

THEY KNOW HIS GAME

Farmers and dairymen have common sense and experience. They use them in buying cream separators. They know the game of cream separator makers who try to sell out-of-date machines by claiming disks or other contraptions are modern. They know that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

All there is to the Sharples Dairy Tubular Bowl have neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce at least twice the skimming



force, skim faster, cleaner, easier, wear longer and are superior in all ways to common separators. So they buy Tubulars and let complicated machines alone. Tubulars easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

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Making "New" Clothes Out of Old.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF DYEING.

Now is the time that the cleverness of the housewife, or rather the mother, is made apparent by the gathering of articles of dress or wearing apparel, and saving them from the housecleaning rubbish box. In this housecleaning time one will go through old trunks and boxes, discarding garments right and left, and with a last sigh for a frock that has done good service, throw them away with the other things that have accumulated during the year.

The wise woman will not do this. She will look these clothes over carefully, and if the material seems good, she will lay them aside for future use. Just because the dress has become faded, or lost its freshness, or the shade is out of fashion, is no sign that it has outlived its usefulness. There may be changes in style since the old dress was worn. But these changes in style have no terrors for the thrifty woman who knows the possibilities of dyes. If the materials in last year's clothes are seemingly good, but a little faded or soiled, the color may be converted into one of the new, fashionable shades, and with a few up-to-date patterns, "new" dresses may be made out of the old.

Remnants, that are real bargains, are on sale quite often in the different stores, the only reason for the low price being that the shade is out of fashion. Quite a saving in a new suit can be made by buying up such pieces and dyeing them to meet the dictates of fashion. If the material is wool or silk, a dye that is especially adapted to these materials should be used. If it is linen, cotton or mixed goods, a dye made for cotton will give the best results.

The use of dyes for coloring trimmings to harmonize with a dress or suit is endless; while faded hosiery, veils and feathers can be made to give longer service by using dye to brighten or change the color. Portieres, couch covers, table covers and shadow curtains can also be given new life, and will fill the housewife's heart with joy at the marvellous color schemes that can be carried out in her home with little expense.

There are a few precautions, however, that should be used before and during the dyeing process, but if the directions that are given with the dyes are closely followed, no one need have other than the best results. The first thing to be done is to have all the garments or wearing apparel free from grease. Grease spots can be taken out with benzine, and afterwards washed with warm soapsuds. Remember that all dyeing should be done at a gentle boil, and use a vessel large enough for the proper manipulation of the goods. Be sure that the dye is completely dissolved before putting it into the dye vessel. Keep stirring the goods. Use a smooth, round stick, such as a

broom handle. Do not use anything sharp or pointed, as it might tear the material. Turn the goods gently, completely, and with absolute regularity. Many of the uneven results obtained occur through poor manipulation. Do not rush the dyeing because the shade looks beautiful or deep enough, for all colors appear much darker when wet. Full shades usually require about an hour's boiling. Remember also, that all articles must be well washed in many changes of water after the dye, or until free from color; otherwise the color may crook. Never dye a light color in a vessel which has had a dark color in it without first cleaning the same thoroughly.

Now, a word about the colors. If the original color is white, any color can be dyed on it. If it is cream, it can be dyed any darker shade of similar character.

Red can be dyed a darker red, crimson, wine, navy blue, brown or black.

Orange a darker orange, olive, red, brown or black.

Yellow a darker yellow, olive green, orange, red or black.

Green a darker green, olive, brown or black.

Blue a darker blue, navy, plum, dark brown, dark green or black.

Violet a darker violet, plum, olive green or black.

Brown a darker brown, wine color or black.

Greys can be dyed a darker shade, wine, maroon, navy blue, dark blue, green, brown or black. Or if very light, lavender, pink, rose or baby blue.

Good judgment should be used in combining shades, for you cannot dye a light shade over a dark one without first stripping. Nor a light shade over a dull one. The number of shades which may be produced by mixing two or more colors is limitless. Many textile mills produce their whole range of shades from about eight or nine standard colors by mixing them in different proportions.

Home dyeing is quite a simple operation, and if the home dyer will only use good judgment and observe the precautions given above, failures will rarely occur.

A new qualified judge in one of the small towns of the South was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old darkey who was charged with robbing a hen-coop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Tom," began the judge. "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yes, sah," replied the darkey, "the last time, Jedge, you was ma lawyer."

"Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge.

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom. "I'm going to tell the truth."

A Telephone With a Muzzle

A correspondent writes to the Canadian Independent Telephone Association:

"Personally, you have my sympathy and support, but as Secretary-Treasurer of a Telephone Company which has a majority of 'Northern Electric' phones, I find it wisdom on my part not to be speaking too loud on these subjects."

The above statement is one illustration of the influence which the "Bell" monopoly exercises over those rural companies with which it does business. If you cannot buy apparatus without sacrificing your independence, it would be wisdom to purchase from concerns which do not interfere with your freedom.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association does not sell telephone equipment or supplies, nor does it recommend the patronage of any particular manufacturer. It is, however, prepared to supply a list of firms which furnish apparatus of the highest grade, and which you can patronize without forfeiting the right to give voice to your opinions and to manage your affairs as you may think best in your own interest.

Why purchase apparatus from concerns in the control of the "Bell" monopoly, when you can obtain the best and most modern equipment from independent manufacturers who have fought your battles and made rural-telephone service a possibility.

Read the following extract:

Select Committee on Telephone Systems, Minutes of Evidence.

Page 552.

By Mr. Chrysler:—

QUESTION—SO THAT THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Except the Directors' Shares, hold all the issued shares of the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company?

ANSWER—(By C. F. Sise) THEY DO.

QUESTION—WHO ARE THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY?

ANSWER—THEY ARE PRACTICALLY THE DIRECTORS OF THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association exists for the purpose of removing the evils of monopoly in telephones, and assisting the people to secure an unrestricted service by the establishment of systems under local ownership and control.

If you are interested in the organization of a local, municipal, or rural-telephone system, and require advice or assistance, write to

Francis Dagger, Sec.-Treas.

Executive Offices.

21 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

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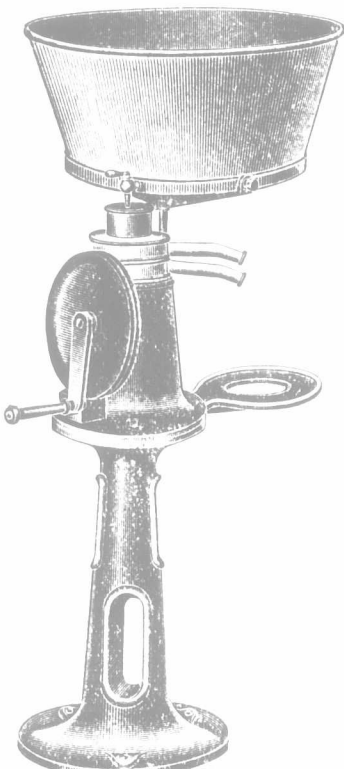
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IF YOU TRY

The PREMIER Cream Separator

you cannot help but admit that it is the easiest-running Separator made. Our HONEST competitors admit this.

Before buying a Cream Separator we ask all intending purchasers to give the Premier a fair and unbiased trial on their farms, if necessary, alongside any other make.

We are quite willing to accept the result, and are confident that where clean skimming, ease of operation, superior material and workmanship are the chief considerations, the Premier will be purchased every time.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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