THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF THE

stances all the more sad was the fact that his son, in whom all his opes were centred, lay low with virulent fever at that time, the physicians having positively assert that his case was hopeless-that

he could not possibly rally.

A few months later, and about six previous to the opening of our story, Mr. Robert Seaver, of New York, was surprised one day to re-ceive the card of Walter C. Leighton, with a few lines penciled upon it, requesting an interview with him. He instructed the boy to show hi visitor into his office, and presently a handsome, finely-formed young man of some twenty-three years presented self before him.

At first the lawyer was favorably impressed with him.

He appeared to be very intelligent, and well read, was courteous and affable—nay, more, peculiarly fascinating in his manner.

upon learning the young man's story, that his father, after a ser-les of misfortunes, which culminated in the loss of most of his fortune, had died, thus blighting his pros-pects, and leaving him almost pen-rless, Mr. Seaver, whose sympathies were deeply enlisted, interested him were deeply entisted, interested minself in his bekalf, and he succeeded in securing him a position as
clerk in a bank of which he was
one of the directors.

Mo. the this, he invited him to
his own home, where he introduced

him to his family, and to his beau-tiful ward, with whom the young man proceeded at once to fall

Mr. Seaver knew of the compact Mr. Seaver knew of the compact which the parents of the two young people had entered into, years before; but it had slipped from his mind, and was not recalled antil the mischef was done, and it became evident that young Leighton intended to press his suit and secure the wealthy bride that had been selected for him.

He bitterly regretted that he had not foreseen this result, and guarded his ward more carefully, especially when it became apparent to him that, in spite of what ever virtues the young man might possess, he had very grave faults as well; that he was addicted to the habit of intemperance, while, now and then, there was an evidence o and then, there was an evidence of tyranny and intolerance of other people's rights and opinions that betrayed an inderlying selfishness that would make the gentle and sensitive girl wretched if she be-

came his wife.

But Florence had fallen under his charm; and he, making the most of his opportunities, continued to weave the web of his fascinations weave the web of his fascinations about her, until she grew to believe that her happiness lay only in his keeping; white, too, she felt that she was also carrying out the wishes of her father, whom she had idolized, and for whom alone she could have sacrificed herself, even

Consequently, when Walter Leighton told her of his love, and formally asked her to be his wife, she mally asked her to be his wife, she unhesitatingly pledged herself to

Seaver decidedly disapproved of the engagement. In fact, he re-fused to regard them as lovers, that Florence was far too saying that Florence was lar too scang, and had seen too little of the world, to bind herself by any promise, and he should not give his consent to such an arrangement until she had had at least one season in society, and was more competent to judge for herself.

Fiorence, knowing how truly her had herl interests at would have cheerfully sub mitted to his wishes, and this at-titude on her part created the first disagreement between the lov-ers; and, the ice, once broken, the ung man often made her wretched

for days by his jealousy and caprice. He began to be less courteous and careful of her feelings, in many ways betraying his innate selfish-

ways betraying his innate sellishness; and, upon two or three occasions, had appeared in her guardian's drawing-room decidedly under the influence of liquor.

Once Mr. Sievert had a long and confidential talk with her about it.

"Floy," he said, with great tenderness, as he came upon her weeping from sixiety and mortification, "if you are unhappy in your relaif you are unhappy in your relations with Walter—and I think you have cause to be—I advise you to break them at once. I am sure he is unworthy of your regard, or he would be more considerate of

your feelings. your feelings."
"But I really am fond of him,
Uncle Robert, and I should miss
him so, to give him up; and, besides, Lapa wanted me to marry him, you know," Florence replied, wiping the tears from her cheeks, and trying to smile away her

"My whild, your father never would have wished you to be influenced by his desire if he could have foreseen these conditions," was the grave reply. "Believe me, dear, if he were here to-day, he would be the first to warn you against one who has no more respect for you than to come into your presence in a partial state of intoxication, and mortify you before your friends."

'Ch, but Walter says that he is no slave to drink-! at he has per-fect command of himself, and-" feet command of himself, and—"
"Then why does he not prove his statement, dear?" Mr. Seaver interposed: "why does he allow wine to get the better of him? If I am gate before mentioned, and, upon

insult to any young lady—to say nothing about her friends—to present himself before her with the taint of liquor in his breath. That is getting to be a common occurrence with Leighton, not to mention his unkind treatment of you, at such times. Floy, I wish you would break with him altogether, the gentleman concluded, earnestly. "Oh. I—I couldn't do that, Uncle Robert," sighed the girl,

Robert," sighed the girl, with a look of trouble in her eyes that went to his heart. "Walter says he couldn't live without me, and perhaps he will be different when he has a home, and interests of his own. I—I hope my interests of his own. luence over him will win him by and by, and—and then, I feel as if I must do as papa wished, and try to save the son of his dearest friend." Mr. Seaver smiled, sadly, at this

sophistry. He realized, as many another has He realized, as many another has done, that continued opposition only serves to arouse antagonism, and, the more he argued against her lover, the more strongly set she would be in her determination to stand by him. But he could not re-

stand by him. But he could not resist one parting admonition.

"My dear girl," he said, "don't flatter yourself that, if your influence fails to accomplish what you desire while you hold your fate in your own hands, it will achieve it when you have sacrificed your liberty to one who, I tear, will prove a veritable tyrant to you in the future."

He left her then, but with the secret resolution to spare no effort to prevent a marriage which, he felt sure, would prove most disastrous to the hageness of this lovely girl, who

the happness of this lovely girl, wh ome very dear to him during r and a half that she had the year and a half that she had been under his care.

His own children—all save his

youngest son, who was finishing a long course at Heidelberg, Germany—were married, and living in homes of their own, and Florence had been a veritable sunbeam in his house, which, otherwise, would have been dull and lonely.

dull and lonely. He reserved that, on the completion of her studes—she would graduate that sammer from the high school— he would take her abroad, where she would be utterly free from the influwould be utterly tree from energy of her lover, and would, perchance, meet others who would give her different ideas of life, and perhaps open her eyes to the glaring faults and u.w.orthiness of the young

When June opened, he had matured when June opened, he had matthe and announced his plans; whereupon young Leighton, suspecting their object, had at once begun to urge Florence to consent to a recret marriag. For a joing time she had withstood all his entreaties, but at last, as we all his entreaties, but at last, as we

all his citreaties, out at his, as we have seen, his passionate appeals proved irrescistible; they had swept all barriers away, and won her reluctant consent. For some weeks previous he had appeared to mend his course, and conducted himself his course, and conducted nimesi-with great circumspection, when he visited her; at the same time throw-ing around her all the fascination of which he was muster, until the fair girl flattered herself that her influ-ence was having the desired effect, ence was having the desired effect, and she grew proportionately light-hearted and happy. 'They parted, as related, in the

summer-nouse-where he had ap-pointed a secret meeting, for he was determined they should be subjected knot to no interrupti the house in a half-dazed frame of mind; he to go to arrange for the ceremony that would make him the unworthy husband of a beautiful and

innocent girl, and—the master of a half-million of money.

He cauckled, with secret triumph, as he vaulted lightly over the hedge back of the summer-house, and walk

back of the summer-notee, and ware ed briskly along the highway to catch the train for towa. "Now, I shall have everything fixed just to my mind," he muttered, show-ing his white teeth in an evil smile. Let them take her abroad, and git "Let them take her abroad, and give her a taste of the world, for a few months, then I will appear upon the scene to claim my bride, and the handsome fortune I have won. Ha, ha, my sarewd old lawyer, future events w.li prove who has played th most sagacious game; then, when I explode my homb, I'il go in for a high old time on the other side of the pond, with my pretty little wife." pond, with my pretty little wife."
Poor Florence went straight to her
own room, where she confided to her
maid what she had promised to do.
The girl was already in the pay
of young Leighton, and readily lent
hersell to the plot, cheering her fair
mistress, and painting the future in
such bright colors for her that, ere
long, Florence began to look forward
to her approaching nuptials with
more of serenity, if not with positive loy.

The remainder of the day passed The remainder of the day passed swiftly, in packing and making ready for the morrow's departure, and, when the dinner hour arrived, everybody professed to be so weary it, was arranged that they should retire very early, to get needed rest for their contemplated voyage.

It was harely eight o'clock when Mrs. Seaver and Florence bade Mr. Seaver good-night, and repaired to their rooms.

Mr. Seaver had a couple of letters to write, and went to the library for that purpose.

for that purpose.

At a quarter to five, Florence and her maid, who were sitting in absolute silence and darkness, heard him ascend the stairs and enter his own apartment.

minutes later the two trem Ton minutes later the two trem-bling girls stole softly down a back stairway and out of a rear door. During the last hour, the night had grown intensely dark; heavy clouds nad rolled up from the south and west, while an occasional flash of lightning and the distant mutter of thunder portended an ap-

reaching it, found the promised carriage awaiting them.

"Miss Richardson?" came the inquiry, in a low, cautious tone, from one of the two figures sitting upon "Yes," was the tremulous response

from Florence.

The man sprang to the ground and The man sprang door.

"I am Mr. Leighton's friend, whom he has sent to conduct you to the Rosedale chapel," he said, in a reassuring voice. "I think we must make haste, however, or we shall be caught in a storm."

make haste, however, or we shall be caught in a storm."

A sharper flash of lightning and a louder roll of thunder seemed to corroborate his statement, and caused the girls to spring quickly irside the vehicle, and in another moment they were speeding swiftly on their way.

on their way.
"Oh, I am afraid! I wish I had not come!" panted the trembling bride-elect, while she clung convul-

bride-elect, while she clung convuisively to her companion.

"Nonsonse, Miss Floy! We are perfectly safe, and there is just romance enough about this affair to make it exciting," flippantly replied the girl, who was just unprincipled enough to enjoy such a lark. "It isn't a long drive, and we shall probably get there before the storm overtakes us, and It will doubtless be

ably got there before the stotal orbitakes us, and it will doubtless be spent before we come back."

Novertheless, the storm did overtake them, even though the driver hurried his horses to the top of their speed, and broke with terrible fury just as the vehicle halted before the protty. Little church at Rosedale. pretty little church at Rosedale The girls quickly alighted, and l ty little church at Rosedale.
le girls quickly alighted, and hurinside the chapel, which was
dimly lighted, near the altar,
re a clergyman, in his surplice
awaiting the coming of this

but dimly was awaiting the coming of the briday party.
Young Leighton had not yet put in an appearance, greatly to the disappointment of Florence, and the anappearance of his friend who was to

noyance of his friend, who was to act as best man.

Florence and her maid sat down in one of the pews to await the arrival of the belated groom, while her escort went out to the porch to watch for him.

Here he fell into conversation with the driver, who was also a friend of Leighton's, and during which they discussed their escapade, and com-mented freely upon the shrewdness of the adventurer in managing to wheedle a pretty girl into the sec-ret marriage for the sake of get-ting control of her fortune.

Meantime, the storm increased in

violence, the sky at times being one sheet of flame, the thunder almost a continuous roar, and the rain pouring in torrents. "Where in thunder can Leighton, ?" at length muttered his friend, and peering forth into the dark-

He stood thus for a moment then he turned and re-entered the church with his companion.

Almost at the same instant, a tall Almost at the same in a water-figure, muffled to the c.e. in a water-proof and cape, emerged from be-hind the pillar near which they had been standing, and followed them. The sound of his burried steps caused the others to turn sharply

around, when one "Thank Heaven, Leighton, you have

"On herseback; didn't you hear me?" was the brief response. "No; this deuced storm deadens any "No; this deuced storm deadens any sound. Ugh, just hear it!" said the other, as a vivid flash was followed by a deafening crash of thunder, which shook the building to its foundations. "Eut come," he added; which shook the building to its foundations. "But come," he added; "the girl has been waiting here for nearly half an hour, and is nearly frightened to death. I've been afraid theld indict were made how. frightened to death. I've been afraid she'd insist upon going home, as I believe she is more than half inclined to do, and you'd loss the nice fat plum you have so cunningly plotted for. I've the certificate, and all it needs now is the signature of the clergyman. I'll get that after the knot is tied, while you are taking your bride to the cariage."

The clergyman was evidently in a hurry also, his patience having been sorely tried, by the long waiting, and he hastened through the ser-vice with what speed he could with-out making it seem a farce.

vice with what speed he could without making it seem a farce.
When he called for the ring, the
groom seemed to hesitate for an instart; but, after fumbling in a
pocket of his vest for a moment,
produced it, and two minutes later,
the couple were pronounced husband an wife.

As the last words of the hurried

As the last words of the hurried beneaition fell from the minister's lips, Florence litted her wante lack and appealing eyes to her husband's. "Now, take me—" she bagan, when suddenly the words froze on her lips, and a low, shuddering mean burst from her.

At the same instant there came applying terrific crash, that seemed

another terrific crash, that seemed to rock the whole earth.

Put the young wife heard it not.

She had fallen upon her companion's breast, limp, white and sense-

The face into which she had looked was that of an utter stranger; she had married a man whom she

CHAPTER III.

The companions of the youthful however, unaware of the cause of her swoon at the altar, directly after the ceremony. One and all, except the man who had personated the absent groom, be-lieved it to be the reaction from the lieved it to be the reaction from the nervous excitement under which she had been laboring, mingled, perhaps, with fear and awe, of the terrible conflict of the elements and the uncanny gloom that had attended her nuptials.

Her companion took her in his arms with a strangely reverent general contents and the companion took her in his arms with a strangely reverent general contents.

Her companion took her in his arms, with a strangely reverent gentleness and tenderness, considering his position, and bore her quickly from the place, followed by the other members of the party—all save the "best man," who had remained behind to secure the clergyman's signature to the marriage certificate. nature to the marriage certificate.
As the stranger emerged Irom the

chapel, with his unconscious burden, the rain had almost ceased; tho storm seemed to have spent itself in that last deafening clap of thunder; the clouds were breaking, and low down on the western horizon, where they had lifted, there gleamed one lone star of peculiar brilliancy. Was it the beacon light of a good angel, watching over gentle, mis-

Was it the beacon light of a good angel, watching over gentle, misguided Florence Richardson, and set there as a promise to show that, though her future might be freught with storms of sorrow, yet hope should never entirely fail her?

The young man strode directly to the carriage, and placed his burden within it, after which he assisted the maid to follow her mistress.

"Get her home and into bed as quickly as possible," he said to the girl, in a low, authorative tone; "and, mind," he sternly added, "that you keep a close tongue about this night's work."

He closed the door upon them, without waiting for a reply, and then stepped back into the chapel to speak to the man who had lingered to get the certificate.

speak to the man who had lingered to get the certificate. He met him just inside the door. "Humph!" sneered the "best man," as he came close to his supposed friend, "the gir! hasn't much back-bone, has she? It's lucky for you,

WHAT THE DOCTOR DOES.

The first thing a doctor does when he called to see a fretting, worrying baby to give it a medicine to move its bowls and sweeten the stomach. The docor knows that nine-tenths of the troubles affecting babies and young children are due to irritation of the stomach or bowels, and that when the cause is rebowels, and that when the cause is re-moved the child is well and happy. Baby's Own Tablets are an always-on-hand doctor, and promptly cure all the minor ills of little ones. They contain no poisonous "soothing" stuff, and may be given with safety to the tenderest infant, or the well grown child. Mrs. J. Overand, of Hepworth Station, Onta-rio, says: "My little one was much rio, says: "My little one was much troubled with indigestion, and Baby's Own Tablets gave immediate relief. I have found the Tablets the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used for children." Sold by all medicine deal ers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Wiliams' Medicine

TUNNELING THE HUDSON RIVER

Co., Brockville, Ont.

Subterranean Wonder Rivals the Mam moth Cave of Kentucky.

Residents of New York City who are accustomed to believe that all the wonders of the world are included within the boundaries of Greater New York will find in the huge new shaft leading down to the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the Hudson a subterranean wonder rivalling the Mammoth cave or he inderground mysteries of Luray avern This shate, sunk at the outer edge of the "tenderloin," at Eleventh avenu and Thirty-second street, descends for 65 feet through solid rock, and at this level forms the point of departure for

the twin tunnels under the Hudson.

To the visitor who peers nervously over the mouth of this great opening, 60 feet long and 40 feet broad, and sees faint lights flashing below or hears confused murmurs of underground activity, this pit seems to resemble an entrance to Plutonian regions rather than the compropulate greating of engineers, planned He hurried his companion down the aisle, for he was anxious to get the matter over; then, going to Florence, he conducted her to his side, the maid following.

Florence glanced anxiously up at her lover, as she came to him; but in the gloom, and muffled as he was, she could not see him distinctly, and she was too agitated to address him, while she was eager to return home as soon as possible.

The clergyman was evidently in a burry also, his patience having been expert tried, by the long waiting,

neath the journey is made creasing darkness.

But at the foot of the shaft imagination and sentiment end. Here the visitor meets the practical and sees the hand of the engineer. Straight before him as 'co meets the practical and sees the hand of the engineer. Straight before him as 'c reaches the bottom level are two ragged arches, hewn in solid stone, and through them two narrow gauge tracks vanish into darkness, carrying tiny cars laden with rock blasted 200 feet beyond, for the work has already marched this far toward the Jersey shore. These rough arches, smoothed and lined, will one day make the passageway for the great tubes. Already the engineers are at work preparing to equip the shaft with elevators, and within a short time material and workmen alike will be lowered and raised, and the wooden steps will lose their usefulness.

their usefulness.

Straight across the river, not more than a mile away, is another shaft, identical in general character with that at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-second their usefulness. Eleventh avenue and Thirty-second street. On that side of the river also the two tubes have been started, and for a few feet the work has gone under the solid reck. These two shafts are the lungs of the tunnels. Through these the hundreds of workmen will breathe. Som months hence the workmen descendin through these shafts, one in Manhattar one in Weehawken, will meet far under the Hudson, and then the tunnels will be completed.

Port Arthur. (Buffalo News.) Port Arthur has been taken,
But speak not in Gath,
The news will please some people
And others move to wrath.

Just read it in the headlines
And let it go at that,
There's music in the Russian
The Japs are standing pat. If Port Arthur hasn't fallen, As was stated in Chefoo, As was stated in Chefoo, Just buy another "extra out," The joke is then on you.

Port Arthur will be taken,
It will be, "on the dead,"
And when it's surely fallen
Ther'll print the fact in red

MILL FEEDS

eading Cereals and By-Products-Their Use and Value.

A leading Nova Scotia farmer point out that the average man buys the different kinds of mill feeds without knewing the grade he is buying, the value of each, or the kind of the stock to which it should be fed. Some brief notes on the more common feeds are all that a newspaper article will allow.

Wheat.—Wheat is a suitable feed for all kinds of the stock it follows.

Wheat article will allow.
Wheat article will allow.
Wheat have been all kinds of live stock, if fed with judgment. Shrunken and damaged wheat can be fed to advantage, as it may be nearly or quite equal to the best grain for this purpose. For fattening stock, wheat is considered worth about 10 per centless than corn. The by-products of wheat in common use are bran, shorts, middlings and low grade flour. Bran is recognized as one of the very best feeds for dairy cows and sheep, and for horses r.i. at hand work. On acount of its coarse and fibrous nature, it is admirably adapted for mixing with corn, peas, and other highly concentrated feeds, but for the same reason it is not suited for feeding in large quantities to hard-workas he came close to his supposed friend, "the girl hasn't much backbone, has she? It's lucky for you though, that she didn't collapse before the knot was tled. You're won your nice fat plum, and now, I suppose, you are prepared to fork over my share for this night's work. Ha! he exclaime!, in a startled tone, as the stranger, having thrown back the collar of his mackintosh, laid a heavy hand upon his shoulder, and bent a stern, white face upon him, "what is the meaning of this? By ——! You are hot Walter Leighton! Gad! This is a devilish plight, as sure as I am alive!"

To be continued.)

To defending in large quantities to hard-worked horses or young pigs. The distinction between shorts and middlings is not al-ways clearly marked, although the former is supposed to be re-ground bran, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill, and are sepcially useful for feeding pigs, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill, and are especially useful for feeding in large quantities to hard-worked horses or young pigs. The distinction between shorts and middlings is not al-ways clearly marked, although the for meet is supposed to be re-ground bran, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill, and are especially useful for feeding pigs, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill, and are especially useful for feeding pigs, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill, and are sweepings and dirt of the mill protein and fat contents is a valuable feed for cows, hard-worked horses and growing pigs. The better sorts of low grade flour are similar in composition grade flour are similar in composition to the best grades and cannot be fed at

profit. Corn.—Corn is the best of all the cercorn.—Corn is the best of an the cer-eals for fattening stock. It is used very largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beer, spirits, etc., and conse-quently has a long list of by-products. In the processes of manufacture the starch is removed; and the remainder of the crain is sald under the name of gluten is removed; and the remainder of the grain is sold under the name of gluten feed, which is wel suited for dairy cows and fatening stock. Gluten meal is gluten feed without the hulls and germs of the en secu without the nuils and germs of the corn, and is very rich in protein and fat. It is a capital feed for dairy cows, but on acount of its concentrated nature, should be mixed with bran or oats. Corn grown in received in a control of the concentrated of the control of th germ is very rich in protein and oil; after the oil is pressed out the residue is known as corn oil meal or corn oil cake, also a valuable feed. Corn bran is rela tively low in feeding value. There are numerous other "corn feeds" on the marnumerous other "corn feeds" on the mar-ket, but they vary greatly in composition and value, and should be bought only un-

der a guaranteed analysis.
Oots.—The feeding value of oats is well
known. Oat hulls, oat dust, and oat feed or shorts are the chief by products of this grain. Oat hulls are of little value for feed, but ae often mixed with corn meal, etc., and the mixture sold as ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of

ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of the minute hairs removed from the ker-nel in the preparation of oatmeal. It has a fair feeding value, especially if broken kernels are present, and there is not too much mill sweepings. Oat shorts or oat food varies greatly in composi-tion, although the better grades show a feeding value similar to that of oatmeal. /Barley—Barley is a first class feed for feeding value similar to that of oatmeat.

'Barley—Barley is a first class feed for pigs and dairy cows. The by-products, brewers' grains and malt sprouts, are largely fed in some sections. Brewers' grains are simply barley from which the grains are simply barley from which the dextrin and sugar have been extracted. The wet grains are not desirable for general use, but the dried grains are easily kept and are rich in protein and fat,ranking with bran and oil meal as a feed for dairy cows. Malt sprouts are a cheap and excellent feed for cows, but they are not greatly relished, and only two or three pounds a day can be fed.

Peas—Peas are very rich in protein, and are among the best feeds for growing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Peameal is too concentrated to be fed alone. There are no by-products in general use.

Oil Cake—Oil cake or oil meal is a by product of the manufacture of linseed oil. It is a very rich and healthful feed, particularly for fattening cattle and sheep. Its high protein contents makes it valuable for feeding in moderate the state of the st quantities to dairy cows, along with

orn silage. Cottonseed Meal—Cottonseed meal is a by-product in making cottonseed oil. It is richest of all the concentrates, but varies greatly in quality. It is not suitable for pigs or calves. Good cottonseed able for pigs or calves. Good cottonseed meal, which is a bright lemon-yellow in color and has a fresh, pleasant taste, may be profitably fed in reasonable quantity, if combined with other feeds. Not more than three or four pounds daily should be fed to dairy cows. Yours very truly, W. A. Clemons, Publication Clerk.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

Feeding in Crates - The Rations.

In order to have the chickens plump and well fitted for market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are three months old. It is not meant by this that chickens cannot be fatby this that chickens cannot be fatted profitably when they are more than three months old Suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. In selecting chickens for fattening, those should be fatted that have a good constitution, denoted by short, strong beak, head wide between the eyes, lively appearance and that are of needium size, and are of a broad square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart.

Equipment for Fattening.—In fattening chickens for market, it is advisable to use the fattening crates recommended by the Poultry Divi-

recommended by the Poultry Division, Ottawa. If only a small number of chickens are to be fatted, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the be adapted for the purpose. Into option of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed from the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front and also lengthways of the crate to form the floor. The laths are placed the same distant apart as recommended in the construction. of the fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the grate to remove the chickens from

and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes

re also required.
Fattening Relations, A satisfactory Fattening Relations. A saturation of fattening ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white colored flesh. Ground oats, finely ground or with the white colored with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain side of the coarser feel in excess. should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow colored flesh of inferior quality; ground pease impart a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley, and low, grade flour are the most suitable meals for fattening.

Satisfactory meal mixtures.

1. Ground oats, coarser hulls removed.

moved.

2. Siftings from rolled oats, no hulling dust should be included.

3. Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.

4. Equal parts ground oats, ground barley, and ground buckwheat.

5. Two parts ground barley, two parts low grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with sour milk or buttermilk. On the average, 10 pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds of meas require from 15 to 17 pounds
of sour skim milk. A small quantity,
of sait should be added to the mash.
When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing mashes, a quantity of animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the

fattening crates for a period of days, more or less depending on the condition of the bird. Before they are are placed in the crates they well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be again sul-phured three days before they are

phured three days before they are killed.

The First Week.—It is necessary to feed the chickens lightly the first week they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food should be spread along the troughs, and as this is eaten more food is added, but not as much as the chickens would consume. The food should be given three times a day, and after feeding the troughs should be cleaned and turned over. The chickens should receive fresh water twice ens should receive fresh water twice

ens should receive fresh water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week while in the crates.

The second week.—The chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the feed troughs should be cleaned and turned over.

should be cleaned and turned over.
The Last Ten Days—At the commencement of this period one pound of tallow a day, should be added to the mashes for every seventy chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased, so that at the latter part of the period one pound of tallow is fed to 50 chickens. The chickens should receive the fattening food twice a day. Yours very truly, W. A. Clemens, Publication Clerk.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are necessary.

They contain much nutrition.

Nuts and olives are fatty vegetables.

Starchy vegetables produce heat and

nergy.

The cabbage family suffer from poor ooking. Tomatoes are most hygienic when un-

The acid of the tomato is sufficient

without vinegar.

Asparagus (of the lily family) acts upon the kidneys.

Many succulent vegetables are simply bulk, or waste, food, and should be eat-

en once a day.

A host of plants serve for seasoning and flavoring.

All vegetables should be put in boiling

water.

Add a pinch of salt for the green ve-Many vegetarians are capable of hard-

As a rule vegetables should be cooked Too rapid boiling dissipates flavor and spoils the color.

Rice and maccaroni require fast boil-

ing in deep water to separate the par-ticles. The potato should be cooken unpared. mineral matter is near the The saliva cannot act upon the fat that clings to the fried potato, the stomach does not, so the poor intestines wrestle

in vain.

Though some of the salad plants are cooked by some of the same plants are cress, cucumber and the rest are better eaten with a simple French dressing. It is a fact "that all the elements necessary for body building are found in the vegetable world," a fact which few of us seem to understand.

STUDENT STUMPED PROFESSOR. The clever Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, met with his match while examining a

He said: "And you attended the class for mathematics?'

"Yes." "How many sides has a circle?" "Two," said the student. "What are they?"

What a laugh in the class the stu dent's answer produced when he said:
"An inside and an outside." But this was nothing compared with what followed. The doctor said to the student: "And you attended the moral philosophy class also"

"Well, you would hear lectures various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?"

"Does an effect ever go before "Give me an instance,"

"A man wheeling a barrow." The doctor then sat down and pro-posed no more cuestions.

What He Wanted.

(Chicago Post.) "A tall bride is the best looking, don't you think?"
"Well," replied the titled Englishman whe had caught on to a little American slang, "so far as I am personally concerned I certainly am not looking for one who is "short."

Even the gleve manufacturer doesn't like to have his stock thrown back on