

YOUNG TURKEYS

By Peter McArthur

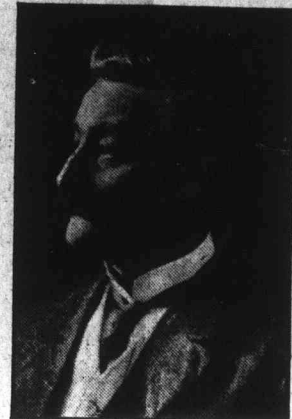
Friday, July 23.—The young turkeys now go to roost every night. This statement may not seem of importance to people who know the turkey only on the platter but on the farm it marks an important stage in the development of our national Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner. Going to roost is somewhat akin to the assumption of the toga virilis by the youthful Roman of antique times or the donning of long pants by a youth of our own day. During the earlier months of the young turkey's life he is content to take shelter at night under broad mothering wings but a time comes when such quarters are too cramped and after much "tweeting" of evenings, and after many false starts the family of Young Turks takes to a tree under the superintendence of the mother bird. When our growing flock took to a tree they selected one that was altogether too near the house for comfort. A ladder happened to be left leaning against a spruce tree—this is accounted for by the fact that we even raise our own chewing gum—and it formed exactly the stairway needed by the young birds when making their way to a limb suitable for roosting. After they had occupied the tree a couple of times it was decided that they must be induced to take up their quarters further a-field, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say further a-orchard. A big Baldwin tree that was not bearing, in spite of the special pruning it had received, was selected as the most convenient roosting place. The ladder was carried over and leaned invitingly against a branch of this tree and the turkeys were fed at the foot of the ladder when roosting time came round. But the food was no sooner eaten than the stubborn birds flapped their wings in a gratified manner and started with a hop, skip and jump to the spruce tree of their own choosing. Then began the struggle between instinct and intelligence.

Assembling such members of the family as were not otherwise engaged we started to drive the turkeys to the Baldwin tree. You never saw a more surprised and indignant and astounded flock of birds in your life. They stretched their necks and made little rushes back towards their own spruce and when needed off stopped and "tweeted" as if they couldn't understand what on earth we meant. The mother bird stretched her neck and protested more than any of them and tried to run around our line with her flock following her. We soon found that a crescent shaped line was most effective and in that formation with both arms outstretched and a switch in each hand we showed the flock to their new home. A city visitor fired with that passion for being useful that always seems to cause city people when on a farm, took the middle of the line and shooed the turkeys with the air of a man undying up a delegation of bewildered voters. With a active boy on each end of our crescent we finally shooed the turkeys, who disputed every inch of the end, to the foot of the ladder. At no time during the drive had they moved any faster than was necessary to keep beyond the range of our switches and over we struck at them they moved exactly out

of range, but not a hairsbreadth farther. It is a never-failing marvel to me how hard it is to hit a turkey with a switch and also how close you can get to them without hitting them. They seem to judge your range exactly and when they side-step your blow they never go a fraction of an inch further than they must. This is particularly exasperating, and there were times when I struck viciously with the intention of knocking a turkey's block off, but I never managed to ruffle a feather. And when we assembled the flock at the foot of the ladder we seemed no nearer victory than at the beginning. You would think they had never seen that ladder before. They would make little rushes to break through our line but when they found that was no use they squatted on the ground as if to wait until we were done with our silly performances. As it was sundown by this time and long after the proper roosting time the tired young turkeys rubbed their eyes and yawned, or seemed as if they were doing so, but not one of them would start up the ladder or even look up at the inviting branches of the Baldwin tree.

By this time it had become absolutely necessary to attend to the milking, so we left the city visitor and the two little boys to pit their patience against that of the turkeys. He asked for more wheat to feed the birds in the hope that he could take their minds off the struggle in that way, and when he got it he scattered it in handfuls at the foot of the ladder. The turkeys awakened up and ate the wheat and at once resumed their rushes towards the home spruce. Unfortunately I could not wait to enjoy the fun, but when last seen the city visitor was patiently wig-wagging with his arms and shouting directions to his two lieutenants. I am not sure how long the struggle continued but when we had finished milking, the city visitor was sitting in the children's swing rocking himself and the young turkeys were noisily flying up to the branches of the spruce tree and squawking when they fell back. Re-assembling my forces, without the city visitor, I drove the flock back to the ladder under the tree and by this time they were so sleepy that they simply had to roost somewhere and a couple of them started up the ladder, napping from rung to rung. Their mother eyed them for a minute or two and then suddenly flew up to the branch against which the ladder leaned. The whole flock followed her and presently they were all roosting comfortably in their new quarters. Then I went to the house and preached a sermon to the city visitor from the text:

"Endurance is the crowning quality And patience the one passion of great hearts." He had wearied in well doing but patience had conquered in the end. All the nature fakers are agreed that human patience pitted against the cunning or instincts of wild creatures will win out in the end. And the moral of all this is that even the little chores on a farm, such as inducing the turkeys to shift their roosting place, are beyond a city man. And yet most of the back to the land writers speak of chores as if they were of no importance.



MAYOR M. MARTIN. Who has been refused an appeal from the Contempt of Court proceedings.

MORE ACTIVITY IN DRY GOODS MARKET

Mens Wear Markets for Spring Goods Showing More Activity and Strength

EXPORTS INCREASED

Inquiries That Are in From Reliable Sources Promise Very Substantial Business in Clothes For Military Wear.

New York, July 31.—The feature of the drygoods trade during the week was the improvement in the woolen good departments. The men's wear markets for spring are showing more activity and breadth. Goods that have been opened for the new season are being ordered ahead by clothing manufacturers and others. On the 3-4 and 5-4 manipulated goods, and the popular priced cotton and worsted, some large deals have been put through for future delivery.

It has appeared also that considerable quantities of staple goods that were held in stock as the accumulation of manufacturing in the past few months of dull trade with the mills have changed hands to the extent that orders have been given to cover them and deliveries are to be made in the course of the next few months. There has been more business placed on some lines of fancy woolens and fancy worsteds for men's wear than agents would have predicted three weeks ago. Nothing in the way of a boom is on, but the fact that goods are being taken at the higher prices forced by high wool and other costs seems to assure a broadening of trade on a new level of values. Developments of this week have shown the probable on-coming of a larger demand for goods for export. Some sizeable Government orders have already been placed. Blankets and men's wear are wanted and are being bought. Inquiries that are in from reliable sources promise a very substantial business again in clothes for military wear.

The worsted and woolen dress goods agents think that the trade has turned the corner. The lines that have been priced for spring are being ordered. There has been some increase in the demand for staple goods for fall from the cutting trades and from the jobbers. The demand has begun to spread from the west to the east, the western markets being particularly promising so far as jobbers business is concerned. There was more business doing in the cotton goods markets. An announcement of an advance in one line of bleached cottons recently revised is proof that goods are being placed under orders. There are other proofs offered and the general impression is that steady orders from the jobbing and cutting trade may now be looked for on napped cottons, it appears that stocks of some goods are virtually exhausted.

Solid color flannellettes are quite scarce for additional deliveries and in fact some colors are out of stock and will not be made for some time. There has been an improvement in the orders placed on colored goods of the heavier sorts and of certain kinds of ginghams. This trade is becoming restricted more and more to certain lines, the colors scarcity being a factor now to be reckoned with.

In the gray good markets there was more movement during the day. Print cloth yarns are very cheap, and especially on some of the staple numbers, and converters who are getting any business do not feel that they can afford to pass the chance of getting goods under cost. The trade for the day included some large purchases for later delivery of which little may be heard for a week or two. The spot trade showed a distinct improvement in the number of little orders heard of.

The converters of fine and fancy goods are re-ordering very cautiously, their men are now on the road and sales are being made slowly. Until this spring ordering begins to come along from the jobbers and the cutting trade, the orders in first hands will be slow. Nevertheless, mills are not willing to forgo profits for the sake of keeping looms going in the interval that may come between sample runs and re-orders, so that converters are not disposed to take chances until they see actual orders coming in.

"TO-DAY." (Douglas Malloch) Sure, this world is full of trouble— I ain't said it ain't. Lord! I've had enough an' double Reason for complaint. Rain an' storm have come to fret me. Skies were often gray. Thorns an' brambles have beet me On the road—but say, Ain't it fine to-day? What's the use of always weepin' Makin' trouble last? What's the use of always keepin' Thinkin' of the past? Each must have his tribulation. Water with his wine. Life it ain't no celebration. Trouble? I've had mine— But to-day is fine. It's to-day that I am livin'. Not a month ago, Havin' losin' givin'. As time will it so. Yesterday a cloud of sorrow Fell across the way. It may rain—but say, Ain't it fine to-day?

TEA SITUATION UNCHANGED.

New York, July 31.—The tea trade is still waiting for developments, business being light and little indication of any immediate change for the better. Prices however, are firm, in sympathy with the primary markets, where there is no sign of reaction. The small stocks here also tend to sustain the market and curtail activity. Brokers comment upon the scarcity of black teas, especially India Ceylons. The cables from Japan report that market at 1/2c higher with no pressure of stock. Tea is reported by mail, steady in London. India in public sales sold at former prices with fair competition. Common qualities realized 11 1/2d for plain sylhet and 1s 1/4d for fair assam pekoe souehong ceylon sold on the easy side and demand was quiet. In some cases prices showed a decline of 1/4d a pound.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTER.

At the Quebec Agricultural Co-operative Society sale held at the Board of Trade the offerings amounted to 910 packages of creamery butter, of which the Whyte Packing Co., Ltd., bought 602 packages of finest creamery at 27 1/2c. A. W. Grant, 155 packages of fine at 26 1/2c and G. D. Warrington, 153 packages of pasteurized at 27 1/2c.

The War Day by Day

(Continued from Page 6.)

March 9.—Three British steamers sunk by submarines. March 10.—German submarine U-12 sunk. British win important victory near Le Bassee. German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrived at Newport News. March 12.—Admiralty announces loss of auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with 190 men. March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sunk. March 17.—German cruiser Karlsruhe reported sunk. March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles action. March 21.—Fall of Przemyśl announced. March 24.—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula. March 25.—Admiralty announces German submarine U-29 believed to have been sunk. March 26.—Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carpathians. March 27.—Over 130 lives lost when British steamers Falaba and Agula were sunk. March 28.—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus forts. April 10.—British steamer Harpalyce, first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to Belgian Commission, sunk by torpedo. April 11.—German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm goes into port at Newport News. April 14.—Field-Marshal French gives British casualties at Neuve-Chapelle as 12,811, and reports that disorganization of infantry was due to orders not being observed. April 15.—"Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Parliament. April 17.—Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on British transport. British submarine E-15 lost. April 19.—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and push lines forward three miles. April 20.—Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut off by Russian mines off Bosphorus. April 21.—Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, European Turkey.—U.S. refuses to place embargo on export of arms.—Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France. April 22.—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recovered lost ground and guns in battle north of Ypres. This was the first serious engagement in which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 officers being killed or wounded. April 26.—Reports of serious risings in India and Burma received from Straits Settlements.—German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News, Va. April 27.—Allied armies commenced advance against Turks on shores of Dardanelles.—Reinforcements of Canadians in England sent to the front as a result of the recent heavy casualties. April 28.—German attempts to break Allied line at Ypres definitely stopped.—Women's Peace Congress at The Hague opened. May 1.—American steamer Gulfight torpedoed by Germans off Sicily Islands.—Two German torpedo boats and British destroyer Recruit sunk in running fight in North Sea. May 3.—Canadian casualties in Ypres fighting total 6,000 is announced. May 4.—War costing Britain \$5,000,000,000 a year, and national debt already doubled, says Lloyd George in budget speech. May 6.—Russian lines reorganized after defeat on Lunger. May 7.—Unlabeled liner Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only 653 being saved. May 9.—Germans announce capture of Libau. May 11.—Allies make gains north of Arras and Heligoland again cross Ypres. May 13.—American note calls on Germany to prevent May 14. Official announcement made in Rome that that part of Triple Alliance Treaty concerning Austria was abrogated on May 4. May 17.—Preliminary stages of new British drive finished. recurrence of submarine outrages and make reparation for American losses. May 18.—Russians routed Austrians in Bukovina and captured 20,000. British army to use gas in future. May 19.—Military authorities take control of Italian railways. Premier Asquith announces that non-partisan coalition cabinet will be formed in England. May 20.—Germans took Russian port of Riga. May 23.—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and May 24.—Germany's Galician campaign stopped at River San. May 25.—New British Coalition Cabinet formed. May 26.—Italian troops cross Austrian border from Lombardy to Adriatic. U. S. steamer Nebraska torpedoed, but reaches port. Italy declares blockade of Austrian coast. British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles. May 27.—British battleship Majestic sunk in Dardanelles and mine layer Princess Irene blown up at Sheerness with loss of over 300 killed. Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson appointed First Sea Lord of Admiralty. May 28.—Italians continue advance and threaten defenses of Trent. Canada has 55,000 troops overseas. May 31.—German airship dropped bombs on London, several fires being started and four people killed. German reply to Lusitania note received by U. S. Government, asking for information as to what kind of ship the sunken liner was and alleging she carried guns.

June 12.—Allies advance to within four hours march of Gallipoli. Austro-German division wiped out and right wing of army outflanked by Russians in Galicia. June 13.—Italians took Monfalcone. June 14.—Ex-Premier Venizelos and war party of Greece, returned to power at elections. June 15.—Karlsruhe bombarded by Allied aviators and much damage done. June 16.—Destruction of all Dardanelles forts announced, movable batteries only remaining for the defence of the Straits. June 19.—On new line of defence Russians make last stand to save Lemberg. New British munition bill prepared to control manufacture of war material. June 21.—Bill providing for new British war loan of \$5,000,000,000 given first reading in House of Commons. June 23.—Lemberg captured by advancing German armies. June 24.—Enrolment of munitions in England commenced. June 26.—France appropriates \$1,120,000,000 for three months war. Italians have advanced to within 24 miles of Freat. June 27.—Russians again retreat in Galicia and Germans launch another drive at Warsaw. June 30.—Russian retreat from positions on Wereszyca river became general. July 1.—Munitions Bill passed in England. July 2.—French repulsed German drive at Verdun. Allies made further progress in attack on Turk position at Achi Baba in Gallipoli. July 3.—Italians took Tolmino, winning key to Isonzo Valley. July 4.—British made great aeroplane attack on German positions on the North Sea. July 5.—Russians, lacking adequate supplies of munitions, continue to retreat. July 6.—Germany prepares for tremendous drive against the French in Alsace. July 7.—Kaiser masses his troops for another advance on Calais. July 8.—Austrian troops invading Poland driven back twelve miles by the Russians. July 9.—Germany surrenders her colony of Southwest Africa, thus transferring to the British Crown 322,450 square miles of territory. July 10.—Germans checked at every point and swept from strong position in the Vosges. July 11.—Sir John French issues statement according the Canadians high praise. July 12.—British Admiralty announce destruction of Konigsberg in operations from July 4 to 21. July 13.—Subscriptions to new British loan reach £400,000,000. July 15.—Welsh coal miners to number of 130,000 struck. July 18.—Shortage of munitions in Turk army reported to be very serious. July 20.—German advance and retreat of Russian armies to secondary lines of defence places Warsaw in grave danger. July 21.—Russian armies abandon lines on Bzura, Rawka and Pissa rivers. Welsh coal miners' strike settled through intervention of Lloyd George. July 22.—Note despatched by United States Government warning Germany that further violation of American rights will be regarded as "unfriendly." July 27.—Russian Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff and other officials responsible for shortage of munitions in Russia dismissed. July 29.—British drove back Turk forces to Nesiviyeh (Asiatic Turkey), a distance of 25 miles. July 30.—Russians decide to evacuate Warsaw and abandon lines of Vistula and Narew.

HOLLINGER GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability.) Dividend No. 37. The regular four-weekly dividend of 4% upon the outstanding capital stock has been declared payable 12th August, 1915, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on 5th August, 1915. DATED 28th July. D. A. DUNLAP, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal Tramways Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2 1/2%) for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1915, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company paid in, to shareholders of record on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at 4 o'clock p.m., payable on Monday the 2nd August, 1915. By order of the Board. PATRICK DUBEE, Secretary-Treasurer. July 9th, 1915.



City of Montreal

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

On the premises, on the date and at the hour above mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, the material of the undermentioned buildings:—

Tuesday, August 10th, 1915, at 10.30 a.m.

Buildings situated on lot cadastral No. 1043, and bearing civic Nos. 641-45 of Demontigny East, Lafontaine Ward. Conditions of the sale and all required information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Purchase and Sales, City Hall.

Conditions as to price: Cash, One per cent payable for Government Duty. Other conditions will be submitted at the sale, and must be accepted by the Purchaser. By order of the Board of Commissioners, L. N. SENECA, Secretary.

Board of Commissioners' Office, City Hall, Montreal, July 26th, 1915.

BETTER TONE IN COTTON MARKET DURING WEEK

New York, July 31.—In conjunction with the stock market, the cotton market started to climb during the past week, owing to a better feeling which is now apparently throughout the country. While cotton and stocks do not always move together, however, they are natural companion markets, because when there is plenty of cotton our export business is large, and the prosperity of the country is enhanced. At present the rise in cotton has nothing whatever to do with the rise in stocks, except in so far as cotton enters into the manufacture of gun powder. There was some bullish arguments in the weekly weather report which was less favorable than any preceding report in several weeks. It is significant, however, that the reports admit that little casual damage has been done to cotton, either by drought or boll weevil. The drought in Texas has been one of the contributing causes for the rise in cotton, and while it is admitted that rain is needed in Texas, it serves the purpose of the bull element for the present needs in working up the market. Cotton is a sun plant and needs lots of sunshine and hot and dry weather at times. If there is an ample supply of subsoil moisture the plants they have on those conditions, which enables farmers to cultivate the crop until another period of rain sets in. The sinking of the steamship Leelanau created for the time being a bad impression, but details of the event show that there was no flagrant violation of American rights. The trade looks for a peaceful adjustment of the trouble between the country and Germany, and, if successful, it will in all probability open a way for a settlement of our dispute with Great Britain as regards the blockade.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, July 31.—There were no new developments of interest in the market for hides yesterday. Quiet conditions prevailed, no further sales being reported. The market presented a firm appearance, however, and previous quotations were maintained for all grades of common dry hides. There were no changes in wet or dry salted hides.

Orinoco	30	31
Agua yte	28 1/2	29 1/2
Puerto Cabello	28 1/2	29 1/2
Caracas	28 1/2	29 1/2
Maracaibo	28	29
Guatemala	28	29
Central America	28	29
Ecuador	28	29
Bogota	30	31
Vera Cruz	26	27
Tampico	26	27
Tabasco	26	27
Tuxpam	26	27
Country slaughter: Steers 60 or over	16	17
Dry Salted Selected:—		
Payta	30	31
Maracaibo	30	31
Pernambuco	30	31
Matamoros	30	31
Wet Salted:—		
Vera Cruz	18	19 1/2
Mexico	18	19 1/2
Santiago	17	18 1/2
Cienfuegos	17	18 1/2
Havana	17 1/2	18 1/2
City Slaughter: Steers 60 or over	26	27
Do, native steers, selected 60 or over	22	23 1/2
Do, branded	19 1/2	20 1/2
Do, cow	17 1/2	18 1/2
Do, bull, 60 or over	14 1/2	15 1/2
Do, bull	17 1/2	18 1/2
Do, cow, all weights	21	22 1/2

CANADIAN TRADE REPORTS FROM LEADING CENTRES

New York, July 31.—According to dispatches received by Dun's Review from branch offices of R. G. Dun & Co., in leading cities in the Dominion of Canada the quietness usual at this period prevails, though at one or two points trade is reported to be somewhat more active than expected at this season.

Montreal reports some falling off in orders for drygoods, due to salesmen being away on their vacations, but there is considerable activity in the shipping of fall merchandise and the outlook is regarded as fairly favorable. There is a seasonable movement of groceries, and while the foreign demand for leather is maintained business in footwear is slow and domestic manufacturers are light buyers. Taken as a whole conditions seem to be slowly improving but no great change is looked for until crop results are fully known.

The general business situation at Quebec appears to be quite satisfactory, as labor is well employed and orders for fall and winter merchandise are coming in with some freedom.

Toronto reports rather more activity than expected at this season, the bright outlook for the crop more cheerful news from Europe and the big success of the Canadian loan in New York having a stimulating effect generally. There is a fair call for merchandise at retail and orders are being placed more freely with the jobbers, all of which tends to create the belief that improvement will continue if the crops maintain their present rate of progress. In the far west and northwest while conservatism is still the ruling feature the agricultural outlook is re-assuring and if the expectations of large crops be realized fall trade will doubtless show considerable activity.

Winnipeg reports quiet conditions in retail lines locally but sales of many staple commodities at country points are in a larger volume than anticipated a few weeks ago. Labor is better employed and sentiment generally is improving with the favorable progress of the crops.

Wholesale and retail trade is in fair volume at Calgary, so far as staple merchandise is concerned, but no particular activity is looked for until after the harvest is completed.

While optimism is general at Regina and wholesalers report a fair demand for staples, merchandise displays an inclination to defer operations as much as possible until crop results are more definitely ascertained.

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