

Clover--Timothy--Seeds

We will deliver in Ontario and Quebec freight paid to your nearest Railway Station any order over 180 lbs. Prices good for 1 week from date of issue—Order early—Our stock is changing rapidly these days.

Extra No. 1. Red Clover—We have a few bags—Price \$13.50 per bushel. Extra No. 1. Timothy—Our "Diamond" and "Crescent A" Brands are Extra No. 1. as far as purity is concerned. They are a shade off in color. Allow 30c. for cotton bags.

ALFALFA "Gold" Brand—No. 1. Govt. Standard. Grown in Russia. Hardy, northern grown seed. We are not buying anything but the Grimm from the U.S.A. Their seed is very fine in appearance, but it kills out too easily. Present price \$10.25 per bushel. "Silver" Brand—Grades No. 1. Govt. Standard. Grown in Turkestan. Present price \$9.25 per bushel.

RED CLOVER "Sun" Brand—Fancy sample, thoroughly cleaned. Grades No. 1. Govt. Standard. Present price \$12.00 per bushel. "Moon" Brand—Grades No. 2. Govt. Standard. Present price \$11.25 per bushel. "Comet" Brand—Grades No. 3. Govt. Standard. Present price \$10.25 per bushel.

ALSYKE CLOVER "Ocean" Brand—Fancy sample, thoroughly cleaned. Grades No. 1. Govt. Standard. Present price \$14.00 per bushel. "Sea" Brand—Grades No. 2. Govt. Standard. Present price \$11.50 per bushel. "Lake" Brand—Grades No. 3. Govt. Standard. Present price \$10.50 per bushel.

TIMOTHY "Diamond" Brand—Fancy sample, thoroughly cleaned. Grades No. 1. Govt. Standard. As far as purity is concerned it grades Extra No. 1., almost pure. Present price \$4.50 per bushel. "Crescent" Brand—Grades No. 2. Govt. Standard. Grades Extra No. 1. Govt. Standard as far as purity is concerned; clean enough for any farm. Present price \$4.00 per bushel. We have another sample that Grades No. 2. Govt. Standard "Crescent B." Present price \$3.75 per bushel. "Circle" Brand—Grades No. 3. Govt. Standard. Present price \$3.00 per bushel.

MAMMOTH "Sun" Brand—No. 1. Govt. Standard \$13.00 per bushel.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER 27c. lb.

SEED CORN—See our catalogue We guarantee 80% or better germination.

SEED OATS—We have still some good clean O.A.C. No. 72 at \$2.75 bushel-bags free. We also offer a very special lot of American Banner and Siberian at 75c. per bushel, bags free. These oats are just the thing for that field you are entering in the FIELD CROP COMPETITION. You take no risk in ordering these.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866

124 KING STREET E. - - - TORONTO

Wonderful Cloth—Won't Tear —Won't Wear Out—Absolutely Holeproof.

A sensational discovery that should prove a boon to all readers has been made by a well-known English clothing company. They have discovered a really remarkable cloth that will not tear, will not wear out, in fact is absolutely holeproof, and yet looks exactly as the very finest tweeds and serges. It is made in all the most up-to-date designs and is most suitable for farm or rough wear or office and best wear.

Just to introduce this remarkable

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.80; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery.

See advertisement below and write for patterns. They cost nothing.

WONT WEAR OUT SUITS 5 50

**MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL
SAVE YOU DOLLARS!**

**IF YOU WEAR SMALLEST HOLE
(AS OUR GUARANTEE) WE REPLACE FREE!**

A Sensational Discovery! Save you Dollars! A really remarkable cloth, that will not tear, or wear out, absolutely Holeproof, looks exactly as finest tweeds and serges, made in all the most up-to-date designs and suitable for farm and rough wear or office and best wear.

TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES \$2.
(3 PAIRS, \$4.50) DUTY & POST PAID (3 PAIRS, \$5.50)
Just to introduce this remarkable cloth we offer a pair of well-fitting smartly cut Gents' Trousers for only \$1.80, Breeches \$2, or well-cut suit right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50 all Duty and Post Paid. With every garment we send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears in 6 months (NO MATTER HOW HARD YOU WEAR IT) another given absolutely free. We pay all charges, Post and Duty. You have no more to pay.

FREE SAMPLES: Send merely 2 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashions, to our Toronto office, THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. (Dept. 1), 178 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT., or send \$2.00 for sample pair of Trousers, (3 pairs \$4.50), with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING COY 54, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ENG.



ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS

WITH GROOVED TIRES

\$18.00 per set, f.o.b. Toronto 28-inch and 32-inch diameter 4x3 1/2 tire. Write for catalogue.

NORMAN S. KNOX, 47 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.
ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY, 8 Elm Street, Quincy, Illinois.

said that they were not always guilty of the offences charged to them. In more than one instance it was proved that men took advantage of their reputation to fire their own buildings for the sake of insurance, leaving suffragette literature about to turn suspicion. It must also be said that the women were often brutally used by the police who effected the arrests. Assuredly they were not in the movement for any "fun" they might get out of it.

As the arrests became more numerous the hunger-strike became more fashionable, and, when it was necessary to release Mrs. Pankhurst again, after a three years' sentence to penal servitude for having incited to the destruction of Mr. Lloyd-George's unoccupied mansion by a bomb, it seemed necessary to devise some more effective means of "punishment." Accordingly Mr. McKenna devised the "cat and mouse" act, providing that anyone released because of a hunger-strike might be re-arrested as soon as health was recovered. Mrs. Pankhurst met this by refusing to drink water. When forcible feeding was introduced the suffragettes clamored with one voice that it impaired the health of those upon whom it was exercised. They also have complained that although the imprisoned suffragettes should be classed as political prisoners, they have been put into divisions with thieves and vagabonds.

So the war goes on at present, and there seems no end to the new schemes for annoyance devised by the ingenuity of the women who now rank themselves under the suffragette banner. One can scarcely pick up a paper without reading of some new freak, and of arrests and imprisonment resulting thereon.

As I have said before, with this phase of the suffragette movement, I have no sympathy whatever, and it seems to me as to many other lookers-on of the movement, a marvel that the women have become so obsessed that they cannot see that their tactics, now at least, are only hindering their cause.

Some time ago Mr. Lloyd-George was rather outspokenly in favor of granting woman suffrage, and promised that the matter would be brought up when a few other important questions had been disposed of. But the women could not wait. It was "now or never"; the warfare went on, and the sympathy and great influence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was lost.

At present the suffragettes chiefly blame Mr. Asquith for the holding up of their plans—"that obstinate old man," as Mrs. Pankhurst calls him, "who blocks the way," but it is fairly safe to say that so long a succession of outrages, from which not even the best works of art of the nation can be held safe, has successfully alienated the sympathy of many others in Parliamentary halls who might otherwise have been brought to give woman suffrage their support.

The women certainly have a "cause," and woman suffrage is bound to come,—the whole upward trend of the world for justice to all living things makes for that. What vicissitudes the militant movement will pass through, however, before it gasps out its last gasp, defies one's powers to prophesy. Let us hope that the granting of woman suffrage—not because compelled by the strenuous tactics of the suffragettes, but because of the growth of all that is fair and broadminded in man—will bring it to a pleasant and effective close.

To those who wish to follow this question further I may mention the following books: "The Suffragette," by Sylvia Pankhurst, (Gay & Hancock, London, 6s. net). "Woman and Labor," by Olive Schreiner. "Woman and Tomorrow," by W. L. George, (Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., London, 2s. 6d. net). "The Truth About Woman," by C. G. Hartley (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, \$2.50).

JUNIA.

FINISHING WALLS.

Dear Junia,—Will you please advise as to finishing walls of a two-story cottage? Would you advise tinting walls and ceilings of bed-rooms, or if paper is used would you paper ceilings? Also would you advise papering ceilings downstairs or having them white? Are mouldings still used?

A CONSTANT READER.
Northumberland Co., Ont.

Paper is still popular for all the rooms of a house, ceilings included, but many people prefer to treat the latter with such preparations as "flat-tone" (dull finish) oil paint, murexco, alabastine, etc. Even the walls are often treated with these, the dull-finish paint being especially liked by folk who are extra anxious about sanitation, because it may be washed off so easily.

When paper is used every scrap of old paper should be removed from the wall. If left on, the accumulation of paper and paste, "four deep" or more, is likely to form a nursery of moulds and mouldy smells, disagreeable and insubstantial. When putting paper on new walls it is necessary to treat the walls first with a "size" of thin glue-water, otherwise the paper will not stick. Let the glue-water dry thoroughly, then put on the paper as usual.

The papers this season are exceedingly pretty and dainty, many of them resembling textiles. Plain papers such as "oatmeal" and those resembling chambray, are as much in favor as ever among people of quiet tastes, especially if meant to be a background for beautiful pictures; but there are also very handsome foliage papers in deep, softly rich colorings, that remind one of fine old tapestry, and are very good for living-rooms, dining-rooms, and halls. Daintier papers in lighter tints and delicately indicated floral patterns are shown for drawing-rooms and bed-rooms. Some of the embossed papers are also very effective, but also very expensive.

Cream, ranging from the palest ivory to a rich buff, is the best color for ceilings. The "drop" ceiling has lost none of its popularity, and is almost invariably used where the walls are high. A wooden moulding is, of course, used to cover the line at which it joins the wall-paper. Plain wooden mouldings are necessary for the lower border of all friezes, etc., and sometimes narrow wooden slats are used to divide the walls of dining-rooms and living-rooms, into panels, but the wide "plate-rail" moulding is not as much in favor as formerly. Dusting the plates, etc., placed upon it, proved to give too much work, and so these have been very wisely relegated to built-in cupboards where glass doors can reveal their beauty and still keep out the dust.

The coloring of wall-paper is very important. It should form the background for the entire color-scheme of the room, and should harmonize with the leading tones in rugs, curtains, etc.; neutral tints, e.g., olive-green, gray-green, smoke-gray, tobacco-brown, soft tan, old blues, etc., are, as a rule, best. Also the walls of rooms that open into one another should harmonize. Can you imagine anything worse than a "red room" opening into a "blue room"? Worse still if the blue room opens, in turn, into a green room! It is worthy of note that treating all the rooms of a flat in harmonious tones tends greatly to make a house look larger than when no judgment is exercised in the matter. There is unity instead of distraction; harmony instead of discord. Besides, think of the difference on one's nerves!

It is said, also, that treating rooms that open into one another in a gradually ascending scale of lightness of color tends to make a house look larger; e.g., to have the hall in a rich foliage combination of browns and olive-green, the living-room in lighter tones of green and tan with touches of yellow, and the dining-room in dull buff—provided the rooms open into one another. However, this does not matter nearly so much as that the colors do not quarrel.

Before closing it may be opportune to say that, if one wishes to assume the expense, there are Japanese grass cloths, burlaps and other materials to choose from. These last well and may be re-tinted when they fade, so that in the end the expense is less than the initial cost may indicate. Often they are used as wainscoting, with paper covering the rest of the wall.

DATE BREAD.

E. J. F. Russell Co., Ont., kindly sends the following recipe for Date Bread: 1 egg, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 1/2 cups sweet milk, 4 cups Five Roses flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 lb. stoned dates, 1 cup chopped walnuts. Put in buttered loaf-pan, let rise 1 hour, then bake in a moderate oven. I presume the 2 teaspoons soda"