

SEWING MACHINES

We have a splendid range of Singer sewing machines—all priced most reasonably. You probably need a new machine this spring—come in this week and see ours.

Have you Hydro or Delco in your home?

See our Special Electric Sewing Machine. It's so pleasing and handy, attaches to any light socket and consumes very little current. Same price as other models. Come in and see it—it's worth while.

A couple of Second-hand Machines in excellent repair will be sold at a bargain to an immediate buyer.

HARPER BROS.

Funeral Directors

Fine Furniture

\$8.50

For a Splendid Brown

Oxford for Men

Men's Fine Shoes
\$6.00 to \$10.00

Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps
in black, brown and patent
\$5.00 to \$6.50

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOES
\$3.75 to \$5.00

W. D. Cameron

Office Forms and Stationery at The Guide-Advocate. USE THE GUIDE-ADVOCATE "WANT COLUMN"



MOTORIZING THE FARM

THE horse has been declared by Thomas Edison to be the most inefficient machine in the world. In return for the amount of food and care needed, the horse returns less in work than any other machine.

The average team of farm horses costs \$400, a good set of double harness \$100, a wagon without box \$115, making a total of \$615.

A Ford Truck costs \$750 at Ford, Ont. A Fordson Tractor costs \$850 at Dearborn Mich.

The initial cost of motorizing a farm is slightly greater than the cost of a horse outfit, but the lower cost of operation and upkeep of the tractor and truck and the greater amount of work done easily put the horse out of the running.

Government experiments have proved that the cost of feeding a horse is 8.7 cents per working hour.

A team of horses cannot plow more than two acres in a ten-hour day. At 8.7 cents per hour or 17.4 cents per hour for a team, the cost would be \$1.74, or 37 cents an acre. A Fordson Tractor plows on an average of seven acres a day. The cost per acre averages not more than 75 cents per acre for gas and oil. The Fordson does three and a half times as much plowing in a day at a smaller cost per acre.

Suppose you are hauling produce to market or bringing out supplies. If the town is twenty miles away it will take you a whole day to make the return trip

with horses. If you have a heavy load and the weather is hot it will take you two days. If it took you twelve hours, the cost at 17.4 cents an hour for your team would be \$2.09. The average cost of running a Ford Truck, for gas and oil, is 4 1/2 cents a mile or \$1.80 for the forty miles. But with the Ford Truck you can make the return trip in four hours. The truck enables you to make three times as many trips and at a lower cost per trip.

But this is not all. If you motorize your farm you can get up an hour later in the morning. You have no horses to feed, groom or harness. You start work after breakfast.

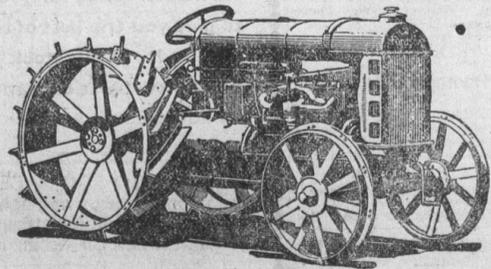
When dinner is ready you stop at the end of the field, drive your tractor direct to the house, eat your dinner, and rest till it is time to go to work again.

In the afternoon your motor works just as well though the sun is hot and the flies are bad.

And at night when work is over you are through for the day,—no horses to rub down, feed or water.

You are always free to leave your farm for picnic or vacation—no worry about horses left behind to be cared for.

Every way you look at it the motor has the advantage over the horse. It means shorter hours on the farm, more work done in less time and at less cost.



Ray Morningstar

DEALER

WATFORD

GRAFTING PAYS.

Top-Working to Improve Ancient Apple Trees.

Old and worthless apple trees can be changed for the better by grafting. Varieties that have been planted and found not suited to local and climatic conditions or to the demands of the market may be worked over with varieties of desired merit. Top-working may be employed also to reform the top of trees that have been found not true to name. Its most important use for beginners and in farm orchards is the changing of poor varieties for ones of value.

Even in backyards, where there is only one apple tree, the practice of grafting will result in pleasure and novelty. The writer has seen a tree bearing as many as twenty or more varieties of apples. This effect is produced by grafting each branch, or as many as desired, with a different sort.

Apple trees are usually top-worked by means of what is known as the cleft graft. As a rule, it is better to top-work each year only a portion of the top, in the case of old trees, so as not to be too severe at one time. Cut the branches of an inch or an inch and a half in diameter off squarely, making a good clean-cut with no ragged edges. Split these in the centre and insert the scions, usually two, one on either side, so that the cambium, or green layer just beneath the bark, comes in contact with the cambium of the stock, or cut-off branch. A scion is a twig, or cutting, from a tree of the variety desired. The scion must be bevelled so that it will fit into the cleft made by splitting the cut-off branch.

Coat the wounds with grafting wax or wax bandages so as to exclude the air, the spores of diseases, and to insure rapid healing. To make a good grafting wax, use resin, four parts; bees-wax, two parts; tallow, one part. Melt these ingredients in an iron vessel over a slow fire, mixing thoroughly and taking care not to burn. When well incorporated, in a half-hour or so, pour into cold water, and when sufficiently cooled, in a minute or less, take out and pull like taffy until it becomes light colored, when it may be made into rolls three or four inches long and an inch in diameter, for convenience in use. A little tallow, as little as possible, will be needed on the hands to prevent sticking. As the sticks are made, they should be put in another vessel containing cold water to harden, after which they should be put away in a cool place until they are wanted for use.

Cleft grafting is not difficult in the hands of a person of ordinary care and intelligence. Try your luck at it. The best time to do it is in early spring before the buds burst.—A. B. C. in the Veteran.

Where Pests Hibernates.

Every weed and bunch of grass near the fields serves as winter home for some farm or garden insect pest.

After a crop has been harvested there usually remains not only some part of the crop; but also weeds and grasses that have grown up in the field and around the edges, or along the fence rows. In this crop remnant, and on the weeds, grasses, and trash, the insects peculiar to the crop make their fall and winter home. After the harvest this is where the pests feed and multiply until frost.

They then hibernate, insuring injury to similar crops on the same land the next year. With the first warm days of spring they are again busy destroying the growing spring crop.

The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is never more true than in the control of the farm and garden insect pests, says George A. Dean, entomologist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. For the control of these insects one is compelled to rely largely on general methods of good farm management, which may be carried out in connection with the farm operations, and which will not interfere with the development of the insects to be controlled.

"The cleaning up of the old remnant crops, and of weeds and grasses that furnish food and shelter for insects, may often be accomplished by burning," says Mr. Dean. "The farms upon which the fence rows and roadsides are kept free from weeds and grasses, and the fields are cleaned up and ploughed as soon as possible after a crop is removed, usually suffer much less from insect pests than those of the careless and more easy going ones."

"Disking, ploughing and harrowing are the most effective means of ridding the soil of many insects infesting farm and garden crops. Thus many cutworms, army worms, corn earworms, grasshoppers, corn root worms, corn root aphids, white grubs, wire worms, and many other insects that live through the winter either in the egg, adult, or partially grown condition, may be destroyed. They will at least be thrown out and exposed to the attack of birds, predaceous and parasitic enemies, and subjected to undue freezing and thawing, and excessive moisture."

THE voters' lists used in the Provincial election in October, with possible revisions to bring them up to date, will be used in taking the coming referendum on the liquor question. This is in accordance with the Dominion Franchise Act which provides for the use of provincial voters lists with revisions where necessary in Dominion elections.