BINDER TWINE

Farmers Propose to Start a New Factory in Walkerton

Over $30,000 Worth of Stock Now Taken Up by Farmers.

Provisional Directors:—Jacob Waechter, Adam Seegmiller, John McLean, Malcolm McNiven, Alex. Ray, Geo. Lamont; Secretary-Treas., JamesTolton.

EVERY FARMER HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE STOCK

The enormous growth of the demand for binder twine during recent years has caused many thoughtful farmers to give it more than passing attention. It is an article as indispensable on a modern farm as any implement the farmer uses. The immense quantity imported from the States and the astonishing profits made by the only exclusive twine factory in Canada have tended to still further increase the interest of thinking farmers in the matter.

A comparison of the trade and navigation returns of 1898 and 1899 show two important points in connection with this question, viz., the large, natural growth in the consumption of twine and the proportion of that used in Canada which must be imported to fill the demand.

1898.—Amount imported into Canada:—6,313,818 pounds, worth $366,718.

1899:— 10,629,286 pounds, worth $818,412. Of this amount Ontario used 6,768,411 pounds, worth $561,328, or over three-fifths of the entire amount imported into Canada for that year. It will be seen from these figures that the increase in consumption is about 40 per cent. per annum and that Ontario is as yet the center of the trade in this article. The increase is accounted for largely in the increased acreage under grain, to the opening up of new lands, increase in the use of binding implements, and to some extent, better crops. It however all goes to prove that the trade is a growing one.

Only one factory operated by private capital is engaged in manufacturing binder twine, and that one last year declared the astonishing dividend of 100 per cent. on its capital. In 1898 its profits were 60 per cent., and during its six or seven years' existence its dividends have never been less than ten per cent. The first year this concern was in business it cut the price of binder twine in two and made money that year.

Now the question has occurred to many farmers, why should they not make their own twine and pocket these profits.

Many remember to their regret the lost opportunity to acquire some of that stock, which last year paid a hundred per cent. dividend into the pockets of capitalists, who were alive enough to invest where the farmers had refused to. It will be remembered that the farmers of Ontario were invited, even begged, to take this stock, but they refused it and lost a golden opportunity.

PROPOSED FACTORY AT WALKERTON.

In the county of Bruce several wide-awake farmers had taken stock, and of course know how well it has paid them. A number of them began an agitation in February last, to have a factory started in Walkerton. A committee was formed and negotiations were entered into with several parties in regard to promoting the company and establishing a plant. Finally arrangements were closed with Mr. C. L. Higgins, of Montreal, who agreed to promote the company and put in a plant for a three ton plant with buildings and power sufficient to make it a five ton plant by simply adding a few more necessary machines.

The company is being organized on prudent lines. The total capitalization will be $125,000.00 in ten dollar shares. Of this amount about $38,500 worth of stock will remain in treasury of the company, or be sold at the discretion of the directors, leaving a total paid up capital of $86,500 or thereabouts. Mr. Higgins agrees to take $10,000 of this stock himself, thus demonstrating his faith in the enterprize. He will pay his calls in cash just as any other stockholder would. Now for the $86,500 capital the company will have a working capital in cash of $25,000 and a complete plant with all necessary buildings, in full running order with a capacity of 3 tons a day and this may be doubled in rush seasons by working a night shift. Mr. Higgins' agreement is to give the company a full and complete working plant.

WHO THE DIRECTORS ARE.

On March 24, a meeting of farmers was held in the town hall, Walkerton, and over two hundred farmers took stock on that occasion. Since then over $30,000 has been subscribed by over 2,000 farmers. This means that before the balance of $86,500 is subscribed, between 4,000 and 5,000 farmers will be stock holders, and every one of them a customer and an agent. Thus the company will have a market among its own stockholders.

At the first meeting in Walkerton the following provisional officers were elected:—James Tolton, Secretary-Treas.; Directors, Jacob Waechter, Adam Seegmiller, John McLean, Malcolm McNiven, Alex. Ray and Geo. Lamont, all well known farmers of the district.

The feeling among the provisional directors is that the company should pay a moderate dividend of, say, 10 per cent. and put the balance of the big profits, usually made into cheapening the twine to the consumer. However, this is a question to be dealt with by the permanent board when elected. As every shareholder has a voice in electing the directors, this matter can be handled according to the wishes of the shareholders. It is just a choice of cheap twine or large dividends with the shareholders. Including Mr. Higgins' subscription, there is now over $40,000 subscribed, leaving about $46,000 yet to be subscribed. This amount it is expected will be taken up before June 15. Building operations will commence as soon as $60,000 has been subscribed and if the $60,000 is never reached no calls will ever be made. When that amount is reached a ten per cent. call will be made some time in July next and the balance as required. So that nothing need be paid till then. All moneys are to be paid to the Secretary Treasurer, Mr. James Tolton.

THE FACTORY PLANT.

The plant which the company proposes to erect is the very newest. It requires less help and less expense to run than any other plant in Canada. Twine can be made better and cheaper in it than any other. The machines are largely automatic. Every farmer who has seen the twine pronounces it the best he has ever handled. It absolutely cannot knot or stick in the needle, and this in itself would help it to gain a market in competition with any other twine, even if the company did not have a large market among its own stockholders. The twine is balled on an even tension, and is not cramped in the interior, thus allowing it to come out evenly and without knots. A tag will be attached to the end to pull out, so that there will be no possibility of pulling from the wrong side. This tag will also tell what grade the twine is, whether it is Manilla, Sisal, or mixed. No twine will be sold for anything but what it is.

The question has often been asked, how much will the farmer stockholder save? The reply is that he will save it all. Either he will get a large dividend or a lower price for his twine, and as it is a farmers' company, composed of farmers and controlled by them, it will, therefore, rest with the farmers themselves.

FINE SITUATION OF FACTORY.

The proposed site of the factory, Walkerton, is in the heart of four of the richest agricultural counties in Ontario, Bruce, Huron, Wellington and Grey using as large or greater proportion of twine than any similar area in the country.

NO WATERED STOCK.

There is no watered stock in this company. Every dollar of the subscribed capital is represented in cash.

YOUR LIABILITY.

This is a limited liability company to be incorporated under the laws of Ontario. The law says that no stock holder is liable for one cent more than he subscribes for. Thus if a man subscribes for $100.00 he would lose only $100.00 in case the company failed up. He cannot be called on for any further assessments not one cent more than he subscribes for.

In case the stock is over subscribed those subscriptions received first will be accepted. Post mark on the envelope to be considered as date of application.

A PAYING BUSINESS.

No binder twine factory ever failed up. Every one of them has made money. The difference between this factory and others is that the farmers will own this and pocket the profits, either in cheaper twine, or in hard cash dividends, while other factories are largely owned by capitalists. Every farmer in Ontario had an opportunity to become a part owner in the other factory if he had been so minded, but many of them let the opportunity slip and the capitalist gladly took up what the farmer refused to. The question is, will the farmer take up this opportunity or let the capitalist get it as in the other case? One or other is going to get it, but the farmer is getting first chance. He will have till July 1 next to say whether he is going to own it and get the profits or whether he is going to let the capitalist have it. What do you say, reader?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Now every farmer who reads this has the privilege of becoming a stock holder. Below is printed a subscription heading with a blank to fill out. Cut this out and write your name in the first space. The second is blank for the seat. In the third space write the amount in dollars your wish to subscribe which must be 10 or a multiple. Under the date put the month and day and date of subscription with your P.O. address. Have it witnessed by a second party. Put it into an envelope and mail to the publisher of this paper. If you haven't a stamp handy send it in without one and he will pay the postage. This simple plan will entitle you to whatever amount of stock you want.

Heading for Subscription.

We, the undersigned, do hereby severally covenant and agree, each with each and every other, to become incorporated as a Company under the Provisions of the "Ontario Companies Act," under the name of "The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Binder Twine Company, Limited, or such other name as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may give to the Company, with a capital of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, divided into twelve thousand five hundred shares of Ten Dollars each.

And we do hereby severally, and not one for the other, subscribe for and agree, as aforesaid, to take the respective amounts of Capital Stock of the said Company set opposite our respective names as hereunder and hereafter written, and to become shareholders in such Company to the said amounts.

And whereas, certain preliminary expenses of promotion and organization of the proposed Company will be incurred, we hereby further severally agree each with each and every other, and with the promoters of said Company, severally as well as jointly, upon Sixty Thousand Dollars of said Capital Stock being so subscribed for, to pay in cash to JAMES TOLTON, Secretary-Treasurer, in trust for the enterprise, or to whom he, or the Board or Provisional Board of the proposed Company shall direct, a call of 10 per cent. of the amount hereunder and hereafter subscribed as aforesaid; and also any and all further calls from time to time to the full amount of the stock so subscribed for, as shall be made for the purpose of said enterprise or Company, or as shall be required to cover such expenses as aforesaid.

And we further agree, as aforesaid, that the machinery and plant to be used in the proposed business, shall be supplied and installed by C. L. Higgins, of Montreal, as may be hereafter provided for, and subject to agreement, to be made between said Higgins and the Board, or Provisional Board of said proposed Company after the organization thereof.

And it is understood and agreed that all expenses aforesaid, and of flotation of said Company, in case Sixty Thousand Dollars of said capital stock shall be subscribed, shall be borne and paid by the subscribers pro rata, according to their subscriptions.

In Witness Whereof we have signed.

NAME OF SUBSCRIBER.	SEAL.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.	Date and Place of Subscription. DATE.	PLACE.	P.O. ADDRESS.	NAME OF WITNESS

About the House.

DESTROYING ROSE INSECTS.

Among the worst insects is the leaf hopper, which is quite small and active and can be easiest detected by the white cast skins on the leaves. For this insect, as well as for thrips, for which it is often mistaken, pyrethrum will be found the best remedy. There are a number of biting insects that feed upon the leaves of roses, for these various arsenates may be used. Paris green and london purple are the most common forms and may be used in water at the rate of one-fourth ounce to four gallons. As the arsenic is slightly soluble, it is always best to add a small amount of lime to prevent injury to the foliage. Of the two materials, london purple is the more soluble and as it is more variable in composition it is the least desirable. For sucking insects the poisons are not effectual, as they merely suck the sap and do not eat the leaves, and some remedy that will kill by contact or act through the respiratory organs must be used.

Among the best materials is pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder, but care must be taken that it is fresh, as it soon loses its active principle. Pyrethrum may be applied in a powder form or in water, but it is most effective when burned on a shovel of hot coals. Kerosene emulsion is another excellent remedy for this class of insects. To prepare it, dissolve four ounces of soap in two gallons of boiling water, and after adding one gallon of kerosene agitate with a force pump until an emulsion that will not separate has been formed. This will take from five to ten minutes. Before using, dilute with water to make 16 gallons. Tobacco is also quite effectual, particularly against plant lice. It may be used as smoke or as a vapor or a decoction. Tobacco extract is also an excellent remedy. Where myriapods or nematodes infest the soil it should be thoroughly sterilized with steam.

Frock of porcelain-blue serge. The skirt is trimmed with three rows of shirred black satin ribbon. The corsage is ornamented with shirred ribbon imitating a bolero, and three rows of ribbon form V's in front. Belt of black velvet ribbon. Material required for girl of 10 years, serge, 45 inches wide, 4 yards.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To do away with moths garments should be beaten and shaken in the sunlight and hung in the air for hours. Woollen goods should be examined at least once a month, brushed and exposed to sunlight. For infested cupboards burn little square packages of sulphur having printed directions.

The best remedy for bed bugs is blue ointment.

A sure exterminator for roaches is powdered borax.

For washing carpets.—Dissolve a box of any good washing powder in two gallons of boiling water; use as a soap when cold.

To be delivered from ants make a pyramid of crocks or other vessels containing sugar, bread, cakes, etc., with the lower one standing in water.

For polishing furniture.—One third linseed oil, one third turpentine and one-third vinegar. The bottle must be shaken every time an application is made.

To clean wall paper.—Lay a sheet of thick blotting paper over the stain, and then press a hot iron over it. As soon as the blotting paper becomes greasy move it; bring a clean part over the stain, and then apply the iron again. Repeat this until the stain has quite disappeared.

Buttermilk is good to bleach fine laces. Lay the laces in the buttermilk in the sunlight.

One third vinegar and two thirds linseed oil make an excellent mixture to brighten furniture when rubbing it in the spring cleaning.

One fine housekeeper never has spring nor fall cleanings. She keeps her dining-room maid rubbing the furniture and renovating the entire house, with no other duties to perform but serving at the table.

A dash of soda put in the water in which cabbage is boiled will prevent any odor through the house.

A tablespoon of vinegar added to the regular recipe for cookies will make them crisp, and the children enjoy the snap.

The vegetables, cabbage, onions and carrots are much more delicate and delicious if after they are boiled you pour over them a little milk with pepper, salt and butter, and boil like canned corn.

DOMESTIC WRINKLES.

Grape juice is excellent for removing ink stains, especially if the grapes be rather sour. The juice of ripe tomatoes or onions is also good, but, of course, the cloth should be well rinsed immediately afterwards.

To whiten the ivory handles of table knives, etc., make a thick cream of whitening mixed with spirits of wine, and rub it on briskly with a soft rag. Knife handles should never be allowed to go into the water.

Flannels should not be washed with soda soap, but with potash. The extra expense incurred is more than repaid by the improved condition of the "woolens."

An excellent substitute for cream in tea can be made by beating the white of an egg to a froth, and then adding a small lump of butter, which must be mixed in well. If this be perfectly mixed and added gradually to the tea, so that it may not curdle in the hot liquid it will be found to be a cheap and effective substitute.

Permanganate of potash is one of the simplest and best disinfectants known. It should be used in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of water, and a little placed in an open vessel will thoroughly disinfect a room.

To clean picture frames, damp a sponge with a little gin or alcohol and rub gently. Leave to dry and add a thin coating of gelatine size.

The odor of onions may be removed from forks, etc., by sticking them for a short time in sand or mould. The kitchen window box is invaluable for this purpose.

BABY IN WARM WEATHER.

During the heated season there is a very great need of reform in matters pertaining to the comfort of the babe, and it is within the province of the physician alone to bring about a reform in these matters. The older ones of the family are dressed to suit their own ideas, and it would seem that the average man tries to see how much clothing he can wear and not drop down dead from sunstroke in hot weather. Thus so for the "average man," but what of the babe—wholly dependent upon the mother, nurse or physician, or all three? It is a lamentable fact, known and recognized by all physicians, that diseases of children are far more prevalent and fatal during the heated season.

Knowing this the remedy is preventive, keep the babe cool when the heated season comes, take off the flannels; and keep the babe lightly dressed. Try the babe during the sweltering heat of a July or August by taking off all clothing and allow it to be nude during the few hottest hours of the day. The babe itself will make reply. Dress the tender bud in accordance with the weather; when the cool of evening comes have an extra jacket to put on the babe. Many mothers keep the warm woolen abdominal band on during the first year of life—no matter what the range of thermometer—under the mistaken notion that it helps the babe to teeth. This may be true of very thin, ill-nourished babes, whose supply of fat is very limited, but in a healthy babe it's all a foolish, cruel notion.

We guarantee if the little dictum herein set forth is well looked into there will be far less of the summer disease of children.

The gospel of health for warm weather is keep cool; to feel even cool at times means to counteract the mischief of yesterday's and to-morrow's heat.

PRETTY LONDON HAT.

This hat was recently seen in London; A toque of brilliant scarlet, the material soft and rather hairy felt, folded into a round shape, rising with graceful curves on the left side and held on the crown by a big bunch of pure white gardenias, with glossy green leaves. Tucked away on the left side, under a shadowing fold, was another and smaller bunch of this purely white bloom, and that was all the trimming the hat boasted. It stuck one, however as being completely original, and having a simple effectiveness that is worth all the elaboration of trimming and fal-lals with which the inartistic mind is so often satisfied.

A REAL ADEPT.

Visitor. Is your daughter Maggie a very accomplished pianist, Mrs. Brown Jones?

Fond Mamma. Oh, yes, indeed; you should hear her play Home, Sweet Home with variations! Why, she gets in so many little twiddles and runs you'd really never recognize it at all