A Good Bicycle in the House

IS WORTH TWO CHEAP ONES IN THE REPAIR SHOP

Because a good bicycle is always at your service.

Always ready for your work and your pleasure.

Always ready for you to ride into the village or into town.

Notice headline: "Worth Two Cheap Ones——"

Only two? Are fifty bicycles you cannot use worth anything at all?

If you were an employer, and one of your men was often away sick (in the repair shop, so to speak), would you keep that man on?

No; you would let him go.

The only way to avoid having a SICK wheel is to know the marks of a Good Wheel.

The Marks of a Good Wheel

REPUTATION.—Ask the man who owns a "Cleveland," a Massey "Silver Ribbon," a "Brantford," or a "Perfect."

They are wheels perfected during years of experience.

FRAME.—Best British seamless tubing, reinforced joints, four coats of enamel over a coat of rust-proof.

PLATING is over a copper base; heavy; rust-resisting.

CUSHION FRAME.—Ask the man who own a Cushion Frame Bicycle if using it isn't "joy-riding."

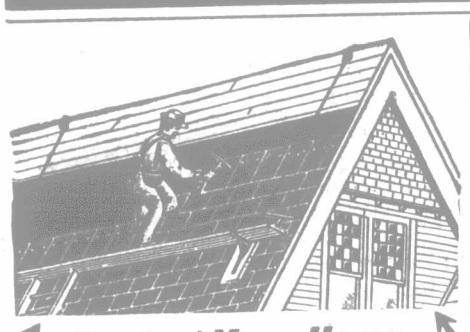
BRAKE.—The "Hercules"; the brake for the rider who doesn't want to "fuss" with complicated mechanism.

TIRES, RIMS, SADDLE.—Tell us where you live, and we will tell you where you can see first-grade tires, rims, and saddles.

BEARINGS.—Dust-proof, and absolutely accurate.

MARKS OF GOOD WHEELS

Cut this out to REMIND you to write the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Toronto, for their illustrated Bicycle Catalogue. They will also tell you where you can get one of these Wheels.



Protect Your Home With a Roof of Slate

Have a roof of solid rock—a roof that sun, fire, water, lightning or the action of air cannot effect—that cannot rust, crack, warp or decay.

For the roof of *your* home, barn or outbuildings, **Sea Green and Purple Slate** may cost a trifle more in the beginning than shingles, iron, felt or patent roofings—but it will save you both money and anxiety from the day it is laid and will **last forever.**

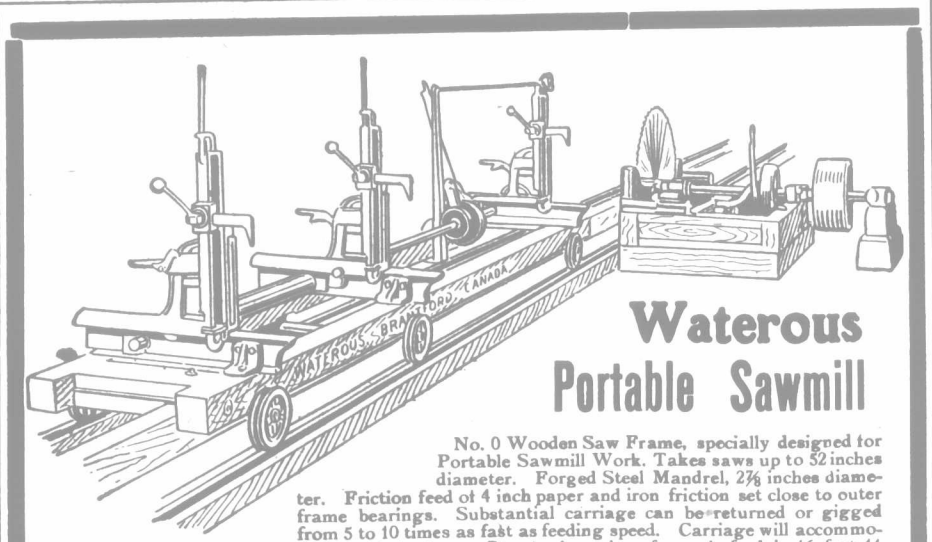
Sea Green and Purple Roofing Slate

will improve the appearance of *your* property as it improves the appearance of schools, churches, public buildings or the homes of your neighbors—and is the only roofing to use where drinking water is collected off the roof, because of **all** roofing, it will not absorb the carbonic or other poisonous gases of the atmosphere. Protect **your** home with a roof of slate and settle your roofing problems for the balance of your life.

Send for Free Booklet "Roofs"

containing many practical and helpful hints on selecting a new roof. **Your** copy will come absolutely free. Simply tell us where to send it and give name of your [illegible]

The American Sea Green Slate Co.
(Roofs That Never Wear Out)
103 ***Clark Street, Granville, N. Y.***



Waterous Portable Sawmill

No. 0 Wooden Saw Frame, specially designed for Portable Sawmill Work. Takes saws up to 52 inches diameter. Forged Steel Mandrel, 2⅞ inches diameter. Friction feed of 4 inch paper and iron friction set close to outer frame bearings. Substantial carriage can be returned or gigged from 5 to 10 times as fast as feeding speed. Carriage will accommodate good size logs. Standard carriage for rack feed is 16 feet 11 inches long; rope feed 17 feet 6 inches long. Frame extra wide, of heavy red pine stringers, edges bound with heavy iron. Log seats heavy web. Six-inch eye-beams. Knees and rack cast in one piece. Knees have 3-inch independent taper movement, and are fitted with our patent upper and lower steel hook Peel Dogs, operated by overhead, single-acting ratchet setworks, having large ratchet wheel. Split steel setting and holding Pawls, designed to eliminate lost motion and permit a set of 1-16 inch. Steel-set shaft 1 15-16 inches diameter and 16 feet long. Carries pinions which operate knees, and is fitted with heavy cast iron hand-wheel for hand setting. Track 54 feet long. This is one of the finest portable sawmills made. It will pay you to send for our free catalogue, which describes it, as well as many others, in detail. Drop us a card to-day.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Dr. Stewart's Pure Condition Powders

For horses, cattle, hogs and [illegible] not a stock food, but a scientific [illegible] of roots, herbs and barks; makes [illegible] naturally, not artificially. [illegible] and cleanses the system. [illegible] distemper and [illegible] to put your [illegible] large can [illegible]

[illegible] Medical Co., [illegible]
[illegible] booklet sent [illegible]

Ornament Your Home With IDEAL

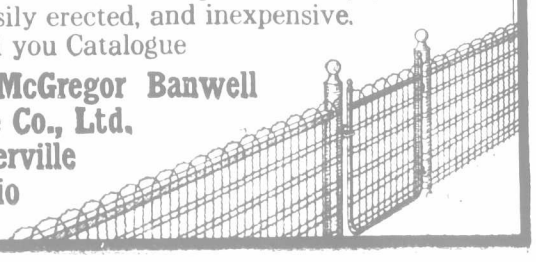
FLOWER BED GUARDS
VINE TRELLIS
LAWN FENCE
LAWN GATES

Make your Lawns and Flower-beds more artistic with this snowwhite, graceful fence and give them

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

"IDEAL" Lawn accessories please the eye, are most durable, easily erected, and inexpensive.
Let us send you Catalogue

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.,
Walkerville
Ontario



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

LENGTH OF SURVEYOR'S CHAIN.

How many feet in length is a surveyor's chain, and how many inches in a link? Is there a standard measurement, or are there different chains? I refer back to about the year 1834.

W. H. C.

Ans.—A surveyor's chain is 66 feet in length, and there are 7.92 inches in a link. In railway surveying, a chain 100 feet long is often used, but that is only for convenience. The standard for the real surveyor's chain is, and always has been, 66 feet.

ANGORA CATS—FLOOR POLISH—MAPLE CREAM.

1. Where can Angora cats be purchased, and at what price (not prizewinners)?
2. What brand of floor polish is considered best for hardwood floors?
3. Please give recipe for making maple cream candy. SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Angora cats could doubtless be purchased through a small advertisement in the Wants and For Sale column of "The Farmer's Advocate."

2. Consult your local hardware dealers.

3. Break a pound of maple sugar into small pieces, and put it over the fire with a cupful of milk. Bring to a boil, add a tablespoonful of butter, and cook until a little dropped in cold water becomes brittle. Take from the fire, stir until it begins to granulate a little about the side of the pot, then pour into greased pan. When partly cold, mark into squares with a knife.

TRANSPLANTING APPLE TREES.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago I planted an orchard of about twenty-five trees. The fourth or fifth winter they all died but thirteen, mostly on account of ice lying on the lower land all winter, as the plot is rolling. I replanted once, but none of them grew. Will you please tell me as to the advisability of moving those trees to a more suitable location. They measure across the trunk, near the ground, from 4½ to 6 inches. Give the best method and time of year for doing so.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—These trees are not too large to move, provided the work is properly done, but the operation would take some considerable time, and would be expensive. Begin several feet from the tree, and work towards the tree, exposing the roots with as little injury as possible. It is desirable to get out as large a proportion of the root system as possible without injury. It will, of course, be impossible to do this work without destroying a large number of roots, and to balance this loss the tops should be cut back with corresponding severity. The work should be done early in the spring, before growth has started. Tree should be set at the same depth, and soil made very firm about the roots.

J. W. CROW.

VARIATIONS IN FAT CONTENT OF MILK.

I have difficulty that I would like to explain. Unless I am mistaken, I noticed in one of your back issues, in the Questions-and-Answers column, that by no method of feeding could one increase the amount of fat in a cow's milk. If this is so, does it not mean that the cow will always give milk containing the same amount of fat? If it does mean this, what is the object of testing a cow's milk more than once? Or is it a mistake of mine to think that they do test more than once?

R. A. J.

Ans.—A cow's milk varies in its fat content according to many influences, chief among them being the period of lactation, though length of time between milkings, disturbance of cow before and at time of milking, and a great many other factors, come in to complicate the problem. A great deal depends upon the individual caprice of the animal. What reduces the fat content of one cow's milk, may have the opposite effect upon another. Changes of feed often cause a marked fluctuation, one way or the other, but no particular feed, by reason of its constituent quality, will permanently increase or decrease to any material extent the fat percentage of any cow's milk.