

THE SONG OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Ho! Ho! Whistle and blow; Under and smoke from my funnel I throw...

Chill, steep, Panting I creep, Scattering the precipice, daring the deep...

HOW OUR POLLY HATCHED A SECRET.

It certainly was an odd thing to do, and the Ponsobys were not a little surprised when Helen Waters gave them a bright green parrot for a wedding present.

Sunday, but not to dinner, according to the original plan. "I'll drop in during the afternoon," she wrote in a note, changing the time...



"WON'T YOU COME OVER TO DINNER?"

And so "pretty Polly" in a finely polished brass cage found a place in the parlor of the Ponsobys' dwelling place, where he could look down in the street and scold and fret, parrot fashion...

"I would be a pleasure for me to stay," replied Helen. "If Mr. Stevens doesn't mind."

and scolded whenever he came near. "Queer brute, ain't it?" Tom would say to his wife. Then he would take it by poking his finger into the cage and pretending to abuse his wife...

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to whom he had just been linked—by the cuff button—"but that parrot scared me out of a year's growth all right and gave away a closely guarded secret."

Do you remember the span over the South Channel at Cornwall, Ontario, in 1808? I can tell you exactly the time—it was almost noon, on the 6th of September, on a Tuesday—when the pier gave way.

Some of the summer crops are injured by drought every year, but late in the summer rains sometimes come regularly; that is, at intervals which do not permit of excessive dryness.

What are the bounds of creation? It may occur to some persons that we cannot conceive of an end of space, and it is hardly likely that infinite space would exist without matter; and hence that the universe necessarily is finite, says T. J. See in the Atlantic.

Thus while our senses conceive space to be endless, it does not follow that the universe is in reality of infinite extent; much less can the absence of an empirical proof that the cosmos is finite, even to our experience; for this effect may be due to dust in space, or the uniform absorption of light by the ether.

Henry S. Wellcome, who has recently returned from a seven months' exploration in Africa, tells an interesting story of the financial policy of the Khalifa of the Sudan, who was the successor of El Mahdi in command of the white tribes in that part of Africa.

For several years the Khalifa supported himself and his Government by the issue of this copper money, paying all salaries and for all supplies with it. After two or three people had had their hands cut off for refusing to accept it in payment, it became the currency of the Sudan.

It is now quite the fashion for people who live in the country to buy the London Mail, to put on their newspapers the nearest railway station, telegraph office and postal town. It often happens that there are several miles from the address on the newspaper.

Another sign of the American conquest. A fruiterer in the West End is marking his goods in United States coinage—strawberries, for instance, at sixteen cents a basket. This is a trifle superior to a basket. This is a trifle superior to a basket.

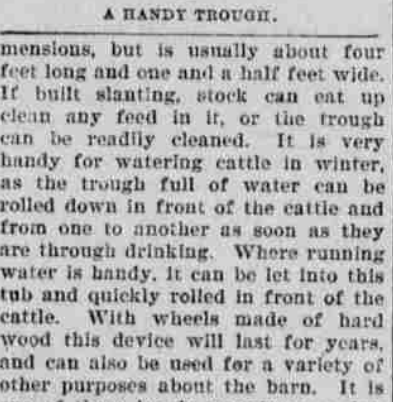
FARM AND GARDEN.

Keeping Fish on the Stock. It costs just as much to retain the value of any animal or plant as to produce such. A pound of flesh lost must first be regained before the next pound can be produced.

Potato beetles are easily destroyed by the use of Paris green, and they also have many natural enemies. It is surprising, therefore, how they come every year in such large numbers, which may be due to the delays in destroying them.

A good deal of modern farming might be called patchwork farming, because in the attempt to raise about everything there can be used or needed on the farm little thought is given to making a special study of any single crop or crops.

A handy trough for watering or feeding cattle in the barn is illustrated herewith. Hiram Worthley got it up. It may be of any desired dimensions.



There is an impression abroad that salt is a deadly poison to poultry, which is true only under certain circumstances. It is not generally known that poultry could be salted as regularly as any other stock, and when this is attended to there is no danger that fowls will eat enough salt to kill them.

Churning temperatures. Churning consists in bringing the fat globules of milk and cream together under such conditions that they will adhere and form butter. When the temperature is too high the fat has little consistency, and small particles of butter formed are so easily torn up again that separation is not efficient.

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Modern Hay Fork. Many fail to make use of that great labor-saver, the hay fork, because bars are not properly arranged to accommodate the usual hay-fork rigging. Many old bars have their timbers framed in a way to cause some difficulty in this respect.

ging between "benis" having crosswise timbers. A pulley is located above the mow to be filled. The rope from it, is how to be fork at its end.



of the mow, rope is slack as required, either to drop the forkful at the front, the middle or the rear of the mow. The rope, after passing over the pulley above the mow, is carried down as directly as possible to the horse, which draws it out.

These are many such farmers today. They never had any money; they exist simply by raising all the food they actually require. There is nothing to sell, except possibly a few eggs or a pound of butter occasionally.

As an illustration of the reduction in the cost of road-building through better engineering methods and the employment of new road implements, it is estimated by the State Engineer's office that the new road extending from Newburg to Woodbury in Orange County, New York, can be constructed at a cost of about \$2000 per mile.

All experience with horseless carriages and vehicles of every sort shows more and more clearly that the success of the automobile is inseparably connected with the improvement of country roads and city streets. Where the highways are always in good condition nothing prevents the "auto" from doing what is desired. It goes anywhere and does anything within reason.

Improve Country and Town. One of the essentials in this life is a good road from the farm to the market. The product of the farm can be marketed at a lower cost. This means that you can buy more for your money. It saves your live stock. The farmer need not send up the country for so many horses and mules.

Better Roads Are Needed. American roads must improve greatly before this country can hope to match French auto with highest results. Some day we shall have highways such as are enjoyed in France. Then there will be great race records for automobiles on this side of the Atlantic.—Cleveland Leader.

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For Better State Highways.

NE of the marked exhibits of machinery at the Pan-American Exhibition this summer constitutes a collection of the latest and most improved road-building and road-repairing machines. It is intended to make this exhibit of permanent benefit to the country by showing in detail to visitors what can be accomplished in improving our public highways, and incidentally the national conference upon road improvement that will be held in Buffalo late in the summer will tend to emphasize this point.

In connection with this it is interesting to note some of the changes and plans for road improvement that have been made by the State of New York for the coming year. It is estimated from official figures that contracts will be given out this year for road improvements in the State involving an expenditure of nearly a million dollars. The State has appropriated \$420,000 for road improvements for the current year, and about a similar sum will be expended by the different counties.

The expenditure for the current year is no indication of extravagance, but rather a conservative and sensible outlay of funds at a time when road improvements have reached what might be called an economical period of evolution. Because of the invention of new road machinery it is possible to construct public country highways today at a cost of one-third and one-half the expense required five years ago. It is to demonstrate the success of this that the road machinery exhibit has been made at the Pan-American.

As an illustration of the reduction in the cost of road-building through better engineering methods and the employment of new road implements, it is estimated by the State Engineer's office that the new road extending from Newburg to Woodbury in Orange County, New York, can be constructed at a cost of about \$2000 per mile the whole distance of eleven miles. This road is a broad macadam running through some very hilly and rough parts of the county. Similar roads a few years ago cost upwards of \$5000 and \$7000 per mile. This reduction in the cost is not entirely due to improved road machines, although they form the most important factor in the question. The engineers have developed better and more economical plans for building and improving roads, and the price of trap-rock for finishing off the surface has been reduced in cost. There has been a more general demand for crushed stone since the modern road-improvement crusade was started, and this has caused the construction of many new quarry factories, and the invention of new machines for crushing and supplying the stone. It is estimated that the difference in the cost of trap-rock today saves the engineers nearly a thousand dollars a mile in road construction.

The New York State Engineer is busily employed in considering further reduction in the cost of trap-rock for State road building purposes, and he has suggested the advisability of the State purchasing a trap-rock quarry, and putting the convicts at Sing Sing to work in them preparing the stone for public highways.—Harper's Weekly.

All experience with horseless carriages and vehicles of every sort shows more and more clearly that the success of the automobile is inseparably connected with the improvement of country roads and city streets. Where the highways are always in good condition nothing prevents the "auto" from doing what is desired. It goes anywhere and does anything within reason. But where or when the roads are soft the horseless carriage is a practical failure. This broad fact means much for the improvement of the highways of the United States. It will give new force to the agitation for good roads which has been gaining ground of late.—Cleveland Leader.

Improve Country and Town. One of the essentials in this life is a good road from the farm to the market. The product of the farm can be marketed at a lower cost. This means that you can buy more for your money. It saves your live stock. The farmer need not send up the country for so many horses and mules. One horse can draw more on a good road than two on a bad road. Good roads and street sprinkling improve the country and town.

GENERAL REVIEW.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun's weekly review of 1908 says:—New lines of woolen goods for delivery since October 1 opened at moderate reductions from last year's prices, as generally expected by the trade. Supplies of heavy-weight goods have been reduced to a satisfactory point and the situation in all branches of the industry is such as to engender confidence. Cotton goods are dull, neither buyers nor sellers exhibiting any eagerness to make propositions. Mills are not fully employed either North or South. Shoe shops are producing at full capacity, with orders arriving steadily.

Flour—Best Patent, \$4.65; High Grade Extra, \$4.15; Minnesota bakers, \$3.00-3.20. Wheat—New York, No. 2, red, 70c; Philadelphia, No. 2, red, 74c-75c; Baltimore, 70c-71c. Corn—New York, No. 2, 57c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 58c-59c; Baltimore, No. 2, 58c-59c. Oats—New York, No. 2, 40c; Philadelphia, No. 2, white, 42c; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 43c-44c. Rye—New York, No. 2, 50c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 52c; Baltimore, No. 2, 54c.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples, per bushel, \$1.50-2.00; do, common and small, 75c-1.00; do, native, per bushel, 1.25-1.50; Blackberries, per quart, 10c; do, Wilsons, 4c-5c; Cabbage, Fat Dutch, \$1.50-2.00; Cauliflower, North Carolina, per crate, 5.00-6.00; do, South Carolina, per crate, 5.00-6.00; do, Anne Arundel, 6.00-7.00; do, Maryland and Virginia, per bushel, 2.50-3.00; Carrots, Native, per bushel, 1.25-1.50; do, foreign, 1.00-1.25; Cucumbers, per bushel basket, 3.00-4.00; Currants, New York, per 8-lb basket, 1.50-2.00; Eggplants, per basket, 75c-1.00; Huckleberries, per quart, 5c; Onions, 75c-1.00; do, Anne Arundel, 6.00-7.00; do, Maryland and Virginia, per bushel, 2.50-3.00; Peas, per bushel, 2.50-3.00; Pineapples, per crate, as to size, \$2.00-3.00; Plums, per carrier, 75c-1.00; Raspberries, red, per quart, 8c; Squash, per basket, 3.00-4.00; Tomatoes, per 2-basket carrier, \$1.00-1.50; Watermelons, Florida and Georgia, per 100, \$14.00-22.00.

Potatoes—White, New Norfolk, per bushel, \$1.50-2.00; do, No. 1, \$2.00-2.50; do, No. 2, \$1.00-1.25; do, culls, 75c-1.00; do, York River, per bushel, \$1.50-2.00; do, culls and seconds, 75c-1.00; do, Rappahannock, per bushel, \$2.25-2.50; do, Chili Rose, per bushel, \$2.00-2.25; do, seconds, per bushel, \$1.00-1.25; do, Eastern Shore (Maryland), per bushel, \$2.25-2.50; do, (Virginia), per bushel, \$2.00-2.25; do, native, per bushel box, 75c-1.00; Sweets, New North Carolina, per bushel, \$4.00-6.00; do, Eastern Shore, per bushel, \$4.00-6.00.

Cross-bred and Hog Products—Bull rib sides, 9c; clear, do, 9c; shoulders, 8c; do, fat backs, 14c and under, 8c; do, 18 lbs and under, 8c; do, bellies, 10c; do, mess strips, 8c; do, ham butts, 8c; bacon clear sides, 10c; do, clear, 10c; do, shoulders, 9c; sugar-cured breasts, small, 13c; do, 12 lbs and over, 13c; do, 10 lbs, shoulders, blade cuts, 9c; do, do, narrow, 9c; do, do, extra broad, 10c; do, do, California hams, 9c; hams, 10 lbs, 13c; do, 12 lbs and over, 12c; do, 15 lbs and over, 12c; do, skinned, 14c; do, beef, Western, cap and innards, per dozen, 14c; do, tenders, 15c; mess pork, \$1.50.

Live Poultry—Hens, 10c-15c; old roosters, each, 25c-30c; spring chickens, 12c-15c. Ducks, 7c-10c. Spring ducks, 8c-10c. Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60c and up, close selection, 10c-11c; cows and light steers, 9c-10c. Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, —13c; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), per dozen, —13c; Virginia, per dozen, 12c-13c; Western and West Virginia, per dozen, 12c-13c; Southern, per dozen, 12c-13c; guinea, per dozen, —7c. Dairy Products—Butter, Elgin, 21c-22c; separator, extra, 20c-21c; do, firsts, 19c-20c; do, gathered cream, 18c-19c; do, imitation, 17c-18c; lard, extra, 15c-17c; lard, first, 14c-15c; choice Western rolls, 15c-17c; fair to good, 13c-15c; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, 21c-22c; do, rolls, 3-lb, 20c. Cheese—New cheese, large, 60c-70c; 9c-10c; do, flats, 37c, 9c-10c; picnics, 23c, 10c-11c.

Live Stock. Chicago—Good to prime steers \$5.35-5.90; poor to medium \$4.00-5.25; stockers and feeders \$3.00-4.00; cows \$2.75-3.50. Hogs, mixed and butchers \$5.65-6.10; good to choice heavy \$5.00-6.10; rough heavy \$5.00-5.85; light \$5.75-5.90. Sheep, good to choice wethers \$3.80-4.25; fair to choice wethers \$3.50-3.80; Western sheep \$3.00-3.50; yearlings \$4.00-4.50; native lambs \$3.00-3.50; Western lambs \$4.00-4.50. East Liberty—cattle steady; extra, \$5.80-6.00; prime \$5.25-5.75; good \$3.25-3.50. Hogs steady; prime assorted mediums \$6.00-6.25; best heavy Yorkers \$6.50; heavy hogs \$6.15-6.50; common to fair light Yorkers and pigs \$3.75-4.25; sheep steady; best wethers \$4.25-4.40; culls and commons \$3.00-3.50; yearlings \$3.00-3.50; veal calves \$7.00-7.25.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Bulgaria sends eggs to England. New York has 40,000 night workers. Russia supplies most of the world's furs. Buffalo exhibits include a 122-pound potato. A Broomfield, Mass., shoe factory has 1,200 employees. The University of Michigan is to teach shipbuilding. Telephone wires in Sweden are equipped with air device which prevents a central office operator from listening to conversation between patrons.