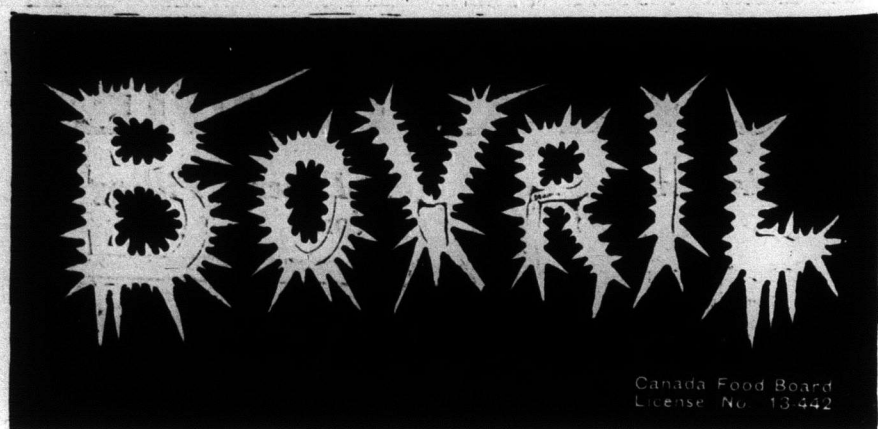




SARNIA POULTRY FENCE



**Make
More Money!
Buy a Real Poultry Fence**

THERE is a growing demand for a lighter weight fence suitable for poultry yards, orchards, gardens and other farm purposes. There is also a demand for a heavier weight poultry fence than the so-called poultry netting. You may have had some experience with the light weight netting, and, if so, you know that it is a waste of time and money to put it up, besides it always has a loose, shiftless appearance. The Sarnia Fence overcomes these objectionable features. The extra strength of our fence enables us to stretch it to any desired tension. Stay wires and lateral wires in this fence are fastened securely by the famous Sarnia Knot, providing ample rigidity in the body of the fence and making it adjustable and suitable for various purposes about the farm. The Sarnia Fence is close enough to turn small fowl, yet strong enough to turn a large bull, thus affording perfect protection to your yards and grounds.

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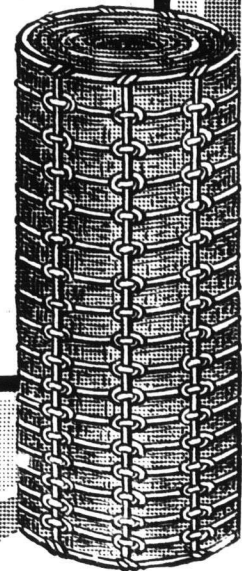
is easily constructed, requires less posts. You don't need a top or bottom board to keep it in place. Lasts many times longer than netting because its wires are larger, stronger, and the fence itself is attractive and durable. There is no buckling of wires. It is easily constructed over uneven ground; no sagging or bagging as in the case of the flimsy netting, and when it is once properly constructed it is there to stay. It gives you real fence satisfaction. Poultry farmers all over Canada testify to its value. It is the "Farmer's Friend" kind. Poultry in Canada has gone a long way toward keeping the home table supplied while the boys were "over there." Build the poultry business for permanency as a business. Sarnia Fence will do its part. Will you do yours? In your new drive for business, don't forget that poultry is a business, and that Sarnia Poultry Fence is necessary to your success.

Sold and shipped direct from factory to farm, freight prepaid. Send for our descriptive literature about farm fencing, gates, lawn fencing and supplies. Prepaid freight prices are quoted in Old Ontario, New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, four cents per rod extra. Our office at Winnipeg takes care of all Western Canada business. Shipments made F. O. B. Winnipeg. Order now. Have your fencing in hand early, and when you need it. Let's tell you what the Sarnia Poultry Fence will cost laid down at your railroad station in whatever quantity you may desire.

SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, Limited

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sarnia, Ontario



About the Farm

(Conducted by Allan Campbell.)

The Farm Layout

Farming to get rich quick is apt to prove a great disappointment as the very spirit with which this is entered into is not consistent with good farming practice. On the other hand, the farmer who intends to make his farm his home and his castle, Nature his ally and not his slave, his hired help his friends and partners, is likely to find himself getting rich comparatively quickly. Such is an example of one of the paradoxes of life. The farm is a source of production and not a gambling pit, and the man who treats it as a game of chance while seeking to get all out of it and adding nothing to it in return, is courting disaster.

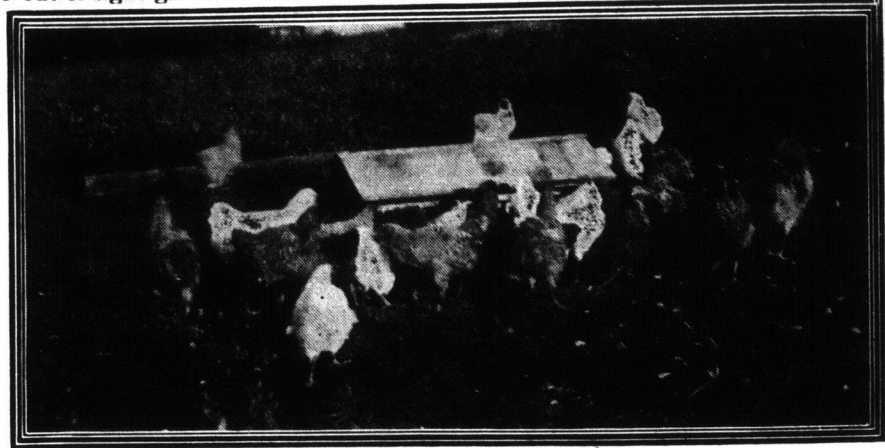
The laying out of the farm is a step of great importance as it eliminates a great deal of unnecessary work if it is carried out intelligently. The location of the house and other buildings is a matter for serious consideration, and centralization should be one of the chief aims. Long drives around fields and over bad trails in order to get to the barn from the road, should be avoided, if at all possible.

Tree plantations around the buildings are more than a mere luxury, while the time spent in planting shelter belts is profitably expended. The value of the house is considerably enhanced by the presence of trees and by being enclosed by a woven wire fence, thus allowing for a small piece of independent territory apart from the general farm. This keeps live stock from the house and makes it possible for vegetables and flowers to be grown within reach of the house and does away with the persistent anxiety of which the out-of-sight garden is often the cause

of the farm in order to get at least some place in which to pasture. An adjoining pasture to the horse barn is a boon to all hands, as a beneficial roll may be indulged in by the horses, while the irksome chore of going a long way with a bunch of halters to fetch them in is done away with, when the pasture is in direct communication with the stable door. These improvements may mean some work, but it is said "As one makes his bed so he must lie upon it," and in the case of the farm when it is intended to be a home, it is better to make it right at the start and conduct the operations of the farm under the most advantageous circumstances.

A View of Mixed Farming

The farm in order to be a self-supporting institution should have its routine of work planned to check exhaustion and one of its chief aims the elimination of waste. The history of the straight grain farms has shown us the profits or losses which may be brought about in the space of a few hours through the vicissitudes of the weather, and the nervous tension occasioned by the absolute dependence on the growing of grain crops for the maintenance of the farm. Successive failures in this line of farming will bring financial stringency much sooner than where the same line of work is maintained in conjunction with the keeping of live stock and where part of the crops consists of fodder crops for the upkeep of the stock. The sole dependence upon grain crops is not the only unsatisfactory element of the straight grain farm, but the continual impoverishment of the soil without any



Chickens feeding from a self-feeder.

of real and imagined raids by live stock. This arrangement gives to the farm house a much more restful environment, and also keeps farm implements, wagons, etc., from forming an untidy conglomeration around the privacy of the home and forming a painful eyesore which is far too common.

The horse stable is another place where handiness is of great value. By having a back door to the horse stable, the horses may be easily turned out to an adjoining pasture or along a land leading to another field in grass. This method gives the farm horses a good deal more freedom than is their usual lot, and they reap a proportionate amount of benefit therefrom. The same applies to cattle as far as convenience to pasturage is concerned.

A very compact arrangement of the farm buildings may be planned with the necessary short cuts to keep the farmer in close touch with his work. The buildings could be located in the centre of a half section and in order to maintain pastures in direct touch with the barns, the pastures are rotated year by year to prevent them running out of grass through soil exhaustion. If the pastures in direct connection with the barns are allowed to become exhausted, more work is involved through the cattle having to be driven to some other locality.

The farm house can be isolated from the other buildings by means of ornamental shrubs and trees, but not by means of distance, as that would destroy the aim of the elimination of unnecessary steps. The presence of trees forms a natural shelter, and also accomplishes a beneficial shutting out of reminders of one's toil when the day's work is done.

The freedom of the animals by means of accessible pastures is a very important point on the mixed farm. A good deal of time and labor is spent when the land has to be taken away to some odd corner

compensating humus returned to it makes a marked depreciation in its earning power year by year. Such a condition is obviated by the introduction of live stock and adopting a rotation of crops.

It is an ordinance of nature apparently that the animal and vegetable kingdoms should be allied in a common cause. The plants, being stationary, keep to their beds for life and depend on the animal kingdom as the agency whereby the fertilizing and vitalizing energies are transmitted to them. The manure piles of the present day are not the valueless rubbish that they were in the past and as such destined to be burnt at the first favorable opportunity. A certain percentage of the crops on a mixed farm should be of a nitrogenous kind, such crops are necessary for the feeding of the soil and to serve the purpose of fodder for the cattle.

The introduction of cattle on the farm means a more permanent all-the-year-round programme and will produce a more nerve-rested type of farmer and his honest endeavors are far less likely to meet with a sudden reverse where his farming operations are well balanced than where he has staked his season's hopes in the single aim of grain growing.

The adoption of mixed farming rather than lessening the grain crops of the country will increase them by giving a greater yield per acre and making them more certain. This method of farming will also place the farmer on a more permanent basis as his cattle will require pens, sheds, etc., and his work will not come to a more or less abrupt end after the threshing is over in the fall. No overwhelming disaster is likely to hit the mixed farmer for he is a striking example of the man with eggs in many baskets. With his land producing fodder crops and his cattle consuming them readily the farmer realizes that he has a market