

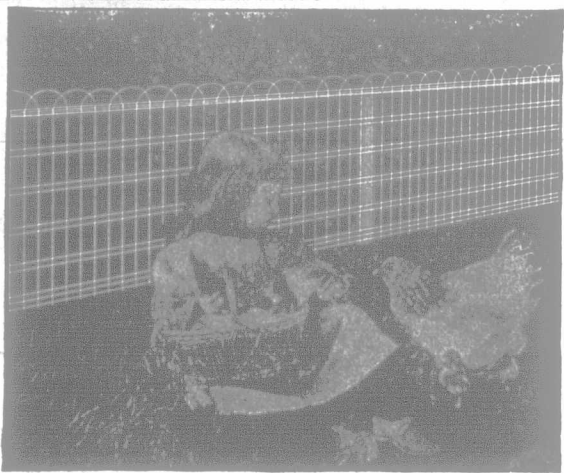
“the finish” “that endures” **Floorglaze**

gives woodwork a surface glass-hard, mirror-bright, beautiful, lasting. Fine for floors, because M L Floorglaze can't be marred by boot-heels, castors, nor chair-legs. M L Floorglaze stays glossy; you can wash it with soap and water as you'd wash a window; it doesn't fade; it stays new and bright longer than anything else you get. Easy to put on M L Floorglaze—do it yourself—it dries hard overnight. Renovate with M L Floorglaze.

M L FLOORGLAZE

comes in tins of just the size you want. Seventeen colors in solid enamels. Seven other colors in Lacs that admirably imitate hardwoods; and also a Transparent (natural finish) M L Floorglaze. Coat 500 square feet with a gallon. Just ask your dealer, or drop us a post card for news of a hundred uses your home has for the finish that endures.

Imperial Varnish & Color Co. Ltd., Toronto



A fence of this kind only 16 to 23c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also, Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalog, the most complete fence catalog ever published.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.

Branches—Toronto, Cor. King and Atlantic Ave. Montreal, 505-517 Notre Dame St. W. St. John, 37 Dock St.
The largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada. 505

AUCTION SALE OF 60 HIGH-CLASS

Registered Holsteins Thursday, April 6th, 1911,

At 12 o'clock sharp
At FOREST RIDGE STOCK FARM, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.

This sale comprises our entire stock of 15 A. R. O. cows, fresh or in calf; 13 head untested cows and heifers, fresh or in calf. The balance yearlings and calves. Catalogue containing A. R. O. records, extended pedigrees and cuts furnished on application to the proprietor. There will be a special train leave Ingersoll at 9.15 a.m., connecting with early morning trains at Tillsonburg.

Auctioneers: Colonel Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
R. H. Lindsay, Aylmer.
T. Merritt Moore, Springfield.
G. Ferguson, Tillsonburg.
L. H. Lipsit, Prop.
Stratfordville, Ont.



Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed.
No mill feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory.
Established at Leicester, England, in 1800.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

this spring and keep the buds picked off, will they flower better the coming winter? Do pansy and ivy geraniums seed? How would you transplant a sea onion? What time in the fall should an Easter lily be planted to flower by Easter, the next spring?

MABEL A. JOHNSON.

Possibly your hoyia (wax plant) has not bloomed because you have not rested it. We quote you from Bailey, a well-known authority: "Hoyias are summer-blooming plants, of comparatively easy culture. They need an intermediate or warm temperature. Let them rest or remain very slow in winter (50 degrees in a dryish place), but start into growth towards spring. In their growing and blooming season, give plenty of sun and air. For potting compost, use fibrous loam (coarse), in two parts, to one of leaf-mould, with some charcoal pounded fine, brick dust, or lime rubble, instead of sand. They are often found doing well in loam and sand. When in growth, use weak liquid manure. . . . Do not cut off the spur which remains after the flowers pass, for this spur bears flowers again." Give plenty of water during growing season, very little while it is dormant. The hoyia may be propagated by starting cuttings of the top growth in spring, also by layering.

Geraniums which are to blossom during winter, should never be permitted to bloom in summer. Nip off the buds as they appear. You may root cuttings in spring, and pinch them back by taking off the ends of the branches to force them to make a bushy, sturdy growth. Keep in pots that are rather small for the size of the plant, shifting to slightly larger ones when necessary. Give liquid manure once a week after buds appear.

Pansy and ivy geraniums may be raised from seed, but may be more quickly grown by cuttings.

Transplant sea onion, or Urginea Scilla, as you would any other large-sized bulb, if necessary, but bulbs seldom need transplanting. If you mean "shift," simply strike the edge of the pot on something to loosen the soil, turn the latter out in a ball, and place in the pot to which you wish to transfer it, without disturbing the roots.

Pot Easter lily bulbs in September or October, very firmly. If the soil is heavy, set the bulb on a handful of sand. Put in a cool cellar to root, then bring up about the 10th or 15th of December.

This was No Joke.

The other day, over in the town of G—, Ontario, Mrs. R. came into Mr. B's store and asked for a couple of packages of Dye. He was selling the Old Style Dyes that require a Separate Dye for Wool and Cotton, and asked her if she knew what KIND of cloth her goods were made of. Mrs. R. said she wasn't sure, so he advised her to go home and make the following test:

"First to take a small piece of the goods, and ravel out the threads each way of the Cloth, then put a match to them. Cotton would be apt to burn freely with little odor, Wool might merely singe, and would be apt to give out a disagreeable odor, something like burning hair. Silk would burn less freely than Cotton, and smell like burning Wool. Now, if it did not smell very much, she was to use a Dye for Cotton, if it did, she was to use Wool Dye, but she was to look out to see that it did not smell too much or too little."

Now, unfortunately, Mrs. R. had a cold in her head at the time, and she couldn't smell ANYTHING, so she naturally thought that the goods were Cotton, and used the Cotton Dye. It turned out that her goods were really all Wool, and naturally her Dyeing was a failure. Since then, B. has put in an assortment of the Guaranteed ONE DYE for ALL KINDS of Cloth, which does away with all chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color.

Mrs. R. is naturally much relieved, as well as B's other Lady Customers. She now uses Dyala—one dye for all kinds of goods.

"That's right," said the teacher encouragingly to the very small boy who was laboriously writing his A. B. C's. "Now, what comes next?"

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

He looked rather cynical, made a rapid calculation in which the quantities I had ordered and the square feet seemed inextricably mixed, and then said:

"Far be it from me to limit you, but, at a moderate estimate, allowing for the usual failures to sprout, you are ordering enough seeds to sow two acres. Where do you mean to plant them?"

"Why, in the sun garden, of course," I stammered, beginning to realize that the gardening possession is like intoxication, for when under its influence you see double, and not only do your flower beds increase in number, but in size also. "You know we planned to keep all the perishable summer flowers together there; that is, except the nasturtiums and sweet peas, which, of course, must go either side of the long walk."

"With the quantities limited, the list is fairly conservative," he continued, "but I see a dozen annuals there that we surely have no room to waste upon, and they will leave a bare spot early in September, if not sooner. I do not expect that you will give them up without a trial—nothing less will convince you—but I'll lay you a wager of a new rose arbor to nothing, that their names will not be on your list next year," and as he spoke he checked off a name here and there, adding a remark, as if dismissing the plant for good:

"Sweet alyssum: Only good for formal edgings."

"Amaranthus in mass: All too big and weedy for a small garden."

"Castor beans: Too pretentious for your garden, and not in character."

"Tassel flower (catalpa): Feebly inefficient. Belongs to the days of little choice."

"Annual chrysanthemums: Turn to mush in a rainy season, and require as much care as bedding plants."

"Gourds: Grotesque. Only fit for a child's garden, and they harbor squash bugs."

"Everlastings in variety: Belong to the days of dried apples and herb tea. Not needed by those who can buy fresh flowers in winter."

"Love in a mist: Trivial."

"Annual poppies: Either dry up or decay. Climate too uncertain for the annual varieties, excepting fall-sown Shirleys."

Until finally my list, chastened and much reduced, is copied for the last time. Of annuals, it has asters in separate colors, Truffants, Victoria and pompon; calendulas, coreopsis, centaurea or bluets, cosmos, lobelia erecta, mignonette, climbing nasturtiums, Japan pinks, portulacca, salvia splendens, white "cut-and-come-again," stocks, sunflowers in variety, sweet peas, wall flowers of the annual dwarf kind, verbenas of the mammoth tribe, evening primrose, nicotiana affinis—the white night-blooming tobacco—cheerful balsams, and zinnias in many shades.

The perennial and biennial plants and bulbs of the hardy borders we shall renew by seed or root division, but the list of what were here already, or were set out in November, is a brave one: Peonies (colors unknown), phlox, columbines, Canterbury bells, foxgloves, bleeding-heart, white, yellow and red day lilies; Spanish, German and Japan iris; honesty (lunaria), golden glow, rudbeckia, pyrethrum, oriental poppies, hollyhocks, monkshood, anemone-Japonica, larkspurs of all shades, from white to deep metallic blue; hardy white, pink, and red-fringed pinks, lupins, evening primroses, bee balm, and hardy pomoon chrysanthemums. I have also here a list of roots and