

Points That Make for Successful Driving

Katie I. Leary, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Horses are like human beings, with dispositions as varied, and if we would handle them successfully we must learn to recognize quickly differences and peculiarities. When we take hold of a strange horse we must take up its temperament with the reins, for confidence must be established between the horse and its driver. A horse can tell at once whether or not one is nervous, and one loses control unless the horse relies on its driver.



A Popular Winner in a Popular Fair Event

The contributor of an article adjoining, Miss Katie I. Leary of Peterboro Co., Ont., appears in this illustration with the horse she drove in the class for Lady Drivers, at the recent Peterboro Industrial Exhibition, in which event she won first prize.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Many people imagine that the only way they can control a horse is the way to which they are most accustomed, even though it is not the correct way. But it takes only a little practice to become used to the right method; one then will realize that it is not merely correct but easier. The left hand, with the points of the fingers up, should hold both reins; the left rein between the thumb and first finger and the right between the second and third fingers. The right hand should hold the whip and guide the horse, and its place is in front of the left hand, with the back turned up. The right rein should pass between the third and fourth fingers, and the first finger should be placed over the left rein with the whip between it and the thumb. The left hand thus has no need to move its position, as the right one does all the guiding. The hands and reins should never be separated and should be held low down and close in to the body. The left hand should never be lifted and placed in front of the right, to tighten or slacken the reins; this should be done by sliding the hands up or down.

WHEN DRIVING AT AN EXHIBITION

There are a few things to remember, especially when driving for exhibition. Never allow your attention to wander from your horse and drive just as much when standing still as when moving, by keeping the proper position of body, whip and hands. We should besides never lose interest in what we are doing. It is wise to remember that speed counts; never let the horse mope, and make all turns quickly. We must always feel and show confidence, since nervousness may not show in the driver, but it quickly communicates itself to the horse, which soon spoils the driver's good work.

Certainly! — A woman surely looks as well with a hoe, or rake, or knife, scissors, nails and shreds, nailing fruit, roses or other flowers against a wall, as at lawn tennis or any other of those innocent games in which she is expected to take part. In fact, the very usefulness of the labor adds a fresh charm to those who undertake it, and Tennyson's "Gardener's Daughter" could never have looked half so fascinating had she not been training and making fast that rose shoot round the window. To the true gardener, the earth is as

sweet as a nut, and she feels not the slightest repulsion in handling it. The very smell of the fresh earth is an antidote to disease, and most healthful to those who dig it or stir it up.—Emilia Houlton, Calgary Dist., Alta.

Gardening as a Profession for Women

Emilia Houlton, Calgary Dist., Alta.

Most professions open to women, which are suitable to them both as women and workers, are, generally speaking, overcrowded, so that the desirability of breaking fresh ground is very apparent. It is not a wild idea of my own conception, but one which is drawn from the facts that many women of to-day, both in the Old Country and also in Canada, are getting a good living from the profession of gardening.

Let us be quite clear in our minds that while a good living can be made from gardening such a thing as a big fortune is a remote possibility. To the energetic, intelligent woman, other possibilities of adding to the income in connection with her garden would occur, such as keeping bees and poultry.

Surely everyone will admit that the fresh air and sunshine which environ those at work in the

Farm and Dairy's Circulation Campaign

August 21 the circulation of Farm and Dairy was	9,263
August 28 it was	9,267
Sept. 4 it was	9,334
Sept. 11 it was	9,401
Sept. 18 it was	9,512
Sept. 25 it was	9,737
Oct. 2 it was	9,896

Are you watching our circulation grow? Are you doing your part to help us to have 10,500 subscribers to Farm and Dairy by Oct. 15. Notice that we have still 664 subscriptions to obtain, and have only about two weeks in which to obtain them. Have you not a friend or neighbor whom you could induce to subscribe for Farm and Dairy. Read our very liberal premium offers as given elsewhere in this issue.

garden is equally beneficial to women as it is to men. Admittedly certain work is hard in connection with the preparation of the soil in spring. The woman who is making gardening her profession must hire some help; therefore, man and machinery can be brought to her aid for heavier work.

It is not my purpose to suggest that women should hire themselves as men do, to work for others by the month, but rather to point out that a woman with the ordinary business capacity and the natural gifts necessary for the success of horticulture can enter a good profession, and be entirely her own mistress. In these days when women go to college, and have agricultural colleges open to them, there is nothing whatever to hinder women from competing with the sterner sex.

How I Built a Dairy Butter Trade

Mrs. O. L. Churchill, Yarmouth Co., N.S.

The starting of our trade in dairy butter was so small that I scarcely know how it did start. My husband drives a market wagon into town twice a week, so it was an easy matter to dispose of the few pounds of butter we at first had to sell. I poured sold here and there among the customers some brought the inquiry, "Have you any more of that nice butter?" Then they began to ask if we could supply them by the



year. A neighbor would drop in to tea and leave an invitation for him to call at her house as she wanted some butter. We soon found the demand far in excess of the supply, and it became necessary to add to our herd of cows.

At that time we were using the round, half-pound print and no paper. When we substituted a handsome square-pound print neatly wrapped in parchment paper our customers were all in that the butter tasted better. And perhaps I did; I am not prepared to say; for pleasing the eye goes far towards satisfying the palate.

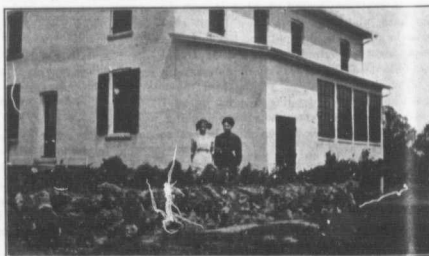
BUTTER MAKING AS A SCIENCE

For a number of years we used creamers. Some 11 or 12 years ago we purchased a cream separator, and since then butter making has become a science with us. I have always been very careful to read all the instructive articles on butter making I have found in the farm papers, and I do not hesitate to say that I can produce a uniform, clean, fine flavored butter, which when delivered to customers every Saturday morning, rain or shine, cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We have never carried on a large trade in butter, but I think it may be considered successful that we have never lost a customer through poor butter. Our custom has necessarily changed during the years, but never from discontent. Our name stands on our list to-day that has been there 18 or 19 years.

A CUSTOMER COMES BACK

At one time when we advanced a few cents on our price one customer decided that he would not pay it. After some months he came back asking if we had any butter to spare, and when told it was still 25c, said, "I can't help it; I have had enough 20c butter." He has never found any fault with the price since. A lady customer after moving away instructed her friend who came to town to live to get her butter from Mrs. C., as she wanted her to have good impressions of Yarmouth.



At the Rear of the House on a Prize Winning Farm

Note the rockery, the flowers and the evidences of appreciation of the beautiful to be seen around this the home of Mr. A. S. Turner & Son, Yarmouth Co., Ont. Messrs. Turners' farm made an excellent score in the inter-provincial Prize Farms Competition this year. Miss Turner appears in the right in the illustration.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

What Domestic Sci

TO fit a boy woman, in is, or at



Netta M. Nix

today are quite tated the minds. No one question mind! Education for any sp most practical ar where home econ give instruction it is practical and the influence come.

And withal, wh phase of technie with girls than t

HOUSE

It may be asked The term is a very scientific and practical pertaining to the

Domestic science are concerned man the subject; suffice ensure the pupils the reasons for the

At first, Domestic mental. When t on these were n established; now i remote districts, and

GUELPH

In the case of School at Guelph districts have the ing, which would rural school. To household science sewing and care of

The course in co of the various m method applied in amples. The diffie and numerous carried out in act tends over two y year of high sch two and one-half chen. The indivi upon her own ind sible.

PRACTI

To give the wo most of the recip suitable for use at as can be easily d class.

The cookery is s pupils have once ples they readily a Pupils are especial