

pit him tae sleep an' end his career as king o' the heavyweights.

On the ither hand, Johnson, wha has been gaein' doon hill lately as fast as the Lord wad let him, an' the deil could draw him, is gaein' tae turn over a new leaf an' gae tae farmin', tae raise coos an' chickens as he says, an' tae gae where he can use his muscle tae better advantage than inside the ropes o' a prize-ring. It wad be fine tae see him turnin' some of these auld makes o' cream separators wi' one hand. Gin he doesna' mak' a success o' the business on his oon account he'll no' likely hae tae wait lang 'or some farmer tae tak' him on as hired mon.

Noo, I leave it tae you, Mr. Editor, which o' these twa men hae the best right tae congratulations on the result o' the fight. Is it Wiliard wha is gaein' in for a life o' pleasure an' idleness, or Johnson, wha is startin' oot tae try an' mak' an honest livin' oot o' the soil? I think ye'll be mair than likely tae agree wi' me that the latter is the lucky mon.

An' isn't it mair aften than not the case that the vera person that we think has the best chance o' gettin' the maist for their money in this world is the one wha gets cheated the warst. Tak' for example twa chaps that are gaein' through college. Ane o' them is usin' his feyther's money an' gets a' he wants o' it, sae that he can gie a' his time tae his studies, gin he feels like it. He doesna' need tae worry where his board money is tae come frae, or whether he will be able tae raise enouch tae get his wash oot o' the laundry on Saturday nicht or no'. He has ilka trouble cleared awa' for him by the "auld mon's" cash, an' he has naething tae dae but sail richt through an' tak' his diploma at the end o' the course wi' the rest of the lucky ones. But does he dae it? Sometimes he does; but I'm gaein' tae tell ye that it isn't aften. Mair aften than ye'd think, he buys an automobile wi' ane o' the checks he gets frae hame for "college expenses," an' that's the end o' Greek an' Latin an' a graduation diploma for him. There's aye a chance for the likes o' these chaps tae reform sooner or later an' get doon tae business, but mony's the one there is that the jail has gathered in, an' has them there yet.

On the ither hand there is the young fellow wha has tae pay his ain way wherever he gaes, whether through college or anywhere else. I guess we a' ken a few specimens o' this class. An' gin I were tae mak' a guess I wad say that aboot ninety-nine per cent. o' them hae made guid. They got their education by hook an' crook, an' they made use o' it afterwards tae help them tae finish up what we are in the habit o' speakin' aboot as a successful life. The hardship an' the things they were compelled tae dae wi'oot, a' helped tae mak' men o' them, an' there are thousands o' them in oor schools an' colleges at this vera meenute tryin' tae mak' men an' women oot o' the boys and girls o' the risin' generation. An' gin ye can think up any better job than that, for mon or wumman, I'll gie ye the floor an' let ye tell aboot it. Tae my mind the school teacher has the first job on airth, sae far as chances for the progress o' the human race is concerned. But anyway, there ye hae it again. The mon ye wad hae pit first has come oot last, or, as I said, he's maybe not oot yet, an' the mon wi' the handicap o' poverty is awa' ahead an' still gaein' strong. It's a quare world, or maybe we're in the habit o' lookin' at things standin' on oor heads, as ye might say. At any rate something seems tae be twisted. We are a' the time talkin' aboot getting rich enouch tae tak' it easy, when as a matter o' fact, gin we were tae gae oot o' business all o' a sudden like an' settle doon tae an' idle life we wad become the maist miserable mortals on airth. We canna' rest unless we hae done something tae mak' us tired. The farmer wha stops frae his work for a meenute tae wipe the sweat frae his face an' watch an automobile gang by, may find it unco' hard tae see that the mon in the car hasna' got the best o' it, but gin I were daein' ony congratulation in this case I wad tak' the farmer by the hand an' tell him that o' a' the men on top o' the goond he had maist reason tae be satisfied wi' his job. As a rule he is healthy and ready for his meals, and when night will be comin' he can rest wi' a clear conscience, for he has the satisfied feelin' that goes wi' the endin' o' the day's wark when it has been done tae the best o' one's abeility. An' the mon wha is compelled by circumstances tae keep on warkin' till, as they say, he "dies in harness" is better off than he is inclined tae think. He wad like tae change places wi' the millionaire wha be thin's doesna' hae tae wark sae hard like, when at the same time this vera millionaire may be squanderin' his money tryin' tae get something tae gie him an appetite an' tae mak' him sleep. It's a case o' congratulation the wrang mon again. What's for oor guid doesna' look like that at the time. I mind when I was a wee gaffer I wanted a bievele the warst way an' another chap, quite a bit milder on me, an' a better hand at makin' a bargain, offered me the trade me, one for an auld bag that I'd been left on the place by a deceased man a year or twa back. Ma feyther

tauld me I wasn't tae dae it, but naethin' wad dae me but I maun git that bicycle. It was an auld fashioned machine wi' solid rubber tires an' a' that, an' had rin intae a telegraph post an' some ither obstructions which hadna' done it ony guid, but it looked a' richt tae me, an' richt or wrang I was bound tae hae it. An' in the end I got my way an' the bicycle, an' the ither chap got his buggy. Weel, I had tae send it tae the shop tae get it fixed up a bit, but I finally got it hame an' I pit it awa' in the barn where I thoct it wad be safe. Hooever, it wasna' lang before ma young brither, wha had a hankerin' for bicycles himsel' found oot where it was, an' first thing I kenned he had it oot on the road an' was tryin' tae navigate it doon the hill. I thoct I'd just gae an' show him hoo it was done before I took it awa' frae him, an' I got hauld o' the machine wi' the intention o' helpin' him tae keep his balance. But it wasna' easy tae dae, an' in ma efforts tae hauld him up I did the vera thing I micht hae expectit. I pit ma foot against the front wheel an' doubled it over, for a' the world like a pancake ye are gaein' tae pit on a saucer. Weel, ye may guess hoo I felt. I think I was sicker than the time they had tae get the doctor for me because o' eatin' too mony green apples. It was a laung time, I can tell ye before I could see the moral in the lesson. But I finally did come tae see it, an' mony's the time since, when I find masel' becomin' headstrang an' reckless, I think o' ma auld bicycle wi' the broken wheel an' hoo I got intae trouble by no' payin' attention tae what ma feyther tauld me, an' I bring masel' up wi' a jerk in case I may hae anither similar experience. Sae ye see hoo it was for ma benefit in the lang rin, though at the time it seemed a' wrang tae me. Talkin' aboot congratulations, it was a lang time before I was in a state o' mind tae hae appreciated them. I guess I felt aboot like poor Jack Johnson when they were coontin' him oot.

We may just tak' it for granted, when we are in deeficulties o' any kind, that things are no' what they seem, an' gin we mak' the best o' what is left to us everything will turn oot a' richt in the end. As my auld uncle used tae say tae me sometimes, aifter I wad be gettin' a switchin' frae ma feyther for misbehavin', "The worse the better"; meanin' that the mair I got, the better boy I wad be. He told the truth a' richt, though I didna' believe it then.

SANDY FRASER.

The Gap That Millet Fills.

There is often a small field left, after seeding and planting are done, that should be producing something, or occasionally a piece of seeding fails and it must be resown. In cases such as these millet will fill in the gap which otherwise would exist and in addition it will supply a quantity of fairly good hay. Millet hay is not by any means the best kind of hay produced. In moderate quantities it is useful in feeding cattle or sheep and lambs but it should be fed sparingly to horses and under close supervision. In many instances it has supplemented clover and timothy hay or straw with good results but its value as hay should not be over-estimated. As green feed it is often useful.

As a rule it is wise to sow about twenty-five pounds of seed per acre on land that has been well cultivated and is in good shape to receive seed. If seeding is done in May or about the first of June a late variety may be used but if the seed is not sown until the latter part of June or July an early variety will probably be most satisfactory. The Hungarian Grass requires a shorter season for growth than some others and answers for late seeding while May or early June seedings might be done with Japanese Panic. The Hungarian Grass variety stands seventh in a test of eleven at the Ontario Agricultural College, whereas it was cut practically two weeks earlier than Japanese Panic which heads the list.

THE DAIRY.

The Sweet Cream Trade.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If I were asked what is the ideal system of dairy farming, I should answer, the production of sweet cream for a fancy trade, and the utilization of the by-products, skim-milk as food for live stock. The direct cash returns may not be so great as where milk is sold for direct consumption, or to the condensery, but during an average of years, the results financially will compare favorably with any other line of dairying, and in addition we have the satisfaction of feeding a food that cannot be surpassed in food value for young stock, and for which there is no substitute. Some recent investigations indicate that the pro-

teid material in milk is of much greater value per pound than is the proteid material in other foods. It has been assumed by scientists that a pound of digestible proteid material had equal value, no matter what its source. The practical man, however, has always felt that he could get nothing which satisfactorily took the place of milk for young live stock. Now the scientists are beginning to realize that the practical man was probably right, and that his science, to some extent at least, limped on this question of the feeding value of milk and its by-products.

In order to cater to the sweet cream trade, a few conditions are essential:

1. A CUSTOMER MUST BE SECURED.

It is rather difficult to say whether the customer should first be located or whether the necessary cream should be on hand. However, it is a good maximum to follow, when cooking hares, to "first catch the hare." This customer should not live too far away, so that the cream may not be too long on the road. He should be willing to take all the cream which the farm can produce, as it is very unsatisfactory to have small lots of cream left on your hands. This may be churned, but as a rule it is largely wasted. And he should be willing to pay a fair price per gallon or per pound of fat in the cream. We grant that it is rather difficult to say what constitutes a fair price for sweet cream, but we think it cannot be produced under 30 cents to 35 cents per pound fat in summer and probably more in the winter, depending on the cost of feed and labor. A common retail price for sweet table cream is about 20 cents per pint, 40 cents per quart, \$1.60 per gallon. This cream may test about 20 to 24 per cent. fat. At the lower test, the fat retails at 80 cents per pound, and at the higher test 66.6 cents per pound. Suppose the cream tests 32 per cent. fat, then at 20 cents per pint the fat in the cream is selling at 50 cents per pound, hence it is not unfair to say that the producer ought to receive not less than 40 cents per pound fat for sweet cream, in order that there may be a fair relation between what the producer receives and the consumer pays. If no middleman stands between the producer and consumer, this price of 40 cents per pound fat, or \$1.20 per gallon for cream testing 30 per cent. fat is not an unreasonable one, the buyer to pay express charges where such are incurred.

This customer ought also to return cans promptly to the shipper, and remit every two weeks or at least once a month. Under present conditions the producer is compelled to accept weights and tests as given by the buyer, and there seems no remedy in sight, but a change in some form will be necessary in order to maintain harmony between the man who produces and sells cream and the man who buys. Not long ago the writer received a letter from a cream producer who said: "So-and-So is buying my cream. I think he is trying to put one over on me, in the matter of testing. I want to know if I can have samples of my cream tested at the College and what it would cost?" The testing of cream sold for direct consumption and for the manufacture of butter, leaves much to be desired. We are working on the problem and hope to find a satisfactory solution, somehow, somewhere, and sometime.

2. A STEADY SUPPLY OF CREAM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

In order to obtain and maintain this, some planning is necessary, more especially with a small herd. From experience we should say, that it is difficult to supply a sweet cream trade satisfactorily with less than ten cows milking all the time, where the cream has to be shipped some distance by rail. There ought to be one fresh cow each month of the year to have matters work out right, instead of having the cows all freshen in a bunch, spring or fall. This is something not easily regulated. The man who runs a dairy farm from an office chair, has his cows freshen whenever he desires them, but the man who actually owns and handles cows finds that in practice it is not so easy. About the only way this can be done is to buy a fresh cow whenever needed, and in some localities this is a difficult matter.

Plenty of feed is needed at all times to maintain the flow of milk. As an insurance against drought and short feed there is nothing equal to a silo full of good corn silage. This is the best insurance policy any dairy farmer can carry. Concentrates in the form of bran and meal may be purchased, but roughage, as a rule, cannot be bought with satisfaction and profit, therefore, it is necessary to provide this on one's own farm. Having decided on the number of acres of corn necessary to carry the stock through the seasons of 1915 and 1916, put in an acre or two extra in order to be sure to have plenty. If the silos will not hold the corn, it can be shocked and fed early in the winter with satisfaction. If it contains good ears, these may be husked and the ear corn fed to the hogs, as there should be at least two or three hogs for each cow kept on a dairy farm. These, together with the necessary