



## You can't argue with Mr. Pig

You know how dead-set a hog always is to get out of the field you put him in. You know how much time and bother it takes to replace broken rails and plug up breaks in the fence after you have turned your hogs

into pasture. You know how obstinate swine are—how hard it is to keep them where you want them. But do you know there is a fence made especially to do that very thing?—a fence that settles the argument with Mr. Pig.

## "Ideal" Fence keeps hogs where they are put

This Heavy, Hog-Proof "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence has all the best of it with the pigs. Each "Ideal" lock grips the upright and cross wires in FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES—grips them so they simply CANNOT SLIP—and thus the hogs cannot move the uprights sideways, nor the cross wires either up or down. The uprights are all of large gauge No. 9 wire—HARD (not soft) wire, heavily galvanized, and all in one piece. The strongest hog cannot make the fence yield. He has got to stay where he is put, when you fence with "Ideal." For it is

### The Strongest, Staunchest Fence Made

"Ideal" Fence is as strong as it looks—no small or soft wires in it; made wholly from HARD STEEL, large gauge No. 9 wire, from top to bottom all the same. Drop us a card for next folder and catalog 1211, listing of "Ideal" features and styles for every fence purpose. With it will come a sample "Ideal" lock. Don't buy fence till you see this. Address

THE MCGREGOR DANWELL FENCE COMPANY LIMITED WALKERVILLE ONTARIO CANADA

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal inquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Miscellaneous.

#### DRIVEN WELL PROBLEM.

Water is found at a depth of four feet, in a sandy-loam soil, and rises to within one foot of the surface. Well was dug in June, 1912, and water has not failed since—good, clear, sweet water, not very hard. Composition of soil is loam (dark brown), for fifteen inches, then yellow sand for twelve inches, small, hard gravel for nine inches, and remainder, to present depth, white sand, almost like quicksand, which silts up about three inches in three months.

1. Would it be profitable to drive a well to a greater depth, say, 15 or 20 feet, in order to get below the frost line; and do you think there would be another water-bearing strata of sand probably at 20-foot depth, or would the top strata of water-bearing sand prove to be the only one in such soil? Would the white sand at 3½-foot depth be likely to continue much lower than present depth, with water still present, or would it drop off, and the second strata of water-sand be more prolific in water?

2. What is the best method of driving a well-pipe with a drive-point; and is there any better method of ascertaining depth of the water-bearing sand, by ordinary, inexpensive means? The rock shows up about 30 rods to the south of well, and the land has a very gentle slope northwards, about 1 foot in 200 feet.

FARMER'S BOY.

Ans.—1. It is impossible to tell from the data given, to what depth the white-sand stratum would extend, or whether another porous layer would be found lower down. One thing is certain, namely, that this stratum of sand will be water-bearing down as far as it goes, and the way to tell this depth would be to drive a well-point. If this porous sand goes a considerable distance down, then there would be no objection whatever to having your well-point the full depth of the layer. Indeed, there would be an advantage, as you would have a greater supply of water, and you would be below the frost line. The correct depth in each case can be settled only by a pumping test to determine the quantity of water the well gives before it is pumped dry, and the time it takes

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to prevent an unprofitable crop in a bad season. A good fertilizer increases the yield and the profit, but the plant food should be in forms available to the growing needs of the crop.

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to fill again. If the quantity of water is not sufficient, the pipe may be driven down a foot or so and another test made. Where the porous stratum is shallow, the point is sometimes driven through it into a non-porous stratum, which, of course, shuts off the supply of water. If this should happen, the pipe may be drawn up again, as follows: A collar is made of two stout timbers, notched to fit the pipe, and bolted together around the pipe below the drive-cap; the lifting is done by means of two jack-screws, one under each end of the collar. If the pipe sticks, a twist or two with a pipe-wrench will generally loosen it. If, when the bottom of the white-sand stratum is reached, you are not satisfied with the depth, you might drive further in the hope of striking another porous layer, failing which you might draw the point up to the white-sand stratum.

2. To drive a well, the perforated drive-point is screwed to one end of a length of pipe and a drive-cap to the other. The pipe and drive-point are then driven into the ground with sledge-hammers, or with a drop weight similar to that of a pile-driver. The drive-cap is then removed, another length of pipe screwed to the first pipe, the drive-cap screwed to the new length, the pipe driven down, and so on, until water is found. A plummet is let down inside the pipe from time to time; if it comes up wet, water has been struck. The point must then be driven down somewhat deeper to insure a good flow of water from the porous stratum. The drive-cap is heavier than the ordinary pipe-cap, and the thread is cut to the top of the cap, so that when it is screwed home, the edge of the pipe touches the top of the cap, and thus the strain of the driving falls on the edge of the pipe, and not on the thread.

W. H. D.

### CEMENT TANK FOR MAPLE SAP.

Will you kindly give me any information you can about a cement cistern to store maple sap.

1. Would it spoil the flavor of syrup, or color it?

2. Would it be necessary to fill it with water for two or three weeks before using, and also to keep water in it during summer? C. H. H.

Ans.—1. We do not think it would do either.

2. If properly made, and frequently sprinkled with water for, say, a week, it should not be necessary to fill it with water, though that might insure harder and more impervious walls. It would not be necessary to keep it filled with water over summer.

The supports of such a tank should be down below frost line, and its construction in frosty weather should not be undertaken. Directions that have been given in "The Farmer's Advocate" frequently for the construction of cement water tanks, will be applicable in this case. The experience of readers who have used cement sap tanks, or who have built cement arches for boiling sap, would be useful at this time.

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