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and serves its mission

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Care and Repair of Grindstones

Few grindstones go through a season or two without developing nicks, high places or glazed spots, and unless the stone is repaired it continues to get worse, and soon is discarded for a new one. On the other hand, one occasionally sees a grindstone which has been through many strenuous years and is apparently as good as ever. It is safe to say that such a stone, however, has either been carefully cared for or come from unusually uniform stock. Here are two or three tips which should enable one to keep his grindstone in good repair.

Chipped places and large nicks which often occur in stones may be removed by filling in the depression with a mass consisting of earth-wax, so-called stone pitch, five parts by weight; tar, one part; and powdered stone or cement, three parts. This is heated to the boiling point and thoroughly mixed. The stone in which the cavity occurs must be heated before filling. This is best done by heating two wide pieces of strap iron and clamping them on each side of the nick. After the stone is thoroughly heated the composition described above is poured in, the iron serving as forms. It should be tamped into place with a wire. When it begins to solidify, smooth the surface down with a smooth stick to make it conform to the curve of the stone. This, when finished, will wear away about as fast as the stone and will prevent the jumping of the tool when being ground.

To insure even wearing qualities the stone should be moistened only when used by allowing the water to drip from some supply overhead and in quantities just sufficient for the purpose.

A stone which has become flat in places should be finished again. This

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSE.

The French-Canadian horse, which is comparatively little known outside the province of Quebec, is claimed to be one of the most durable and otherwise useful horses to be found anywhere in Canada. In a bulletin 95 of the Experimental Farms, the author, Mr. Gus. Langelier, points out that this breed is descended from the old time French-Canadian pony, sent from France to Canada by Louis XIV. These ponies were of the best that could be procured in their native land. They remained for three years the property of the king, and were then distributed among the farmers of Canada, in order to encourage the development of agriculture.

Some years ago the pedigree records for the French-Canadian horse, maintained by the Quebec Government, were transferred to the National Live Stock Records. Other steps have been taken to maintain the breed as pure as possible. One of the latest methods, as pointed out in the bulletin, which can be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been the establishment of a horse breeding farm at St. Joachim, twenty-five miles east of Quebec City. This farm, which is operated under the Experimental Farms system, has thirty well-selected brood mares. These, together with fifteen of similar quality, kept on the Experimental Station at Cap Rouge, Que., form a collection from which it is hoped to produce a superior new foundation stock for the breed.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa includes in its available publications some four hundred titles which embrace practically every phase of farming in its broadest sense in Canada. The new list recently issued contains thirty new publications which relate to dairying, field crops, insect and plant diseases, live stock, the orchard and garden, and poultry. In the miscellaneous list is included "Farm Feeds," "The Use of Coarse Grain for Human Food," and a new edition of "The Maple Sugar Industry in Canada." All these publications are for the free use of the citizens of Canada and are obtainable for the asking from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

OVERFEEDING CALVES.

Overfeeding is one of the common causes of scours in hand-raised calves (says Professor C. H. Eckles, of the University of Minnesota). It is a mistake to think that because the cream has been removed the calf needs more of the skim milk, or that because the calf is not doing well it is not getting enough milk. The calf gulps its milk down so quickly that its appetite is only half satisfied, even when getting as much as it can digest. A good rule is always to keep the calf a little hungry. If it does not show a strong appetite for more than it gets something is wrong with either the calf or the amount of milk given. The amount to be given varies with the age and size of the animal. At the age of two or three weeks when first started on skim milk, from three to

PROBLEM OF ORIGIN OF EELS IS SOLVED

Has Occupied Deep Sea Scientists for the Last Century

The question of the origin of eels, which was raised by Aristotle 2,200 years ago and has occupied deep sea scientists for the last century, has not been finally solved by an expedition promoted by Danish scientific men, and effectively supported by Councilor Anderson, manager of the East Asiatic Company, who put the four-masted motor-ship, Dana, at their disposal.

The expedition has discovered that eels, leaving northwest Europe in the autumn, emigrate to their breeding place near the West Indies, where conditions for the development of their larvae are favorable. The larvae afterwards make their way back to the places from which their parents started on the European coasts.

This discovery is of only of geographical interest, but will also yield very practical results. The supply of eels in the breeding places is inexhaustible, and there will be an unlimited supply of eel food for European countries.

Eels only undertake the journey from and back to the breeding place once in their lives.

Concrete Approaches to Barns

Farmers and the smaller contractors somehow can't get over the idea of pouring the concrete walls across doorways when pouring the concrete foundations for barns and other farm buildings. This causes much grief afterwards. The live stock and workers have to get over more or less of a hurdle to get into or out of a building—and that all too often is in or out of a mudhole just on the outside of the door. It is not only inconvenient, but dangerous at times.

A better way to do is to pour only the foundation footings across doorways. Then when the interior concrete can be run right over these footings and continued for several feet on the outside of the doors. The concrete approach on the outside of the doors is sloped away from the doors and cross-ribbed so as to make it perfectly safe. The concrete approach is a great advantage in many ways: Less mud is tracked into the barn, and carts or other vehicles can readily be run in or out without the necessity of running around to find planks to take the usual concrete hurdle.

Change of Pasture Good for Sheep

In order to keep stomach worms out of their sheep many farmers change pasture every three or four weeks. This is about the only way stomach worms, which kill a good many sheep in the early summer, can be kept under control. Several remedies have been advised, such as the use of gasoline or copper sulphate, but they are somewhat difficult to administer and cannot be relied on. Proven is the best method known. It is advocated that care be taken not to overgraze or crowd, and change pasture three or four times during the summer if possible. When changes are made a pasture should be left vacant about three or four weeks, since it takes from two to three weeks for the worms to develop and die.

Excessive play in the main shaft of the gearset may cause the gear shift to be forced out of position. Usually the front bearing on the main shaft is shimmed, so that the condition is easily remedied. End play in this shaft also may be the cause of chattering in the clutch and a bucking when the car is on a grade, or otherwise pulling hard under load. If this is not corrected in time, the shaft play may cause permanent injury to the gears.

The History of a Name

McCAULEY
VARIATIONS—Macaulay, MacAulay, MacAuliff, MacAulif, MacAulif, Magauli, McCawley, McCaulay, Wythe, McCaulley.

RACIAL ORIGIN—Irish, also Scottish
SOURCE—A given name.

As a rule the variations Macaulay, MacAulay and MacAuliff trace back to Scottish sources, and the rest, for the most part, are Irish. As a matter of fact, there is little difference between the speech of Ireland, particularly in the north of Ireland, and the Highland Scots. Both are Gaelic. The peoples now constituting the Highland clans for the most part crossed over to "Alba," as Scotland was called, from Ireland, about the second century A.D.

The correct Irish form of the family name from which this rather long list of variations has developed, is "MacAmhailloibh," but the Irish pronunciation of that is much closer to "McCawley" than one would suppose. The given name from which "MacAmhailloibh" is derived is "Amhailadh," compounded of two words, "amhail" (that is, a form of "like a wythe") which explains why the name is sometimes met with Anglicized into Wythe. There are English authorities who suggest that the Scottish form, MacAulay, is a development of the Scandinavian name "Olaf." It is possible, but not likely. It would be probable if the name were English. But Gaelic names are more likely to trace back to single than to many sources, and the final "bh" of "MacAmhailloibh" might easily and naturally become a "y" on translation into English.

In Ireland this name is most common in Munster, Cork and in what was the ancient royal province of Meath.

An Act was passed in England in 1695 taxing bachelors in order to raise money for the French wars.



ABOUT CANADA.

On July 3, 1814, General Brown, commanding a strong force of United States troops, began his advance against Fort Erie, in the Niagara district. He had in his command somewhere from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and as his plans had been well laid, it was not long before Fort Erie was taken, with 170 prisoners. The next day he hastened to the town of Chippewa, some 16 miles away, where General Riall, the British commander, was ready to meet him with less than 2,000 men. It looked like another easy victory for the invaders. They won, but it was only after they had paid a terrible price in blood for the ground. The English made a furious attack upon a portion of the American force that had reached the scene. The charge has been compared to that later by the Light Brigade in the Crimea. But the Americans had three 12-pounder guns that wrought fearful havoc in the closely formed British lines; it was these weapons in action that decided the day and gave the laurels to the invaders.

In his charge the English commander lost 515 men, not including Indians, which formed about one-third of his force, while the Americans lost in all 297 soldiers. Henry Adams says that the battle of Chippewa was the only occasion in the entire war of 1812-14 where equal bodies of troops met in conflict without advantage of ground to either party. In what is called a "fair fight," the armies were made more equal because the full force of the invaders had not arrived on the scene when the conflict was over. After the fight, Riall withdrew to the north and later to Burlington, and then back to Twelve Mile Creek. Both forces after the fight moved with great caution, for, while the American troops were the victors, the price they had paid was severe and the battle by no means decided the mastery of the Niagara Peninsula for either party.

Foolish Francesca

By Olive Wadale

She was adored by the exclusive few and multitude because she was absolutely natural; and for her birth, class distinction, did not exist. If she looked round once and found, to her rage, that Savings was not even visible of the poor class.

The artistic temperament in Frankie met the diva's with a quick clash. Arrangements, people, business vanished before the one great truth, that she could sing, and must.

"I'll come when you like," she said simply.

"Pon my soul, what a brave woman," the big man laughed.

"Count Leon Savings," she said, with an introductory wave of the hand.

Frankie ignored the introduction and Count Savings laughed again, and in a lower voice said something to the great singer about "a little heathen."

He strolled off with a beautiful woman and Frankie saw them disappear into the supper room.

"Why do you not like Leon?" Mme. Kain demanded. "Every one adores him. Have you not heard of him? He is the great explorer, airman, everything that is fascinating and dangerous. All of us make such a fuss of him because we can see him so seldom. It is a great thing that he comes here, like this, directly this evening."

"I've never heard of the man," Frankie said indifferently, feeling piqued for some reason because he was a personage.

"English he is, too," Mme. Kain went on unexpectedly. "His mother was the famous actress, Rachel North; his father was a Russian, and sacrificed a great title to marry her. A romance, and Leon is the only child."

"He has the temperament of the son of such a union, fierce, attractive, wild, and lovable, he is all that." She broke off as a guest claimed her, and then turned to say to Frankie: "Good night; you will come to-morrow, then; be early, for I start in the evening for Berlin. Adieu. I am pleased with your voice."

Francesca accepted her calm dismissal tranquilly.

She would, being still young, have liked to eat some of the gleaming cream things visible in the supper room, but she went out of the room and lost herself at once in the big corridor.

She had really lost and had begun to feel afraid, when to her amazement she found herself back in the original corridor from which she had started again. She knew now that she had only to turn to the left and she would find the grand staircase.

She ran lightly over the thick carpet. Just as she reached Mme. Kain's suite the door opened and Savings came out. Frankie had run straight into him before she could stop.

"Hello, hello!" he said. "Why upon my soul, it's the fierce, lady lady who snubbed me. Are you always so changeable, madame, cutting a man one moment and throwing yourself into his arms the next?"

He was still holding her with one arm—she struggled, but the arm did not loosen.

"You have a divine voice, you know," Savings went on calmly. "Don't dislike me so. I couldn't know you could sing when I entered madame's room, you know."

With marvelous swiftness Frankie twisted herself free and fled. Savings followed.

"You are a cad!" she gasped.

Savings roared with laughter. "I'll carry you down-stairs, I swear I will, for saying that," he grinned.

With marvelous swiftness Frankie twisted herself free and fled. Savings followed.

"Oh, damn," said Frankie as she stared at the street below.

She did not turn round as the door opened. It was only that dull Fritz back again.

Then a voice she had never forgotten, despite her efforts, reached her. "I have come to see you."

She trembled so violently as she turned round that she found she could not speak.

Leon Savings, bronzed and big, was standing in the center of the room. He drew off his gloves slowly as he looked at her.

"I had to come," he said in a queer, half-stifled voice. "I can't get you

CHAPTER XVII.

An Impetuous Lover.

To live with a prima donna sounds rather an entrancing occupation. Visiting came to the ordinary mind of hours of heavenly music freely given, and famous of a life of brilliant badinage, and marvelous toilets, which all the noted world and his wife come to admire.

In reality, prima donnas live much as any one else, save that they work harder than most women.

Frankie had been less tired at the end of a long day in the Coal Box than she was sometimes at the end of a day during the first month she lived with Mme. Schubert Kain. Prima donnas are generally spoiled people, and spoiled people have moods and nerves undiluted in by the usual human being without anything special about him or her.

Frankie's temper, in spite of being newly discovered, was that of a genius, without its excuse.

She met Mme. Kain on the battlefield, as it were, quite early in their acquaintance. Food began the affair.

Mme. Kain frankly criticised Francesca as underfed and ordered a steak highly at eleven. Francesca, like most sorts of queer food and sadly disliked any really nourishing diet.

Meringues, sardines, omelets, stuffed tomatoes were, she considered, a sufficient meal for any one, and she hated meat.

"If you would sing, you eat," Mme. Kain said positively, and added: "Look at me."

This last adjuration had not the soothing effect which was intended; Frankie looked and said nothing, a form of courtesy obliterated by the expression in her eyes. But the steak was eaten daily, after all.

Berlin was rather nice. They had a huge suite, as usual, in the Hotel Adler, and Frankie was really able to see the appreciation a great singer can command. Germany adored her great singer and never failed to express the adoration, until Mme. Kain's smallest outing became a sort of triumphal royal progress.

These signs of ardent adoration Frankie's rather drooping zeal. Scales in the morning, scales in the afternoon, a steak to eat, and regular exercise.

It was as bad as Sandow, she thought, as she took C in Alt superbly one afternoon.

She was alone in the big room. Fritz, who was madame's accompanist, was there; it was true; but Fritz never counted with any one.

"It's time we walk," he announced at length, rising.

He went out of the room, and Frankie watched him go with a sigh. She knew he would return in precisely five minutes, holding his soft hat in his hand, ready to go out.

Dreams of the future had begun to pale, all her master's praise had ceased to charm her. She was bored by the tedious and regularity of her life; and all unconscious that it was exactly the life she needed to prepare her for her career, she often thought that Mme. Kain made her live as she did purposely to force her to become obedient.

"Oh, damn," said Frankie as she stared at the street below.

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(To be Continued.)

SPROUTED OATS FOR HENS.

Sprouted oats are one of the most popular winter feeds for laying hens, but there is often trouble with the moist grain molding in the sprouter. I have had complaints and requests for advice from dozens of chicken raisers during the past few months. I find that there is a very simple remedy for this trouble, a remedy which reduces mold to a minimum, and often eliminates it entirely.

The remedy consists in treating the oats to be sprouted with formaldehyde. The treatment is about the same as for common smut. Make a solution of formaldehyde by adding a pint of this chemical to thirty gallons of water. This amount is sufficient to treat thirty bushels of oats. Pile the oats in a heap, sprinkle on the solution, turning all the while with a grain shovel, until all parts of the mass have been moistened. Then cover over with bags or a piece of tarpaulin. After three or four hours remove the covering and spread the grain out to dry. If the layer is a foot or more deep it should be stirred occasionally while drying. When thoroughly dry store in bags and use as needed.

The germination pans should also be washed out occasionally with this formaldehyde solution.—J. S. C.

A POULTRY FOUNTAIN.

About many farms are large milk cans that have a leak at the bottom. Such a can will serve admirably as a poultry watering fountain.

It should be set in a pan and a nail hole made an inch up from the bottom on the side, to cause the water to come out as needed. The top can be made air-tight by wrapping the wooden stopper with several thicknesses of cloth. Such a fountain can be set under a tree in summer and no thought given to the water question for the whole day, so large are the cans.—Webb Demast.

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