


Two tons of automobile just to carry four persons? Ridiculous weight! Unwarranted expense! Of all cars, the Ford is the most economical—because it is lightest and has more power for its weight. All pleasure cars of the future will have present Ford lightness.

Think what these prices mean—for the car that as stood the test: Runabout \$600; Touring Car \$650; Town Car \$900—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.



## Ranked at the Very Top

DAVID Rankin was a big farmer and he knew his business. He owned the largest corn farm in the world, about 35,000 acres down in Missouri. He devoted his life to the pleasant study and practice of right farming, and he succeeded mightily, for he made \$4,000,000 in the business of farming. This is what David Rankin said about the manure spreader: "It is the most efficient money-maker on the place."

It was a praise to be ranked above all other farm machines, but it is in keeping with what all the agricultural world has been recognizing. Souls rebel when crop after crop is taken from them, without return of fertilizer. Witness the abandoned, worn-out farms of New England. Return every bit of manure to the soil by the spreader method. The I H C manure spreader will save you much disagreeable, hard labor, will spread evenly, and will make one ton of manure go as far as two tons spread by hand.

## I H C Manure Spreaders

### Deering and McCormick

are built to suit you, to do best work for the buyer in every case, to convince him that he has made the wisest purchase. Every detail in the construction has a purpose for which it was made after thorough tests and experiment. They have the maximum of strength and endurance, and their construction bristles with advantages.

You will find all styles and sizes of the I H C spreader line. They will cover the ground with a light or heavy coat, as you choose, but always evenly, up hill or down. There are high and low machines, with steel frames, endless or reverse aprons, but always giving best possible service. Tractive power is assured by position of the rear wheels well under the box, carrying nearly three-fourths of the load, and by wide rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs.

These and many other things will interest and convince you if you look the I H C spreader line over at the local agent's. There is one for your exact needs. Read the catalogues that the agent has for you.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

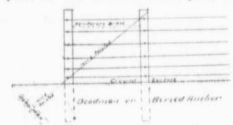
EASTERN BRANCH OFFICES

At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;  
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.

## Deadman in Fence Building

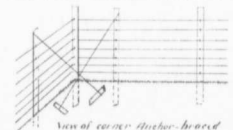
J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.

The accompanying diagrams show how I get the wires leading to the "deadman" or anchor out of the way, and which plan also leaves the end-post, or the extreme corner-post, as



the case may be, free to stretch the fence around, and to staple to. It will be noticed that the wire is laid each side of the end-post and firmly twisted between it and the deadman and between the two posts.

The perspective drawing shows an end-post in one angle as a corner-post and another deadman to hold the other line of fence. The straining post is set six feet from the end-post. The fence between the two is not stretched so as not to move the latter. The



strain all comes on the post next the end or corner post to which the wire and deadman is attached. This method also permits the stretching of the fence from the end-post then fastening it to the straining post, a temporary wood trace being set indicated by the dotted line. Braces should be entirely done away with. They decay and cause trouble sooner or later.

## Shropshires and Jerseys

"We have recently started into Shropshire sheep," remarked Mr. Gordon Duncan on the occasion of our last visit to The Don herd of Jerseys. "We have secured a ram from Campbell of Woodville and have at present 15 ewes, five of them registered and the rest grades."

"We find the sheep to be great scavengers and to return good money for all the time that it takes to look after them. Last spring I had my lambs sold before they were six weeks old and they brought \$6.50 alive."

"Is this the first time you have had sheep on the farm?" we asked.

"No, father kept them years ago, but the dogs put an end to the business. We now have a yard with a high board fence around it in which the sheep are enclosed at night and the dogs cannot get in there, although there are quite frequently evidences that they have been around the fences looking for holes."

After inspecting the Jerseys on hand, we went out to look at the sheep and found them to be a fine lot. The Duncans are strong believers in the virtues of the pure bred animal and in a short time expect to have a good sized flock of pure bred sheep added to the revenue producers of the farm.

## A Silo for Alberta

In the climate here (Alta.) too cold for a silo? How would a hole in the ground, say seven or eight feet wide and 10 to 12 feet deep on high ground with no danger of water? I have no corn. How would green oats do and how should they be cut? Can roots or grass be used to make ensilage? Should the silo or hole have an air-tight cover with a weight on top?

Silos are in use and giving good satisfaction in climates as severe as in Alta.

In building one the chief object is to have it as air tight as possible. It is not necessary that all of it be above ground, though for convenience in working out the ensilage it is generally advised to go only five feet or six feet below the surface, to wall in and build above ground with staves or concrete.

In such a silo neither a top nor weight other than the tramping of time of filling is essential, but when the depth of ensilage is only 10 to 12 feet, covering and weighing as described would be advisable.

While green oats, roots, or grass may be ensiled it is not a practice to be recommended. The oats and grass, because of their hollow stems do not readily pack and may, as a rule, be most profitably used in the form of hay. The roots if cut and mixed with corn make a very good ensilage, but it is not an easy matter to handle the two crops together, and the practice is therefore not likely to meet with favor.—O. C. White, Assistant Dominion Field Husbandman.

## Our Legal Adviser

A HIRED HELP QUERY.—I engaged a farm hand for the summer, \$2 a month for 10 months, with the option of hiring for another 12 months if I am satisfied. He admitted that I am not satisfied, but I am not satisfied with him, as he has a son 24 years old, and there are two horses on the place. Is there a law to stop me getting my man and quitting?—La Doule.

If you leave your employer after giving him one month's notice, you would be entitled to receive from his wages up to the time of leaving.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.—I work for a farmer for \$25 a month. When I have worked three months and I cannot draw my \$75, providing I ask three or four days before it is due, failing to get the money when I ask, what would be my legal remedy?—La Doule.

You are engaged at a monthly wage, and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary your salary is due to you at the end of each month. After working three months, the months' salary is due to you and should be handed to you upon request. If your employer refuses to do so you can recover same through the Division Court.

A LINE FENCE DISPUTE.—A sold a piece of land to B. The bargain, a verbal one, was that B was to keep up the line between A and B. There was a fence when B got the land, but B tore it down and built another. B then sold to C. C also tore down the fence and replaced it with a new one. B then sold to D. D and A were already adjoining. B then sold to E. E and A were already adjoining. D and A agreed to close the total line fence in two and each own half. D then sold the division line to A. A gave A his choice of the halves. A chose the half in which was the fence originally between A and B. D claimed the fence because he had a high board fence. He will not put any fence until it is given the original fence as part of the half. A's fence is in poor condition. Is A going to do—W. A. King, P. E. I.

The question is one which frequently arises and must be governed by the Fence Viewers Act in force in the particular province in which the question arises. If the land is under cultivation either party has a right to insist on the other erecting a fence, or a suitable boundary fence, any question arises as to the position of the fence to be built by each, the quality, or style of fence, if fence viewers, or the municipality, can be called in and they will deal with all matters in dispute. It would be the duty of the viewer to give reasonable consideration to the circumstances of the case and to decide accordingly. Neither owner has a right to claim any part of the fence as his own property or refuse to carry out the directions of the fence viewers.

THERE is a law which says that for so long and labor as a farmer has to do, he must be paid. R. Morton, B. Port who is in Brant at Ottawa, the woodland and the last how may be achieved possible to the farmer, by the common sense, composition, duction of his

JUDGMENT. The first thing that can be done by the farmer for firewood, formed trees, whose presence is desirable. Only method of cutting. The best for purposes of wood would be left, and to get better varieties.

Before cutting consider first wood is to be species composed, which is most probably yields a small acreage, rapid growers, which should be one-half to one wood, too, will make because of its value in manufacture of stock and which the wood is. Maple repeated, although not these yields a when it becomes Soft woods like pine grow much hardwoods, and



Good After Nothing makes a day's work as a run a water pipe pump a shower carrying away the is not running water is from the