

Thanksgiving and Production.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Yesterday passed as Thanksgiving Day. Many hundreds of farmers were thankful beyond measure for the dry, but cool day we had. These early frosts and recent rains are driving us all to desperation in order to harvest our later crops. What is the answer to all the delayed work on the farms? Everywhere comes

the answer "short of help." Having on the day named to trail a Shorthorn heifer a distance of eight miles, it was the writer's privilege to be on the road. What were his observations from the nearest neighbor to the town of Bowmanville? Men, women and children in the fields, at the silo, buckwheat, mangels, potatoes, etc., but not a man to keep the plow going, which is so sorely needed. Upon reaching the town it was necessary to call the bank manager from a big dinner, and I could not even buy a pair of sheep-skin gloves to keep

my hands from stinging. The blinds were drawn every where, but in the country the wood-lots were lined with autos and livery rigs galore. It was a case of toiling in the front lot and sporting in the back lot. To-day those same individuals are sending out S. O. S. calls to produce and to be patriotic. This doubtless applies to every city, town and hamlet, including "Toronto the Good".

Ontario Co., Ont.

W. T. B.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Use Your Head.

There are many boys and men struggling on from day to day, taxing their physical strength to the limit, but yet failing to get ahead financially. They attribute their failure to "hard luck" and appear to be resigned to their lot of being "hewers of wood and drawers of water". Some are working too hard with their hands and not hard enough with their heads. The successful men in every line are those who planned, thought, studied, etc., from the time they were boys. The more they thought over their work the more the opportunities for advancement which appeared to open before them and so they went on and on up the ladder of achievement, leaving less energetic schoolmates behind. Now get rid of that idea that there is no place for the use of brains on the farm. There is no occupation that calls for as much real sound judgment and planning or use of brains as farming. A person must use his head to get ahead, and must keep on using it to stay ahead. No doubt you have seen men who appeared to do their chores much easier and more quickly than others; watch them for a while and you will see that every move is made to count. They have system. They make their head save their heels. Some men make harder work of loading manure than others. You have seen them plunge their fork into the pile without apparently looking to see where a forkful should come from, consequently they are obliged to tug and strain when possibly not three feet away a forkful would lift off easily. The same applies to pitching hay, or taking hay or straw out of the mow in the winter.

What is put in last necessarily should come out first, but we have noticed some tugging away to get a forkful of hay at the front of the mow, when it would come easily at the back. You have probably been at threshings where some would work and perspire but not accomplish as much as others who were working at

an easy gait. The latter kept their eyes on the sheaves and always took the top one first, while the former would sometimes be trying to get the sheaf he was standing on. Some people seem to have the knack of doing their work with ease. The secret is that they use their heads.

Then there is the planning of the work and managing the farm. Some apparently have no plans, they can't tell a month before seeding what will be sown in a certain field and do not know to-day what they will do to-morrow. A ship without a rudder would soon be wrecked, so a farmer without system and a plan soon finds himself drifting into the shoals of behind with the work, poor crops, inefficient stock, dissatisfied sons, difficulty to keep help, inability to make payments on mortgage, discouragement, failure. Don't blame your father too much, boys. A mature man cannot readily change his ways. A person who did not train himself to think and plan when a boy or a young man, finds it next to impossible to do so in middle life. As a twig is bent the tree is inclined, consequently, if you want to be a success at farming or any other occupation learn to use your head. If you don't you won't get ahead.

Training Necessary in Order to Win in Competition.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Having succeeded in winning a first place in the Judging Competition at Ottawa, I take this opportunity of expressing my views of the benefits I received, and of mentioning the system I followed in judging. Last fall I was chosen as a member of the inter-county stock judging team in the competition held at Ottawa Fat Stock Show, and it was in preparation for this event that I received the training which served me well in the competition this fall. Although we did not have

the opportunity of visiting any of the large breeding stables, we had a number of good classes of horses, and from these F. Forsyth, our District Representative, pointed out the type to look for in the different breeds. In placing the classes and giving our reasons we followed the same system as used in the former competition, so I feel that my success is largely due to the efforts of our coach. I have also had some experience exhibiting horses at our local fairs, and have always been an interested spectator at the judging arena.

When judging the horses in the competition the method I followed, if it may be called a method, was to first consider the type and general appearance of the entries, then I compared the set of their limbs and examined them for soundness, quality of feet, pasterns, bone, feathering and strength of joints. After that I looked at the muscling and slope of shoulder; from there I went to their heads and again made a general review of the class. When the class was moved I tried to pick out the best and poorest movers. When I had the class placed, I studied them from a little distance and tried to see if I could justify my placing. If there was any point that I was in doubt of, I again examined them until I satisfied myself as to which excelled. In this way I got the animals fixed distinctly in my mind so that I remembered them when giving my reasons orally. I spent about three-fourths of my time studying and placing the class, and the remainder in writing reasons. In my reasons I tried to state the strong and weak points of each animal.

The chief benefits we receive from the competitions, I think, are: a deeper appreciation of good stock; it impresses upon us the reasons why certain types are desirable and helps to give us some confidence which enables us to defend our opinions. We also meet many young men from different parts of the country with interests and ideals that are much in common.

Lanark Co., Ont.

R. H. McILQUHAM.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Wintering the Car

The whole tendency in the world is to keep machines running during the entire year. You will perhaps have noticed the efforts the manufacturers are putting forth to make cold weather driving as comfortable as possible. Even the smallest and cheapest cars can now be purchased with sedan or coupelet bodies. Many models are also being equipped with curtains that open with the doors. Such an arrangement provides easy entrance and exit. We personally cannot see any reason why the cars should be laid away in the winter months, for it is an easy matter to observe certain precautions that are necessary for maintenance during the coldest days and nights.

Should you desire, however, to give up driving for the winter, we shall tell you just exactly what to do. Drive the automobile into your garage or carriage shed, which of course has first been cleaned out thoroughly. Then prepare four blocks of wood, sufficient when placed under the front and rear axles to hold the machine well off the floor. Now, while using your jack, place these blocks under the axles. It might be well before doing this to loosen the demountable rim bolts. The tires should be taken off as attached to the rims and placed in some dark corner where they will not be exposed to too dry or too moist an atmosphere. Incidentally the temperature should not be either too high nor too low. It will be well for you to reduce the air pressure in the tires to about forty pounds. If your tires are not on demountable rims you will find it advisable to at least reduce the air pressure in them. The trouble of removing them can be avoided without danger, but if

you have time, we would strongly suggest that they be taken off. Many owners never pay proper attention to their batteries. They are deserving of special care, however. The best thing is to send them to some garage which has a well established battery and generating plant. Here they can be looked after in a scientific manner. Taking the battery out of a car and putting it in your home forces you to run the risk of having the electrolyte evaporate, and in any event the battery will run down.

In so far as a motor is concerned, we always think it well to place some vegetable oil in each cylinder. This keeps sufficient lubrication on hand to make starting easy in the spring. It is not necessary to take the old oil out of the crank case but because you do not do this in the fall it does not follow that it should not be done in the spring. Nickel parts on the engine and upon the body will retain their luster if covered with vaseline. You had better go over the upholstery and remove all the dust and dirt from the folds and creases because this foreign matter will not benefit the leather if allowed to remain upon it for a long time. Such advice is also applicable to the top, which we would ask you to shake well and then dust off thoroughly. Particles of grit have a tendency to harden and become thoroughly embedded in the mohair, burbank or other material of which your top may be made.

As a matter of safety from fire we always deem it an excellent policy to drain the gasoline from the vacuum as well as the storage tank. In fact leave the car in such a shape that it will not encourage any little blaze that may start in its vicinity. Perhaps we have neglect-

ed one important item because we did not think the mentioning of it essential. However, repetition will not be harmful. When you drain the water from the radiator, do so with the motor in operation because you rest assured that every drop possible has come out of the car and that any moisture which remains will be dried up by the heat of the engine. It frequently happens that motorists think they have removed all water but find subsequently that just enough has been left to cause trouble when a severe cold spell comes along. If you are as particular about your machine as we well like to have you, perhaps you will not think it lost labor to go over the springs and oil them so that their period of inaction may be not at all detrimental. A little lubrication cannot do any damage and may result in great good.

AUTO.

Fluid for Engine in Cold Weather.

Is there a chemical or fluid which a person can use to start a gas engine in cold weather, which will act quicker than gasoline?

J. P. D.

There are many grades of gasoline and the better the quality of the fuel the easier your engine will operate in cold weather. High test gasoline usually costs about 15% more than the ordinary commercial standard. By putting about four ounces of camphorated oil in ten gallons of gasoline you can usually get quicker action, according to the word of some excellent authorities.

AUTO.

THE DAIRY.

Clean Dairy Utensils Necessary for Clean Milk.

Most of the bacteria which get into milk come from the dirty cow and from the utensils, such as cans, pails, strainers, coolers and separators, which have not been properly cleaned. In winter the cows are likely to become dirty from confinement in the barn, but in summer they are easily kept clean so that they are then of little relative importance in contaminating milk. On the other hand, a far greater number of bacteria get into milk from dirty utensils in summer than from a dirty cow in winter.

A bacterial count recently made from some of the rinsing water left in an eight-gallon can, which had been

washed twelve hours before, showed the can to contain more than three billion bacteria. Eight gallons of milk placed in this can would have received a contamination of nearly 100,000 bacteria for each cubic centimeter. This can had been thoroughly rinsed and left covered in a room where the temperature was about 70 degrees F. An experiment made during the winter when the temperature was below 50 degrees showed fewer than 3,000,000 bacteria in a can similarly treated, which would mean a contamination of fewer than 100 for each cubic centimeter of milk.

A can which was rinsed, subsequently heated with steam and then turned right side up with the cover off until dry, contained approximately 200,000 bacteria or a contamination of about 7 for each cubic centimeter. Experiments of this sort which have been carried on at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture indicate that the point of chief importance in the care of dairy utensils, especially in warm weather, is thorough

drying after cleaning. Cleaning will remove a large per cent. of the bacteria and much of the food for their growth. Application of steam for thirty seconds kills very few, but it will supply heat to dry the utensils which prevents bacterial growth so that there will be practically no more present twelve hours later than five minutes after washing the utensils.

Much emphasis has been laid upon thorough cleaning of utensils, and rightly so, but the process of drying is equally important in warm weather. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in hot water or steam sufficiently to evaporate moisture.

General recommendations for the care of utensils are:

1. Rinse in lukewarm water as soon after as possible.
2. Wash in hot water containing washing powder which will remove grease.
3. Rinse in clean, hot water and place in live steam fifteen seconds, drain and place right side up until steam evaporates. On the farm