

One rule we uphold in our program arrangement is: in dialogues, solos, musical selections, speeches, readings, etc., any person, who is on the program and fails to be present, is kept on until he or she is present and succeeds in delivering his or her item. We have also a newspaper conducted by an editor and his assistants. Editorials, news of the district, local events, current events, short stories, classified advertisements, births, deaths and marriages, etc., are all included so that it keeps everybody posted. However, this paper is not

published, it is read out to the audience, by the editor, at the literary.

The committees arrange the work so that each member has so much platform work to do during the season. The fundamental principles of platform speaking are learned in debating societies or literaries when properly conducted, but one point must be kept in view, be sure you have something to say, then get up and say it.

In the summer months we have basket ball for the girls and base ball for the boys. In the early fall we have a field day, at which 25 cents admission is charged,

supper is provided, and athletic sports of all kinds are staged on the grounds. The proceeds the last two years have gone to patriotic purposes. Since the war started base ball has not flourished, on account of some of our members having enlisted. However, we meet and have a friendly game or practice once a week, which helps to break the monotony. If there were more societies throughout the country such as we have, there would not be the same desire to leave the farm for cities.

Wellington Co., Ont.

"TUBBY."

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Helping Service.

In the old days automobiles were sold without anything about service being mentioned, but at the present time, the wide awake motor car agent not only handles machines of standard make, but also organizes a system whereby he can give to his clients a measure of careful and regular attention that will not only keep them in good humor, but save them an immense amount of money. This service system generally includes monthly inspections for a definite period. It has been truthfully stated that a manufacturer can guarantee a car, but that he cannot guarantee the driver of it. We are all very apt to make mistakes, but the expense incident to these errors, can be minimized if the agent from whom you buy your automobile looks over the car at regular intervals, and advises you regarding any acts of omission or commission you may be committing. Those owners who enjoy the greatest satisfaction from their machines are generally men and women who not only take advantage of all the service that is accorded them by the agents from whom they have made purchases, but actually in addition, give to their motors studious and painstaking attention in order to help it and to help the dealer also.

Let us state that you should remember that some of the present grades of gasoline are responsible for many troubles. Some gas has recently been marketed that was distinctly injurious to any internal combustion engine, and even the best available gas contains some small quantities of kerosene. Now it is an accepted fact that kerosene requires more heat for perfect combustion than pure gas, and so the degree of heat must

be increased in direct ratio to the amount of kerosene in your fuel. If you are burning a gas under conditions of complete combustion, a certain quantity of the unconsumed mixture is bound to get into the crank case and have a bad effect upon the lubricating quality of the oil. This, in turn, affects the working parts of any engine. Speaking of oil, it might be well to mention that it is always an excellent idea to drain the crank case and re-fill it with fresh oil every five hundred miles, and the necessity for this operation is greater in the winter than in the summer months. If you constantly keep an excellent grade of clean oil in your crank case, you will find diminution in your troubles over valve grinding, defective piston rings, etc.

The winter weather has a tendency to make an owner run his motor with the water in the radiator and around the jackets at a comparatively low temperature. When the cooling fluid is at too low a temperature it causes condensation on the inner walls of the cylinders. This results in a number of minor troubles, such as, loss of power, worn pistons and rings, loose bearings, and knocks. We would suggest that it might be well for you to provide a curtain for the radiator. Such a contrivance can be installed so that by rolling it up any desired condition of heat may be obtained. These adjustable curtains are offered for sale by a number of different firms, but any handy housewife can very easily make one at small expense. Many cars are today being fitted with thermometers or motor meters attached to the radiator caps. These appliances indicate the temperature being maintained by the cooling system and incidentally give the driver a constant supply of valuable information. When the water is steaming,

immediately you are advised, and when it falls to too low a temperature, accurate data is also at hand. Of course you are cognizant of the fact that compression is produced through the valves on one side and piston rings on the other side of each cylinder. If the valves become leaky, they allow the oil to get past them. We write these introductory remarks because at this season of the year it is well to impress upon car owners and drivers the imperative need of changing their carburetors to provide a rich mixture in order to overcome certain inconveniences in connection with the cooling system falling below normal temperature. When a rich mixture instead of a lean mixture is used, there is bound to be a heavy carbon deposit and this seldom fails to result in sticky and leaky valves. We point this out, not to advise the use of a lean mixture, but rather to definitely acquaint you with the condition which must inevitably obtain when a large percentage of gas is being utilized. The weather often produces circumstances that must be constantly coped with. If your car is being started from a warm garage, it will quickly get underway with a lean mixture, but should you leave it some time in the open under anything like zero conditions, a rich mixture is essential, and then you must make up your mind that carbon is being deposited upon the working parts.

The main purpose of this article is to further familiarize owners and drivers of motor cars with the season's conditions in order that they may be prepared and ready to surmount any difficulties that may arise, and in order also to assist the agents from whom they purchased their machines to give them better service.

Auto.

THE DAIRY.

Points to Consider When Selecting a Heifer.

There are several points which should be taken into consideration when purchasing a heifer or when picking out the heifers in the herd to keep for breeding purposes. The very build of some calves stamps them as undesirable for dairy purposes. They should conform to breed type and conformation. A thicker shoulder is permissible in a heifer than in the mature cow. As the development advances and milk is secreted the shoulder of the dairy-bred animal usually takes on more of the wedge shape. There should also be a wedge form from shoulder to hook bones. Large capacity and strong constitution are desirable. These are denoted by depth and thickness of body. A shallow-ribbed heifer tucked up at the fore flank seldom turns out to be a heavy producer. There must be room for the vital organs to operate properly, and for a storage of large quantities of feed. The heavy, consistent milker is usually a hearty feeder. A heifer lacking in constitution seldom develops into a strong, rugged cow.

It is essential that they have a feminine appearance; heaviness and coarseness are objectionable. The eye indicates a good deal. It should be full, mild but bright, and more or less active. A dullness about the eye denotes a sluggish disposition, which has a tendency to lay on flesh rather than produce a large flow of milk. Large nostrils which permit easy entrance of air to the lungs are usually associated with depth of chest and lung capacity. There should be a correlation of parts, which give symmetry to the body. One part cannot be overdeveloped without detracting somewhat from another. While it is desirable that a cow should have a mild disposition, she should also be alert, sensitive, and active. These qualities should be noticeable in the heifer. The skin and hair denote the quality to a large degree.

Even with the calf the mammary system is an indication of what those organs will develop into in the mature animal, and should receive consideration. Examine the udder carefully and note whether the teats are well placed or not, and that there are indications of the udder being well attached. The milk veins should extend well forward if they are tortuous, branched, and end in deep milk wells so much the better. The points mentioned can be seen with the eye, but there are other things which must be taken into consideration. The quality of blood which flows in the veins is important. The pedigrees and records of the ancestors should be studied, as the characteristics of both sire and dam are inherited by the offspring. It is not enough that the immediate ancestors possess the desired qualities; they should extend back several generations. Some breeders lay a good deal of stress on the outward appearance of an animal, while others claim the quality of blood to be all important. How-

ever, both individuality and pedigree should be considered. No matter how good the pedigree may seem, if the calf is deficient in form it is of little value. On the other hand, a calf which appears almost perfect to the eye may turn out to be a very poor producer of milk and butter-fat.

Proof That Keeping Records Pays.

Further proof that it pays to keep individual milk records was shown at a recent auction sale of grade dairy cattle. As each cow was led into the sale-ring, the owner gave her milk records for the past year and the average test; also the weight of milk for her best day and for certain months after freshening. The records of the dams of heifers not in milk was also given, so that prospective purchasers had a fair idea of the producing value of animals they were bidding on. The result was that grade cows sold as high as \$165 and yearling heifers brought \$110. These prices are above the average for grade stock, and it shows that the public are willing to pay what an animal is worth. Cows without records, but from outward appearance as heavy producers as those of which records have been kept sold around \$100. In this case the records were worth practically \$65 per cow. If a cow has given 10,000 pounds of milk in one lactation period, a man knows that his gross returns will be \$160 for the year, if milk is selling at \$1.60 per cwt., or if the test is 3.5 per cent. he knows that he will have 350 pounds of butter-fat to sell, besides retaining the skim-milk on the farm. On the other hand if no records have been kept, the real value is not known. Buying dairy animals which have no records is a speculation and no one will take too great a risk. It is the owner of the animal that suffers by the failure to keep records.

At a pure-bred stock sale in the same County, choice individuals without records were knocked down at from \$100 to \$150 less than no better looking cows with good breeding but of which records of production had been kept. The pure-bred heifers from untested cows sold at grade prices. It was also noticed that the cows which had been tested were in higher flesh than those which were not, which is an indication that the dairyman who is interested enough in his business to weigh each cow's milk night and morning and to have it tested occasionally, usually pays more careful attention to the housing and feeding of his animals than the man who keeps no records.

The time has passed when the mere statement that such and such a cow in the herd is the heaviest producer, or that she gives about a pailful of milk when fresh, carries much weight. When a man goes to buy a cow he wants to know in pounds, how much milk she is capable of producing in a year, and how much the milk tests. The buyer and seller then both know

what the animal is worth. On the other hand the owner thinks a certain cow will give so much milk, and the buyer, having no proof, will pay a price that will minimize risks and so safeguard him. The individuality and outward indication of milking qualities were all that were required by purchasers a few years ago. Now, they require to be shown the yearly production, and the dairyman who raises cows to be disposed of at auction or private sale, but keeps no records of the production of the same, fails to get full value for all his animals. Of course, his stock may not make very high records, but some cows in most herds are more than average producers. It is well to know definitely which these are. Without the use of the scales it is difficult to estimate the individual milk yield, and without the Babcock test the richness of the milk cannot be determined or the cows ability to profitably convert feed into milk and fat estimated.

The chief objection to weighing and testing milk is that it takes too much time. True, it does take some time every day, but not more than one minute per cow at each milking, or two minutes per day to weigh the milk and mark down the weight. The testing need only be done once a month, and with a four-bottle tester a whole herd can be tested in an hour. It is the extra time required at milking that is most difficult to get around. However, those who do keep records claim that it pays well in more ways than one. The unprofitable as well as the profitable cow is pointed out, feeding can be done more intelligently, and the exact value of each cow from a producing standpoint is known. If the cow milks for 300 days, the time required to weigh the milk will not exceed 600 minutes, or 10 hours for the lactation period. The man who sold the grade cow which had no phenomenal record received approximately \$65 for his 10 hour's labor, provided records had only been kept for the one year. To this must be added the increased value of her calf due to the known production of the cow. The man with pure-bred stock secures even a higher price for his cows. Few men are able to earn so remunerative a wage. The higher the record made the more valuable the cow is to the dairyman. If she only gives 4,000 pounds of milk, she barely pays her way. It is better to keep one cow that gives 8,000 pounds of milk in one lactation period, than two which only give 4,000 pounds. It is not the size of herds which counts so much as the yearly production. Keeping records pays the owner of a grade herd as well as the owner of pure-breds. If not yet convinced, commence this winter to tabulate the daily yield of all milking cows in the herd. A set of spring balances which can be purchased for around a dollar will be satisfactory, and a sheet of paper can easily be ruled to give space for the records of each cow for each day of the month. The total weight can be copied into a book for ready reference. A small Babcock tester is not expensive. Many dairymen who do not care to do their own testing have samples of milk tested at their District Representative's office, where it is done free of charge. The individuality of the animal and its producing powers are inseparable when estimating real value.

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