

## A "365" Day Liniment

**YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—**

**"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."**

**Get It.** Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

### Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

**It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure.** Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."  
—Ed. Rosenberg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

**Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says:** "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of gonitro. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

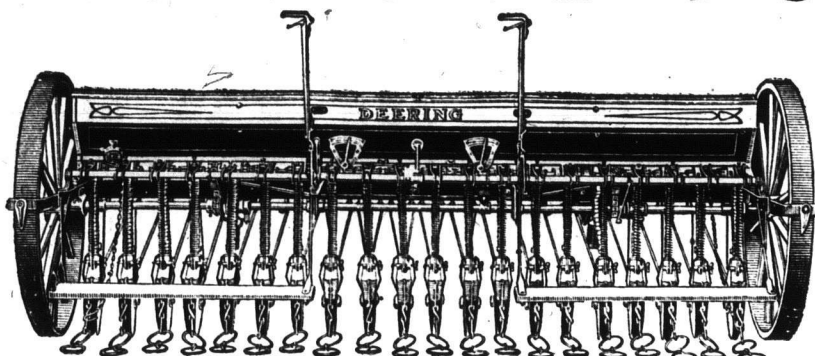
**A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints.** Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

**Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes:** "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

A Liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

Price, \$1.75 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Free Booklet and read what others say.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.



### Bigger Crops of Better Grade

**B**IGGER crops and a better grade of grain result from planting with Deering drills.

They plant the seed at a uniform depth, giving the whole crop an even start and producing an even stand. Even ripening, better color, better grade and higher prices for the grain follow naturally.

**Deering** front seed delivery, the long leverage of the rear pressure springs, and the slanting feed run openings in the fluted force feed, are a few of the features that make Deering drills do such good work. These features are worthy of special attention from any drill buyer.

The Deering drill line is complete. It includes double disk, single disk, hoe, and shoe drills in sizes from 14 to 22 markers—6-inch spacing. The different styles of markers are interchangeable. Grass seed attachments can be supplied for any Deering drill.

The local dealer carries the drill best suited to your work. See him and choose a Deering drill that will plant your seed so that you have a much better chance of a bumper crop. Or, if you like, write the nearest branch house listed below for full details of all Deering drills.

#### International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

##### BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.  
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Western Home Monthly

## About the Farm

Conducted by Allan Campbell

### The Ice House

Each year that passes proves more and more the value of the ice house on the farm. By the aid of coal, we are able to forget from time to time the rigor of our winter, and in a like sense, the ice which we periodically store will help materially to offset in many ways the extreme heat of the summer. Under present conditions it is most important that there be as much foodstuff saved as is humanly possible, and by the use of ice we find an economical and efficient means to that end. While the raw winds blow and the temperature is below zero, perhaps we may feel inclined to look upon the task of drawing ice as more trouble than it is worth, but the advantage gained by the possession of a number of blocks of well-stored ice will, in the long run, show the wisdom of establishing and yearly replenishing an ice house. The cool drink that comes to the hay field is one instance that proves a cause of congratulation that an effort was made to gather the winter harvest of the river.

The food in the house may be kept in a much fresher condition where ice has become part of the farm supplies. The soft water, too, from the melted ice, will prove an acceptable means of washing.

It is not a difficult matter to keep ice; about forty cubic feet of space per ton of ice is about the right basis on which to plan storage. No floor is needed, and if the soil under the building is light and porous, it should be ample for drainage. The earth should be covered by about one foot of small stones or cinders and about the same depth of sawdust should be under the ice. A foot of space should be allowed between the ice and the walls of the ice house, the space being filled in with sawdust. The top layer of ice should be covered with one foot of sawdust.

sary that the water on the outside of the can has a higher level than the milk inside the can to ensure all the milk being influenced by the cool water. Should the temperature of the milk in the cans in the cooling tank have too much of an effect on the water, a block of ice should be added or fresh water supplied.

It is very advisable, in the process of cooling, that the milk be safeguarded from evil odors from the cow barn or from any other source. If the milk is properly cooled under the above conditions so that the unfavorable elements get no chance to thrive, the keeping quality and marketable condition of it will be materially enhanced.

### Utensils

Milk utensils should be simple in construction in order to facilitate the cleaning of them as any crevices which are not very easy of access, will soon prove a good accumulation place for dirt and its attendant evils. Wooden utensils are to be avoided, as the wood being more or less absorbent easily takes in any particles from the milk and retaining them thus soon becomes in a foul condition. The inferior tinning of metal pails is another case where the milk will have less chance of keeping sweet, as the exposed iron where the tin has worn off, will prove a detriment to the purity of the milk. Also, these patches where the tin has come away will materially add to the difficulty of keeping the article thus manufactured, clean. The main point is to get utensils with as few seams and crevices as possible, thus eliminating the chance of any lodgment of dirt and bacteria. Heavily tinned, seamless pails are the recommended kind. In the case of seamless pails not being procurable, it is as well to have all seams in the pails obtained in their stead, filled and flushed with solder.

### The Care of Milk

Of all the articles in common use for diet, milk is one of the most susceptible to the treatment it receives, such as the cleanliness of the vessels in which it is contained, temperature to which it is subjected, and especially to the purity of the air in the building. When a cow is milked, a certain amount of foreign matter containing bacteria gets into the milk. While a certain amount of these bacteria may not be of an objectionable kind, the majority are, and therefore the object should be to nip in the bud any conditions that go toward encouraging the growth of them.

The temperature at which these bacteria are most likely to thrive, is about 95 deg. Fahr., which is a little higher than the temperature of the milk as it comes from the cow. It is, therefore, of much importance to get the milk cooled down as soon as possible to a temperature of from 45 deg. to 50 deg. Fahr., which is unfavorable for the growth of these organisms.

In the cooling of milk there are various means employed. One that appears to be the most commendable is to use a tank containing iced water. As soon as the milk is taken from the cow, it is placed in a can standing in this water and covered. It is very neces-

### The Honey Bee as an Adjunct to the Western Farm

It is not too soon to plan for spring activities at this date, and among the items up for consideration, the establishment of an apiary will be in all likelihood a topic of conversation in many a farm home this winter. The increased demand for colonies of bees during recent years has proven that this former native of the tropics has proven itself worthy of adoption in Western Canada.

Most new introductions have to go more or less against a tide of certain kinds of prejudices, and the fact that the bee has a sting has been no very favorable credential, especially as a host of mosquitoes and other stinging insects have somewhat overdone the part. However, experience on the part of bee keepers has gone far to overcome the supposed ferocity of the domestic bee, and on many a farm to-day this industrious little insect is there to stay, and in the words of a veteran beekeeper, "He would be kind of lonesome without them." This friendship is enhanced when it is found that the bee is a self-supporter, produces delicious honey, cross-fertilizes plants, interferes with no one unless provoked and forms an engrossing study to the studious minded on the farm.

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