Hit IL

"Tou can't guess what sister sam bout you just before you came in, Mg Highcolar," said little Johnnie.

"I he en't an idea in the world, lohe ale."

"That's it. You guessed it the ver arst time."

Domestic Bliss.

Mr. Nyborn-Ever since I married Fou I've drunk the cup of bittergess to the dregs. Mrs. Wyborn-Yes; imagine you leaving a drain o. anything in any ¿qus

Giant Sharks.

While the whale is regarded as the largest of creatures that haunt the sea. there sare some sharks that can be compared in size with the former antmals. These giant sharks, however, are very rare and are known under the name of the great whale shark and the basking shark. The former, which attains a length of fifty feet, is found off the coast of India, Peru and Lower Call'ornia. The latter's most favorite hat I is the Arctic ocean, but it is also found near the great whale shark. These monsters, curiously enough, are quite harmless. Their teeth are very unall, and they feed on tiny matter that floats on the surface of the sea This matter the fish strains through its enormous gill rakers.

First Man Dressmaker.

One day in 1730 a beautiful carriage appeared on the boulevard of Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open sair of acissors painted on the panel of each door. This was the coat of arms of Rhomberg, the first man who made a name as a woman's dressmaker. Rhomberg, who was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich, owed his rapid success th his genine for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He left an an sual income of 50,000 france to be beirs

The Queer Argan Tree. Among the most remarkables trees of the world is the argan, which abounds in southern Morocco out in seldom seen elsewhere. A forest of argans has a curious scattered appears ance, because the trees grow kingly und far agart. They are very leafy. but seldom exceed twenty feet in weight. The brazebes put out borizon saily and begin a yard above the ground. Sheep, cattle and camels feed on the leaves, and goats will stand on their bind legs to reach them, but herses and mules refuse to touch them The wood is very hard and extremely useful to the natives, who make charcoal from it. The fruit, resembling a large olive, is used to feed cattle and to manufacture a valuable ofl. It also furnishes the principal sustenance of the poorer natives.

URAIN COW STABLES Manure Hurts Milk-Draughts Also

to be Avoided

ly concrete, as it will admit of easy

and efficient washings. The utmost

of drainage, which is best provided in

the form of surface drains running

into a common channel. Cleanliness

in the interior of the cow house is as

much requisite as in the dairy itself

and the methods of ventilating must

be on approved principles, the win-

dows securing at the same time an

abundance of light. Those structures

admitting a downward draught on the

animals are clearly injurious to the

health of the cows, and must be con-

windows are those admitting an up-

ward current of air to circulate round

the bad air without causing dangerou tranghts.

maned on that score. The best

e top of the building, and so replace

On a great majority of farms the

manure heap is to be found in close

proximity to the cow house, and the

andesirable odors from this source

can be clearly detected in the byre.

There can be no doubt as to the evil

inducences thus communicated to the

where the entrance to the barn or

yard resembles a miniature bog, the

cows having to plunge up to their

hooks in thick mud when entering the

yard, This can be prevented by mak-

ingra well drained entrance with

chaik or rubble .--- Maritime Farmar.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

preams, unfortunately, have no ash value. The Lest material for the floor of

all cow houses or byres is undoubted-Almost anybody would rather be an inpopular talker than a popular lisener. attention should be paid to the system

LISTA OF

There are some people who have o enthusiasm except when they sit lown to dinner.

How many of us, when we say we re doing our very best are telling he strict truth.

b come sometimes.

Some people never know the difbence between right and wrong till key find out which pays best.

It is curious but true that the laster bur employer happens to be, the pore work he expects you to do. One of the worst things about life is the fact that there are so many supid people who do not appreciate 13!

People used to be proud if they owna plano; but they are not now. ria brand of pride was run over, png ago, hy a motor car.

A man with a three-days' growth " beard may not be a pleasant sight, but he is a lot more attractive than a wornan wi'h about a quarter of an inch of powder all over her face.

Blowouts A Bad Giga

A motor tire should wear out and not plow out. When an otherwise Garden hose most always breaks good hasing must be discarded on accoux oof blowouts, it means that the fabric is not as durable as it should be. The fact that inner liners increase the usefulness of a tire means strong as it should be asually weakenad by abuse.

Ventilating a Room

The secret of good ventilation is to renew the air in a room at least three times each hour, day and night, without creating a draught.

A lumberman writes: I have seen, an hour and a half after a spark dropped out of the fire-box of a moving donkey, an entire camp wiped out as thoroughly as though packed off b a cyclone. All that was left was a large black cloud of smoke, which cost about \$2 200.

Sept 12 1917.

Dwellers in the Toronto Zoo Make Good Patients

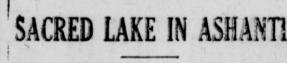
THE ANIMALS' HEALTH

"A long way the healthiest a imai here," said Mr. F. Goode, superintendent of the Riverdale Zoo, Toronto, "is the elephant. We have had her about ten years, and she has only been sick or sorry once in the last five years, and then she had only a alight cold."

Speaking generally, Mr. Goode was of the opinion that the denizens of Don't worry! No matter what you the Zoo made good patients. The , the thing called trouble is bound great majority of them, he was convince , are more insensible to pain than are human beings. And they have nothing like the same apprehension of death or suffering. To this rule, however, he made som : exceptions. A sick monkey, he said, was one of the most pity-stirring sights of the world. To see a monkey ile was pitcous in the extreme. It showed just the same kind of feelings as a human being does.

"I should say that the leopard is e most delicate of the animals we I ve here. He has a shorter coat an either the lion or the tiger, and p cold wind affects him. We lost a lopard two years ago from pneumonia. That is really the chief disease of which we stand in dread. On the whole we are extremely free from filness at the Zoo.

"Black and brown bears give very t the trouble. They are naturally mong. And when they are feeling tot quite up to the mark, they will I rink cod liver oil freers out of a cup. "Beavers are healthy, as well as Industrious. But they fight like fury. Where a male and female are together, and have a family, and found a colony, they are all right. But put in a strange beaver among this colony. and they will kill him inside of twentyfour cours. They will cut his tail [that the fabric foundation is not as. off, and tear holes in his back And all this will be done under water Beavers can stand any amount? pain. . I have known a beaved Ladly mauli, and gangrene set in until balf of him was really dead. And yet he would still keep on diving."



Natives Belleve it to be Haunted by

CLIMATE LESS SEVERE

with my of the same time see

What Study of Larger Glaciers In B.C. Has Revealed

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. wal ott recently returned to Washingin Canada. Accompanied by only a packer and cook, they spent most of their time on the continental divide, which forms the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia, south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, studying the cambrian rocks, containing the fossil remains of the earliest animal life.

Owing to the heavy snowfall of the previous winter, and the fact that most of the geological formations which they wished to examine were in the deep snow about the timber line. little progress yas made till the latter part of the summer of 1916. Sections were examined and measured in the Mount Assiniboine region, and from there northwest to the celebrated Kicking Horse pass, where the Canadian Pacific Railway has bored a double loop through the mountain in order to obtain a feasible grade on the western side of the pass.

Some years ago Dr. Walcott found e remarkable fossil fauna in boulders which had been carried into Kicking Horse canyon by glaciers that have long since disappeared. This last trip he located the source of these boulders high up in the mountain sirque, where c portion of what must have been a great hanging glacier is still active.

Mrs. Walcott, who has studied glasiers for several years, and is well mown as an Alpinist, visited Glacier, British Columbia, where she measured the position of .wo large glaciers, and determined that the front ice foot in each case had retreated at the rate of 100 feet a year during two preceding years. Mrs. Walcott's studies prove that the ice has been steadily retreating during the past six years. Her measurements agree with observations mach ir Alaska, and indicate that the olin 9 is not as severe on the Pacing side of the continent as it was a decade ago.

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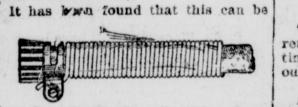
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Hardening Steel With Compressed A The usual methods of hardening 'ice' in oil, water, and other special baths produce a great tension along the "ne of contact between the harfence and the unhardened parts. A. recent German improvement on this process is the use of a number of jets of compressed air playing on the how steel. The zones of cooling are graduated beauifully by varying the number and spacing of the openings in the nozze. A wide range of resulta. is possible by adapting the shape of the nozzle to that of the work.



one by slipping a coil spring 8 or 1) inches long over the hose at the point where the couple is made and

uch breaks.

Your Gargen Hose hear a rupling when it reaches the stage & Constant wear leging tu tell. The life of a line of hose can therefore be somewhat prolonged if

some method is found of preventing

milk, and where new buildings are being erected or alterations are being planned, it will be well to bear this in mind. A further source of depreciation in the purity of new milk is to be observed in some situations

A Martyr to the X Ray.

Dr. Hall-Edwards of the Birming. ham university, according to the English Mechanic and World of Science. has not been spared the payment of a heavy price for the benefits he has conferred on mankind by his researches in X ray photography. A short time ago both his arms were amputated as a consequence of the dangerous experiments he had carried out. He has just made the novel suggestion that photography should be included in the ordinary university course of training. The connection between photography and art, he thinks, has been or wated. Nothing has helped science more than photography of late years, and i should therefore receive more attention than It does at present in the education give en With in schools and in the anfi/er mities.

A PLEA THAT WON THE JURY.

How an Elequent Kentucky Lawre Freed a Guilty Man.

John J. Crittenden, the eloquen Kentucky lawyer of a past generation, was once defending a murderer. Erery one knew the man was guilty, bot the eloquence of Crittenden saved him.

"Gentlemen," said Crittenden at the end of his great plea, "' to err is ha man, to forgive divine.' When God conceived the thought of man's crestion he called to him three ministering wirtues, who wait constantly upon the throne-justice, truth and mercy-and thus addressed them:

"'Shall we make this man?"

"'O God, make him not,' said Justice sternly, 'for he will surely trample upon thy laws.'

"'And Truth, what sayest thou?" "'O God, make him not, for none but God is perfect, and he will surely sin a rainst thee.'

"'And Mercy, what sayest thou?

"Then Mercy, dropping unon hea whees and looking up through bet tears, exclaimed:

"'O God. make bim!' I T" watch ever him with my care throach out it. dark partis he way have to tread."

"Thene prothers, God mani. hans and said to him: 'O man, thou art ene think of Mercy. Go and deal mercifuily with all thy brothers."-Denver Hefastening the spring to the band pround the pipe. The spring prevents the hose from being twisted at too harp an angle and holds it so firmly hat a break is almost impossible.

Rich Resources Unused

The main reason for the present comparative paucity of populati,-, is, of course, that such large portion of the West Indian area remain unused and undeveloped. In Jamaica, for instance, out of an acreage of 2,126,411. (part from Crown lands), only about half, namely 1.013.025 acres, are returned as being at all under care and cultivation, and of these only about ! 274,000 acres have been subjected to tillage, the other 739,917 acres remaining "grazing lands," but slightly difforent very often from the 1,114,283 acres that are left in undisturbed wood'and and "ruinate."

Great Potentialities

Trinidad, measured by its trade and products, ranks very much higher than does Jamaica, for, while less than half the size of that island, it has a trade which in 1913 (the last normal) year) amounted to \$48,838,358, against Jamaica's \$25,284,735; but when we pass to British Guiana we find that a colony that is 45 times the size of Trinidad has a total trade of only Company on Portage Avenue. "What \$18,658,918 and, as we have seen, a population of only 296,041, against Trinidad's 383,552.

Yet British Guiana contains 57,770. 000 acres, of which only 2,000,000 are privately owned, leaving 55,700,000 unalienated Crown lands. In the lowland easily accessible by railway or by navigable rivers out of some 10,000,000 acres there are some 7,000,000 suitable for agricultural purposes, of which only 1,000,000 acres have been disposed of, leaving 6,000,000 yet to be taken up and used.

GROCERS MAY COMBINE

Want Federal Government Start An Inland Trade Department

The creation of an inland trade department of the Federal Government, which will have control of all mercantfle trade in the Dominion, was the request of a delegation of wholesalers and retailers which waited on Premier Borden. Mr. Hugh Blain addressed the Government during the conference with wholesalers, arguing the unfairness of legislation prohibiting a producer or manufacturer from stipulating the price at which his products shall be placed on sale by the whole. sale trade, when compared with the treatment meted out to other trades and professions. Mr. Blain denied the existence of combinations in the grocery trade, and declared that there is nothing to conceal or suppress. Financially, it is claimed, the wholesalers carry a large percentage of the retail mercharts, who, in turn, carry their reliable customers (brough siek) wess or mismployment. The proposal to prohibit the setting of prices was chart terized as illogical and in as t disturb conditions which as

Do not tear the corn roots. Make cultivation shallower as the season advances.

Harrowing whenever practicable reduces labor cost of cultivation by the saving of work with the cultivator.

If machine cutting of the enallage sro; 3 intended it will be well to make inquiries regarding the price of biader twins at once.

TRUTH ABOUT GANADA

No Trouble Finding a Job "When Y Ken Y'r Business"

'i am going to close this letter with " example worth while," wrote an glishman to his cousin in Canada. met a young Scotsman named filkie, bailing from Glasgow, the tther day. Wilkie heard a lecture on Canada at the C.P.R. moving-pictura thow at the Glasgow Exhibition and became fired with Western fever. for landed in Winnipeg without a friend and with very little money. He had been in a prano house at home. Ar rived, he applied at the McLean Rand salary, do you want?" said the manager. "It's work I'm thinking aboot maist!" says the Scot. Within an hour he was ripping up an old tin-pan piano which had lost most of its heart and nost of its tone as well. But Wilkie went at the old rattle ang-thing in a way that showed he knew his business, and to be brief he stayed with McLean and Company one year. Then he saw that the mechanical plano was coming to the fore, but knowing nothing of the "in pards" of the machine, he took some of the money he had saved, went to foronto, was engaged by a pianohachine factory, worked there six months, went back to Winnipeg, found is place filled at Mac's, walked into Lindsay's plano house, and was taken ti at an advance of five dollars per sek over and above what he had been getting. In Wilkle's own words: 'My sister came out then, she got work at the big Massey-Harris house, office work, with good pay. We took a comfortable flat, we live there happy and contentedly; we have a fine plano and we'll be glad to have ye'

call on us.' "How does the pay for work compare with he Glasgow pay, Wilkie?" asked.

'It's juist double,"' he says. "And how do you compare living?" Favs I.

"You pay more for luxuries!" rays Wilkie, 'but otherwise I am thinking it's juist as cheap livin' in Canawda, as anywhere else, an',' said he menningly, 'there's no trouble about findin' . job when y' ken y'r' busi-

"" " " tie." mays I, "can I tell your story to a newspaper?" "'Ave,' he said, 'some of the Clas

Powerful God

In Central Ashanti, West Africa, there is a sacred lake, Bosumbivi, which lies about eighteen miles southeast of Coomassie, and is the only real lake in the country. It is roughly pircular in shape, with a diameter of four miles, and lies in a deep depression with sides rising to six hundred and seven hundred feet above its surface. It has never been fathomed. An attempt was made to sound it by A. J. Philbrick, acting chief commissioner of Ashanti, but the line broke after five hundred feet had been lowered. The water is fresh, though the lake has no outlet, and only a few small annual streams flow into it. The Ashantis regard the lake as a great fetish, believing that it is the abode of a powerful and energetic spirit which manifests itself, among other ways, by flashing lights on the surface and making noises like the aischarge of artillery. There are numerous villages round the lake, but no canoes, paddles, fishhooks or brass pans are allowed on or near to it. The natives do, however, permit themselves to catch the fish which abound in the lake, and they resort to an ingenious method of overcoming the disabilities imposed on them by its sacred character. Plaited reed mats with gaping mouths are taken out from the shore by men lying face downwards on cigar shaped logs of wood. They propel themselves by paddling with their hands, and, having set the mats as a trap, they re-tire ong enough to allow the fish to enter. They then return very quickly in the same fashion, pull together the two parts of the trap, and retire with their haul.

DOOR WITH SEVEN LOCKS

Westminster Abbey Has Many Interesting Parts

A London paper writes: Few who explore Westminster Abbey are aware that there are many of its most ancient and interesting parts of which they have never had a glimpse. For instance, in the eastern cloisters there is a door so guarded against unauthorized intrusion that it can only be opened by seven keys, which are in the jealous custody of as many Government officials. Five of the keyholes of this wonderful door, which is covered with human skins, are concealed from view by a stout iron bar which traverses it. This door gives access to a vaulted chamber, known as the Chapel of the Pyr, the walls of which were standing as they stand boday before even the Norman Conqueror landed in Sussex. The chamer was once the Treasury of Eng. State." The regalia of the Scottish Kings and the Holy Cross of Holyrood were deposited here, and for many years it served as a mint for coining silver and gold. It was centuries ago, the scene of a daring robbery, and to-day it contains in addition to a stone altar, some old chests one of which is said to have held the

Handy Measuring Glass

The markings of a graduated measuring glass invented in Germany are mede along a zigzag line instead of e, vertical one and, having wider spaces between, are said to read more accurately.

Makes Power Direct

A patent has been granted a cresten inventor for an application of the principle of the thermopile for the direct production of electric of from coal Althout the intervention of 6 boller, engine or dynamo.

Female Emigrants

As a result of the restrictions on the emigration of males of military age from the United Kingdom, the emigrant parties which now leave Dublin twice a week are largely composed of! young women and children. They are setting out from that port at the rate of about one hundred a week, the majority bound for the United States. Many who hoped to settle down in the States are returning, denied admission for a variety of reasons.

In Paris markets the eggs are datod, and one pays according to the treshness, so that it is possible to be certain of newly-laid eggs; or, it is accessary to be economical, yester-day's eggs, or the day's before, are offered at a reduction.

The sooner farmers recognize they fact that poultry culture should be followed along the same line as dairying giving food and care to secure results-the sooner will they begin to competitors with practical positry raisers.

Recently invented thumb tacks are provided with handles to help in without drawing them and which fold down into the heads of the tacks so as to be out of the way when not needed.

Australian postal officials are planning to establish at busy street corners in cities combinations of letter boxes, telephone cabinets and stamp selling machines.

A puncture resisting automobile tire has been invented that has a land, to which were brought "the strip of chrome leather on the inner most cherished possessions of the side of the shoe, where it is in contact with the inner tube.

A simple device has been invented for pressing stones out of cherries without touching them with the hands.

Green bones are bones fresh from the batcher, with the adhering gristle. meat, to.

