

along nicely. We all hope it will yield a bumper crop, but I am afraid that people were a little afraid to sow much on account of previous failures to mature.

The hay crop does not promise to be anything extraordinary, although it may pick up and be good yet. The newly seeded-down clover was pretty badly killed out on the exposed knolls, but along the fences and in the sheltered hollows it is all right. In the old seeded meadows the clover is all heaved out, but the timothy is coming excellently.

Most of the farmers are busy getting their root ground ready. Many have sown their mangels already and are getting the corn ground ready for planting. Although corn is high in price there does not seem to be any scarcity in the seed stores yet. There seems to be plenty of other root seeds also. We farmers were a little afraid that there would be a shortage of turnip and mangel seed, but there seems to be plenty for all yet, although it may be scarce enough before everybody has a supply. A few people have their early potatoes

in but most people around here just grow a few in the garden and depend upon the late field varieties.

There is a splendid promise for fruit this year, all the fruit trees being loaded with blossoms. We all hope for at least an ordinary crop of apples, as for the last few seasons we have had practically no crop of winter varieties. On the whole, I think the crop outlook is good but of course time will tell as to whether the harvest will be good or not.

Halton Co., Ontario.

W. J. C.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Taking Out Carbon.

In many of the large garages throughout the country men are employed who do practically nothing else but remove carbon from the combustion chambers and piston heads of motor cars. They become extremely expert because there is a constant demand for their services. When a power plant is using too much lubricating oil of even the best quality, or is using even the right quantity of a poor grade of oil, carbon will be deposited in the combustion chambers and upon the heads of the pistons. This condition also results from the use of too rich a gasoline mixture. Motorists are prone to reduce the air going into their carburetors, and this naturally throws a rich mixture into the cylinders. We have seen motors that were so heavily covered with carbon that over-heating became a habit and knocking a general condition. Perhaps you do not know that carbon retains heat and ignites the charge in the combustion chamber before complete compression has taken place. When it becomes necessary to remove the carbon you can take your car to a garage and have it blown out or burned out, whichever you wish to call it, by what is known as the oxy-acetylene process. The system employed is to use a tank of specially prepared gas, which is thrown out under high pressure, and burned at the end of a flexible hose. The operator takes out a spark plug from one of the chambers, puts a lighted match into the

chamber and immediately blows gas after it. This results in the development of a fierce heat which burns and blows out the carbon.

You can, however, remove carbon on your own garage on the farm. First take out the cages and scrape off all deposit from the piston heads and the interiors of the combustion spaces. The dust will be very easily blown out by means of a hand bellows or any available air blast. Do not allow any of the dust to get into the valves or cages, as it cannot fail to cause difficulties.

A good way to fight carbon is on the basis that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Put a little kerosene into each cylinder of your motor while the engine is still warm. Allow it to stand in the power plant over-night. The kerosene has a tendency to loosen the carbon which frequently blows out through the exhaust, when the machine is again put in operation. Should you follow this method, do not use too much kerosene or you may find it getting into your lubricating oil. Of course you will understand that the kerosene can be introduced into the motor by taking out the spark plugs. We have told you that carbon produced a knock in the motor, and sometimes there is a similar sound developed by a loose connecting rod bearing. If you find that there is a knock in the power plant and the removal of the carbon does not cure it, it might be well to decide that the noise is coming from some bearing that needs adjustment. If you remove the lower

half of the crank case, after draining out the oil, and turn the crank shaft over until the cranks are in a horizontal position, you will be able to get at the connecting rod bearings. Have some one turn the fly wheel back and forth, while you put your hand on the different bearings. With this operation it is a comparatively easy matter to find which bearing is loose. When you have tightened it up the knock will be found to have disappeared. The adjustment of your bearing should be carried out in accordance with the instructions issued in the manual that goes with your car.

We cannot close this article without telling you of an experience we had the other day that may prove valuable. A car was stalled on the road for no apparent reason. The owner figured that he was suffering from carburetor trouble. As a matter of fact the feed pipe from the gas tank at the rear had become damaged and so was not conveying fuel. The stalled motor was only about two miles from a garage, and rather than attempt to fix the pipe with improper tools, we took off the top of the carburetor and by filling it three times managed to get the machine to a place where it could be given proper attention. It is well to remember that a carburetor will work with the top removed, and that by constantly filling it you can make a machine go almost any distance, even though some other necessary parts in the fuel line may be defective.

AUTO.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

The Farm and National Welfare.

Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and farmers have, by men who knew whereof they spoke and by men who did not, been referred to as the backbone of the country. There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement, but it is used so frequently by scheming politicians that its truth is discredited.

The exceptional person in business and certainly in agriculture, is the man who makes a "mint" of money. Few men can be Carnegies or Rockefellers or J. P. Morgans. The very rich are the abnormal product of our national life, so that the normal product, the man who makes a moderate income, marries and educates his family, at the same time laying by a small competence, is perforce the strongest and most potent factor in national welfare.

Farming is a slow way of making money fast, but it is a sure way of making a good living by hard work. Many young men get the idea that they would like to make a comfortable living without working too hard, and point to their friends who have gone to the city and apparently have an easy time, wearing white shirts every day and having stated hours of work. Some years ago a story was published which has been enacted and re-enacted times without number. This story in all its phases is being personified in hundreds of cases right now, could we but know the Johns in the country and the Georges in the city factories and offices.

John and George were both raised on the farm, but George caught the glint of lights on the city streets and grew tired of the country. He wanted to learn a trade and, leaving the farm for the city, apprenticed himself to a harness-maker. John stayed home. Against the advice of some of his younger friends he bought 60 acres of land—and went into debt for it.

In about a year's time George was earning a dollar a day and wore a white shirt. Gradually he acquired pointed shoes. They weren't comfortable but all the people he met on the city streets wore them, so he did also. He managed to keep out of debt. John did reasonably well on the farm and had fair crops, but his income was badly shattered by interest charges on the mortgage. As a result he wore ragged shirts, overalls and heavy, clumpy boots. The people who knew them both said that George was making a gentleman of himself and was learning a trade into the bargain. John, however, still stuck to his 60 acres and his ragged shirt.

It took George two years to complete his apprenticeship and become a full-fledged harness-maker. He earned \$10 per week and lived in a house with a fancy verandah, electric lights and green window blinds. It is likely, too, that someone collected the garbage for him each week. As his salary grew larger his clothing improved, but John still wore overalls and old clothes and attended to his crops and the stock, which was gradually accumulating. In spite of John's ragged clothes, however, he paid his interest and \$300 on the principal each year. Everybody said that George the harness-maker was bound to do something for himself.

After another ten years George was foreman of the harness shop and was drawing \$50 per month. He lived in the same house and smoked Havana cigars. John smoked a pipe but had built a new house and barn in the meantime, and each year the neighbors

noted that he made some improvement about the farm. Gradually his clothes got better and he wore a white shirt when he went to town and buttoned shoes. He was becoming a prominent man according to his neighbors and, moreover, his word was good at the bank.

George began to find harness-making too confining and, anyway, the chances for advancement were not so good as he had expected. His health was gradually breaking down and the proprietor of the shop was selfish. John bought some more land and went fishing occasionally, while George came out occasionally on Sunday and finally got John to endorse his note. John had pigs, cows, horses, sheep and turkeys and raised wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit so he could afford to do it. John bought his groceries, clothes and tobacco, but George had to buy everything. John still continued to put from \$100 to \$300 in the bank each year, or, if he de-

noted that he made some improvement about the farm. Gradually his clothes got better and he wore a white shirt when he went to town and buttoned shoes. He was becoming a prominent man according to his neighbors and, moreover, his word was good at the bank.

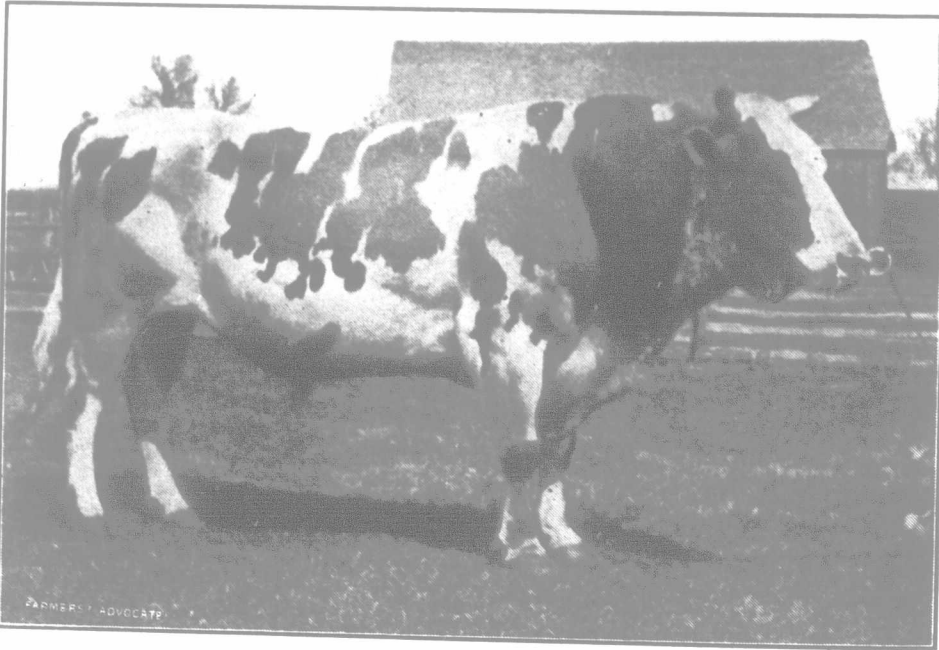
Each person has a right to his or her own tastes, and George and Sarah have a perfect right to go to the city if they want to. The point is, though, that "all is not gold that glitters," and "far away fields look green." In these days it is very difficult to get something for nothing; usually the man who succeeds in doing so is a crook or a faker, and national solidarity is not built upon such a foundation. The biggest thing to be got out of the story of John and George is the difference between working for one's self and working for wages.

There is less responsibility incurred when working for wages and fewer sacrifices are required from the beginning. Moreover, capital for industrial enterprises is becoming harder to acquire, so that the tendency is for wage earners in cities to remain as such for a longer period than formerly. It is true that a considerable amount of capital is required for farming and, failing a sufficient amount of capital, considerable sacrifices are often an absolute necessity.

We are too often forgetful of the great fact that farmers as a class are really capitalists. They certainly are not merely wage earners, for there is no pension scheme that we know of that is applicable to farmers, while wage earners of all sorts enjoy the

benefits of the schemes which are not provided for businessmen. The reason undoubtedly is that the wage earner who may in early life enjoy a larger income or salary than his struggling-farmer brother, almost inevitably falls behind as he grows older and requires assistance throughout his declining years.

Money comes easier and goes easier in the city, but the penalty must be paid. We sometimes wonder if it wouldn't be a little humorous to stand on a high pinnacle between the farm and city and read the thoughts of the workers on either side. Each envies the advantages of the other, except a few wise heads on either hand, who know a good thing when they see it and stay in the place they are most fitted to occupy.



King Segis Walker.

Son of King Walker, and a 31.24-lb. daughter of King Segis. Will be sold with 24 daughters at Farewell dispersal, June 11.

sired, took a trip to some city for a few days. George couldn't afford trips so he used to go out to the farm for his holidays and grumble about the high cost of living.

And what about Mary the wife of John, and Sarah the wife of George? Mary liked fluffy chickens and flowers and devoted what time she could spare from her numerous duties to their care. Sarah liked pink teas and bridge parties and, of course, had to be dressed in keeping with the company she kept. At least this is what we suppose were the natural tendencies of Mary and Sarah, although the story didn't say. It would be surprising if we knew the number of men who go to the towns and cities because their wives want to go, and

Breed, F.

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