

softer with age and withstand every form of use without losing a particle of its attractive appearance, and in addition, constantly become softer and easier to sit upon. You should beware of leather that has been covered with cheap mixtures calculated to give a level, flashy appearance but which subsequently will crumble and look tawdry.

It is a far cry from leather to carburetors, but no doubt you have noticed that the mornings are getting very cool and that it does not take long after the sun goes down for the air to become extremely chilly. Nothing else can be expected in October. The point of the thing is that perhaps your car is not starting easily. It may pop and spit back and take a considerable time warming up to easy, uniform revolutions. The trouble is in your carburetor, and the summer adjustment, as usual, fails to give the best satisfaction. In cooler air you should turn the button adjusting needle to the left about one-eighth of an inch, and if you find that this does not bring the motor back to its July speed and pep, close the air off about three notches. If a little less air seems desirable, go over to the fourth notch. The results you will achieve will be easily ascertained, because even the

most amateurish driver can determine when his car is starting with ease and when it is picking up smoothly.

Lengthen the Life of Farm Machinery.

Fall is here again and it will not be many weeks until the cold winds from the north will be carrying snow-flurries across the fields. The leaves will soon drop from the trees and make them, like the fence corners, a very bare shelter for the farm implements and machinery. The life of usefulness of any machine depends more on the care taken of it than upon the work done. Farm binders and mowers are too short-lived and it is not always the fault of the manufacturer. Too often the machine stands in the field from the time it is last used in haying or harvest until after it freezes up and in some cases even on through the winter. Snow makes a good covering but a poor preservative for such machinery. The careless plowman leaves his plow in the ground at the end of the field when he unhitches at night, and one night the frost comes hard and the plow is there till spring. The cultivator, the

harrows and the disk are often found in the corner of the field where the fall wheat was put in and are left there till the snow flies and sometimes until spring, and the owner, when he wants to use them next spring, finds them so rusty that they do not clean, and decay sometimes has set in in the wooden parts. Rust rots the metal just as quickly as decay consumes the wood. We venture to say that the lifetime of farm implements and machinery could be doubled were they always driven to the implement shed and put under cover when the day's work is done or when the particular job at which they are used is completed, and when put away were looked over to see that all nuts were tight and parts in place, and all those parts which are liable to rust covered with oil and the wooden parts kept freshly painted. We saw a wagon a few months ago which was so old that the owner, a man well past middle age, could not remember exactly how old it was and yet largely by good care in being kept under cover and washed frequently and also treated to a coat of paint annually, it was just as serviceable and looked as well as it did when it left the shop. Put away the implements and machinery as soon as through with them this fall. It is a good way to save.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Training the Eye to See and the Mind to Respond.

The large exhibitions and most of the county and township fairs for this year have passed into history. Many were the lessons they imparted to both exhibitors and visitors. The former, if they were showing stock, closely studied the type and conformation of animals that competed against them and noted the type selected by the judge. During their stay at the exhibition the breeders also had a splendid opportunity to exchange ideas, and to gain information relative to feeding and breeding stock, not only for the showing but to supply the market demands. Manufacturers showed their wares to the public, and at the same time had eyes and ears open for any point that might be dropped by exhibitor or visitor, whereby an improvement in their products might be made. Fairs and exhibitions are an educational institution for all anxious to grasp new ideas to improve on present methods. There is something of interest and value for everyone who attends. However, there are thousands who attend each year and seldom grasp any information that can be put to practical use in their own occupation. True, they may have been having a holiday and made no attempt at gaining knowledge. However, it is not to any man's credit that he should attend a fair and receive no benefit. A person usually gets what he goes after, and the man interested in farming finds numerous opportunities to gain ideas. Farm machinery, farm crops and stock are always on exhibition even at the smallest fair. At large fairs almost every modern device on the market to facilitate farm work is exhibited. Many of these are in motion, which gives an idea of how they work.

One young man who attended a fair recently was intensely interested in a certain labor-saving device that was attracting considerable attention. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he was able to build the parts that served the purpose at home. He saw many things of a mechanical nature that gave him something to think about for weeks. Another young man was attracted more by the live stock than by the machinery. He spent the major portion of his time watching the judging and in looking through the stables. It was his first visit to a large, live-stock show. Every year he attended the local fair, and one or two years had exhibited stock and was able to take home the red ribbon, consequently he had a high opinion of the home herd. The long line of animals in each class was a sight which far exceeded his expectations. He watched each animal enter the ring and stood in proper position by the attendant. The judge commenced examining each animal down the line, and the young man looked on from a distance and placed the animals according to his way of thinking. Of course, he was at a disadvantage, not being able to get a close view or to judge quality by feeling the skin. From here and there in the line certain animals were led out and walked to one end. It soon became apparent that the judge had a certain type in mind and was selecting accordingly. This was something new to consider, as this young man had paid little attention to any particular type. So long as the animal had a pedigree, was the right color and had the correct marking, it was all right in his eyes. Class after class was judged and always animals of a definite type headed the line-up, which showed the consistency of the judge and also that there was a certain type towards which breeders were working. These things were not lost sight of by the young man in question, and, eager for information, he went to the stables for closer examination of animals of the same breed as kept at home. Breeders answered his numerous questions and gave him their ideas relative to the building up of a profitable herd. Various noted families of the breed, with their peculiar characteristics were to be seen. Besides studying breed type, considerable was learned about preparing stock for exhibition, caring for them there, and showing them to best advantage in the judging ring. This young man went home

filled with enthusiasm and determined to build up the home herd so that it would some day compete favorably with those he had seen at the big show. A man of his calibre usually succeeds, and in the near future animals from his herd will, no doubt, be standing in select company in the largest show-rings.

There is a vast difference in the make-up of people. Some grasp ideas and immediately put them into practice; others see things and have ideas but fail to apply them to the daily work, and there are a few men whose vision is narrow. They seldom grasp anything new that would aid them in their occupation. They get into a rut and continue therein through life. Some men are born geniuses, but the majority have to work for what they get and use their own initiative in order to advance. The mind is most receptive in youth, and if a man does not train himself to see and act quickly and accurately when young, there is little chance of him ever doing so. If a man does not become interested in pure-bred stock and constructive breeding before he is thirty or thirty-five years old, it is doubtful if he ever will. There is greater incentive to do one's best work when looking after good stock than when feeding only ordinary stuff that does not bring top prices. The demand for high-class stock was never greater than at the present, and the prospects are that it will increase rather than diminish. When a young man is starting for himself he should endeavor to secure one or two registered females of his favorite breed. If these are bred to the best sire available, the quality of offspring will possibly be superior to that of the ancestors. It does not take long for a herd to increase in numbers; in ten years, instead of a stable full of grades that are in demand for meat purposes only, one has a herd of stock that is in demand for breeding purposes at a price in accordance with the breeding of the animal, its type, conformation and quality. A glance over reports of sales is sufficient to show the difference between good stock and the ordinary run. The zenith in breeding has not yet

"Dad" Works for the "Boys."

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Will the personal care, management and ownership of a calf or a pig, or any other individual of the stock give the farm boy a greater relish for farm life or yet give him any greater amount of experience in the successes and failures of farm life than the daily chores about the average farm barn? No doubt, in the handling of a small amount of live stock, new departures may be tried with less risk than were the change being made from fairly satisfactory methods of feeding and handling, to try other methods whether they be more elaborate or more extensive than those in general use. To give the boy an acre or some individual animal for his personal property that the mere ownership may give him a love for farm life, is well worth a trial, as it is neither here nor there in the general operations of the farm. Still, it often appears easy to lose sight of the facts in the matter of the farm boy and his dad. Too often the idea is that the boy is working for his dad. In reality dad is working for the boys. Many men are still farming because they want to help their sons start in life. It seems to me that were the boys to put a little more zest in the word "our" and a little less use made of the expression "the old man" there would be more satisfaction in farm life for the farm boys; for, after all, it's dad that is working for the boys.

York Co., Ont.

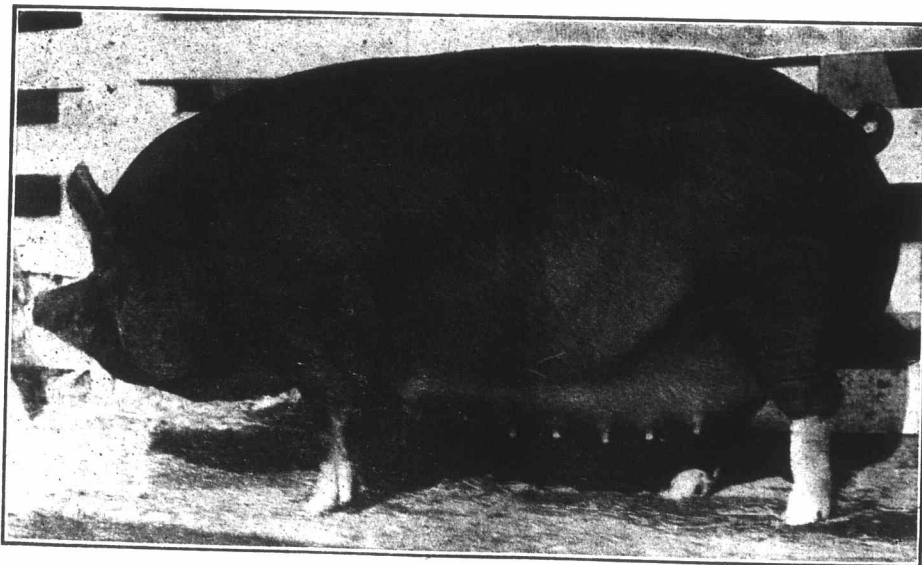
H. STUART CLARRY.

THE DAIRY.

Cost of Producing Milk is Higher Than Usual.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I was much pleased to read your remarks re the milk situation, and I consider it behooves the milk producer to do some thinking before signing a contract for his winter's supply of milk. Things may be very different six months from now from what it now appears they will be. I do not think the dairyman is receiving a fair consideration in the matter of setting milk prices. Frequently the dairyman simply takes what he can get, and is thankful it is more than he received some years ago. He does not always take into careful consideration the extra cost of feed, labor and other incidentals. Many consider only the price of feed, which will be quite an item this coming winter, when such high prices are prevalent for grain, millfeeds, etc. In order for the dairyman to receive a fair show the prices must be considerably higher for milk this winter than ever before. I am sure all will agree that labor prices are very much higher as well as labor much more inferior than usual. Another consideration is the capital required to start a milk business. City investors require a fair per cent. on their investment, and should not the farmer demand the same? We hear so much about up-to-date dairy buildings and what the sanitary inspector requires of the milk producers, but the cost of installing and keeping up this part is too frequently not counted in. The price of cows is higher and must necessarily be



Champion Berkshire Sow.

Owned and exhibited this year, by S. Dolson & Son, Norval, Ont.

been reached with any of the breeds. It is left to young men of to-day to carry the various breeds nearer to perfection. No one man has all the best ideas regarding selecting, breeding and feeding of stock, consequently it is necessary to attend shows so that the various types may be studied. Meetings of live-stock men should be attended and visits made to breeders' stables. The fall and winter is the time that gives the best opportunity for study, but a man must also have his eyes open and train himself to apply the best of what he sees and hears.