

Sweet-Scented Flowers for Spring

According to our location, we may be expecting frost any night now, or it may yet be two weeks or more away. But winter surely is coming and it behooves us to make such preparation as is needful to further our garden prospects for another year. We can hardly have too much vegetable matter in the soil of the vegetable garden, matter that will add the humus which is so necessary to the working of the minute bacteria in the soil. In the past this was usually maintained by the free use of good stable or farmyard manure. As so many gardeners are now unable to procure all the manure they require, and as humus of some kind is so valuable in maintaining soil fertility, we must rely upon other sources of supply; hence the reason why we sow rye, winter vetch or other crops in the fall, to be dug or plowed under in the spring. This practice is known as green manuring, and where a full supply of animal manures is lacking its value cannot be overestimated.

Soil fertility is also greatly increased by cultivation. The more thoroughly a soil is worked, the more its fertility increased. It is a widely known fact that the small farmers in many parts of Europe obtain yields much heavier than do those in this country. This is due not so much to the manure and fertilizers used as to the untiring energy displayed in cultivating the soil.

In order that the constituents of the soil shall be made available for the use of plants, it is necessary that air be freely admitted. Without a plentiful supply of oxygen, many plant foods remain dormant in the soil and consequently are useless to the growing crops. But the admission of air is not the only benefit derived by good cultivation. By frequent and thorough digging of the ground, the depth of good soil may be gradually increased, and every inch gained in depth means a decided increase in fertility.

When we mention good cultivation, it includes, of course, the important operation of hoeing between growing crops, and this is also one of the best means of fighting the ill effects of drought.

COLORS AND FRAGRANCE COMBINED.
If you decide not to sow cover crops and have a quantity of fresh manure at your disposal, dig as much of the garden as possible this fall but leave the top quite rough. Fall digging is an excellent practice; it gives the frosts and snows a chance to do their duty with the underside which is thus brought to the surface, and, what is of equal importance, many of the hibernating insects will be exposed and killed.

In grandmother's time the garden was not considered complete without its quota of sweetly scented flowers; in the old-world garden of my boyhood days we had huge beds of old-time flowers such as muscadinella, ten-week stocks, sweet-smelling herbs, sweet-brier roses and others that I do not now recall. What a delight the garden was to us all!

It always seems that there is something even more wonderful and subtle about the unseen gift of fragrance than the more striking gift of color. A half century ago hardly any garden, large or small, but boasted its clumps of lavender, rosemary, sweet-leaved geraniums, of which there are many kinds. Then there were the lemon-scented verbena, thyme and the numerous annuals, not omitting the sweet pea, all having their own delicious fragrance. To many, mignonette has no attraction owing to its lack of color, but a few sprays included in the bunch of flowers we may be sending to a friend just adds the finishing touch with its delicate and delicious odor.

When making up your list for next year's flower garden, do not fail to include at least a few of the plants named. Where gay colors and fragrance combined are necessary we get petunias, phlox, stocks, and the like, but what we want in addition to color in the garden is fragrance, and for this reason we must fall back upon many of the fine old favorites.

THE VERY EARLIEST BLOOMS.
In addition to bulbs for outdoor planting, there are a number which have much to commend them to the flower lover. All bulbous flowers have their own special charms and beauty, and that precious spring flower, the crocus, is certainly one of the most attractive, but only a few gardens have plantings of the crocus species for fall blooming. They are quite equal in charm and beauty to what are known as the Dutch crocuses, and they are quite as easy to grow.

The number of fall-flowering species is quite large, but many of them are not in general cultivation. The autumn-flowering crocus or colchicum, also called meadow saffron, deserves greater attention than it receives from amateur gardeners. It blooms during the fall months and so helps to diminish the gulf that exists between the flowers of the old and those of the new year. As the crocuses blossom come before the leaves, and to prevent their being spoiled by soil splashed up in wet weather, it is advisable to plant them in short grass, or spread lawn clippings around the clumps of bulbs. They are best planted in August.

CHIONODOXA, OR GLORY-OF-THE-SNOW, is also well worthy of our attention; its bright and cheerful flowers opening in April, or soon after the snow is gone. The variety luciliae, having blue flowers with a white centre, is the best known and should be planted freely wherever there is room. A double row along the front of a border or other bulbous plants looks well, or it may be arranged in clumps towards the front of the hardy border, or among dwarf shrubs.

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POULTRY

I think that the pullets in the flock often mature faster than the owner realizes. This is especially true when they have a good range and balanced rations. This rapid growth follows a period in mid-summer when the development has seemed to slacken. It results in over-crowded brood boxes and colony houses. The remedy is to have the pullets accustomed to the roosts in the laying house before they are ready to lay. Then they mature rapidly and avoid a lot of the summer colds that result when pullets are overcrowded.

Some poultrymen have the roosting sections supported in front by short blocks which set in cans partly filled with kerosene. This keeps red mites from crawling from the dropping boards up to the roosts. The commercial lice paints which will fill every crack and crevice in the roosts are also of help in keeping down mites. Never nail roosts to the walls of the hen house or the point between each roost and the wall will become a hiding place for thousands of mites. Wires from the ceiling to the front and rear of the roosting section enables the poultryman to break the connection between the roosts and the dropping platform.

Early moulting as a means of culling is being disputed by some practical poultrymen. They find that some egg layers have moulted early. It is my opinion that some early moulters may be fine layers but in general the early moulters are not so good. A combination of points must be considered in all culling operations.

POULTRY NOTES.
Mustard increases egg production. Poultry raisers who have experimented with pure mustard as a helpful stimulant and tonic, have also proven that the use of mustard actually increases egg production during the winter without in any way injuring the health of the hen, or shortening its life.

A teaspoonful of mustard added to the daily rations of hens during the slack season not only brings up the egg production, but keeps the birds toned up in physical health.

Sunflower Silage in Northern Ontario.

Tests in Northern Ontario to determine the value of sunflowers for ensilage purposes have, so far, indicated that this crop is of great value. Sunflowers have proved to be frost resistant and have yielded more tonnage than corn. Sunflower ensilage has given excellent results in feeding tests and is now considered a standard ensilage crop in Northern Ontario. Last year at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ontario, seven varieties of sunflowers were seeded May 29, on land previously in clover, and which has been manured at a rate of 15 tons per acre. Seeding was done in rows thirty inches apart and the plants, when up, thinned to six inches apart in the row. All varieties were harvested September 19, the Mammoth Russian producing the greatest yield. Mr. Ballantyne, the Superintendent, reports that the Mammoth Russian is well suited for the district. Whilst the season is generally too short for this variety to reach maturity, it yields well and does reach sufficient maturity to make first class ensilage.

Early Ottawa 76, a much earlier variety than Mammoth Russian also gave a good yield last year. Mixed Mennonite, a variety from the Rosethen District in Saskatchewan, was the earliest variety tested but did not yield as well as the Mammoth Russian. Four varieties of ensilage corn were also tested at Kapuskasing but June frost interfered with the crop and yields were low.

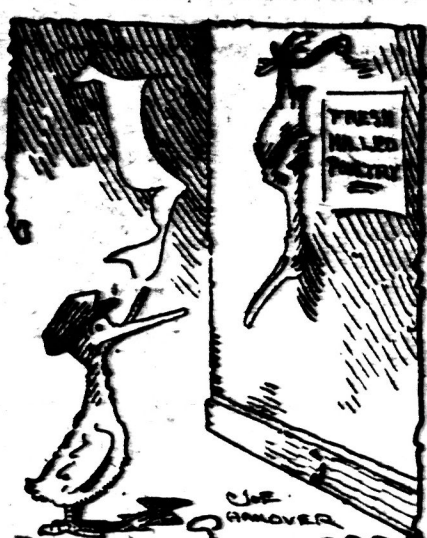
Copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Kapuskasing Station may be obtained free by those interested from the Publications Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

For Home and Country

King George's Views on Nation-Building.

By Gibson Scott

"They grow brains as well as good cattle and grain and timber in the Ottawa Valley," reported the Government delegate with enthusiasm after a trip among the Women's Institutes in rural districts was the remedy proposed to meet this situation. With its additional equipment and facilities our girls and boys would have teaching and training, intellectually and physically to fit them to take their rightful places as citizens of this great country. The speaker advised the ladies to attend the annual school meeting, and to be ready and willing to co-operate with the School Board and teachers in anything for the benefit of the school and the children, and to have a say in the election of the School Board. She strongly advocated a supervised noon hour, and the hot school lunch. Referring to copies of laws of Ontario relating to women and children, just issued by the Department for the use of Institutes, she suggested it would be a good idea for each Branch to devote a part of some of their meetings to a study of these laws. In closing she again welcomed the delegates and Institute workers, and expressed pleasure at the large number present.



Hard Luck
"Gee, that guy owed me two dollars."

Finnegan at the Fair.

One year when frost was in the air Friend Finnegan went to the County Fair.

He looked around in high disdain, And angled his nose at a lofty plane. "There honestly isn't a thing to see!" Friend Finnegan said, on the side, to me.

"Why, look at the pinks! Man alive! I've got 'em at home as big as five! If I couldn't bring a sample of corn Better than that,—why, sure's your're born I'd quit the farm! I would, By Gum!" Says I to him:

"Did you look, for some? Did you bother to hunt your cornfield through For a ten-ear sample you" thought would do

To bring to the Fair?"

And Finnegan said:

"I'm too busy to bother my head With samples of corn. But I've got a colt

That'd give that livestock show a jolt! And it beats my time to see a prize

Tied on to a pig that's got no size!"

So, Finnegan passed from pen to pen, Pronouncing his views with a loud Amen.

And I says to him:

"I'll call your bluff!

If you can raise such high-class stuff On your dinky farm as you claim you can

You've got to come across! Why, man—

The only thing in the world to do Is swallow your words,—or prove'm true!"

Next year, with never a minute to spare,

Was Finnegan first at the County Fair,

Leading the pride of his heart and farm—

A Norman colt.

And on his arm

A string of "some dad-burned corn,

By Gum,

That'll make them judges splutter some!"

A pumpkin, too, that was sure to win,

And "stuff that" a and the kids sent in."

And so, third day, when I saw him there,

I asked Friend Finnegan: "What of the Fair?"

Says he: "This year it's a great little show!"

The corn exhibit is fine, you know.

Some premiums? Yes, I took a few,"

Said Finnegan. "Course I got a blue On the Norman colt. And the single ear

Of Yellow Dent. But another year I'll bring more stuff, for a first-class Fair

Must have some competition there! So long!

Take home this melon,—do! Oh, yes, it got a ribbon, too!"

—Nina Hatchitt Duffield.

A Tip for Wash Day.

If a lump of soda is dissolved in hot water and added to the blue water it will prevent the blue from settling in patches on the clothes and makes them perfectly white.

Kiss Your Money Good-bye

By Hilda Richmond

Every year farmers trustingly hand over large sums of money to sharks of various kinds, and the worst feature of it is they are so afraid of being laughed at that they keep the transaction a secret and let their fellow beings get swindled.

Once and for all, the man who offers an unlawful rate of interest and the man who proposes to give more than the market price for property, are sure to need more careful scrutiny than that the average farmer is competent to give. The kinks of the law and the tricks of swindlers are for legal minds to fathom, so the farmer who goes into a deal of any sort without consulting competent authority must be prepared to take a big risk.

One of the easiest of the schemes worked upon farmers is to offer a very attractive price for a farm, usually a mortgaged farm that the owner is anxious to dispose of. I have seen this scheme worked more than once.

A stranger comes and looks the place over and says that he thinks he knows a man who will give a good price for the farm. Of course the farmer, who has been offering it at a lower figure, eagerly jumps at the chance. A commission is agreed upon and in a few days the prospective buyer appears. He is pleased with the farm, but his business interests are such that he can not buy except under contract until he disposes of a farm or some property elsewhere.

However, he will pay \$1,000 down, possibly more, depending upon the size of the farm, and take immediate possession of chattels and all if the owner will contract for delivery of deed some months later. Usually this deal is pulled off in early spring, although it works at other seasons.

Shipment of Registered Wheat.

Productivity, purity and vitality are the essentials looked for in good seed. On account of Canada's northern latitude and rigorous climatic conditions combined with immense tracts of rich virgin soil, Canadian-grown seed of any kind or variety when planted in a southern latitude is known to yield a bigger crop of better quality than does seed of the same kind or variety produced in the southern latitude. Of recent years this phenomenon has been capitalized by potato growers in the South Atlantic States. These growers usually obtain a large portion of their seed potatoes from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Grain growers and seed firms from south of the Canadian boundary look to the Prairie Provinces of Canada for much of their high class seed grain supply.

But not until now has Canadian pedigreed seed found its way in commercial quantities to another continent. The S.S. "Hesperia" which sailed for Buenos Aires recently, carried 500 bushels of registered Marquis wheat produced by a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in Saskatchewan and exported from Montreal.

This variety of wheat is Canadian-bred of imported parentage, the parents being Hard Red Calcutta from India and Red Fife from Germany. The originator of Marquis, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, first placed Marquis at the disposal of Canada grain growers in 1907. Now 90 per cent. of the Canadian spring wheat crop is Marquis. Two years ago it was estimated that some 12,000,000 bushels of the United States spring wheat crop belonged to this variety.

PRODUCT OF TWENTY YEARS.

By the educational and control work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, extending back over a period of twenty years, the most promising strains of various kinds have been pedigreed and multiplied in their purity. Superiority of pure-bred seed is obtained and maintained by:

1. Approval and acceptance of varieties based on extensive plot tests by plant breeders at Government stations throughout the Dominion. Only those varieties of proven outstanding merit are accepted for registration.
2. Careful inspection and scoring of seed fields by trained inspectors.
3. Testing of seed from approved fields for purity and germination by Dominion Seed Laboratories.
4. Final inspection, grading, marking and sealing of seed at growers' premises or central cleaning plants.
5. Careful recording under registration numbers of all eligible seed stocks each year.

Production of registered seed for the season 1921-22 in the Prairie Provinces amounted to some 80,000 bushels. This amount is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand, and consequently provision is now being made for production of this class of seed in greater volume in order that not only may home requirements be filled, but that the growing demand from foreign countries may be met to some extent.

The Argentine shipment will be followed through the Commercial Intelligence Service Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and it is expected the performance of this seed in Argentine will lead to increased purchase of Canadian seed by grain growers of the Southern Republic.

RED CLOVER IN NEW ONTARIO.

During recent years red clover seed

The delighted farmer lets go of the proposition that he has found too heavy for his time, or strength, or age, or business ability, contracting to take a second mortgage for the amount over and above the first mortgage which the new owner is to assume. An attractive rate of interest is named for the second mortgage, which is to be paid first, and the new owner whose interests are large elsewhere, according to his representations, puts a man on the farm and the retired farmer moves to town or to a smaller place.

When the new owner gets on the farm, things begin to happen. Everything is crowded to the limit, no repairs are made, taxes are unpaid and the interest on the mortgages, first and second, goes lagging. In the meantime he is having difficulties in raising the money for the other payments; and after long suspense, and perhaps litigation, the owner has to take it back. The former owner can not prove that the two shapers divided the large commission which was collected when the contract was entered into, but it looks very much as if the game was played by the two to get the proceeds of the farm and the commission for the investment of \$1,000. The large business interests of the eager buyer prove to be worthless mortgaged lands or heavily encumbered business rooms in almost deserted towns, and so no recourse can be had by law.

In one instance as much as \$5,000 was realized by the outlay of the initial \$1,000 payment. A man lost all the valuable timber from his land, the use of his farm one season, the commission he paid, the taxes, and the injury to the land by skinning it, but he was glad to take the farm back, a sadder and a wiser man.

produced in the Dryden district of New Ontario has been giving exceptionally good results wherever used, throughout Canada. The findings of private farmers in this connection have been confirmed by growing tests carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and at branch farms elsewhere in the northern latitudes.

The success attained by this seed has created an active demand for it, especially from the better class dairy farmers of Ontario. During the past season the local Co-operative Association of Seed Growers at Oxdriff, consisting of some seventy active members, cleaned and sold for Canadian consumption some \$30,000 of clover seed.

When it is remembered that Canadian clover seed imports for the three years ending March 31st, 1923, totalled 8,393,470 lbs., valued at \$1,735,095; that Northern Ontario can produce a strain of clover seed infinitely better adapted to Canadian conditions than the imported seed; that the home demand for clover seed is steady at good prices—it will be appreciated that in clover seed production a golden opportunity yet awaits New Ontario farmers who will seriously undertake this phase of agriculture.

The Normans Used Mustard.

The use of mustard as a relish dates back many hundreds of years. We read that in Norman times it was commonly used in a mixture of honey, wine and vinegar, and doubtless this condiment served an excellent purpose. For in those far-off days people used to eat a great deal more heavily and with less regard for their health than we do to-day. The mixture containing mustard probably saved the Normans from the usual unpleasant results of over-eating. Mustard is recognized by medical authorities to-day to be an excellent antidote for indigestion. Mustard contains certain ingredients that neutralize the indigestible qualities of heavy, fatty meats.



If You Were?

If you were busy being kind, Before you knew it, you would find You'd soon forget to think 'twas true That someone was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad, And cheering people who are sad, Although your heart might ache a little, You'd soon forget to notice it.

If you were busy being good, And doing just the best you could, You'd not have time to blame some man Who's doing just the best he can.

If you were busy being true To what you know you ought to do, You'd be so busy you'd forget The blunders of the folks you've met.

If you were busy being right, You'd find yourself too busy quite To criticize your neighbor long. Because he's busy being wrong.

Growth is the regular order of business. It applies to everything. Nothing remains stationary. It grows or goes on, even in us

CANCER

GREAT SUCCESS
ANTICANCER TREATMENT

A well-known London ST recognized authority on Cancer has discovered a world-wide interest in the discovery that Cancer is due to a deficiency of potassium 'salt' in the body, which causes the cells to become malignant. In order that everyone should be aware of the

The Real Cause of

a remarkable book has been written. This book will be sent to patients or anyone who is interested in the most successful method of curing "THE CANCER SCOURGE". The following is a list of the chapters:

1. The Limitations of Surgery.
2. What Cancer Is.
3. The Cause of Cancer.
4. Common Errors in Diet.
5. Medical Treatments.
6. The Chief Attacks of the Best.
7. How to Avoid Cancer.
8. The New Method of Cure.
9. The Story of a Patient.
10. The Story of a Patient.
11. The Story of a Patient.
12. The Story of a Patient.
13. The Story of a Patient.
14. The Story of a Patient.
15. The Story of a Patient.
16. The Story of a Patient.
17. The Story of a Patient.
18. The Story of a Patient.
19. The Story of a Patient.
20. The Story of a Patient.

With this book are a number of interesting case-reports, printed in various cases. The price is simple and inexpensive, and is easily taken in one's own hand. For free book to Charles Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Canada.

THE TALE THAT ECHO TOLD

By John T. Trott

The ancient village of the travelers toward the town of Knorgap well known lies a journey beyond Gaw, on the bank of the River Gurg, from the murmuring of whose water their silver-pebbled shallow gleams. And a very long time there dwelt in that place a physician, named, if you remembered the tale might be penetrated even as far as the proud and gorgeous Sultan's proud neighbors never wear, showing that he would so-and-as court physician to the

In his youth Men Yu had courted Yonda, the beautiful of the King's quarry, and being her from his rival, he married her, they two living most happily for three years. One day that part of the year came that no man forgets. The distant day when the field the white fever was born on humid breezes from the of Umb. It kissed, among many Yonda, who, in spite of all wisdom, wasted away and dashed space between night and dawn glow.

One winter evening, in the laboratory when Men Yu, resting as ever at such times of grief and goodness of Yonda, the knocking at his door. When the oaken bars had admitted the tired in gorgeous silks of gold, and from the manner of at once knew him to be an eastern country which lay even beyond the very plain thir, and those of great indeed, to be a merchant. Anbur, whose father's name was reported to be related with that than the burished, some dragons overcome by battles, and he dealt in wares and strange emblems, calculated to divert the mind of the soul away from all that His trafficking was reported for fear of the anger of the who had great jealousy of the powers of his merchandise. He had often heard of those who were glad to see them with eyes, but steadfastly refusing saying that he had no wish diverted other from his labor his sorrow.

At last the merchant was was adequate, confident that to reveal the most truth and of all. Feeling in his heart brought forth a tiny shell, with which whose laboratory he asserted that was a more voice called by most, but he felt in his eye, able of reproaching as on a mirror or sound, at that upon the ear of man, and was but a little shell, which rolled between the thumb and finger of God. Men Yu was, of course, interested in the thing, asked the merchant of the credible claims of the latter. He commanded Men Yu to say at once heard, but he was, a confused babble of strange words, streets and bazaars of distant cities, the tinkling of bells on the ankles of dancers, the weird, long drawn, priests praying for the rain in the going down of the sun.

These wonders and spectacles, last, convinced Men Yu would indeed prove a most interesting companion, and he saw the possibility of doing