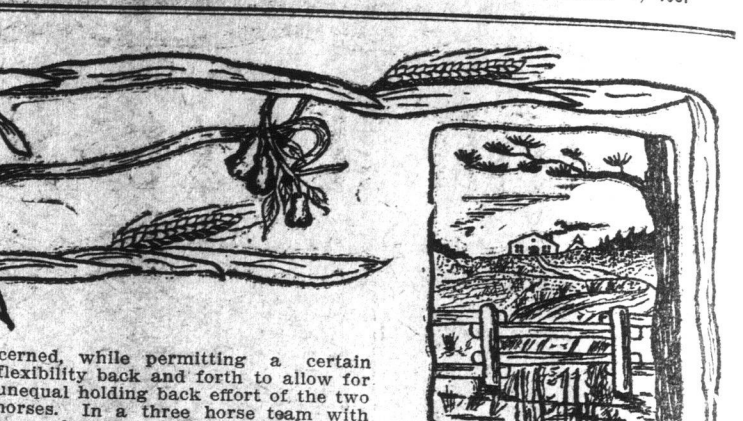




duces his holding back motion with strain to his backbone and with



A SWAMP

plank thereto from the inside, being careful that the top edges of both planks are level from end to end and of even height. This makes a long trough, open at top and ends.

The ground for the bottom. Now remove the earth from the bottom of the trench till a firm foundation for the wall is reached.

The only special tools needed for the rock work, are a small stone hammer, weighing about two pounds, a mason's trowel and a spirit level. For brick work the hammer can be dispensed with.

Select flat stones, with at least one straight edge, if possible, but in case none of this sort can be had, the uneven projections are to be knocked off with the hammer so that

BEST USE OF SKIM MILK

The spaces between the stones are to be filled with mortar. It is sometimes convenient to keep a supply of unslacked lime handy. Partially sink into the ground a watertight barrel. Put three pecks of good unslacked lime in the barrel, pour over it five buckets of water, allow it to stand till thoroughly slaked, stirring occasionally with a long-handled shovel. In about half an hour it will be ready to use. Thin to the consistency of cream by adding more water.

While the lime is slacking, construct the mortar-bed. Stand three planks on edge, forming the two sides and ends of a box, similar in size and shape to a one-horse wagon body. Lay planks on the ground for the bottom, fitting the edges closely together. A few loads of clean, sharp sand having been hauled, shovel into the mortar a wheelbarrow load, dig out a hole in the middle, pour in two or three bucketsful of water, mix it all with a hoe well mix in the mass. The mass is of proper consistency.

Now you are ready to begin operation. First, select those rocks having straight edges, and lay a course dry over the entire base of the trough, putting the straight

against the plank. Then with the old axe or hammer, break some of the rocks or shapen or larger pieces of rock into small pieces and throw them into the depressions in the middle, making a filled, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now becomes the order, a mortar (a little at a time) is laid down, and the rocks are thrown, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together, in the first course; remembering always to break the joints, and to break the straight edges of rock against the plank. Continue this, laying course upon course, filling up the middle with broken pieces of gravel laid in mortar, until the trough is filled, save the last course, which must be just thick en-

ough to come up level with the top of the plank. This leveling up will require rocks thinner than for the other courses, and by passing a straight edge over the top of the wall, letting it touch the edges of both planks at once, a true surface can be secured. After the wall has been leveled up to the top of the plank let it dry for

If a wall of greater height than one plank width is desired, higher stakes and more courses of plank must be used, fitting all into proper positions. Then carefully number the planks and remove the top courses. When the

The same plan as applied to rock will apply also to brick, but while being less troublesome it is considerably more expensive.—Henry B. Mitchell.

THE FARM DOG

I believe the farm dog is as much

elp to the farmer's wife as to the farmer himself. Many men think there is not a place for a dog on the farm. This is true as he is usually treated. But if you have an intelligent animal he can be trained so that he will be helpful in many ways. The dog's place is primarily around the house. I do not believe he should go upon the road with a team. If he is useful he will not be in the field much of the time.

The Scotch collie is the ideal farm

g. He is intelligent and well adapted to the farm house. I have known sell several of these dogs. We had one ourselves and our neighbor has one now. Both of these showed an extreme degree of intelligence. Our dog was more of a pet, although he was in a moment when anything was wrong around the place. He never went away from home with a fear, and he spent little of his time in the field. He watched the chicken yard closely, and whenever a fowl gave the

arning that a hawk was in view, he
as up and ready to chase it away.
ust as soon as he could catch sight
the bird he would begin running
round under it and barking vigor-
ously. Very few of our chickens were
ken during his lifetime. If any
the stock got out of place because the
nces were down or gates left open

get them back or inform us. He was very fond of the children and never showed any signs of snappishness. As a watch dog the collie was of great help. The farmer's wife was left alone, both in the day and at night, and if she has such

ardian she feels safe.

dress at Hamilton which Mr. R. H. his Canadian "There are good government should be, though they sell absolutely unsharable political allegations against the public office of public office of capacity and and no untainted influences of business essentials are they have involve We boast of tuitions, but if it is a force or bring representing the degenerate, the brazen gratiation has v money for its poses, and the follow can come forth in the ing the past be a legalized "The same rageous abuse ernment hold for the benefit of the public into officials are fixed by the party's salaries, people's money, filling such a party service, a solemn trustee so do not in the original law, but which can abuses of by the doctor "The present power upon a but since 189 time to time, our political are that not the elections Brockville; the Montreal; the St. Paul St. Queens and not least, London an unlimited source of which carried out by a criminal justice criminals abused an unwelcome providing servants. In business corner led it to extend But while abript change did not fail to cret fund at system for b to leave Canada the United States this briber have enjoyed of Prithett corroborated some conspira declaration of fier, James P. "If an elected success of de in believing th er than any the past? T determined a but it will ch conduct and campaigns. Strike not of and send to sible the resu work from a any influence which favor the public. Let a and clean m "A campai end should b But an unflinching by every pun the respecta employed and p the people by and every of past practice themselves in throne to in introduction moved voted down "More effe bribe and s sure thorough by po prevent the prohibi con proportions, co to expedite the and rangers to compromise thorough in practices, and an charged with the procedure the laws so "What on-p points to submit to yo should find a "A thorough of the l ences so th