

On Canadian Railways

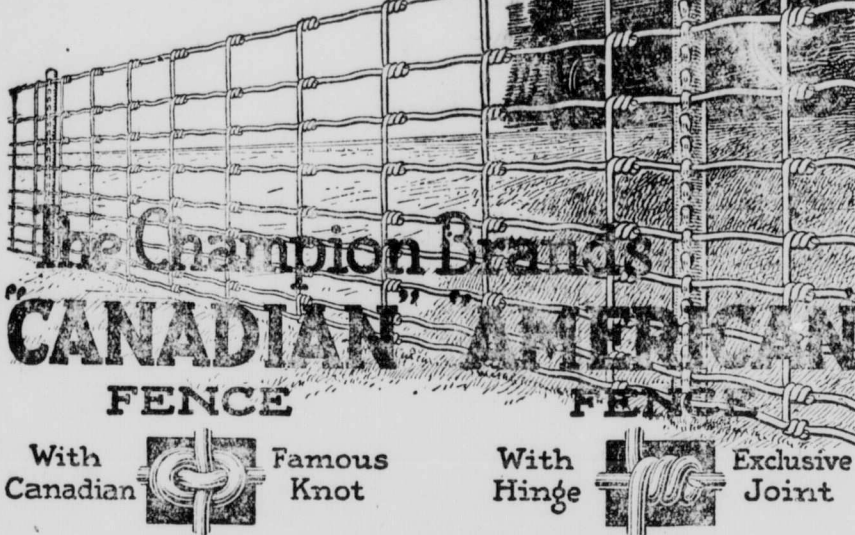
There are more miles of our Champion Brand "CANADIAN" and "AMERICAN" Fence in use on Canadian Railways than all other brands combined!

This fact should dispel all doubt as to which is the best fence to buy—because Railroads, before purchasing, put their fence to most rigid inspection tests.

"AMERICAN" GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS—no Staples or clips required.

BARB WIRE, COILED WIRE, STAPLES.

SOLD BY
ARTHUR SINCLAIR
Waterdown, Ontario



THE CANADIAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

AUCTION SALE

OF
FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Messrs. S. Frank Smith & Son have received instructions from

Mr. Wilbert Johnstone

Whose lease has expired, to sell by Public Auction on the premises

Lot 6, Con. 2, Township of East Flamboro

On Aldershot Road, Half mile East of Waterdown

Monday, March 12, 1923

the following valuable property:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| HORSES | 1 Horse Dis | 2 Scaffles |
| 1 Brown Horse 12 yr. old, 1450 lbs | 1 2 Horse Dis | 1 set of Harrows |
| 1 Black Horse 7 yr. old, 1500 lbs | 1 Walking Plows | 1 Root Pulper |
| 1 Black Mare 3 yr. old, 1200, broken | 1 Lumber Wagon | 1 Sleigh Box |
| CATTLE | 1 set Bobsleighs | 1 Buggy |
| 1 Holstein Cow due time of sale | 1 set 2 ton Springs | |
| 1 Holstein Cow due June 2 | 1 Hay Fork and 120 ft. Rope, new | |
| 1 Holstein Cow due May 1 | 1 Set Slings | 1 large Manure Box |
| 1 Holstein Cow due Apr. 20 | 1 6-hp. Gilson Gas Engine good as new | |
| 1 Holstein Cow milking 3 months | 1 Gilson Cutting Box, 10 in. with all equipment, new | |
| 1 Holstein Cows milking 2 to 5 wks | 1 Circular Saw | 1 Chopper |
| 1 Holstein Bull 2 yrs. old | 1 Power Sprayer used one season | |
| 2 Holstein Heifer Calves | 1 Hand Sprayer on car | |
| SWINE | 200 gal. Wood Spray Tank | |
| 1 Good Brood Sow | 1 Wooden Land Roller | |
| 8 Young Pigs 7 weeks old | 1 8 ft. Steel Cattle Trough | |
| 1 Pure-bred Berkshire Boar | 1 Extension and Straight Ladder both new | |
| POULTRY | Set Iron Whiffletrees and doubletrees | |
| 45 Hens | 2 Springtooth Cultivators | |
| 1 White Rock Cockerel | 1 set of Double Harness | |
| Hay and Ensilage | 1 set of Single Harness | |
| A large quantity of good hay | 1 set of Plow Harness | |
| 12 feet of Ensilage | Household Goods, Etc. | |
| 250 bu. Oats | 1 Sideboard | 1 Sewing Machine |
| Implements | 1 Heater for coal or wood | |
| 1 Drill, nearly new | 1 Happy Thought Range and other furniture. | |
| 1 Two row Turnip Drill | | |
| 1 New Chatham Fanning Mill | | |
| 1 Massey-Harris Binder, 6 ft. cut | | |
| 1 Deering Mower, 6 ft. cut | | |
| 1 Manure Spreader | | |
| 1 Hay Rake | | |

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12.30 O'CLOCK SHARP

TERMS—\$10 and under cash, over that amount 7 months credit will be given on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Feed, Pigs and Poultry, cash.

Farm Notes

Instructive Articles from the Ontario
Department of Agriculture

PLUMBING ON THE FARM CULTURE OF GLADIOLI

Running Water Not a Luxury,
But a Necessity.

Good Advice About Producing This
Glorious Bloom.

Practical Hints on Home Installation
—The Water Service Pipes—The
Fixtures—Have a Good System of
Drainage for Waste Water.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

A plumbing system consists of
three main parts: Water service, fix-
tures, and waste pipes.

The Water Service Pipes.

The duty of these pipes is to convey the water from the supply to the fixtures. They should be galvanized iron of first-class quality, and the size for the house is $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, except the one that connects the hot water boiler to the kitchen range or furnace, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in size. Pipe is bought by the foot in small quantities and by the 100 feet in large quantities, and the price for galvanized iron pipe at the present time is 10 cents per foot for the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, and 12 cents for the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. The amount required for a house is about 120 feet, but it varies with the size of the house and the layout, particularly the location of the bathroom in relation to the kitchen, also whether soft water is on tap as well as hard water. Sections of pipe are joined together by threaded couplings, and red lead or a special paste is used on the threaded parts to make the joints tight and preserve the threads from rusting and becoming permanently set. The water in these pipes is usually under 30 to 50 pounds pressure, and all joints must be positively water-tight, particularly so if the pipes are laid under floors.

Test the Pipes for Leaks.

After they are installed and before they are covered up either under floors or in partitions, and before they are covered up for good, the water should be turned on under good pressure and a thorough test made for leaks, not only at the joints but all along the pipe line, as a small hole or split would cause a serious leak.

Be sure the man operating the threading tool knows his job and does it properly. It is very essential that the water pipes be located safe from frost, and therefore it is highly advisable to keep them away from the outside wall of the house or stable, if possible.

It is particularly imperative to keep the pipes connecting the hot water boiler to the kitchen range or furnace fire box from freezing, as a stoppage in this line would cause a blow-out upon the fire being started in the morning, and serious loss of life or property would likely occur, and lastly it is very poor economy to install anything less than the highest quality of galvanized pipe, never use wrought iron pipe for water, galvanized always.

Plumbing Fixtures.

These comprise the kitchen sink, laundry tubs, bathtub, lavatory sink, and closet. There is a considerable variety in the style and quality of these articles, and naturally a large range in prices. You should insist on a good quality of enamel coating on the fixtures, this is very important. The standard dimension of some of these fixtures are as follows:—

Kitchen sink, 20 x 30 inches. This sink should have a back, and one drain board, at least, of wood or enameled iron should be provided for, two are better. The sink should be located at the most convenient height above the floor for the women using it; not too low, else undue stooping has to be endured. A 5-foot bathtub is the standard size. It should be placed far enough from the wall to make easy cleaning around it possible. The lavatory sink may be secured in a shape either for side wall or corner installation. In the installation of a closet insist on a stop-cock on the feed pipe to the tank, so that if the tank needs repairing the water can be turned off just below the tank. Any standard type is satisfactory.

The cost of a standard outfit is about as follows: Lavatory sink, complete with trimmings, \$24.50. Closet complete, \$35.00. Kitchen sink, 20 x 30 inches, with bibbs and trap, \$23.35. Laundry tubs, \$55.00. Bathtub, 4 1/2 or 5 feet, \$66.50, or total of \$204.35. The cost of the soil pipe, water pipe and connections including labor for installing them and the fixtures is about \$195, making a total of about \$400.00.

Save Stiffing Peas.

Save stiffing peas by using the following method: Wash and put the unshelled peas in a steppan. Boil ten or fifteen minutes; stir thoroughly with a fork, then pour them into a colander, saving the water. Pick out the empty pods, put the peas in a strained water, and return all to the fire. Season as usual. You will have saved the sweetness from the pods and much valuable time.

A Deep, Rich Loamy Soil is Preferred
—Get Good Varieties to Start
With—About Asparagus—When
to Cut Wheat—Poultry Increase
Income.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Location.—An open, sunny position
suits them best.

Soil.—They prefer a deep, well drained, fairly rich, loamy soil, but will do well in almost any good garden soil. Do not dig in fresh straw manure at planting time. If any manure is used, it should be well rotted, and should be dug in so as not to come in direct contact with the corns or bulbs. Manure is best dug in the fall previous to planting. The ground should be dug over again just before planting the corns.

Planting.—The corns (bulbs) may be planted any time in May or early June. Flowering corns should not be less than one and a half inches in diameter. Plant the corns from three to four inches deep and about six inches apart. They may be set either in rows about two feet or three feet apart, or in groups convenient for staking and cultivating. The small corns (small bulbs) should be planted about two inches deep with the old corns, or separately.

Cutting Blooms.—Cut those with fairly long stems when two or three of the bottom flowers have opened, and put in water as soon as cut. If about half an inch of the stem is cut off every day or two, the spikes will continue in flower for a long time after being cut. The old spikes of flowers not cut off should be cut when they are through flowering before the seed forms on them.

Storing for Winter.—Gladioli corns should be dug, and stored over winter. Dig the corns before severe frosts, about the middle of October. Cut off the tops a few inches above the ground, dig the corns, and put them in a shed or room away from the frost for about two weeks to dry, then put them in a cool fairly dry room or cellar, where they will not freeze, temperature about 40 deg. F. In very damp cellars they may be hung up in baskets, or tied in bunches and hung up to the joists. Before planting the large corns for the next season's bloom, remove the remains of tops and the old corn at the bottom.

The small corns (or cornels) should also be removed. The small plants from the cornels should be dug and stored during winter much in the same way as for the large flowering corns. Save cornels (small bulbs) from the best varieties. It will take three or four years to grow flowering corns from the small corns to flower well.

The following are a few of the many varieties grown that will make a good collection for an amateur's garden:—

Afterglow, America, Augusta, Blue Jay, Cardinal, Contrast, Dawn, Rochester, White, Kunderdy, Glory, Princess, Posco, Panama, La Luna, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Niagara, Sulphur King, Schreben, Scribo, Wm. Falconer.

Collections of hybrid Gladioli will often give good results and are cheaper than named varieties if a large number is required. This list does not include many of the quite new varieties. Fairly good collections can be bought for from one to two dollars per dozen, and even cheaper. It pays to buy good varieties for a start, as they can be increased rapidly from the small corns.

Note.—When cutting flower spikes for decorative purposes do not cut the stem too low down. Leave two or three leaves below where they are cut to assist the corn to grow and develop. Cutting off all the foliage prevents the corn from developing. —The late Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

About Asparagus.

At the beginning of July all cutting of asparagus should cease, the beds should be heavily top-dressed with manure, and the plants allowed to grow during the remainder of the season. Careful spraying of this crop with poison Bordeaux is necessary if the beetles are very active. Keep the wheel hoe going during the early morning, so that weeds will be killed during the heat of the sun. Apply water as often as necessary, so that the plants will make a constant growth. Never work among plants while they are wet, as this spreads diseases.