

If this name is
on the barrel
you can
buy with
confidence.



PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

ADVICE TO PRUNERS

Rules and More Rules For Proper
Care of Trees

Begin pruning when the leaves are all off the trees and at any time when the weather is not actually freezing. Use the brush for fuel, and so get the orchard all cleaned up before spring. The most useful tool for the work of pruning is a fine-tooth saw about two feet long. Of course, special pruning saws are made, but if these are not easy to obtain, buy an ordinary hand saw of the size you desire. Probably the hardware merchant from whom you buy keeps short-handled pruning shears for one hand, and those with long handles for both hands. You will find both really useful, though while the pruning shears will not be used as much as the saw for pruning trees, they are excellent for pruning cane, vine and bush fruits.

The healthy tree in good form and condition for bearing, should not be pruned very much in one year, for the larger the leaf surface, the greater the growth. About 90 per cent. of the food is absorbed from the atmosphere through the leaves, and every leaf-bearing branch that is cut out reduces the feeding capacity of the tree. We should prune not to diminish the size of the tree, unnecessarily, but (1) to let in the sunshine and thin the fruit so that all left will ripen properly and be also of larger size, and (2) to cut out diseased wood. Any more pruning is injurious to the tree. Just try to keep the centre of the tree open, cutting off branches that will grow too close together, but after all mostly letting the tree have its own way.

Young trees that have been planted only a few years will need some attention now. Clip off the sprouts growing in the centre, using the small pruning shears, and have them sharp. This is important in any pruning work; never crush the wood, but make a clean close cut that will quickly heal.

When pruning the large bearing tree, cut out all the dead or dying branches. These are usually the result of "fire blight," a bacterial disease, for which the only known remedy is to cut off the diseased wood, and doing it some little way back beyond where it is healthy, disinfect both the wound and saw with corrosive sublimate (one part to 1,000 parts of water), and cover the wound with gas tar. Next, notice where the branches are thickening up, so as to exclude the sunshine and thin judiciously. The tree should be pruned so that the sun will shine some time during the day on every twig that will bear fruit. This will also thin the fruit and it also facilitates spraying, for pruning should always precede spraying.

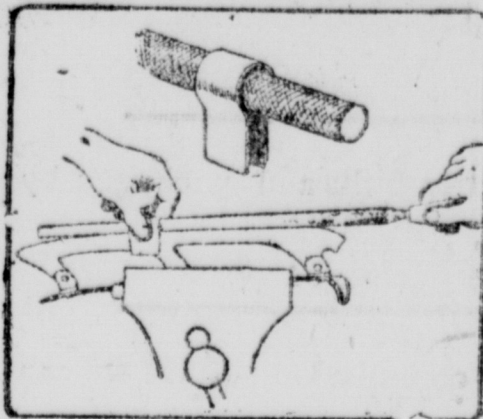
A REAL DOG OF WAR



Because he's hardy, the Airedale doesn't worry much about sleep or food, and because he's swift footed and brave the Airedale makes an admirable scout. He can scent danger long before the keenest eyesentry can see it; the army that has an Airedale regiment as an ally is in little danger of being ambushed. That's why the British army set about securing 1,000 Airedales for war service.

The Airedale is a cross between the rough-coated English terrier and the otter hound. He's big as terriers go—40 pounds being his average weight, and like all terriers he's pugnacious and a good fighter.

To Sharpen Skates



Why pay out money for having your skates sharpened when you can do it yourself? All that is necessary is a good rat-tail file and a piece of tin. Bend the tin around the file as shown in the sketch and then apply the file to the edge of the skate blade, as is also shown. You can get a file for a small sum—less than the sharpening of the skates cost. And one file can be used to sharpen skates as long as you live.

Is "Mona Lisa" a Copy?

Another "Mona Lisa," varying considerably from the Leonardo which was stolen from the Louvre, is in the novelist, and its discovery has aroused possession of Mr. Eyre, an Isleworth considerable interest in art circles.

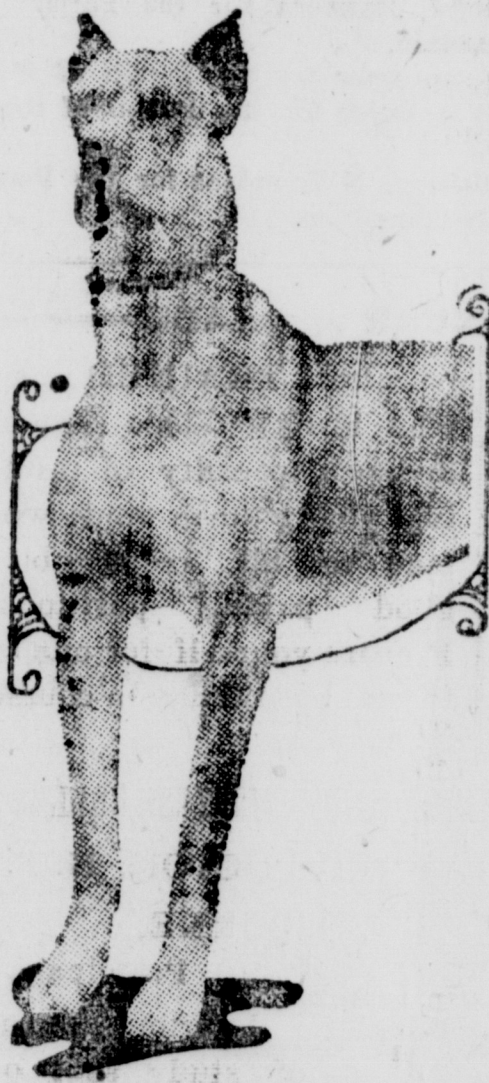
It is a picture of extraordinary interest, and shows the columns on either side mentioned by Vasari, the early Italian art historian. These columns are also shown in a drawing by Raphael of the "Mona Lisa."

Vasari described the portrait of Leonardo as having "so pleasing an expression and the smile so sweet that looking at it one thinks it rather divine than human" and the Isleworth champions could not but think this can hardly be said about the Louvre picture, in which the expression has been variously described as enigmatic and enchantingly diabolical.

Removing Ink Stains

Ink can be removed from light-colored fabrics by washing with milk then with turpentine, rolling up the goods for half an hour and washing in water.

A GIANT AMONG DOGS



A peace-loving dog is the Great Dane. He'll rather lick your hand than rend your head from your shoulders; he'd rather snuggle in a comfortable kennel than bivouac on the battlefield.

In far away days when Cyrus conquered Babylon the Persian leader sent his troop of "war-dogs" into the thick of the battle, and his victory was much easier because of their brutal method of fighting, and at the historic battle of Marathon both Persians and Greeks used dogs as allies to their armies.

From these "soldier dogs" descended the German boarhound, which in time became known as the Great Dane. The "son of battle" is still big and powerful, the average weight of a Great Dane being 100 pounds and his height 32 inches.

THE ORIGINAL RUBBERNECK

Giant Heron a Great Fisherman and
Vermin Extirminator

The giant heron has so much neck that to get it out of his way he coils it in and out until it looks like a great glistening blue question mark.

But as a matter of fact the potent old "giant" asks no questions of any one, when he sees what he wants in the way of a frog or a plump little spider and swallows it.



fish he untwists his neck, darts his long-sharp bill into the water and without ever saying "by your leave" he picks up a fish or a frog or a water spider and swallows it.

In South America and other tropical countries where the giant heron is known the natives look upon him very unkindly because he eats so many fish, but some of the wise ones among them know that if it were not for the heron their country would be overrun with snakes and rats. These troublesome creatures make food for the heron family and they don't last long in places where the giant birds are common.

The Reversible Falls

The notion of water falling uphill is just our preconceived ideas of gravity. It may, it is true, be induced to climb with the aid of a pump or water-tower; but, short of these aids, it always finds the descent easier. Yet it certainly falls uphill, in full view of the suspension bridge just over the St. John River, New Brunswick, twice in twenty-four hours. A visitor who goes on the bridge just before low water, after a short interval of slack tide, will actually see the falls going the wrong way! The Bay of Fundy drives the proud St. John, famed for its lumber and its salmon, back into the forest of New Brunswick, and the spectator has no difficulty in realizing the simple principle of force majeure which brings about this seemingly unnatural result.

THIS STONE BENDS

Itakolumite, of Sandy Composition,
Startles Its Handlers

A great deal of interest has been recently directed to samples of itakolumite, a stone which is found in Brazil. When flexible, itakolumite is cut into thin plates, and when examined with a microscope, it is found to be composed almost entirely of fine grains of sand of peculiar shape, with indented edges, which interlock like the fingers of clasped hands. The flexibility of the material results from this interlocking of the grains of sand, of which it is chiefly composed. Although but few persons know that stone can be anything but hard, the flexible stone is not so much of a curiosity as it seems, for it is found in North Carolina, and there are specimens of it in the cases of a Philadelphia collection. The sensation of handling a piece of stone which bends like a piece of rubber is a strange experience. If handled too roughly the stone breaks.

Missed Huge Fortunes

The famous big game hunter, Mr. F. C. Selous, recalls the days when he might have bought for \$5 an acre as much as he pleased of the South African veldt under which, though no one then dreamed it, hundreds of millions of gold were lying hidden. One single acre would have made him "rich beyond the dreams of avarice." A London workhouse, not many years ago, was the refuge of a man who once sold a hundred shares in the Devon Great Consols Company for a pound a share, and had the mortification of small holding valued at \$400,000 when the shares rose to \$4,000 apiece.

With an area equal to that of Texas, two-thirds of it tillable, Morocco has less than ten per cent. of its soil under even the crudest cultivation.

This is the can
that holds the coffee
you hear so much about



SEAL
BRAND
Coffee
try it!

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans.
Whole—ground—pulverized—
also Fine Ground for Perco-
lators.

166

COLD CURES BALDNESS

Nature Steps In and Provides Protection for Head

Can baldness be cured by cold atmospheric treatment? This is a question that has been occupying the attention of scientists.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, laid stress upon the fact that many of the men in his expedition before their sojourn in the Antarctic regions were remarkable for the thinness of their locks. They had barely been a few weeks in the frozen South, however, than their hair began to grow, and when they returned from their expedition all had hair remarkable for its thickness and luxuriance.

It has been remarked also that nearly all the men who work the greater part of the day in cold-storage rooms have good heads of hair.

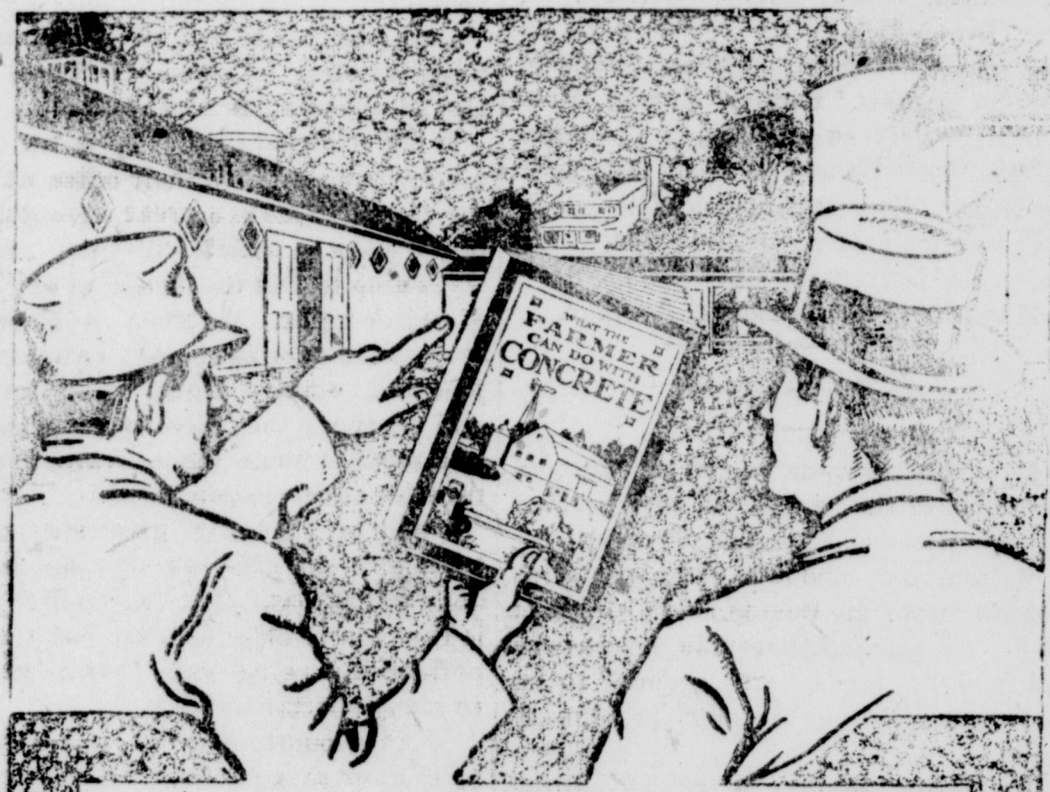
The laws of Nature would seem to emphasize the fact that cold is favorable to the growth of hair. Take the case of the animals. In no countries of the world is their fur so thick and luxuriant as in the frozen Arctic regions. By a special dispensation of Providence the animal dwellers there are given an extra thick winter covering to protect them from the cold. In the brief spell of warm weather they cast their coats for a lighter one more suitable for the season.

IN CANADA'S TROPICS

Boneyard of Lakes Yet Wonderfully
Mild in Point Pelee

Point Pelee, extending to the south in Lake Erie, is one of Canada's beauty spots. It is the extreme southern mainland of Canada, a vicinity of some note in Ontario's history, where the French and Objibway Indians met in battle years ago. From seaward view, the vastness of this scenic tropical portion of Ontario is marked by its long line extending south, dividing partially the western portion of Lake Erie waters. About here lie the hidden and treacherous reefs, like sentinels to a prison, waiting for the Storm King to unfold the mantle registering the number of ill-fated crafts on the dreaded shoals. It is the boneyard of the fresh water lakes.

The scenery is one of grandeur, outspreading branches of the broad foliaged trees in summer make cool retreats for tourists and picnickers. The thermometer here seldom falls below zero in the winter season, and freezing the soil is uncommon in the secluded and sheltered districts of the timber growth. Peach trees withstand the winter in perfect condition, sweet potatoes and peanuts are grown as common crops. A greater variety of plant growth may be found here than any other portion of Canada except the Pacific coast. Frosts seldom visit this vicinity until about the 20th to the 25th of October, in mild form. A great many species of songsters and small birds congregate in winter and nest here, not known elsewhere in the Dominion, and not migrating with the many journeymen south. The party ponca, cottages of the squatters indicate homes of a contented life maintained partially by farming, fishing, and hunting.



This Book helped me improve my Farm.

It is the most valuable book I own
and it cost me nothing.

It has saved me time, labor and money and I've got better looking, more durable and more serviceable buildings than I ever had before.

The first cost of concrete farm improvements is also the last cost. There's no after expense for paint or repairs—no danger from fire, rot or rust—no trouble of any kind. Besides they lower the insurance rate. If you haven't a copy of "What The Farmer can do with Concrete", send for one today. There's more than 150 pages of valuable building information, 52 practical plans, illustrated by diagrams and photographs, and dozens of other interesting farm facts.

A copy will be sent to you free of charge,
immediately upon receipt of coupon below.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Bldg., Montreal.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Herald Building, MONTREAL.

469 Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of
"What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete".

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ Prov. _____

