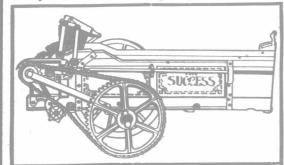
768

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Just One Manure Spreader **Is Really Modern**

James I. Kemp, known throughout the implement world as "The Father of The Manure Spreader", built manure spreaders for thirty years before he felt that he had attained perfection in this money-saving aid to the farmer. He reached that perfection seven years ago-in the SUCCESS. In it he included every merit, and from it he omitted every defect, his long experience had shown him. Thus it embodies every principle that you want, and lacks every fault that would give you trouble. You should examine it.



Built with more strength than will ever be tested in use, devised so it cannot clog. Gear that controls apron feed and regulates volume of spread, runs in an OIL BATH -so it stays in order and runs easy always.

BUILT RIGHT HERE IN CANADA

You are taxed nothing but the bare cost of materials and workmanship, plus a most modest profit, when you buy a "SUCCESS". It is NOT a foreign-made machine. We build it right here in Weland, and we stand back of it in every respect.

7 SETS ROLLER BEARINGS MAKE EASY DRAFT

Your horses won't have to strain to draw this manure-spreader-

"the spreader that PULVERIZES". It does run easy; and it does stand up to its work under the hardest strains-because it is built for strength. You should know all about this money-maker and laborsaver before you invest in any manure-spreader. Ask for book.





Have you received a copy of our illustrated Bulletin No.600, describing

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RAILWAY STATISTICS - FIRE RANGING FORESTRY.

As I have been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate'' about ten years, and never asked for any information, private or public, I hope the questions I am asking you will be of a sufficiently important nature to be of value to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate.'

1. Is there any United States capital invested in the Grand Trunk Railway; if so, how much, and who has the control of it?

2. What is the assessed value of the Grand Trunk land in Canada compared with the assessed value of the land of the same road in the United States?

3. What comparison are the travelling rates on the Grand Trunk in the two different countries, Canada and United States ?

4. What amount of land was given to the C. P. R. for its construction in Canada by the Dominion Government?

5. How long was the land exempted from taxation ? 6. How long was this land held by the

C. P. R. Company before there was a sale of any great amount of it made?

7. How much land do the C. P. R. Company own to-day that was given to them by the Dominion Government for its construction ?

8. Is the land that is held by the C. P. R. to-day, that was given to them by the Dominion Government, assessed ? H so, to what comparison is it assessed by the land that is owned by the farmers in the same district?

9. If not assessed, what amount of taxes would it bring if assessed for the same value as the farmers are assessed in the same district?

10. Was there any bonus given the C. P. R. by the Dominion Government outside of the land grant? If so, how much?

11. What amount of taxes would be raised in Toronto on manufacturing companies if they were assessed in proportion with other business concerns in the same city ?

12. Was there ever a farmer exempted from taxation in the Dominion of Canada ?

18. How many millionaires are there in Canada to-day ?

14. And what occupations did they follow to obtain it (was it farming)?

15. How much does it cost the Dominion Government for fire rangers during one year?

16. How much damage has been done by fire in our timber limits in the last ten years?

17. On an average, how much does the Dominion Government receive per acre for a timber limit?

19 What is th

FOUNDED 1860.

Eczema was Spreading TILL D.D.D. CURED IT.

This is a translation of a letter written us in French, on April 16, 1910, by Mr. Dan Babineau, Cap Lumiere, N. B.

"I had been suffering with eczema for about six months, and had consulted several doctors who did not do me any good. The disease was spreading, and I way most uncomfortable. I thought I would go crazy. All my friends were telling me I would lose my hands unless I found the right treatment.

One day I read in the Messenger about your D. D. D. treatment, and asked for a sample. It did me so much good that I immediately ordered two large bottles. It took eight bottles altogether to cure me of this terrible disease. I shall never be without a bottle of D. D. in my home.'

The records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most severe cases show that D. D. D. stands to-day as the absolutely reliable eczema cure.

Write to-day for free trial bottle to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. A, 49 Colborne street, Toronto. It will give you

instant relief. (For sale by all Druggists.)

DOES A WASHING JUST LIKE PLAY!

Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

Ladiesl just see how easy I do a big washing with my 1900 Gravity Washer. I start the tub a-whirling. Then the gravity device under the tub begins to help and the rest is just like play. Washes a tubful in six minutes! How's that for quick and easy work? The 1900 Washer Co. sent me this marvellous machine on trial. They didn't ask for notes or cash in advance. And they let me pay for it a little each week out of the money it saved me! They treat everybody the same way.



on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for

5100 Cravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles any-thing from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge ard a slave to the washtub should write to

F. A. E. Bach, Manager, The 1990 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, for their beautiful Washer Book and generous offer of a Washer on free trial.-Mrs. R. H. Fredwinnipeg, or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements made for these districts. 2191



TITAterous

Some people have the idea that a steel silo is unusually expensive, that it is difficult to erect, hard to keep from rusting, will attract lightning and will not preserve ensilage better than an ordinary silo of wood or cement.

This bulletin has been written, not so much to advertise this silo as to convince you that these impressions are dead wrong.

> We have printed in it a few letters from some of our last years customers that will be sure to interest you.

> If you are contemplating the erection of a silo, or if you would "just like to know," send a post card for bulletin No. 600.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED CANADA BRANTFORD

RICACI Tires and Repair Parts at Cut Prices. Send for our Free Catalogue. T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal. that is known to have been made by one person or company by reselling timber limits purchased from the Government? A FARMER.

At considerable pains and trouble, we have answered these inquiries as best we could. The replies concerning railway taxation have been drafted by H. J. Pettypiece, of the Forest Free Press, and those concerning forestry, by our esteemed correspondent, H. R. McMillan, of the Forestry Branch, Department of Interior, Ottawa. We trust the information may be useful to our inquirer.

Ans.-1. There is undoubtedly U. S. capital invested in the G. T. R., but by whom held it is impossible to say without having a G. T. R. annual report. The company has 3,578 miles in Canada, capitalized at \$356,794,114, and 1,151 miles in the United States, capitalized at \$70,413,551.

2. It is impossible to give the assessment of G. T. R. lands in either Canada or the United States. In Canada, the company paid in 1909 taxes to the amount of \$423,852 on 3,578 miles of line, or \$118 per mile. In the United States, in the same year, the company paid in taxes \$636,538 on 1,151 miles, or \$553 per mile.

3. Passenger rates are three cents per mile on the G. T. R. in Canada, and two cents per mile on nearly all the G. T. R. mileage in the United States.

4. Up to June 30, 1909, the C. P. R. had earned and received land grants from

(Continued on next page.)

