Ont.

"We believe that the vacuum cleaner would be a great labor saver in the home, and we intend to buy one in our Woman's Institute."—W. B. Kent, Algoma Dist., Ont.

"The one needed improvement in my home is water piped to the house from a spring 15 rods away with a fall enough but not head enough to force the water up into the house."—Mrs. John Phillips, Hastings Co., Ont.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

"I would like to have several improvements in my home as we have a family of nine, seven of them children, and there is only one woman to do all the work. I would like a sanitary wall covering to be placed over rough lumber that will not harbor vermin. I would like a washroom and closet in the house. We already have water coming in by force of gravity and a waste pipe out. I would like a cement floor in the cellar that could be washed off with a hose and the water drain off itself. With the bathroom the children could bathe themselves, and there would be no water to carry to and from the tub."—Mrs. Wm. De Maine, Muskoka Dist., Ont.

"The biggest improvement that I desire is a bathroom; also a cupboard between kitchen and dining-room. Other improvements that I would like are a washing machine, vacuum cleaner, a gasoline stove for use in summer, a balcony on which to air

clothes and bedding and to sit on."—Mrs. S. K. Tugwell, Lennox Co., Ont.

AN IMPROVEMENT SELDOM MENTIONED

"Labor-saving machinery and electrical appliances are afloat in the country home, but in improvement that I would emphasize and which is often overlooked is a large refrigerator built in the summer kitchen. Most dairy farmers store ice, and hence it would be easy for them to run the refrigerator. The tubs would be supplied with fresh meat all the time, and cooking could be done ahead for busy days. Desserts, cold meats and many things could be prepared leisurely."—Mrs. H. J. Scripture, Sorthumberland Co., Ont.

"The greatest improvement needed in our home is running water. It would save many steps, especially if we had both hot and cold. Another would be electricity to run the washing machine, vacuum cleaner and electric iron. I hope to live to see the day when all farm homes will be so equipped."—Mrs. J. A. Lambie, York Co., Ont.

"At the present time I would rather have water works and lathroom than anything else I know of. It would save so many steps and so many conveniences. I have a sweeper and cleaner and a washing machine, but they are a great help."—Mrs. G. Fitzgerald, Peterboro Co., Ont.

MANY THINK THE SAME

"What appeals to me most strongly as an improvement in my farm home is a better way to clean out flies as a guard to our health."—Mrs. Walter Kirstine, Nipissing Dist. Ont.

"A bathroom with running water, both hot and soft, is the improvement to which we are looking forward."—M. J. Birchard, Victoria Co., Ont.

"There are so many improvements needed in farm homes that one does not know where to start. The telephone appeals to me as being the greatest improvement. We have one in our home, and could not do without it. Next to that would come electric lighting and power."—Mrs. E. R. Hamblin, Peterboro Co., Ont.

"I have one wish yet unfulfilled, the lighting of the home and farm oil lamps and lanterns. We have nearly all other conveniences, such as water and bath, ice and refrigerator, separator and coal oil stove and an up-to-date churn."—Kate McKay, Ontario Co., Ont.

ORGANIZATION

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and who were connected with the Department of Agriculture, were appointed to the Federal Dairy Bureau. Mr. Burrill has been named as the Director of the Dairy Bureau at Ottawa.

The Patent Branch of the Department of Agriculture is now composed of the warm-weather farmers.

That is, in this country, the direction of interest in other countries or nothing of such agricultural instance, the Commission is necessary to lawyer before they effect. The affairs as to the Commission resigned by Mr. James.

Mr. James resigned by Mr. James. The Commission resigned by Mr. James.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cobourg Harbour Extension to West Breakwater" will be received at the office of J. G. Ring, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.; J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchant Bank Building, Montreal, P.Q., and on application to the Postmaster at Cobourg, Ont.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. G. Ring, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.; J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchant Bank Building, Montreal, P.Q., and on application to the Postmaster at Cobourg, Ont. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence in the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bid itself to accept the lowest or best tender. By Order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, September 19, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—2767.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK BOOKIES FREE STEELS, BRIDGE SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTHEAST FREE BOOK REQUESTS The Southern Railway

Farm Lands Average Less Than \$17 Per Acre. Undeveloped tracts sell from \$5 up. Beef, pork, dairy, poultry, sheep and horses make profitable investments.

ARE YOU A LIVE, WISE FARMER? Of course you are. You've been seeing how thousands upon thousands of farmers have had their chores cut in half and less by little engines that saved wood, pumped, ground chop, etc., at only a few cents cost for a whole day's work.

"MONARCH" ENGINES END HARD WORK The Monarch is at last—the wonderful "Monarch" in 14 to 15 horse power. It does the work. It has scores of points in it that make it the ideal farm machine.

YOU HAVE A FAIR CHANCE OF WINNING

One or More
of these
Beautiful
Silver Cups
at the
Ontario
Provincial
Winter Fair



There are no strings to these **spectral** prizes—the cups become the property of the owner of the winning animal. Our object is to encourage Farmers and Stockmen alike to **get** and **keep** their animals in **first-class condition**, and to **support** the **Fair**. So we have decided to give Four Silver Cups as **special** prizes to the owners of the **best horse, steer, sheep and hog** shown at the

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR GUELPH

The Twenty-ninth Annual Provincial Winter Fair will be held on December 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1912. (See Official Catalogue.) You have very little more than two months to get your entries into **Al condition**, and although this is neither the time nor the place to say much about **Caldwell's Molasses Meal**, yet **Prominent Farmers and Stock Raisers** know it to be, by

all odds, the **quickest and most economical** conditioner of cattle you can buy. Your competitor will be using it. **Can you afford to give him this advantage?**

These are photographs of the Cups, which are 22 inches in height. They will be exhibited during the Show in the Building

Here's hoping **you'll** be one of the lucky winners.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO.
DUNDAS, ONT.

NOTE:—If your dealer does not carry a stock of Caldwell's Molasses Meal write direct to us.



Practical Butter-making

(Continued from page 9)

into a tin boiler, which is much more convenient than pails, as it holds so much. This, through, the cream is placed in a tank, the milk fed to calves and swine, separator is flushed with lukewarm water, is taken apart and washed and scalded, and then placed in the south window where the sun will shine on it. All the other milk utensils are thoroughly cleaned and the floor is washed off. We leave our dairy work thus completed each time. This work is never left for a more convenient time.

PRECAUTIONS WITH THE CREAM

When the cream is cold it is brought to the house and in summer is put in a cool cellar which is well ventilated and is pure and clean, free of all odors. When there is sufficient for a churning I add a quart or more of buttermilk saved from last churning, stir well, and unless in extremely warm weather place in a cool room upstairs until ripe for churning, usually next morning.

In winter I do not put cream down cellar, but keep in a cool room where it will not freeze until there is enough to churn. Then I heat it to about 60 degrees by pouring the cream into a pail and setting the pail in a large pan of hot water, stirring with a long spoon so it will be evenly heated. I never set the pan on a hot stove, but instead on the table. When all is heated I add the buttermilk and set in a warm room, free of all odors of cooking, until ready to churn. I never put my cream can near the stove, as then one side will overheat.

We have a special room in which to churn. It adjoins the summer kitchen on the south-west side, is convenient to cellar and well, and is cool and shaded for morning work. It is fitted out with the necessary appliances such as scales, salt (finest Windsor), all smaller utensils, and lastly the plain dash churn, which is operated by my dog, his machine being in a small building to the rear.

Before churning I scald the churn well, then cool with cold water. As to temperature of cream, it is hard to give a set rule, as so much depends on the atmosphere, but in winter I usually churn at 60 degrees and in summer at 60 degrees, but a trial churning at a certain temperature would be a good guide for succeeding churnings. If butter comes granular, like kernels of wheat, it has been properly churned. If it is flakey, it has been overheated and the quality of the butter will never be Al. When the churning is finished I take off the butter, using a large wooden bowl and ladle. I wash butter repeatedly until the water is clear. The wash water should be about same temperature as was the cream when churned. Then I mix salt in thoroughly, taking care to distribute it evenly. I leave it for about half an hour, then give it another light working, and in summer put it down cellar until fit to pack—usually early that evening when I work of the remaining brine. I pack in crocks furnished by our customers. My churnings are usually quite large, sometimes as high as 27 pounds. If my time was not so limited I would prefer to sell butter in pound prints, but that is impossible, as our herd is generally quite large. During one year our butter book recorded 4,100 pounds. Help is scarce, so we are compelled to economize time.

I have given an account of our system. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The result of my work is that I always receive the highest price for butter, often higher than the market. We sell in a small town, and last winter our price was 35 cents a lb. Our butter has a good reputation, which is surely a good guarantee

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ALEX. F. CLARK, P

Cheese Department

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

Cheesemaking for Women

Mrs. E. Devery, Northumberland Co., Ont.
I have run a cheese factory, and run it successfully, for 20 years. Cheesemaking is a business eminently suitable for women. I admit that a part of the work is too heavy for any woman, but given a strong and willing helper, there is no reason why a woman of average ability should not be able to manage a cheese factory successfully. It is a business in which there is always something to learn, and she who keeps abreast of the times must ever be on the alert for new ideas. The cheese business is very different from what it was 20 years ago, and as one studies it in all its branches, from the production of milk to the marketing of cheese, it tends to broaden the mind and quicken the intellect.

It is suited to women because early all women have a natural antipathy to dirt and are always scrubbing and cleaning, or if they do not do it themselves they see that it is done. And there is nothing that requires care and cleanliness in the handling more than milk and its products, butter and cheese. Then, too, a lady in charge of a factory usually commands the respect of her patrons and they will generally heed her advice or suggestions as to the care of milk and the feeding and watering of their cows, especially as they realize that these suggestions are for their own benefit.

There is no rough or profane language around a cheese where a lady is in charge, and things run smoother and more agreeably because of her presence. One can generally tell in passing a factory if there is a woman in charge by the air of neatness which usually prevails. Generally there are flowers in the windows and altogether it looks like a place desirable to work in. I have succeeded, and what one woman can do another can do also.

Cheese I Make at Home

Mrs. Geo. Luthwaite, Huron Co., Ont.

For the benefit of the mothers whose children are as fond of cheese as mine I will tell them how we make the golden cheese, the kind that won the gold medal and \$25 at the National Dairy Show at Chicago in 1911. Our process of manufacturing is simple, and any person on the farm who has cows can make it.

We bought a large new tub which holds 100 lbs. of milk, but any clean vessel that could be easily moved on to the stove when heating would answer the purpose. We take 100 lbs. of the morning's milk so that it will be sweet and fresh, and warm this by setting it on the stove and stirring with a large spoon until it reaches a temperature of 86 or 88 degrees Fahrenheit. When it has reached this temperature we stir in one teaspoonful of cheese coloring and remove from the stove to a table the same height, and place a paper beneath it to keep the heat in.

For 100 lbs. of milk we use five teaspoonfuls of rennet. We would

Cheese Factory FOR SALE

Output about 125 tons yearly. Also includes dwelling and one season's crop selling, going out of business. For particulars and particulars, apply to LEX. F. CLARR, Pooler, Perth Co., Ont.

not advise anyone to use junket or rennet tablets that are obtained at the drugstore. We found them a failure. We get our rennet from E. Williams, at Holmestree cheese factory. We put the rennet into a pint of cold water, pour into milk slowly, and stir well for three minutes. Then we cover the vessel with clean papers to keep in the heat. In 20 minutes we stir the milk to see if it has coagulated by pressing the thumb into the curd slightly. If cutting forward movement. If the curd breaks like good custard it is ready to cut. Sometimes it is 30 minutes before it is ready for cutting.

CUTTING THE CURD
When cutting, we use a long-bladed carving knife and cut straight across to the bottom of the vessel. We cut strips one-third to one-half an inch wide and then turn the opposite way and cut the same width, trying to get the curd in squares. We begin stirring gently and continue cutting till the curd is in uniform size. Then we place the vessel on the stove and heat slowly to 98 or 100 degrees, stirring continually. We remove the vat from the stove again and try to keep the temperature up to 95 degrees or until it is ready for the whey to be drawn off, which is from two to two and a half hours. It is necessary to stir every 10 or 15 minutes to prevent the curd from clotting.

We test the curd by squeezing well in the hand and pressing against a hot iron. When withdrawn it leaves a hair-like thread one-quarter to half an inch long. After we test the curd we drew off the whey, put cheese cloth on the butter worker, and empty curd on to it, working it with our hands till the whey is worked out.

We mix one ounce of salt to a pound of cheese. As our milk is all Jersey milk 100 lbs. of milk will make 12 lbs. of cheese, but from ordinary cows one will not have so much in cheese and less salt will be required. After salting we empty the curd into a round mould eight inches in diameter and 12 inches long, made of galvanized iron.

We use a cider press for pressing. After pressing for one hour we make a bandage of cheese cloth, dip it in cheese from the press, slip the bandage on and replace with cheese in a mould and press. We leave the cheese in the press for 24 hours, tightening the press every few hours.

Anyone who has Jersey cows or cows that yield a high test of butter fat, can have gold medal cheese. We have had all breeds of cows and have found the lower the butter fat test the poorer the quality of cheese.

The cheese we exhibited at the National Dairy Show at Chicago was a year and two months old. We have one about the same age now.

7 Brothers—7 Farms
7 SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separators

You know the six Porterfield brothers. Each operates his own high class dairy farm and is making money. You know of their brother-in-law, Hon. Jas. W. Spencer, retired, was formerly M^cPorterfield. Like the most shrewd men selected and enthusiastically endorse

They will use no other make. It is all because Dairy Tubulars contain no milk, have skin faster and twice as clean, and pay a profit no other can pay.

Read this letter from South Africa: "I have used the Tubular for years. Six Tubulars are in use in my family. They are highly pleased with them. OSWALD HARRIS."

When whole families cast their solid votes for Tubulars, you will wisely do the same.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. Agencies Everywhere.

John M. Porterfield, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Hon. Jas. W. Spencer, Martinsburg, W. Va.
C. N. Porterfield, Bunkerhill, W. Va.
James B. Porterfield, Martinsburg, W. Va.
W. S. Porterfield, Bedington, W. Va.
T. H. Porterfield, Hedgesville, W. Va.
Geo. A. Porterfield, Hedgesville, W. Va.

This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts; nothing to get out of repair. Any one can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, do the wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do a dozen of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS. You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 18 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

3 to 18 horse-power
We say Duty and Freight

Ellis Engine Co., 90 Mullett Street, DETROIT, MICH

WANTED
GOOD SECOND HAND CHURN,
five hundred pound capacity. State particulars. Box T, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Good Pay for the Winter
We have an excellent position for a few live Cheesemakers, who can make Good Pay with us for the winter months. Write for particulars to **FARM AND DAIRY**

Has More Conveniences

There are a number of good washing machines on the market. But there's one that runs easier, one with more conveniences than ordinary washers. It's the Connor Ball-Bearing Washer. You don't have to walk around the Connor Ball-Bearing Washer when washing or wringing clothes. The handle for operating the tub, the wringer handle, and the screw-wheel for throwing wringer forward out of the way when raising cover or locking into upright position over tub for wringing, all are on the same side.

CONNOR BALL-BEARING WASHER

You don't have to lift the lid off the washer and place it on the floor to leave a puddle of soapy water for you to mop up. The lid on Connor Ball-Bearing Washer is hinged. When raised it rests on the tub handle and drains into the tub. When closed it fits over the tub, not into it. And it is held down firmly, so no water can slip out when machine is going full speed or any steam escape. There is no centre post in the tub to take up room or

the clothes to wind around and tear. The stand is substantial, too. It rests solidly on the floor. It doesn't slip along the floor as do the ordinary stool-like stands. You see, the Connor Ball-Bearing Washer is no ordinary washer by any means.

But write to-day for our booklet. Read all about the Connor Ball-Bearing Washer—the washer that runs ball-bearings that's sold with a straightforward "money back if not satisfactory" guarantee tag on every washer. Let us tell you where you can see one.

J. H. CONNOR & SON, LIMITED, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Write for Booklet



IF instead of a gem, or even a flower, we could cast a lovely thought into the heart of a friend, that would be giving as the angels must give.

—George MacDonald.

The Housekeeper's Treasure Box

By Alice A. Ferguson

AT the close of the morning session of a missionary convention held in the city, two ladies were greeting each other warmly, as they had not met for a long time. Mrs. Barrington, whose home was in the city, was saying to her husband's cousin, Mrs. Johnston: "Now I will consider it a favor if you will come home with us to dinner. The time is so short between sessions, that I will leave my little daughter to pilot you home, while I precede you to prepare dinner."

"Thanks, that will be delightful," was the hearty response. "Jessie and I will have a fine time together, but it is a mystery to me how you can attend all the sessions, and prepare meals for guests at the same time!"

"Oh, that's easy. Just come and see my cuisine arrangements. When you have registered, and met your friends, Jessie will accompany you home."

Mrs. Johnston and Jessie were not far behind Mrs. Barrington, and almost as soon as they were ready for dinner, it was ready for them. There were other guests at the table, and with the members of the family made seven in all.

The table was beautifully and tastefully set, and each course as it was brought on, proved most appetizing. Jessie attended to changing the plates as Mrs. Barrington did not keep a maid, and she fitted about—fairly like—showing her familiarity with the duty.

After a pleasant meal, Mrs. Johnston remarked: "It has been a cause of wonderment to me all through dinner as to how you could prepare such a nice dinner in such a short time, not having any one at home to attend to it while you were at the convention. I am still mystified." "Come to the kitchen with me while I wash the dishes, and perhaps I may enlighten you," laughed Mrs. Barrington. "For I am not by any means a witch, but quite a common housekeeper."

"An uncommon one, I should say," remarked Mrs. Johnston, "but there, as I'm anxious to get to the bottom of this mystery, I will carry out the dishes. We will talk as we wash them."

"Just sit down in my cosy corner for a moment, while I make room for the sink for the dishes," said Mrs. Barrington a moment later.

"A cosy corner in the kitchen. How delightful. What a luxurious person you are! Can you sit in your cosy corner as you attended the morning session, and prepared a dinner that must have required time, for I am confident it was not a rebash?"

"Well, I do sit in my cosy corner while I prepare many things for cooking, but in just that cosy corner is the place where our dinner cooked while we were feasting our minds

and hearts at the convention," said Mrs. Barrington brightly.

"Now, surely you are a Spiritualist, and this is your cabinet, and I am to be treated to a séance," laughed Mrs. Johnston, as she seized a towel, and began a vigorous onslaught on the dishes.

"Not quite, my friend,—the cabinet is simply my fireless cooker, and that is where our dinner cooked," and Mrs. Barrington began to exhibit the interior of the cooker.

The cosy corners near a bright window. The seats were two boxes covered with pretty cretonne, hanging full from the top, while the hingid cover was padded and covered

Remember A stingy man is a misfit, even in a savings society. He who can, but won't supply his wife and home with comforts and conveniences, will need asbestos clothes after death. The wife, enslaved in deservingly while her husband is making money to put in the bank, ought to tell the truth to the tax assessor. This would make him reform or ask for divorce. Either proceeding would make the woman happy.

The man who makes home merely a place to eat, sleep, and wash, will after while lose the power to love and the joy of living. He will read and hear the patter of little feet, and the music of the childish laughter. Life becomes a "grind," and his company miserable. Sweet-heart, wife, and mother. A beautiful, shiny, that ought to make men resolve to higher levels rise. To win her men will do and dare and accomplish things worth while.

Too oft, when the honey-moon has waned, the promises made when wooing and pursuing, are forgotten. The Golden rule begins to fatten on. Mother's song is not as sweet and frequent as it used to be. The bloom on her cheek is fading, and ere the busy husband is aware, the happy bride of other days is standing at the threshold of age. Among the common-folk of far off India, there is a legend that since God can not be everywhere, all the time, he selects good wives and mothers to take his place in his absence. A better choice could not be made.

Inside the walls of home, happiness and good cheer should prevail. For the sake of a bank account the wife should never be neglected. Husband should drive business rather than have business. He should should have time to lift some of the burdens borne by the faithful uncomplaining wife.

The husband who will give ten minutes serious thought to these matters will do something very soon to make wife happier at home brighter.

A. P. SANDLES, Secretary Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

pretly with the same material, surrounded by a narrow fringe. At the side of the window hung a complete mending and darning outfit. It seemed a delightful combination of work and comfort.

"I am still in the dark, I fear," said Mrs. Johnston; "please enlighten me. I have heard of the fireless cooker, but I have heard of the price also, and I considered it rather an expensive luxury. But this—I am ready!"—with a gesture of mock humility.

Mrs. Barrington lifted the cushioned lids and exposed to view more cushions. Lifting these she displayed the spaces for the kettles. One box contained one space for a fair sized kettle. The other box contained two spaces for smaller kettles. "Now, I am ready to demonstrate," said Mrs. Barrington. The vegetable soup we had for dinner was prepared

after breakfast, brought to the boiling point, and cooked in this space all forenoon."

"It was delicious," ejaculated Mrs. Johnston. "So well cooked, and the flavor very superior."

"The beans I soaked over night, put them on to boil this morning, adding a little soda, salt, pepper, butter, and what water I thought they would absorb when boiling. I packed them away."

"They were fine, each bean separate, yet so well flavored and soft," began to see the light at first in the trying pan over the gas, then put in the kettle, with the gravy over it, boiling hot. The potatoes were fried. I confess they were not in the cooker. The tapioca pudding spent the night in the cooker. I added the custard this morning, and put away to cool. You see I can only cook three kettles at once."

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"Oh, first of all you must use heat, of course. I put the kettle with the soup-stock over the gas, or on the stove, add the barley, and let it boil until it prepares the barley. This I always put through the food chopper. When it is thoroughly boiling, I put it away snugly in the nest. Barley requires longer cooking than rice,

meat in it. Ham or beef reboiled for some time before being away, and the peas, potatoes, and other vegetables. My fruit, too I cook in my fireless cooker. Fruits which should remain in the jars, pour over the syrup, place in my largest kettle, and warm water, bring to a boil, place the kettle, fruit and all, in the cooker for a couple of hours. They are well cooked, whole and clear, and things never get burnt, and there is no scraping and stirring of kettles? Bliss is mine in the future, when I have a fireless cooker!"

"Mrs. Barrington beamed brightly. "There is no sticking nor burning after the food reaches the nest. The soup remains uniform in richness. Of course it may require re-heated, but I usually prefer to add milk and bring to boiling point at the last minute."

"Well, that explains our neighbor. A wave of the wand—the tacking away of the nest—then the thing is done. Now—do you convert to the fireless cooker? I ask how this is made? It is a nest a bird might make, and I don't know if it is made together. Now tell me all about it, and what you made the fire!"

"Well, first I made the sides of the box from the ground, 18 by 15 by 13 in. measurements. I had plenty of hay that glass came packed in, made a nest of it two or three deep on the bottom and up the sides, packing it as close as I could. I finished the packing newspapers and magazines, the paper is such close packing, a good cushion on the bottom of the kettle where I wanted it, and papers around it, lastly tacked around to shape the space. I lifted out the kettle, and found a cylinder of iron side of asbestos. The kettle fitted as made a good big pad for the hinges on a cover, and the nest ready. I found it so comfortable, I got a large box, large and two smaller kettles, and made three or four inches thick with them. I covered the bottom with soap, making a portable cushion, and the nest was comfortable," said Mrs. Johnston, as she wrung out the nest and put away the dish pan.

"I should say it is! I attempted to use it very frequently, but I was so afraid, but thank you so much for all the information."

"You see, the principle of the works is in keeping the heat in the kettle by surrounding it with non-conducting materials. The heat being retained, cooks the food. Use close-fitting lids—padding kettles, fill thoroughly, put in a layer of tin foil, and fill in its successful working."

"Mrs. Barrington, mark me! When I go home, I shall follow your illustrious example, as my coal and gas bills when my leisure increases, my wife disappears, and we will all be happy and happy for ever more to you. Now the last dish, and it is time to retire to bed. I have learned in this day, and the not-by-any-means the modus operandi of the fireless cooker."

"Salt thrown on a coal fire will revive it."

"Cheese may be kept from moulding by wrapping it in a nap in vinegar and wrung out. Cover the cheese in a paper and keep in a cool place."

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The Upward Look

The Condition of our Hearts

A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways.—James 1, 8. Let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord.—James 1, 7.

Most of us desire to be better and purer men and women than we are. With some of us the desire is definite in character and sustained. In all such cases growth in spiritual power and in wisdom is steadily taking place. This is just as certain as that flowers planted in suitable soil respond to the caress of the sun.

With too many of us, however, our desire for better things is too weak, and too diluted with less worthy purposes, to enable it to bear fruit in our lives.

"A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways." Let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord." Is this the explanation of our past failures to receive blessings direct from the hand of God?

Again and again in His Holy Word God has explained why He will not and cannot grant their desires to the unstable minded. ("I, Jehovah," He tells us, "search the mind, I try the heart, even to give every man according to his ways, according to the

fruit of his doings." (Jeremiah xvii., 10, R.V.) And, in case that we may think, without asking Him to search it for us, that our heart is not "too bad," he warns us in the ninth verse of the same chapter, that "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, who can know it."

Of recent years a conception of prayer that was fully appreciated by the great characters of the Bible, but which we modern Christians appear to have lost sight of, has been revived again by some of our present-day writers. That is that our every act in life is a prayer. "Prayer is the desire of the heart, spoken or unexpressed." When we in our morning prayers ask God to give us greater love and grace and then straightway commence to clean house with such vigor that we allow ourselves to forget Him and to become overtired and cross and impatient we thereby confess by our acts that we are more anxious that our house shall be spottier than we are that God shall answer our prayers and dwell in our hearts continuously throughout the day.

When we ask God to keep our little ones out of the way of temptation and then refuse for one or many reasons to take time to talk and plan and chum with them we again reveal by our actions that there are other things that we deem more important than safeguarding properly the pathways along which the little feet are passing.

When we wrestle with God in prayer that He shall convert some of our dear ones to a knowledge of His love, but draw back at the thought of asking Him to give us the grace and love that will enable us to speak the needed words we disclose by our mental attitude that we are really more concerned in regard to our own feelings than we are about having our prayers answered.

Thus it is with much that we do: We pray for one thing, and by our acts we show that we desire something less worthy more. And because we are double-minded—even if we do not realize it—and because Jehovah tries the heart and gives to each one of us according to our ways and according to the fruit of our doings our prayers are not answered and we wonder why. How necessary it is, therefore, that we shall remember Jeremiah's warning about the deceitful nature of our hearts and that we shall with David of old, in all times of anxiety and doubt, cry out, "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts; And see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the path ever-lasting." (Psalm cxxxix., 23, 24.) And as we thus plead with God let us remember His promise, "Ye shall find Me when ye shall search for Me with all your heart." (Jeremiah xxxix., 13.)—I. H. N.

Salt put on ink freshly spilt on the carpet will help to remove the spot.

The Planning Men Do

Mrs. Walter Cutting, Wellington Co., Ont.

Our next door neighbor has a house that was planned and built by a man. It is all right for a man to build a house, but the woman should have the planning of it. The home of my neighbor is a fine example of the kind of work that men are apt to do in the planning.

My neighbor called me up on the phone recently. She said that her house-cleaning was not done, that she ought to have finished long before, but that the men were carrying the rest of the vegetables out of the cellar. There was no outside door to the cellar and every load had to be carried through porch and kitchen. In the fall the same work will be repeated. The cellar windows are so hard to get at that all of the vegetables will be carried into the cellar through the kitchen, and pounds of dirt left in the house in the operation.

The father of the present owner built that house and made it to suit himself. A son lived in it till he died, and now his brother is living in it. I'll guarantee that if their stables were so inconveniently planned they would have had them repaired long ago. Comparatively little expense would change the house so as to make it convenient to work in, but as it is at present it is a woman killer. My own home is none too convenient. Now, why can't we women be allowed to plan our homes?



Add water to milk—
You weaken the milk.
Add soft wheat to flour—
You weaken your flour.
Cheaps it too.
Soft wheat costs less—worth less.
Soft wheat flour has less gluten less nutriment.
Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical.
Soft flour has less strength, less quality gluten.
Giving less good things for your money and things less good.
Use Manitoba flour—Manitoba hard wheat flour.
Having everything the soft stuff lacks.
Five Roses is all Manitoba.
Without a grain of cheaper wheat.
Strengthen your food values.
Use FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

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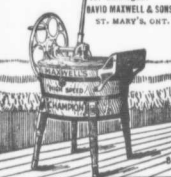
is in a class by itself—the easiest running, the most substantially built, the most satisfactory washer, ever invented.

Only washer worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.

Ask your dealer to show you the "Champion" Washer.

"Favorite" Churn is the world's best churn. Write for catalogue.

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Scotch, English and Irish. Party arrives about Sept. and weekly after.

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

A Household Convenience

By Janet Graham

We are all smiling in our house nowadays. We have a kitchen cabinet. Saving steps and motions is the branch of the conservation problem that we women are most interested in. I do not know of any way we can save more steps and energy than by a kitchen cabinet.

There seems to be a place for everything that you need for cooking; in a well arranged kitchen cabinet, and as there is a place for everything and that place fits only that one thing, you gradually get into the habit of having everything in its place. Here is a big point. We women have so many small things to keep track of that we spend a lot of time looking up cooking utensils, etc., that have no particular place. A kitchen cabinet is just as complete as the completest pantry, and it has the additional advantage of being movable. We have two kitchens, one for winter and one for summer use. In summer we can move our present pantry, the kitchen cabinet, into the summer kitchen, and that saves at least a half or 10 minutes a day that we used to make to the old pantry.

Music in the Home

C. N. Loomis, Simcoe Co., Ont.

This is a very commercial age. The man that we all admire, whether we admit it or not, is the man who can make money. This strong commercial spirit is apt to lead us to disregard some of the finer things of life that really make life worth while. I was recently down to the mill to get some grain ground into chop. One of our most progressive farmers, a man with a splendid farm and fine buildings, was there, too. In one corner were a half dozen bags of

chop, ready for somebody, we did not know whom, and it was noticeable that the bags in a few cases were in need of patching.

Our wealthy neighbor looked at these bags and then turned away with a look of disgust on his face.



Fast Friends

Little Miss Thompson takes a live interest in all the young things around the farm of her father, Mr. Edmund Thompson, Dundas Co., Ont., but her special interest is in the colt seen in the illustration. It will be too had when this colt gets so big that it will no longer be a safe playmate for its human friend.

"I will bet you," said he, "that there is a piano in that man's house."

"Don't you think there should be one in every house?" I asked.

"Not much," was the prompt reply. "There are more necessary things to attend to; for instance, patching grain bags. There is no money in thumping a piano."

That man was one of the most prosperous in our neighborhood. Nevertheless, he was a slave. Hard work

had become with him a fixed habit. He had fixed the same habit on his children, and they had a certain crudeness in their manner that is always engendered by the neglect of what I chose to call the finer things of life.

There is a piano in our home. We would be without it. Music takes our mind away from work. It lifts us above the mere animal and slave and gives us an enjoyment that the richest drudge never experiences. The musical home is also the social center of the community.

What one Woman Did

A young woman, city bred, with a fine sense of the beautiful, found her way to a rural community to teach a district school. She was an attractive school-marm, and was wooed and won by a young farmer. The new home was made in the country. The good taste of this young farmer's wife soon began to show itself about the home. First, in the planning of the house, then in the selection of the furniture, afterwards in the planting of the trees and shrubs about the door yard and to the roadside. It became a very beautiful home, yet it was simple, inexpensive, and so restful and home-like.

An appropriate name was chosen for this home and painted on the barn. In fact, this farm home was so unusually attractive for the neighborhood, that it commanded the attention of every passer-by. People would exclaim in passing the road, "How beautiful!" "How perfectly lovely!" It became the talk of the whole countryside. Home beautifying became a contagion there, and a neat and ugliness disappear. All came about in a very short time—quickly, indeed.

Humidity

We modern build a new house, or build up with weather strips, in every way solid. Then we get our best bed, and attach even temporary living room furniture we choose the matter of the old, we alter in the procedure to dry get by our blankets.

The houses dryer in winter Loveland in Magazine, than any of the other average humidity, 42.9 per cent.; 44.8 per cent. North-Western and in the deso-



Your Tailor Couldn't Make a Profit if He Sold You a Suit Like This for \$25.00 but we'll sell it to you for \$12.50, and make a profit, too



Learn one of the reasons why. Your local tailor buys his goods in single suit lengths. Four profits come out of the cloth before it reaches his hands. You pay these Four Profits when you buy from him.

You save these profits when you buy from us, because we buy all our suitings direct from the mill, and give you the benefit of our tremendous buying power.

HERE'S A FAIR OFFER: Send us your name and address, and we will mail you, absolutely free, 72 pattern pieces of the finest English suitings and overcoatings you ever saw.

With the patterns will come a booklet telling all about the successful Catesby "made-to-measure" tailoring system.

Read it, and you will understand why hundreds of shrewd, well-dressed Canadians buy their clothes direct from London, and save half of what they would otherwise have to pay their local tailor.

Don't put this matter off—you'll soon be needing a suit or an overcoat. Send now, while the thought is in your mind.

Remember your suit or overcoat comes right to your door, all carriage and duty charges paid by us. And that every suit and every overcoat is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Orders are shipped five days after we receive them in London.

Address our nearest Canadian Office.

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HERE'S A GREAT TEST—When you get patterns take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such an imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby.

Mr. H. E. New... winner of first place... by Farm and a tower of strength... along with their Farm Companies

...from 27 to humidity of our ter is from 15 to no effective effort... rise the humidity... door humidity... is from 60 to 70... the change from humidity is very humidity is measure of mois amount necessary that is, if we say... is 50 per cent... contains one... ure in the air... one in ours.

ALL BEAUTIFUL... These are mu... which result fr... of our living... re checks and... does: our pin... house plants... our skin be... women, who... ve to do it, a... ermine and the... our throa... possibly this... "me" which is... dule among F

Humidity in Living Rooms

We modern Americans, when we build a new home, have it back-plastered or build it of brick or stone, equip it with storm windows and weather strips, lay double floors, and in every way strive to keep out the cold. Then we put in the very newest and best heating apparatus to be had, and attach a thermostat to insure even temperature; we keep our living rooms at whatever temperature we choose and think we have solved the matter. But in shutting out the cold, we also shut out the moisture in the outside air, and then we proceed to dry out what moisture does get in by our various heating appliances.

The houses in which we live are drier in winter, writes Lillian S. Lovland in Good Housekeeping Magazine, than the driest desert regions of the globe. For instance, the average humidity at Yuma, Ariz., is 42.9 per cent.; at Santa Fe, N. M., 44.8 per cent.; in the Punjab and North-Western India, 31 per cent.; and in the deserts of Africa it aver-

not keep their houses hot and dry as we do, because their mild climate does not require our modern heating methods. Even in northern Europe, where the cold is severe, their method of heating is primitive like that of our forefathers in this country, and they do not dry out the air as we do with our furnaces, steam and hot water heating. The dry atmosphere also acts as a stimulant to the nervous system, our sleep becomes restless and broken, and we become more and more conscious that we have "nerves." The change in going from our dry living rooms to the moister air of outdoors also makes us more subject to colds.

Furnace makers realize this state of affairs to some extent, as most furnaces are equipped with a castiron pan, holding about 12 quarts from which to evaporate water into the house.

During the winter of 1901, my husband, who is a meteorologist, and myself tested this furnace pan quite thoroughly. We lived in the north half of a double house, both parts being practically alike and equipped



The Best Crop on The Best Farm

Mr. R. R. Noss, Howick, Que., well-known to Farm and Dairy readers as the winner of first place in the great Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, has strong company backing. Mrs. Noss has always been a tower of strength to her husband. His four bright sons, to be seen herewith, along with their mother, will soon render most valuable assistance at Burnside Farm. Companies like this one make for the best success on the farm.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ages from 27 to 33 per cent. The humidity of our living rooms in winter is from 15 to 36 per cent., where no effective effort has been made to raise the humidity. The average outdoor humidity in the United States is from 60 to 70 per cent.; therefore, the change from indoor to outdoor humidity is very great. By relative humidity is meant the ratio of the amount of moisture present to the amount necessary for saturation—that is, if we say the relative humidity is 50 per cent., we mean that the air contains one-half as much moisture as it would if it were saturated.

In the old days when the houses were heated by fireplaces, the occupants probably suffered much distress from cold, but their methods of heating did not dry out the moisture in the air of their houses as is done in ours.

ALL BECAUSE THE AIR IS DRY

There are numberless ill effects which result from the extremely drier air of our living rooms; our furniture checks and cracks and falls to pieces; our pinos lose their tone; plants get brown and wither in our skin becomes parched, and women, without knowing why we have to do it, apply cold cream, glycerine and the like to keep our skin and our throats become sore and our voices more and more scratchy. Possibly this explains the "American nose," which is such a source of ridicule among Europeans. They do

with furnaces of the same size and make. We used the water pan in our furnace, while that in our neighbor's was not used. Each day at noon for a period of three weeks, I took the humidity observations in both houses. We evaporated about two quarts of water a day from our pan, and the result was only about one per cent. higher humidity in our house; a difference so slight, that it seems probable that not a small pan in a furnace is of little or no value.

Many people put small pans of water just inside the registers, and I have known physicians to recommend this practice in cases of catarrh or throat troubles. We tried plain pans of water in four of the registers in addition to the pan in the furnace, and increased the evaporation to 5.9 quarts per day when the humidity was 2.4 per cent. higher in our house than our neighbor's.

From observations taken in steam and hot water heated houses, we find that there is practically no difference in the relative humidity of the air between them and furnace-heated houses. Many people believe that hot water heating gives a moister atmosphere in the house. It does give a more even heat, but none of the moisture from the hot water itself can get into the house. The only way to raise the humidity is by the actual introduction of moisture into the house.

(Continued next week)

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"King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner
Keep your Home Scrupulously Clean all the Year Round

You can do it with ease if you have this wonderful little machine in your home, and there is no reason why you cannot have it. Use it in place of your broom. Go over your carpets, hangings, mattresses, upholstered furniture, with it every sweeping day—it is a mistake to think the use of a vacuum cleaner twice a year will keep a house clean permanently—dirt and dust are constantly accumulating, and nothing but a good vacuum cleaner used often will remove them. The "King Edward" is the only Vacuum Cleaner working on the correct and most effective system—double pressure. It requires a shorter stroke than any other hand machine, and is, therefore, extremely easy to operate—a child can use it and do more work with it than with any electric machine selling at \$100. The only reason for the low price of the "King Edward" is the fact that we sell direct to you—no middlemen's profits, and no expenses—just actual manufacturer's cost and a small profit.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
You take no risk if you send for the "King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner. Fill in and mail the coupon today. Use the Vacuum Cleaner for 10 days. If it doesn't satisfy you, return it at our expense. If you do, we'll refund you **\$16.00**.

OUR GUARANTEE
We HEREBY GUARANTEE this Vacuum Cleaner, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed, of good material, and perfect in workmanship. We fully warrant it, under full usage, against any defects of workmanship or material for the term of FIVE YEARS from date.

Should any defect occur, not the result of neglect or improper use, we agree to satisfactorily repair the same at our factory, or replace with a new one. We furthermore guarantee that it will do satisfactorily the work for which it has been sold, and in the event of failure to do as represented, said machine is returnable at our expense.

The Geo. H. King Co. Ltd.
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Gentlemen—Please send me a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner on ten days free trial, without obligation to me.
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Woodstock, Ont.

Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water Motor and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners

Big Ben



Big Ben ends the over-sleeping of Farm Hands

Will you spend Two-Fifty to insure yourself for years against that everlasting bother—getting the farm hands in the fields on time? Will you spend it to insure a full day's work from each man six days out of every seven.

Then, spend it for Big Ben. He's doing it on thousands of farms every day right now. More than a million people have spent it for Big Ben to help them get to work on time. Don't you want to join the Big Ben Army. Don't you want your farm hands to be members?

Alarms are sold at \$1.00, and \$1.50 less than Big Ben costs but such alarms are merely things to wake up by, not to wake on time with. They enable you to make a guess at the right time, that's all.

Big Ben enables you to know the right time. When he wakes you he

does it at the time you want, the right time.

Then, cheap alarms may last a year but Big Ben actually lasts for years. He's built of steel. He's a handsome clock plus a punctual alarm. You can use him all day long in any room for his fit bedroom, parlor, dining room or hall.

The city man can get the right time of his neighborhood or by picking up a telephone that that's not so convenient for you. You need a reliable time-keeper always in the house. That's why you need Big Ben more than you need a plan "alarm."

Big Ben is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers. His price is \$1.00 anywhere.—If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to his designers, W. Charles, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you duty charges paid. Put him right on your desk for

Why Girls Leave the Farm

(Continued from page 1)

it is not too much to say that in many unlikely instances she has succeeded just as well as men; and she can't expect to do better than that.

She, of course, has done pioneer work, to find her limitations; many fields of activity she will not care to pursue after trial. She has passed through the stages of shocked surprise and opposition that her advent into public life met her with and this eventual twentieth century welcomes her kindly, so inevitable and so necessary is her share in the world's work. It has been well said that "many a womanly occupation today is an old form of duty translated into modern terms."

THEIR EYES ON THE FARM

But after all, many a girl has discovered that all is not gold that glitters, that life with set hours, with scant pay that makes it hard to make both ends meet, is not all that she expected her chosen career would spell for her, and in many instances



"The Best Room in the House"

This bathroom is one of the best we have ever seen either in country or city. It is in the home of B. E. Ness, Howay, Que., whose farm won first place in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. Think what a comfort and labor saver as well as health preserver a room such as this must be.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

eyes are longingly turned back to the dear old farm home.

To make that farm home an alluring, impelling, drawing force—minimize its drudgery. Let the girl feel that it is a paying proposition by giving her some financial interest in it. Have a due proportion of pleasurable events interspersed with the round of daily duties—and some of the difficulties of the situation will be eliminated. I have met many happy, joyous girls during the last 12 months, to go no farther back, who frankly allow that there is no life to compare with the country life for an accumulation of good things. On closer inquiry I find the reason not far to seek; they have a hobby, a branch or department of their own, something they had a live interest in, that is all that is required.

Conditions that drive many girls away from the farm will right themselves when the many labor-saving devices are installed, when the possibilities of the hydro-electric become general workable facts, when the girl turns naturally as a foregone conclusion to the courses on domestic science, on home economics, on horticulture, on floriculture, on beekeeping, and on dairy and poultry interests to make her a capable, efficient, understanding worker along the lines that are especially her own in the noble profession of agriculture.

Cooking Notes

Tomato Soup.—One pint tomatoes and one quart of water boiled 15 minutes, one-half teaspoonful soda, two cupfuls milk, butter the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste, three crackers rolled. Serve hot.

Graham Crackers.—One cup sugar, four tablespoons butter, one-half cup sour milk, one-fourth teaspoon soda, one of salt. Mix stiff with graham

flour, roll thin, cut and bake in quick oven.

Brown Cake.—Two cupfuls brown sugar, one cupful butter, two eggs or yolks of four, one-half cupful boiling water, two tablespoonfuls cocoa, one-half teaspoonful soda, three cups flour.



To lessen household drudgery and make life easier for housewives is the basis on which our establishment is founded, and the growth of our business is due entirely to the fact that we have accomplished that object.

The patented and exclusive features that make the "Playtime" superior didn't just appear. They are the result of years of experience and study. In OUR opinion it is the best washing machine ever made for farm use. We would like YOUR opinion after a careful examination of its merits. See it at your dealer's or send us for full information.

Cummer-Dowdell Limited, Hamilton - Ontario.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing on it. I knew a man I think about as good as I do, but I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

I was afraid the horse was all right, but that I might have to wait for my money if I once parted with the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, I don't think.

You can't make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I never knew, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only an error to let people try my Washing Machine for a month, before they pay for them, just as I want to try my horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the dirt out of your wearing or tearing them, in less than half an hour they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know another machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear out clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, it washes all other machines do.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for my money. I'll do my own thing. First, I'll make good on my offer every time.

So, said I to myself, I'll give you the "1900 Gravity" Washer free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that's enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save for the whole cost in one month wear and tear on the clothes alone. And the more you use it, the more it will save you. It will save you 75 cents to every dollar you save in the month after the month's trial. I'll let you pay for it after that. If it saves you 75 cents for every week, and 60 cents a week "bill" for all the rest of the year, and that was for my trial, you take that credit the first year the balance—until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and I'll send you a book that tells the "1900 Gravity" Washer washes clothes in six minutes.

Address: J. N. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

OUR HOME

As Their Faith you ever see a into light and plain such a heavy weight

CONVICTION

Have you seen HOW CAN WE costs us to make Catalogue.

We have a Fast worth seeing. It is our wear.

WE ARE LEADERS, and we must customers we have

we guarantee a your nearest E doing this ORK.

Now Read A



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MONTGOMERY

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Take a Handful Of "St. Lawrence" Sugar Out To The Store Door

—out where the light can fall on it—and see the brilliant, diamond-like sparkle the pure white color, of every grain.

That's the way to test any sugar—that's the way we hope you will test

St. Lawrence Sugar

Compare it with any other sugar—compare its pure, white sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.

Better still, get a 30 pound or 100 pound bag at your grocer's and test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED. MONTREAL.

ke in quick
ful brown
two eggs
of hot boiling
cocoa, and
cups flour.

OUR HOME CLUB

As Their Fathers Do

you ever see a man driving
into lath and plaster on which
such a heavy weight, such as a

structure frame? It was wasted energy, was it not? But was that man any more ridiculous than the one who tries to drive ideas into his son's head by precept rather than by practice?

I saw a fine instance of this the other night. I heard a father "calling down" one of his sons in great style for leaving a gate open. The

cows had got into the young clover meadow and trampled it up badly. The son heard his father through to the end and then with a grin pointed to the gate to the road that the father had just left open in spite of the fact that he always particularly insisted that that gate be kept shut.

Naturally that father had nothing more to say. Those of us who have the responsibility of training young minds might as well plan to steer a pretty clear course ourselves. The boys will learn a whole lot faster by watching us do things than by hearing us talk about what we should do. —"The Philosopher."

• • •

A Matter of Our Minds

I have been visiting around amongst some of the neighbors recently, and on thinking over the general topics they talked about, I am struck with many things. I wish space permitted me to write about them all right now. I must confine myself to one, however, although I should like to say something about the general complaints and dissatisfaction with the weather, since almost every one seems to have forgotten to be thankful for the many blessings they have received, and they keep on counting their misfortunes brought on by bad weather.

The point I wish to write about concerns "ideals." I believe the reason that so many of us do not get ahead, as we would like, is because we lack a clear, definite outline in our own minds of that for which we yearn and strive. We aim at nothing, and we hit it!

WOULD THIS BE BETTER

Don't you think it would be a lot better if we would first of all plan out some definite things we want; then work along the best lines to get these things? Wouldn't it be better to aim at something definite? Then if we hit it we would be satisfied. If we come short we would have the satisfaction of having tried and at least of having aimed quite high.

I have noticed from my own experience and from observation of others, that it is the younger ones who do most of this thinking to "ideals," or getting visions, or as some people call it, "building castles in the air." As people grow older, unless they cultivate this habit with which we all in early life are given—and, I believe, God-given—this invaluable trait of "imagination" ceases to develop, and mayhap becomes lost—in some cases quite altogether.

A WONDERFUL TRUTH

It pays to cultivate clear, definite thought and close reasoning. Everything we do must first of all be mirrored in a thought. Thoughts are most surely things! Every building, house, barn, fence—in fact, every material thing made by the hand of man we see around us—had its origin first of all because some one thought! This is a great big truth we often do not recognize.

When we realize it to be true, that "thoughts are things," how happy we should be to welcome thought! How careful we should be to entertain only the right thought! How zealous we should be to attract and cultivate thoughts constructive in nature, and which will lead us to the ultimate realization of our ideals! How necessary it is that we have ideals—think them out clearly, get them accurately pictured in our mind's eye—then proceed to make the ideals real!—"The Son."

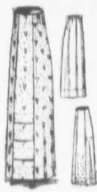
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Not only the bathtubs but the wash bowl can be quickly cleaned of the dark rim showing the water line by using a cloth moistened with gasoline, especially when hard water is used.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children give age for adults, give bust or chest, waist, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

FOUR-GORED SKIRT, 783



Mid-summer is the season of the thinnest, flimsiest gowns and this skirt is charming for dimity, lawn, batiste, voile—all fabrics of the kind. The tucked front gore is pretty but not essential, for a plain gore can be used and made either of the same or contrasting material. Whether the high or the natural waist line is used, so giving pretty fullness.

With the tucked front gore, the skirt in the medium size will require 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/2 yards 28 or 29 inches wide. To make as shown in the small view, it will require 4 yards 27 or 3 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of bordered material 44 inches wide for the front gore.

This pattern is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN, 740



The gown that is made of two materials to give the tunic effect, yet which means only the weight of one skirt, is fashionable and greatly favored. The panel effect at the front is especially good yet it does not require any considerable labor. The blouse is made with the sleeves attached to the arm-holes and the front edges are finished and lapped onto the centre portion. The tunic portion of the skirt is made in three pieces and is finished and lapped onto the front and lower portion.

For the medium size will be required 3 yards of material 36 inches wide for the main portions; 3 yards 36 inches wide for the panel and lower portions, with 1 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the collar.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 42 bust measure.

GIRL'S BLOOMERS, 748



Bloomers are very useful garments and little girls like them especially well for wear beneath simple summer dresses.

They provide perfect protection and are less hampering than petticoats. These are comfortably full and can be either puffed or gathered. They can be joined to the under-waist at the front and buttoned to it at the back only or they can be finished with separate waist-bands to be buttoned into place, as preferred.

For the 10 year size, the bloomers are 11 1/4 44 with 14 yard 3/8 for the under-waist.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

• • •

CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS

Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only.

THE CONNAUGHT SKIRT
WONDERFUL VALUE!

Have you seen it? It is really worth while.

HOW CAN WE DO IT? We are selling this skirt at less than half its cost to us to make it, simply to introduce to you our Mail-Order Catalogue.

We have a Fashion Book for you this season which is really worth seeing. It shows the very latest styles in Ladies' and Children's wear.

WE ARE LEADERS in the art of making clothes for the gentleman, and we must know how, when you consider the thousands of Customers we have from Coast to Coast.

We guarantee a fit or refund your money—and prepay all charges to your nearest Express or Post Office.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SUIT, COAT OR DRESS before seeing this book. **IT IS FREE FOR THE ASKING.**

Now Read About the **CONNAUGHT SKIRT**



Ladies' Vicuna Skirt. Again we offer a beautiful tailor-made Skirt, believing that our patrons appreciate our efforts in producing a rare bargain, as the demand for our Special last season was enormous and at times taxed our capacity. **DO NOT THINK** that because the price is low the value is likewise, it is really worth far more, and you will agree with us when you see it.

We attribute this success to the fact that all our friends know that we use dependable cloth, good tailors and good trimmings which in this case, on this offer, gives you a Vicuna Skirt above the average. It is five gored, panel back, high waist or the regular waist band. Comes in colors Navy, Brown, Grey and Black.

Be sure and mention whether you want high or low waist.

Sold in stock sizes only as follows:

STOCK SIZES

Band	—23	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29-30
Length	—38	39	40	42	43	43

We call it the "CONNAUGHT," and the price is

\$1.98 POST PAID

If you do not get the Skirt, be sure and get the Catalogue.

MONTGOMERY ROSS & CO., LTD.
MONTREAL

The Mail-Order House de Luxe of Canada

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1910 Washer
made.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, rheumatism, sprains, cuts, burns, hemorrhoids, etc. Quicker, cleaner or any other medicine more quickly absorbed. Does not blister under any circumstances. No more ointments, liniments, lotions, powders, etc. No more pills, capsules, or tablets. No more cathartics, purgatives, or laxatives. No more pills, capsules, or tablets. No more cathartics, purgatives, or laxatives. No more pills, capsules, or tablets. No more cathartics, purgatives, or laxatives.

CHEESE MARKETS

Brookville, Oct. 3.—The only sale registered was one of 235 colored at 13c. 1,650 colored and 1,650 white were registered, and most of these sold on the street at 12c. Kingston, Oct. 3.—42 boxes of white and 123 colored were boarded, and sold at 12 7/8c.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Jan. 1, 1913.—Southern Ontario Consignment Sale, Holsteins, Tillsonburg, Ont. Dec. 10, 1912. Mr. J. G. M. Oct. 16, 1912.—Micheener Bros., Red Deer, Alberta, Holsteins.

HOLSTEIN EXECUTIVE MEETS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association was held at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, grand largest number of new members were admitted, bringing the number for the first seven months of the year up to 165. Indications are that the membership of the Association will show an increase for the year of about 25 per cent.

Authority was given the secretary to withdraw a bill-book of official and semi-official tests. The secretary, who is being assisted by his son, Mr. W. C. Glenn, recently of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, hopes to have this book in the hands of the members before the end of the year.

The proposition of the American Holstein-Friesian Association regarding the terms on which they will grant the Canadian Association recognition was discussed, but as the committee did not have power to take action, nothing was done. From outside sources Farm and Dairy learns that the proposal does not seem to be meeting with the favor of Canadian breeders.

HOLSTEIN FEMALE CHAMPION AT OTTAWA

It was inadequately stated in Farm and Dairy, September 16, in the matter under the cut of "Madame Posch," the Holstein cow, senior champion at Toronto and at the grand old cow class this year, that she was grand champion at Ottawa. As a matter of fact the grand champion at Ottawa was the junior yearling, "Colantha Payne," bred by the Haley Bros. of Springfield, Ont., and sold to the Colony Farm, Coupland, B. C., who exhibited her at the Ottawa Fair, and by her captured the grand championship in the female classes.

GOSSIP

I showed two grade Holsteins at Orono Fair this year, and was awarded two discretionary prizes as there was no class for them. One was a junior yearling heifer, and the other a junior heifer calf. I am trying to get the directors of our Fair to give prizes for grade Holsteins next year. They award prizes to grade Shorthorns and this year the Holsteins outnumbered in the grand old cow class this year, that she was grand champion at Ottawa.

BURNBREA, AYRSHIRES

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have just returned from our county fair, where we have done well, especially in our bulls and young stock. We had no old cows in prime shape, they having milked nearly a year. We got sweetstakes on our bull, but in the morning we offer for sale and second on the junior three months old bull, who had a strong call of seven, all older than he, to compete against. We did not manage to get any of our young stuff. We draw special notice to two fine young heifers out of White Ploos and Jimma of Springfield 2nd, who are making fine young stock, promising good breeding and milking qualities, as well as being first prize animals. We also have a fine lot of year old heifers and two-year-olds. We have one of the three-year-olds also.—Jos. Hudson and Son, Lyn, Ont.

MUST BE SOLD

29 Shorn and 11 unshorn two-year-old Ram bought last year in service and flock PURE BRED COTSWOLDS None over three-years-old, Must Be Sold, write: ONE 81 YERB, R.F. No. 2, TAVISTOCK, ONT. Executor of Jas. L. Zehr Estate

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From COAL OIL (Kerosene)



Tests by Prof. McKerrow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rays and other lamps used. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless, Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electricity. Experience, we will send a sample lamp on request. Necessary. Every one who has the Aladdin Mantle Lamp should have it. Ask for Particulars money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$800 worth in 18 days. Evening made profitable. Ask for particulars and full offer. MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 235 Aladdin Bldg. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.

Extra Profits at Your Factory

Your cheese factory or your creamery can make EXTRA PROFITS, at very little more work for the Makers, by doing custom hatching with a Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator.

The Canadian-Candee Machine will pay for itself in one season. A 6,000-egg size after operating five times, makes 135 per cent. of its cost; operate it nine times in a season and you make 240 per cent. In other words you pay for the machine when it is operated five times, and make \$300 additional besides.

It will hatch all the chickens you require and hatch for all your neighbors and the factory patrons. You can get the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator in any size, 20,000 eggs and more.

It hatches the healthiest chicks; costs less than a thousand per day for fuel to operate; it is absolutely safe. Takes very little time to look after it; this is the Mammoth Incubator described by an editor of Farm and Dairy in the August 29th issue.

I will send you full particulars of what the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator will do for your factory. If you are sending your address, and become informed, so that you will know what you need, this machine is for your factory.

Private individuals can also make big money with the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator by doing custom hatching, and for their own plants. Write me and I will explain what it will do for you.

F. C. ELFORD, Manager

The Canadian Incubator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE

One Ayrshire Bull, 15 months old, Sire (Sarah) Red's Best, bred by J. McKee dam (Maggie Brown of Silver Springs) bred by N. Dymond, Box 6, sire and sire in 1911. Royal Star of Ontario, one G. dam, in yearly record now, white with brown cheeks and small brown spots. Also February and March Bull Calves by same sire. Write to J. C. TREVERTON, - LATA, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS Oxford Downs

A splendid lot of YOUNG RAMS of good size. Write for Prices. John D. Hayden, Cobourg, Ont.

Registered Oxford Down

Sheep for sale. Large flock to select from. Splendid bunch of Ewes, Lambs, cheap. Also Holstein Cattle, rich in Pontiac blood. Ormsby's Butter Bog at head of herd. JACOB LAUGHEED, WODEHOUSE, ONT.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

For Sale, 1 Two Shorn Rams Imported, 3 Shearing Rams. Also Rams, Lambs and Ewes of all ages. The Champion flock at Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1911. WEIR BROS., - MALVERN, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

Tanglewyld Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High-testing Record of Performance Cows. Royal Star of Ontario, sire of Eileen, B. of P. test 13,225 lbs. milk and 532.48 lbs. fat, at the head of the lot. Some choice young stock, some heifers, and a few mature cows for sale. WOODDISSE BROS., - ROTHSAY, ONT. Long Distance "Phone.

Burnbrae Farm

now offers two grand young Ayrshire cows, one 10 months old, one 10 months old, O. P. test; other 3 months old, out of Topsy, 3167, a grand strong young cow of great promise. Both from a grandson of Princess of Tanglewyld. Prices reasonable for quality sale. W. F. KAY, FARMER, - LYN, ONT. Main Line G. T. R.

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of young Ayrshire cows, one Young Bull, from 190 to 12 months old. Write for prices and see them. Free reasonable. W. F. KAY, FARMER, - LYN, ONT. Main Line G. T. R.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian-bred, for sale. Some choice young stock in hand. R. R. NESS, - HOWICK, QUE.

HOLSTEINS

GLENDAHE HOLSTEINS Entire crop of pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, whose three nearest sires have won Major Boho Sylvia, over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, R.O.M. at 1 year 21 months (world's record), Lulu Keyes, 19,248 lbs. in R.O.P. as a senior two-year-old (world's record), and Jewel set Pouch De Kol, 35.52 lbs. butter at 4 years (world's record). Prices reasonable. All correspondence promptly answered. WM. A. SHAW, BOX 31, FOXBORO, ONT.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by KORNYDYE VEEMAN PONTIAC. He is a son of Sir Kornydye Pontiac Arie. And his dam is the great young heifer, Kornydye Veeman. Record at year's month, 12,000 lbs. of milk in 30 days and 86 1/2 lbs. butter. Her dam is a 2 1/2 year old daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Orders booked now for October and November. All calves are great young sires, and cows who have good records and good official backing. R. J. KELLY, Campbelltown Farm TILLSONBURG, ONT.

LILAC HOLSTEIN FARM

Offers young stock, One or a Cal Lot. W. FRED STURGEON Glen Buell, Ont. Hillary's Sta., C. P. R., Brockville, G. T. R.

THE SOUTHERN ONTARIO CONSIGNMENT SALE CO.

Will hold their 2nd Annual Sale on Jan. 1st at Tillsonburg. A large number of females with records over 100 lbs. and daughters of it to be offered. Some of these will be a guarantee sale, every cow covered in her quarters, and there will be no by bidding. For particulars write M. L. HAY, - SPRINGFORD, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

From R. of P. and R. of M. Dams, bred by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segia. His dam's record 33 1/2 lbs. his sire King Segia.

J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed READ FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS Holstein Friesian Assoc., Box 148, Bantelton, Ont.

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Segia Pictorste for sale, from tested dams. Priced right on consignment. Also a few Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want, or better, come and see them. Anything we owe is for sale. L. H. LIPSITT, STRAFORDVILLE, ONT. High Co.

LYNDALE HOLSTFRIES

We are now offering 2 Bulls, nine months old, one from a daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 1st, A. R. O. 30,29. 43 1/2 record dams, including his dam at 2 years, average over 27 lbs. butter each in 7 days. The other from our grand daughter De Kol 2nd Butter Boy 1st. His 3 nearest dams average over 27 1/2 lbs. We also offer a number of any age. BROWN BROS., - LYN, ONT.

Mr. Farmer, Listen!

Would you like to receive one of Wilson's OLD MEDICAL Scales? Delivered right to your door. FREIGHT PAID BY WILSON. That's our offer! Write to-day for our special Price. Indifferent styles of Scales. G. WILSON, 1505 BROADVIEW ST., TORONTO

Proprietors: W. F. KAY, FARMER, - LYN, ONT. Main Line G. T. R.

Why should I use "Canada" Cement?



NO FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete—perhaps yourself—should require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

"WHAT IS CONCRETE?"

CONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the con-



The mixing and placing of concrete is simple, and is easily learned. No elaborate tools are needed.

crete is to be used. This mixture hardens into an artificial stone. This hardening process is rapid at first, and in a few days the mixture is as hard as rock. After that, time and weather, instead of making it crumble, actually makes it stronger.

Since stone, sand and gravel may be found on nearly every farm, the only cash output is that required for cement. Cement forms only a small part of finished concrete, and this expense is relatively small.

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by yourself and your regular help.



CONCRETE is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being fire, wind and weather proof, it protects the contents perfectly.

the book which we will send you free.

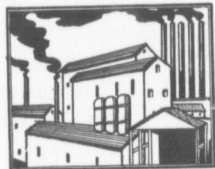
"WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR?"

CONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step

on the porch, or making a few fence posts, or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete for small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build of concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay, and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in **FIRST COST** than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

YOU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farms more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.



Our mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

"Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

WE were the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs, and to point out to the farmers of Canada how they could save money by using concrete. We conducted an exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," containing all the information that the farmer could need. We have made a special effort to give the farm-

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Ltd.
550 Herald Building, Montreal

Please send me, free, your book: "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," and full particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest.

My name is

Address

ers of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement.

Last year we conducted a \$3,000 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A second contest, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.

THIS sign hangs in front of nearly all our dealers' stores. Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmers' needs is in better position to give you a farmer-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.



YOU should use "CANADA" Cement because its makers offer you not only the best cement made but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.

THIS book of 108 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmer's uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

IF you haven't received a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest. Address:

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY
Farmers' Information Bureau Ltd.
550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, Que.

Pioneer Seed

Our specialty potatoes, in the seed, to give about when compared to the change of color of your potato fry and a plea. Let me help this change. Good seed should be high again. We send you what you can want as I can. "Early Ohio" "Empire State" "Mountain" etc. \$1.00 lbs. f.o.b. included. Call for lots have.

C. FRED. Upper Sac



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SEALED TENDER
Postmaster General
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the Master's Mail
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week, over Lakelake
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Office of Lakelake
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector
8th September

Make You



WRITE FOR
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MERC PRODU

Butter Eggs Beans Apples
Our constantly growing supplies of choice We need you. market 57 Front St.

Pioneer Farm Seed Potatoes

Our specialty is growing seed potatoes, in a climate down by the sea, that have proven to give about double the yield when compared to native seed planted in Ontario. This change of seed will make your potato field one of beauty and a pleasure to work in. Let me help you to make this change. Lots of our individual hills weigh ten lbs. Good seed stock is going to be high again this year. Let me send you some this fall. You can winter them as cheap as I can. "Irish Cobbler," "Early Ohio," "Delaware," "Empire State," and "Green Mountain," are good varieties. \$1.00 per bag of 90 lbs. f.o.b. here. Bags included. Cash with order. Car lots have a better figure.

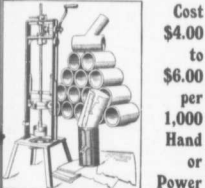
C. FRED. FAWCETT
Upper Sackville, N. B.

MAIL CONTRACT
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the MASTER General, will be received at 11 o'clock, on Friday, the 8th November, 1912, for the conveyance of the Ministry's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six round trips per week, over Lakefield Rural Mail Route No. 4, from the Postmaster General's office.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lakefield and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Kingston.

H. HERBICE, Post Office Inspector, at Office Inspector's Office, 24th September, 1912.

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BANDONISTE BELLS DEKOL Champion butter cow of the world. Official Yearly Record Lbs. of milk 17,484 Lbs. of butter fat 1,922.21 Lbs. of butter, 40 percent fat 1,521.925 Average percent fat for year 1.86	HIGHLAWN HARTOG DEKOL Single milk of domestic sires held. Official Yearly Record Lbs. of milk 15,073.4 Lbs. of butter fat 1,747.23 Lbs. of butter, 40 percent fat 1,376.59 Average percent fat for year 1.93	DAISY GRACE DEKOL World's Champion butter cow ever sold. Official Yearly Record Lbs. of milk 21,873.3 Lbs. of butter fat 2,967.90 Lbs. of butter, 40 percent fat 2,374.62 Average percent fat for year 1.41
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YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. FOR TAINWORTH SWINE—write John W. Todd, Corlith, Ont., R. P. 1, No. 1.
SPACE right here costs you only \$4 a reading line a year. Takes you weekly to 15,000 possible buyers. Can you afford to be out? Then come in! Write Farm and Dairy to-day about it.
CLYDESDALES—Home of Acme (Imp.) Hoteleins—Home of King Fayre Beria Clothide, nearest 7 dams 27 the butter per week, and Broken Welsh Ponies—R. M. Holby, G.T.R., A.P.O. Manchester, Ont., Myrtle, C.P.R.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who in the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of the homestead a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.Y.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be prosecuted.

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For News Magazine tells all about trapping. Hunting, fishing, law enforcement, absolute of good stories and instructive articles. Monthly, \$1 a year. **Free Offer**. Send \$1 for 3 months' trial and get "Mink Trapping Secrets" Free. For Farming for Profit, see book 192 pp., cloth bound, 75c., all about raising for bearing animals. **FOR NEWS MAG. CO., 71W. 23D ST., NEW YORK, ROOM 350**



Can you afford to take these chances?

Read these clippings—all taken from the same paper—the result of an electrical storm.

LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

BARNS BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.
Farmers Lose Live Stock and Crops—Blazing Mill at Niagara Falls and Large Stock of Lumber Destroyed—Other Fires.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)
Lindsay, Sept. 15.—A more than ordinary electric storm, doing considerable damage, passed over this section this morning at about 1 o'clock in the rural districts. Several barns were destroyed by fire from lightning. Among others the following have been reported: The barn of Nicholas Opa, containing the season's crop, was destroyed by Mr. Opa, who was in the barn, crop and horse barn, owned by Mr. Opa, was destroyed by Wm. H. Skues of Mount Pleasant, Ont., who was in the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Lamb of the same place. The following are reported destroyed, but no structures have been reported. In the P. O. Lindsay the storm, by

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

will prevent such losses—they are LIGHTNING PROOF—an absolute protection for your crops and implements. "EASTLAKE" SHINGLES are the EASIEST to lay, and cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods. A Metallic Roof saves you money—it reduces your insurance rate and remains IN PERFECT CONDITION for a lifetime.



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Our interesting free booklet "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" gives valuable roofing information. Write for it.

er 10, 1912.

number of cattle and fine Glydesdale horses. The summer has been a fair average, but corn and roots are the poorest in years. Fall wheat is nearly all in the ground, and I think more acres than usual.—J. W. H.

HURON CO. ONT.

BLITH, Sept. 30.—The weather continues wet. Some late harvest is still out. Corn is being cut. The yield is much below the average, grain when threshed is turning out well, especially barley and oats. Fall fairs are being held in the different towns, and are usually well attended, considerable fine stock being on exhibition. Fruit exhibits are good, but lacking in color on account of so much cloudy weather. Root crops and vegetables are somewhat scarce. The apple crop is good but the price is very low. Some good winter apples being brought as low as 5c a barrel. Everything in good shape and fine weather is necessary.—H. R. S.

GREY CO. ONT.

RAVENNA, Sept. 26.—Grain started to grow in the shock. Harvesting has been delayed. Corn looks fair. Buckwheat is good. Root crops are doing fine. Splendid corn, cabbage and other vegetables are seen everywhere at our fairs.—C. P.

HALIBURTON CO. ONT.

KINMOUNT, Sept. 21.—Kinmount Fair was a big success, about 1,000 people were on the grounds. The display from Lindsay was well filled. The special grain and vegetables was very good for a backward season. The ladies' fancy and under work in the hall was excellent; also the bread and butter. The quality of live stock was small but good. Mr. B. Hopkins, of Riverside Farm, had a fine display of his horses the best of some drafts were well represented; also some fine light horses were shown. Harvest is not over yet. Late grain is ripening well. A large quantity still standing in the stock. Very little sunshine has been had during the last two weeks.—J. A. L.

MIDDLEBURY CO. ONT.

MIDDLEBURY, Sept. 12.—Owing to the late crop the grain to be somewhat backward. Very little grain was cut when the rains of August were very poor. Very little of the frost the latter part of August. The buckwheat was somewhat damaged by frost. The potato crop very good.—W. A. W.

LAMBTON CO. ONT.

THEBTFORD, Sept. 22.—Farmers have had a trying and expensive time saving the cut crop. Teams to wagons ready to haul in, up come a storm; in a couple of days same programme repeated, and repeated many times. Increase in lettuce, cauliflower and valuation of crop. Some say a depreciation of 10 per cent; I should say 15 per cent did not overstate it.—N. J. K.

WYOMING CO. ONT.

WYOMING, Sept. 16.—The wet weather has had a damaging effect on all grain crops. Much of it is exposed. Sprouting very general. A great deal of it husked too soon.—D. B. R.

KENT CO. ONT.

BRESIDEN, Sept. 13.—Continued wet weather has had an injurious effect on grain that was cut and out in the field. Some reports of sprouted grain. The weather at this date has improved and threshing is general.—T. B.

ESSEX CO. ONT.

HARROW, Sept. 19.—The harvesting of tobacco is general. The late tobacco has improved greatly, but it will give a poorer colored leaf. Threshing is in full swing. Oats are yielding on the average 30 bushels to the acre. Corn-cutting has a very good yield. Beans are very good, selling up to \$3 per bushel. Apples are a very good crop where trees have been taken with the San Jose scale.—W. A. B.

ESSEX, Sept. 13.—Considerable grain sprouted but not so much as further back. Grain all in barns. Yield of spring rains heavy but colored. Corn held back by wet, cold weather, especially that planted late. Many heavy yields of early winter in dried land. Late planted much better, but will mature if fall is open. Threshing will start next week.—W. E. E.

ESSEX, Sept. 13.—All the small grain practically saved. Say 5 per cent loss on bottom of the sheaves. Corn and shooch helped by moisture, followed by a firm weather, corn being very nearly a fall crop. Everything in crops looking good.—W. D. B.

THE CHAMPION AT OTTAWA

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—It may be of interest to Huletian readers of Farm and Dairy to know a little of the history and breeding of the yearling champion, Homestead Abbecker Prince, that carried off the grand championship prize at Ottawa this year. As you know, he was competing against the champions and grand champions of the Toronto show ring. He was purchased from us by Mr. Stackhouse when about 15 months old. Mr. Stackhouse did not come to see him, but trusted to our description, and needless to say, he is delighted with him. It is a rare occurrence for a yearling to be given so high a standing and in such company as went from Toronto Fair. Surely no greater honor of show ring to a new beginner. It is also a great tribute to Mr. Stackhouse for his fitting.

His dam is Lady Abbecker De Kol. She won first prize in the three-year-old class at Guelph Dairy Test last winter, and stood sixth in a stable of 50 head of all ages at four years and one month she made 227 lbs. of butter in seven days, and her dam, Miss De Kol Kent, made at four and two months, 229 lbs. of milk in seven days. Homestead Abbecker Prince's sire is our Dutchland Calantha Sir Abbecker, whose breeding is too well known to need further comment here.

To make a long story short, Homestead Abbecker Prince's five nearest dams averaged 274 lbs. butter in seven days. Here is a case of show ring and butter record breeding combined. We have others this year equally as good as this one, including his full brother. We have some 30 of them in our herd, and a nice, straighter bunch would be hard to find. We have tested three of them, viz., Homestead Calantha Pouch, at two years and one month, who made 180 lbs. of milk in seven days; Homestead Patty Colantha, at two years and one month, 169 lbs. butter in seven days, and Homestead Dewdrop Calantha, at two years and four months, who made 159 lbs. in seven days. Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont.

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.



One Man and a Boy Do the Work of Four Good Men

One man and a boy (to carry milk and assist) milk 100 cows in two hours with a Sharples Mechanical Milker.

Just think of what that means. Think of the relief from the long hours of awful drudgery twice daily. Think of the freedom from noisy and unreliable "hired help". Think of the extra profit—at least \$10 more per cow each year—you can make with a Sharples Milker. Think of the opportunity you have of doubling your herd, thus more than doubling your profit without increasing the labor expense a cent.

The Sharples Mechanical Milker

The one recognized successful milker on the market today. Used in the world's finest and largest dairies. Over five hundred of these machines in regular use. "The Sharples Milker produces cleaner milk than hand milking and is easy to keep clean. It does not harm the cows, or affect the milk fine except a tendency to increase it by the uniformity of the milking. We are handling a herd of 500 cows with one-third the labor that was required before. Very truly yours, John V. Hubbs." One secret of the success of The Sharples Milker is "The Patented Teat Cup With the Upward Squeeze" instead of continually drawing the blood down with the milk as ordinary suction machines do. It gives the teat a gentle "upward" suction after each suction pulsation, and thus avoids the congestion, swelling, soreness and other objections. We are confident of the wonderful nature of this wonderful machine. We gladly put them in and give you ample time for trial.

A Postal Brings Catalogue No. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT.; WINNIPEG, MAN. Agencies Everywhere.

Making Money and Saving Money

THE FARMER WHO TRIES TO GET ALONG with a wheelbarrow and its back-breaking drudgery when cleaning out his stable, is not saving money, and he's not making any.

LOUDON

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LABOR costs money, and half a day spent doing a job that machinery could do in half an hour had business and had farms. The saving of time alone to say essential to profitable dairy farming. Properly handled machinery by the use of Loudon Litter Carrier will pay handsomely on the investment.

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