

Have You Ever Thought of This? —That a Cup of

**SALADA TEA**

properly infused, is one of Nature's greatest blessings as a harmless stimulating beverage.

**Waylaid in the Great Woods**

There is a time in the autumn, generally October, when the male moose may suddenly rush upon anyone out in the woods with the greatest fury, especially if the person is making a noise in the underbrush, but stories of moose attacking people at any other time may, almost without exception, be set down as romances, although of course a moose badly wounded or driven to bay in deep snow often shows aggression. At this time of year, too, a moose will also attack horses or horned cattle.

I remember a curious instance of this happening at our old farm in Maine, or rather in what we called the great woods, twenty miles or more to the northward of the farm. At that time we young folks were attending school at the village, seven miles from the farm, but boarded at home, and Saturdays we had to help with the farm work and usually had a very busy day of it, instead of a holiday.

On one of the last days in October, word had come down from one of the old square lumber camps up in the great woods that a horse in one of the teams had been disabled by a tree that a chopper had carelessly let fall on it, and that another span was needed.

In those days we got most of our small horses from Prince Edward Island. They were large, heavy, clumsy-headed animals, and very shaggy in the legs; some of them had half six inches long hair on the very fetlocks. As a rule they were docile, of calm disposition, and pretty good workers; they also stood winter cold well; but they had a good many ailments.

The old square had bought twenty head of them, at prices averaging about a hundred and fifty dollars each, off the steamer at Portland.

That Saturday morning the old gentleman started my cousin, Halstead, and myself off very early with two of these new horses, to go up to camp. We would have to come back home about the next day, but we rode the horses up and took along a collar and harness for each, on their necks, with the tags tied on around the collar. We had merely blankets and sarungies for saddles; and, truth to say, those raw horses proved the worst beasts for riding that I ever bestrode. Halve and I scamped mounts twice on the way, each boy in the same advantage from the exchange. One, however, was quite as bad as the other. To try them was to suffer miseries of heavy ironing; even to sit on them was like sitting on a broad-bladed chisel.

The route up through the woods to the camp was no difficult to follow, being what is termed a "winter road," marked out for sleds on snow, but rough for carts. Our clumsy sags were constantly tripping over up-standing roots and stumps. Here and there were bushes where the lumber had been cut off and fires had run, and a few cleanings and log houses where French Canadian families had settled. Otherwise the whole twenty miles was a wilderness in which nearly every kind of game abounded.

In consequence of walking our horses so much we got on slowly, and the late October afternoon waned while as yet we were three or four miles from the loggers' camp that we had to reach.

We've got to get on faster or it will be pitch dark before we get there!" Halstead shouted back to me, and started his nag into a trot.

I followed suit and came shambling behind him, the wood and metal of the harness clattering very audibly. It was tough riding, but we kept them going, and after this fashion covered a mile or more. Dark was falling in the shadows of the dense and wet spruce woods. I could now scarcely see Halstead a hundred feet ahead, but I could hear his harness rattling.

Without that, my own horse snorted, whirled round, scratched me through a dry fir top beside the trail and threw me. The brute stepped partly on my foot as I came down and, breaking away, bolted back down the road. I regained my legs and started to run myself, but hearing Halstead cry out again, turned back. His horse was squealing frightfully, and, blending with its cries, came the hoarse bellowing of its assailant.

It seemed to me but dimly. Both animals were among brush beside the road. At one instant they were down, then up again, as if in close combat. I was afraid that Halse was under them, and stole forward, calling out to him, although little could be heard above the constant blood-curdling squeals of the horse.

Suddenly Halstead plumped against me on his hands and knees. He, too, had been thrown into the brush, and

his horse had backed over him; but he was not much hurt, except for a scratched face, and had crawled back into the road.

He jumped up, crying, "Is that you?" and caught hold of me, he was so terrified.

"What, for goodness' sake, is that?" I cried.

"I guess it is a moose!" Halse exclaimed, panting. "He's killing that horse!"

Anyone would certainly have thought so from the outcries. The moose passed all description, and the point of fact was heard by the loggers at their camp more than two miles away.

The moose was the assailant; the horse was fighting for its life, squealing horribly from fear. What seemed strange, it appeared unable to break away. As nearly as we could discern in the gathering dusk, the two animals were cheek by jaw, fighting like a cat and a dog, as if rearing on their hind legs; then both fell and went floundering through the dry brush, and never for an instant did either stop its aerial outcries.

Neither of us had now much doubt that it was a moose; but we had no gun and dared not venture near. Going round the combats, on the other side of the road, we started to summon help.

All the way as we hurried on we heard that awful huffalaboo behind us, and on reaching the camp found most of the twenty loggers standing out, listening, speculating as to the cause of the uproar. They thought that it was two moose fighting.

As soon as Halstead and I told them what had befallen us, nearly the whole crew set off on the run to save the horses of people, the foreman leading the way with a lantern. They had a gun at the camp and took it; several of the men also caught up their axes. Halstead and I followed them back, although we were too much out of breath to keep pace with the foremost.

At intervals as we went on, a long-drawn squeal could be heard; and what the loggers found when they drew near with the lantern was the horse and a large male moose still thrashing about on the ground, both apparently unable to get up.

It was not until they had shot and killed the moose, however, that the real reason for so singular and protracted a fight was revealed.

The moose had one of his long forelegs thrust through the collar on the horse's neck and could not get it out. The woodman saw afterwards that the leg was dislocated at the shoulder joint.

It was what is termed a "whole collar;" and in rearing to strike the horse with his hoofs the pugnacious moose had thrust one foot through the collar, beside the horse's neck. Both animals had then fallen over side-wise and fought it out, biting and squealing.

After cutting the collar the horse was finally got on his legs again; it was bleeding from numerous cuts and abrasions and had evidently received a terrific mauling, but it recovered sufficiently to go to work in the course of a week.

The other horse, the one I had ridden, was found the next day at the clearing of one of the French settlers, four miles down the "winter road."

Judging from the size and spread of its antlers, the moose that had waylaid us was an old male; and the loggers believed that it was the clatter and rattle of the harness that had led him to push forth and attack us.

The End.

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Outriches in Rome.

In ancient Rome domesticated ostriches were sometimes used by women of the nobility for riding.

On one occasion the Emperor Heliogabalus had the brains of 600 ostriches served up in a single dish at a feast.

For picnic purposes a folding table that has a shelf beneath the top has been patented.

Minnard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

**Woman's Sphere**

Has Your Child Good Teeth?

When shall I begin cleaning my baby's teeth?" inquires a young mother.

The day after he cuts the first one, is none too early. For in that way you establish a habit which is absolutely essential to his best physical development. Without sound teeth no one can be at his best physically, for perfect health depends upon perfect digestion, and the first step in digestion is thorough mastication—chewing—of the food.

Wonderful advances have been made in dentistry in the last century. We are told that the Empress Josephine lost all her teeth, while the cooling effect of her diet, which may be essential to his best physical development.

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decorating small cookies baked in muffin pans.

Give them an easily made ficing of confectioner's sugar, moistened with cream and flavored with vanilla. With red candy pellets make a border on the icing. Place a candle on each cookie. When the cakes are placed on a platter and the candles lighted, the effect is altogether pleasing.

The novelty of the individual birthday cake will appeal to the child, and call forth an enthusiastic appreciation.

Minnard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Random Remarks.

It isn't hard to tell the truth. The difficulty is to get the truth believed.

I don't like to talk to more than two men at a time—or one girl.—General Pershing.

It is wise to take the heaviest burden and expect the lightest reward.—Mr. H. W. Massingham.

The world would be an even less peaceable place than it is if everybody wanted the top of the ladder.—Mr. Kennedy Jones.

If a man were to say that he was always accurate, he would show that he had committed his first inaccuracy.—Lord Moulton.

The pessimist always gets snowed under—always. The things we most dread in life never happen.—Lord Leverhulme.

There are no moments deeper in unhappiness in the life of a judge than when he has to sentence a woman.—Mr. Justice McCordie.

The mistake women have always made is that they tell men they are the stronger sex, knowing in their hearts that it is not true.—Lady Astor, M.P.

The most precious thing in the world is brains.

Edinburgh University has nearly 500 women medical students.

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If deposited at 3% will amount to \$667.75. If invested at 4%, interest compounded quarterly, will amount to \$744.25. But if invested in our 5 1/2% Debenture will amount to \$860.20. Write for Booklet.

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**COARSE SALT LAND SALT**

Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

**Rats as Food.**

Doctor Kane, the Arctic explorer, said that one of the worst curses in the Far North were the rats that infested his ship. Nevertheless, when a want of other food, he was glad to eat them—sometimes chopped up and frozen into tallow balls.

He wrote: "During the long winter night Hans beguiled his hours of watch by shooting rats with bow and arrow. The repugnance of my companions to share with me this table luxury gave me frequent advantage of fresh meat soup, which contributed no doubt to my cooperative humanity to scurvy."

**Forestall Colds, Chills and Influenza**

**Take BOVRIL**

Use Bovril in your cooking. It flavours, enriches, nourishes more.

The Red-hotting Power of Bovril has been proved by independent scientific experiments to be from 16 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

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Wherever You Live.

The woman in town, or country, has the same advantage as her sister in the city in expert advice from the best-known firm of Cleaners and Dyers in Canada.

**Cleaning and Dyeing**

**Parker's Dye Works Limited**

791 Yonge St. Toronto



**BABY'S OWN SOAP**

In the interest of your skin, insist on Baby's Own Soap. Cleansing—Healing—Fragrant.

The fellow who watches the clock is likely to remain one of the "hands."

Phoenicians were the first people to communicate to other people a knowledge of other lands.

**Used for 70 Years**

**Oriental Cream**

**At Your Service**

Wherever You Live.

**Cleaning and Dyeing**

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**WRITING HOME.**

One day a teacher on her way to school saw a young woman who lived next door to her standing absorbed before a shop window in which colored parasols were displayed. The teacher spoke to her twice before she got any answer, and even then the reply was the quite irrelevant remark, "I believe that lavender parasol is just the shade of mother's new foulard."

"Your mother's new foulard?" the teacher repeated. "Why, you haven't seen it?" Mother and daughter had not met for years.

"No," replied the other. "I haven't seen it, but I have a sample of it that mother sent me. I'm sure it is just that shade. If it is, I shall get the parasol for her."

"But," the teacher suggested, "perhaps your mother already has a parasol like her dress."

"No, she carries her old black-and-white striped parasol when she wears her lavender foulard, but the white stripes have turned a bit yellow. The lavender one will just do the thing. It is the right shade. She can use it with her gray muslin, too; she wears that to church on warm Sundays."

"How do you know all these little things?" the teacher asked.

"Why from letters. I write two a week to mother, and she writes two a week to me. It is the way we keep together. You see, when I married a Nova Scotian I knew that I should probably live in Nova Scotia the rest of my life. Father and mother have always lived in Ontario, and very likely always will. None of us can afford to travel back and forth very often, so the only way we can keep together is by writing letters frequently and regularly."

The parasol did turn out to be of the right shade, and the young woman bought it. A few months later it happened that her mother was able to pay her an unexpected visit. On the very day that she arrived the daughter's one servant left without notice. In her difficulty the young woman thought of her neighbor and friend, the teacher.

"Could you possibly go to the train to meet my mother?" she asked anxiously. "Her train is due at four forty-five. I must stay and take care of the children, but I really can't leave his office. Could you go?"

"Of course," your mother has never seen me, but I think I shall know her from her photograph."

"Mother will know you, too, from your photograph. I sent her the one you gave me, to look at."

The train was on time, and the teacher easily recognized her friend's mother. On the way up from the station the older woman said, "I thought that servant would be leaving. I'm not surprised. I could judge from little things in Mary's letters that she was face to face with the servant problem."

As they neared the house the old lady quickened her steps. "That is it!" she said. "The pictures of it were very good. And there are the roses that Mary has grown from the slips father sent her from our garden. That west window is in the room that I used to have. She sent me a plan of the house when she moved into it."

Frequent letters! Regular letters! Letters full of the small, sweet, homely, intimate details that make up so much of life! A family cannot always live in one house, or even in the same town or province, but it can always keep together. Love will keep it together, but love must be watched and active. The dear intimacy between mother and daughter, especially if made up of little things. When the daughter marries or leaves home to earn her living, she need not sacrifice that intimacy; she can maintain it by her letters.

**Iceland's Hot Water.**

The hot-water fountains of Iceland are on mountains averaging seven feet high, the top of which forms the edge of a sort of basin.

From this basin steam can be seen rising, and hot water runs over the edge. The water, although boiling, is as clear as crystal, and one can see to a great depth into an abyss. White incrustations under the water provide a pretty picture. Occasionally, the boiling water will shoot up into the air fifteen feet high, and this is followed by a succession of jets.

Sometimes the basin will become empty, and on rare occasions a "steam shoot," producing white clouds of spray and vapor at least sixty feet high, provides a magnificent sight.

The boiling-water-streams from the Geysers cause some delicate and pretty petrifications, and such things as birch and willow-leaves, converted to white stones with every detail, grass and rushes, marble-like, are to be seen where the hot water flows.

The Geysers give no warning before it sprouts, and when it does, it is said to make a noise resembling artillery in action! The highest shoot known was ninety feet; visitors to the boiling springs of Iceland have been known to scald their fingers and hands a verily in the endeavor to obtain perfect specimens of white incrustations formed by the boiling water.

What a saving in coal on washing days for the Iceland housewife! All she has to do is to take her washing to the Geysers, put them in gear, and trust to luck that they will not be shot out into the air the next minute!

Bees suck three million flowers to gather one pound of honey.

**CONDUCTED BY PRO.**

The object of this department of our farm readers' authority on all subjects pertaining to address all questions to the Editor of The Wilson Publishing Co., and answers will appear in which they are received. This paper. As space is limited, immediate reply is not possible. A stamped envelope be mailed if the answer will be mailed.

O. H. B.—Would you advise and corn combined would such conditions and value to the silt to warrant for the beans? Should be planted at the same time depth, in the same soil. Will the beans and corn in a fairly even stand when planted in a planter? Can you say anything how much seed of it is required per acre? If there than one variety, which is best for sandy soil?

Answer:—In Missouri, we have an exceedingly long growth for corn. It is common to sow soybeans and corn early the latter, with corn, seedlings the corn is not out but legs are turned up and crop has made inflection and the crops are "hogged," growing season in Ontario, admit of this sort of practice, other hand, I believe it would profitable to grow soybeans separate and possibly mix it with the corn.

Under such conditions they cut green for hay when the well formed, and before the signs to show signs of ripening & Morrison, in their book "and Feeding," recommended a ton of soybeans with 2 to 3 corn. If grown separately a combination with straw, clover, etc. For instance, are quoted give results which straw 7.1 lbs. and clover 2.7 with ground soy bean 2.7 corn-and-cob meal 3.7 lbs. of milk per cow, carrying of 12.3 lbs. andilage 21.6 with corn-and-cob meal 3.7 gave 15.1 the milk, carrying of 14.

Soybeans planted alone in 2 to 3 lbs. of seed per acre, loaded for hay. In tests at a variety of soybeans which was O.A.C. No. 3, a best Early Yellow is also good.

Reader:—I wish your planting soybeans with corn since soybeans are high in which brand or kind would be suitable for this section, as is of a genuine black ink, is a good state of fertility. If they be planted to the best of what amount of corn should be used? What is method of inoculating soybeans?

Answer:—Your question the use of soybeans with corn is similar to one received. All the points on which you are interested.

**SUN LIFE SHOWS BAINS IN ALL**

49th Annual Report is Issued Tremendous Gains in Business Obtained

Several new and interesting in the insurance business, by the Sun Life Association of Canada during 1915. The 49th report of the company has published and shows that business actually boomed during the past year we are being an increase of \$3,967,675 per cent, over 1914.

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The business in force now \$119,353,382, showing an increase of \$12,248,895. The assets of the company were increased by \$3,967,675, now amount to \$119,711,465. The report shows a net surplus of \$40 over and above all liabilities, capital stock, which indicates a position of safety and security.

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