

SOME HISTORY about Typewriters



Modern and Ancient

CHAPTER FIVE

SCIENTIFIC typewriter operation was made possible by the Underwood.

THE Underwood was the first typewriter with the standard keyboard which made scientific and invariable fingering practicable.

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During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

The Galt Horse Show

A pronounced success—the biggest yet—and that in spite of bad weather, was the record made by the directors of the Galt Horse Show with their exhibition held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of last week. The entries in the various classes were characterized by a uniform high excellence throughout. In many of the classes the entries were heavy, there being over 15 horses entered in several of the events. Horses from the local and neighboring districts figured largely in the entries, particularly in the classes for the younger animals of the carriage, roadster, agricultural and heavy draft types.

The second day of the show was marred greatly by a downpour of rain, which, fortunately for the management, came towards the middle of the afternoon, and hence did not seriously affect the gate receipts.

The individual exhibitors numbered a small host; space does not permit us to name them here. A noteworthy win was made by Mr. D. A. Murray, of Bennington, who with a pair of bay geldings, 4-year-olds, captured the \$300 cup, donated by the Dominion Transport Company. This cup had to be won twice by the same owner before becoming his property and since Mr. Murray won it in 1910, he is now the proud possessor of the magnificent trophy.

Among the exhibitors from a distance were Mr. A. Yeager of Simcoe; Hon. J. R. Stratton, of Peterboro; Sir H. Pellatt, Toronto; W. J. Crossen, Cobourg; Burns & Sheppard, Toronto; Amelius Jarvis, Hume Blake, and E. D. Warren, of Toronto; the Enniscliffe Farms, and Hugh S. Wilson, of Oakville, and others. In the same rank as the best from a distance were the entries of the far-famed stable kept by Miss L. K. Wilks, of Galt. The Galt Show has proven itself to be worthy of the best support. If numbers and quality of entries and a large attendance are any criterion, the directors of the show may assure themselves that their work is appreciated, and in the future even bigger things than have yet been at Galt may be attempted with a fair assurance of a successful outcome.

Spraying to Destroy Mustard

(Continued from page 3)

With such a range of nozzles it takes but a very short time to cover an acre. Spraying should be done on a calm, bright, day, just when the young plants are nicely up in the crop, but, if possible before they come into flower. If the spraying is done too late the older plants will not be completely destroyed and some of them will mature their seed. Early spraying only, therefore, ensures entire success.

COST OF THE SOLUTION

The cost of iron sulphate ranges from one to three cents a pound. In wholesale lots it may be obtained at a fraction less than one cent a pound. A barrel of the solution, 60 gallons, therefore, costs about 80 cents. The American Steel & Wire Co., through the Agency of the U. S. Steel Product Co., 30 Church Street, New York City, U. S. A., is prepared to supply iron sulphate in wholesale lots. Iron sulphate enters Canada duty free. Fifty gallons of this solution is sufficient to thoroughly spray an acre.

In the experiments conducted at the College, wheat, barley, oats and young clover were not injured beyond a slight discoloration for a few days by the iron sulphate spray.

IRON SULPHATE VS. BLUESTONE (COPPER SULPHATE)

Experiments indicate that on the whole iron sulphate gives the best results. It is also more easily prepared, as it dissolves readily in cold water, thus saving the time and labor required to heat the water when blue-

stone is used. The cost of the two solutions is approximately the same. Those who are interested in spraying to destroy mustard, are invited to write directly to the Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College for further information upon the subject.

Agricultural Representatives

The District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture met in conference in Guelph, June 6 and 7, for the purpose of more closely co-ordinating the work of the representatives in the various parts of the province. The number engaged in this work has increased from six in 1907 to 19 regularly appointed to the work this year. Some of the speakers at the conference were: C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Seath, Supt. of Education; Dr. Creelin, President of the O.A.C.; G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes; P. W. Hodgetts, Fruit Branch, Toronto, and others.

Among the subjects discussed by the representatives was that of cooperation, more particularly with regard to cooperative distributive associations. The representatives felt that so-called cooperative associations were being formed that were not strictly cooperative, and an endeavor was made to draft a constitution that would be workable and in accordance with the principles of cooperation.

The T. and N. G. O. commission has kindly consented to give the District Representatives a trip of inspection over Northern Ontario. The representatives have had many inquiries regarding the western provinces and felt that a fuller knowledge of our own northern country would very materially assist in directing settlement in that direction.

Time Yet to Sow Alfalfa

(Continued from page 3)

the west where they have special alfalfa drills five hands in size and a great plenty. At \$16 a bushel this reduction in amount of seed will greatly reduce the cost of seeding to alfalfa.

At the experiment stations of both North and South Dakota experiments have been conducted with sowing alfalfa with a drill. At the North Dakota station good results have been obtained by using either common salt or ground barley to mix with the alfalfa seed as their drills would not sow a small enough quantity. This station advises five pounds of seed sowed in this way in drills with an ordinary drill and have had much better results using sifted soil; when sowing alfalfa on land new to alfalfa they use the inoculated soil.

NOTE.—When seeding alfalfa it is wise to err on the side of sowing too much seed rather than by too little. If the stand is to be kept for seed production it will be better if sown thin. For food production much better quality of hay is secured from a good thick stand.—Editor.

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Kingston, Ontario.

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17 G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ontario

The Stave

Haigh Bros.

At the request we give the following concerning the stone manufactured by Supply Co., Ltd. of the farm of Edward Co., O. also appears on round stone and door-framing materials. All lumber construction was and treated with wood-preservative to give a number of years of satisfaction. A farmer put purpose only—the stone. All other stone are subversive



Where Cows are Fed

Summer silos offer the best method of storing silage. The silo is one used by A. D. Ward Co., Ont. Part of the cows stand when may be seen to the by an editor of F.

is expected to produce every

In an improperly loss in damaged year amounts to several good silos

comparisons vantage point

In our experience the ensilage around aged to a greater

does not contain value as the ensilage away from the

this climate the spoil by freezing consideration. G.

In winter and you or common as has frozen ensilage, we

is nearly too frozen ensilage three feet from the

In our silo, we case where the ensilage taken out with a

silos has been left roof.

Regarding the Ideal silo, as com-