

will be able to hold the crop in cribs with success, even into late summer and fall.

It behooves every farmer to take great care in the harvesting of his grain crops. This shrinkage is a question of the condition of the grain when threshed or husked, and the farmer may, in many instances, hold down shrinkage to a great extent. Of course he has no power over the weather conditions, but he has power to do much better than he has in many instances. Let him do it for his own financial gain.

Care of Tools

By L. M. Röchl

The important point next in order after having equipped the farm shop with a kit of well selected tools, is that of keeping the tools in good working condition. This necessitates keeping them clean and dry and all edge tools sharp. It is by all means advisable to have a place in the shop for each tool and to draw a silhouette of the tool on the wall where it is to hang so that one may easily detect what tool is missing.

Tool Sharpening

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

Now it isn't necessary to have a new saw to saw a board straight or a new chisel to work with. You can do just as good work with old tools as with new ones, but it is necessary to have the tools, whether they are new or old, in good condition. Every tool should be kept clean

and if it is a cutting tool, like a saw or chisel, it must be kept sharp. You know how much better work you can do with a sharp jack knife than a dull one, and this is just as true of any other edged tool. For that reason we want to spend some time learning how to sharpen tools the right way.

First let us consider an edged tool like a chisel. There are three separate operations to the sharpening of it; first, grinding; second, whetting the beveled or slanting side of the edge; and third, removing the wire edge.

We can grind this chisel on an emery stone, or if you haven't one, then on a grindstone. The chisel should be held on the stone or grinder so that the edge is at right angles to the stone. In other words, don't hold it sidewise or slanting. You should hold it firmly in that one position, because if you change the position, an-

other bevel will be formed. However, don't hold the tool on just one part of the stone. Move it from side to side, without changing the slant at which it is held. In this way the wear will come on all parts of the grindstone, whereas, if the chisel was held in just that one place, one side of the grinder would soon be worn more than the other.

After the chisel is ground to a fine edge, it must be whetted. For this we would use the whetstone, which is found in every tool chest, and which we usually call an oil stone. In whetting, hold the beveled or ground side of the chisel firmly on the stone, and give three or four forward strokes. Do not move the wrists for this motion. The movement should occur at the elbow and by the swaying of the body back and forward.

Now all this grinding and whetting has made a wire or tin edge on that chisel. You have all noticed this same thing when you sharpened your jack knife on the grindstone. You can pull that wire edge off with your thumb and forefinger, if you try, but in this case we are going to use the oil stone again. Lay the flat side of the chisel flat on the oil stone and move it back and forth three or four times or until that wire edge is removed. Never raise or lower the end of the chisel while doing this because if you do, you will be sure to spoil the edge or else not get the wire edge off at all.

Next, we will consider the sharpening of a saw, and in the sharpening of this tool there are four distinct operations; first, jointing the saw; second, setting the saw; third, filing the saw; fourth, removing the wire edge from the teeth.

By jointing the saw is meant bringing all the teeth to an even length so that if the saw is placed on a flat surface with the teeth down all teeth will touch the surface. This is done, by drawing the side of a flat file across the teeth of the saw once or twice. In order to keep the file perfectly square with the saw, which is absolutely necessary to make the saw cut straight, a block called a saw jointer may be used. This is merely a block which holds the flat side of the file at a right angle to a slot. This slot admits the blade of the saw and holds it at a right angle to the file.

After drawing the file across the saw once, look at the points of the teeth very closely and see if the file has touched each tooth. If the point of a tooth has been touched, it shines. If any tooth has not been touched, the file must be run over the saw again until all teeth are brought to a straight line.

After the teeth of the saw have been brought to an even length, the saw has to be set. This consists in bending the teeth outward, one on one side, the next on the other side, and so on until all of them are bent. The set should not extend more than half the length of the tooth. For ordinary work the teeth should be set about one-third the thickness of the blade. For dry lumber the saw will require less set than for lumber which is wet or green.

Now the saw is ready to be filed. If it is a cross cut saw, the point of the file should point toward the point of the saw at an angle of about 45 degrees, but in filing a rip saw the file is held straight across the saw. File every other tooth the entire length of the saw from one side, then turn the saw around and file the rest of the teeth. Use only forward strokes with the file. When the tooth is brought to a point be sure and stop filing or it will be shorter than the rest and not do any cutting. The front edge of the tooth projecting away from the filer and the back edge of the tooth next ahead, should be filed with the same stroke.

When the teeth have been filed satisfactorily, place the saw on a flat surface, such as the top of the bench, and run a whetstone over the teeth with one light stroke. This removes the wire edge or burr from the teeth.

To Can Corn

When removing husks be sure that all the silk is stripped off. Take a sharp knife and score each row of kernels through the center, then cut the corn from the cob. Pack as close as possible in the jars and fill each jar full. Put on the tops and follow directions for canning peas. Cook three hours, then put on the rubbers and clamp on the tops, cook fifteen minutes longer and proceed the same as for the other vegetables.

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