

Let Him Alone

Perhaps some maker or agent of common cream separators is trying to sell you a disk filled or other complicated machine by claiming it is simplest, most efficient, or most



62 disks from one common separator exchanged for Dairy Tubular. The maker calls it simple and easy to clean

durable. Ask him why he makes such claims when everybody knows that

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

use neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim twice as clean, wash easier and wear longer than common machines. If he tries to dispute these facts, ask him to go with you to the nearest Tubular agent and disprove them. If he refuses to go, just let him alone—his machine is not the kind you want.

Tubulars are The World's Best. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 193.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Send your remittances by DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS AND FOREIGN DRAFTS

Payable everywhere.

Rates for Money Orders:

\$ 5.00 and under	3c.
Over 5.00 to \$10.00	6c.
" 10.00 to 30.00	10c.
" 30.00 to 50.00	15c.

Money sent by
TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

Issued in all stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

LADDERS

ONLY A FEW LEFT.

A forty-foot Waggoner Extension Ladder (two lengths of twenty feet). A first-class article, complete with pulley and ropes and wired. **FOR \$8.00.** Estate being wound up quickly. Longer and shorter lengths if desired. Terms cash. Write to-day.

THE CANADA TRUST CO.,
442 Richmond St., London, Ontario.

Angora Goats!

I will sell three pair of choice, thoroughbred, registered Angoras from my recently imported flock. If interested, write me at once, as I will sell no more this year. Address:

C. J. Faul, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

Holstein Herd-books WANTED

Vols. 2 and 6, Holstein-Friesian Herd-book of Canada. Apply, stating price,

H. L. LOGAN, Brockville, Ont.

The hills are dearest which our childish feet

Have climbed the earliest; and the streams most sweet

Are ever those at which our young lips drank,

Stooped to their waters o'er the grassy bank.

—John Greenleaf Whittier

enough. All Senior Beaver letters that are just lists of horses, cows, dogs, cats, brothers and sisters, go to the Waste-paper Basket—great Moloch that it is!

Vera Perdue (age 12, Book IV.), Massie, Ont., would like some of the Beavers to correspond with her.

Myrtle Reaume (Book IV.), Fairplay, Ont., also wishes correspondents.

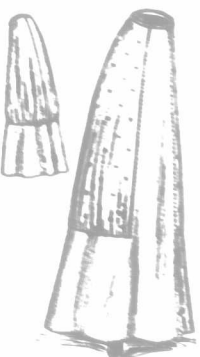
"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6712 Outing Blouse or Shirt Waist. 34 to 42 bust.



6689 Fancy Tucked Blouse. 34 to 42 bust.



6708 Three-Piece Walking Skirt. 22 to 30 waist.



6709 Boy's Navy Blouse. 6 to 12 years.

Please order by number, giving measurement or age, as required. Price ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Sandy's fashion man shows a woe to error in this. Yours. We've changed me for you. A new look at it.

Current Events.

John A. Ewan, a leading member of the Toronto Globe editorial staff, died recently.

* *

There are in the City of Montreal alone 11,092 persons employed by the C. P. R.

* *

Rev. Dr. Geo. Young, distinguished as a pioneer Methodist missionary in the Northwest, died at the age of 89 years, in Toronto.

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The strike of the G. T. R. trainmen, after fifteen days' continuance, causing great loss and inconvenience to the public, was settled, largely through the intervention of Hon. MacKenzie King, Dominion Minister of Labor.

* *

Thirty-four Ontario Normal School teachers who have obtained second-class certificates, have also secured certificates having successfully completed the course in elementary arts at the O. A. C., Guelph, and forty in elementary horticulture and agriculture.

* *

Dr. H. H. Crippen, charged with wife murder, and his companion, Miss Ethel Clara Leneve, who fled from London, England, to Canada, were arrested on the steamer Montrose on arrival at Father Point. Their presence on the boat was made known to the authorities on land by wireless telegraphy.

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The amended accession oath has been passed by the British House of Commons and Lords, and duly signed by King George V. Phrases objectionable to Roman Catholics and Nonconformists were eliminated. Its terms are now as follows: "I do solemnly, sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will, according to the true intent of the enactments to secure the Protestant succession to the Throne of my realm, uphold and maintain said enactments to the best of my power."

Home-made Dyes.

HOW TO MAKE THEM AND HOW TO USE THEM.

By Cordelia Stanwood, in Suburban Life.

Artistic persons are beginning everywhere to awaken to the fact that vegetable colors are softer in tone, more permanent and beautiful, than aniline colors. This revival of interest in vegetable dyes is due, in a certain extent, to wider culture. It is found that the old Japanese prints executed in vegetable colors are more permanent and beautiful than modern works, that old Persian rugs dyed with vegetable stains are priceless.

At one time an attempt was made in the East to use some of the aniline colors. The sad results of that experiment are constantly coming to light. A friend has a number of beautiful Oriental rugs. One day this winter, as they were being shaken, she told the maid to moisten the broom in snow and brush a rug. To her consternation, the next morning, there was a large red spot on the light background of the rug. The red, instead of being a vegetable color, was aniline.

Aniline colors not only "run" and fade, but they fade inharmoniously. For this reason, the Persians have been wise enough to decide in favor of the primitive ways of hand-dyeing. The Government has prohibited the introduction of aniline colors into the country. Only those vegetable colors are used in the making of Persian rugs which remain unchanged with the passage of time, save for an increasing richness in color. They have discovered that, while a vegetable dye will ripen into a deeper tone of itself, a chemical dye will fade, or one of the tones used to make up the composite tone will disappear, leaving the other. For example, a yellow that has been used in combination with blue to form green, may disappear entirely, leaving a blue.

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By the way, if you are interested in

one who lived in the country seemed to know how to use vegetable colors; but, of late years, dyeing has become almost a lost art.

A short time ago, a friend loaned me a most delightful old-fashioned recipe book. She is the granddaughter of a country minister, whose salary was two hundred dollars a year. By several charming anecdotes, she testified to the faithfulness with which the recipes in "The Frugal Housewife" were applied by her grandmother.

The following suggestions are from this old book:

Saffron steeped in earthen, and strained, colors a fine straw color. It takes a delicate or deep shade, according to the strength of the tea. The dry, outside skins of onions, steeped in scalding water and strained, color a yellow very much like "bird-of-paradise" color. Peach leaves, or bark scraped from the barberry bush, color a common, bright yellow. In all these cases, a little alum does no harm, and may help to fix the color.

White maple bark makes a good light brown. This should be boiled in water set with alum. The color is reckoned better when boiled in brass, instead of iron. A pail of lye, with a piece of copperas half as big as a hen's egg boiled in it, will color a fine nankeen color, which will never wash out. This is very useful for the lining of bedquits, comforters, etc.

A very beautiful nankeen color may likewise be obtained from birch bark, set with alum. The bark should be covered with water, and boiled thoroughly in brass or tin. A bit of alum half as big as a hen's egg is sufficient. If copperas be used instead of alum, slate color will be produced.

Tea-grounds boiled in iron, and set with copperas, makes a very good slate color. Logwood and cider, in iron, set with copperas, makes a good black. Rusty nails, or any rusty iron, boiled in vinegar with a small bit of copperas, makes a good black.

In dyeing, there are three points to be considered: There must be a dyestuff, usually a mordant, and the result must be durable and pleasing.

Everything that possesses color is a dyestuff of greater or less strength. Some dyestuffs, such as madder and logwood, will give a permanent stain without a mordant, but most dyes need to be "set." The mordant is a substance that has an affinity for coloring matter. It soaks into the pores of the material to be dyed, and there forms a chemical combination with the coloring matter, that "fixes" or "sets" the color. A color is considered permanent when it will not run when soaked in water, nor fade when it is exposed for weeks to sun and air.

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Copperas seems to be the mordant best adapted to brown and tan; alum, cream of tartar and tin crystals to yellow, red and orange; alum, blue vitriol and copperas to green; and cream of tartar, alum and ammonia to violet. Generally speaking, an acid takes an alkali mordant, and an alkali the reverse.

All dyeing should be done in a brass kettle, or an iron kettle lined with enamel. Brass is better, as it is light, easy to handle, and lasts forever. For dyeing half-pound quantities of raphia, a twelve-quart iron kettle, lined with enamel, answers very nicely; but, by the end of a year of constant use, the enamel begins to chip off.

For the first experiment in coloring, it is well to use inexpensive materials. Those that one gathers himself are best, as it is a pleasure to look for them, and adds greatly to one's interest in the subject.

Fill the kettle full of any one of these dyestuffs, alder bark, maple bark, hemlock bark, hemlock boughs, cedar bark, cedar boughs, spruce boughs, pine boughs, pine bark, poplar bark, wild-cherry bark, red sorrel, golden-rod blossoms, St. John's wort, bracken, lady fern, sensitive fern, interrupted fern, yellow-dock leaves, dock roots, buttercup blossoms, lambkill or lambkill leaves (laurel), bark and alder in equal parts. Cover with water and boil thoroughly. Strain the dye carefully, and place in ten or fifteen cups. Use a small amount of the dye and mordant, no definite amount. If a quarter of a teaspoonful of alum in alder and gives a pale yellow, I add a little