

Efficient Farming

SAVE THE FODDER.

After it has been made to control or direct the fermentative action within the silo. The lactic acid bacteria, *bacillus lactis acidi*, has long been known to be beneficial in silage making, and its product, lactic acid, is found to the extent of one per cent. in well made silage. Experience has demonstrated that the addition of *bacillus lactis acidi* in quantity to the silage before being filled gave good results, particularly so when the fodder was past the best stage for making high grade silage. The addition of the *bacillus lactis acidi* in quantity to the more or less spoiled fodder provides an active agent to check and override the other bacteria present and thereby control the fermentative process and bring the silage mass to a fairly redon-inant in the silage. This addition of lactic acid culture to the fodder at the time of silo filling is easily accomplished by securing a small quantity of pure culture for lactic acid from a creamery as a beginning. The pure culture is placed in a three gallon can of clean skim milk and allowed to ripen for three days. This can be added to more skim milk and a quantity of the pure culture developed that there may be at least one gallon to the silo. This skim milk culture carries vast numbers of *bacillus lactis acidi* is sprinkled over the cut fodder as the silo filling proceeds.

If the corn is in prime condition for silage making at the time of ensiling, nothing is to be gained by adding culture. However, its use is strongly advised if the corn or other fodder is off bit off in condition, due to damage through unseasonable weather, delays, etc.

MY METHOD OF SELECTING SEED CORN.

The most satisfactory method of selecting seed corn I have found is to choose the corn as it is being gathered in the field. I place the seed ears in a box on the side of the wagon, and thus keep them separate from the other corn. The main things I consider in choosing an ear for seed are: Soundness, length, diameter, depth of kernel, color, and conformity to type. Ears should be uniformly large and well proportioned. The color should be uniform, and the indentation typical of the variety. The cob should be as small as possible and still permit the maximum growth of the kernel. Corn for seed should not be chosen from stalks advantageously located. I

POTATO HARVEST.

Late blight affects the tuber of the potato as well as the vine, and the disease lives over from year to year in the seed. When harvesting the potato crop pull out all tubers with dark sunken areas on the surface and a brownish discoloration of the flesh. Black Scurf—This fungus develops small black specks on the surface of the tuber. Such should not be stored for seed. Stem End Rot—This trouble is evidenced by a decayed and sunken area at the stem end of the tuber. When a cross section is made near the stem end a brownish ring is usually plainly visible. Tuber Injury—Care should be taken to avoid bruising the tubers while harvesting. Roughly handled potatoes usually have a high percentage of dry rot.

Getting By in Lean Months.

Every chicken man knows October is the lean month with the hens. It is the month when one derives the least income from the flock, primarily because production is at its lowest end. Our birds are laying an average of between twelve and thirteen eggs each during the month of September, but in October they will drop rapidly until they are only laying round six or seven eggs a bird per month. This means a decrease in revenue of nearly a half.

This being the case, it brings home to us the desirability of working out a scheme of poultry management whereby we will spread out our income to supplement the meager returns received from eggs.

There are two ways of doing it: Hatch some early pullets next year, have them come into lay along in August and they will be up round 50 per cent. production in October, thus giving in this month of low production but high prices a heavy egg production.

Then the second way of accomplishing this same purpose is to try and diversify our source of income. Though our egg production may be the big end of the business, yet if one has sufficient range and can grow a few hundred extra pullets there is always a ready market for them in October.

When the pinch comes, as it has right now, let us make a resolution to get more eggs in October another year and to supplement our market-egg income by having some pullets to sell at this time.

In Switzerland the price of farm land has become much higher than its productive value, due in a large measure to the fact that more farmers sons than formerly are buying estates.

The ultimate factor in the solution of most of life's great problems is leadership. The real leader is the man who can get the community, the township, the county or the province to pull together and accomplish something worth while.

When going over the hens in the late fall to eliminate the undesirable breeders, there are a number of definite things that we should look for:

First of all, it should be the purpose, in examining the birds, to state that they are physically fit; in other words, that they show no signs of disease, either past or present, which would incapacitate them as future layers and breeders.

The eyes should be examined carefully for evidences of roup and colds. The inside of the mouth and throat should be examined for evidences of canker. The general fleshing of the birds should be determined to see that they are holding up well in weight. The condition of the feathers in the vicinity of the vents should be examined to see that the birds are free from diarrhoea or any ovarian disorders, which might be responsible for the laying of imperfect eggs.

Do not fail, when making the final examination, to look the birds over from a breeding standpoint, to see that they possess no noticeable defects, such as squirrel tail, side spurs, stubs and other standard breeding defects which might be passed on to the future generation of chicks.

We must always remember that it is the standard-bred birds which possess production qualities for which there is the greatest demand and the most profit.

When looking over these hens, all of which are superior birds, because they have stood the test of an all-summer culling, be sure to lay special emphasis upon a few very important characters which designate their productive capacity.

Pick those hens, first of all, that have good big bodies with great body capacity; good width of back, with the width carried well back; a back which is free from large accumulations of fat. Be sure and select birds with bodies that are deep, front and rear. Select ones that have large, soft abdomens; large, soft, moist vents, if they are in laying condition; skin which is thin, soft and oily to the touch; pelvic bones which are well spread.

Lastly, do not forget the head. The ideal hen has a refined head. She has a head which is moderately long and broad, and a beak which is short and well curved.

The application of these principles to the selection of the breeds this fall will probably do more to insure good chicks next spring than any other group of things which might be attempted.

Careful studies show that less than 2 per cent. of the girls who win beauty contests can make good lemon pies.

Sheep Notes

Before the flock enter winter quarters in the fall they should all receive a thorough dipping. A bright, warm day in October should be chosen and the dipping done in the morning so the wool will have time to dry before night. It is safe to say that fall dipping of the flock should never be neglected. Even in those flocks that are supposed to be clean it will pay. In case any sheep are to be added to the flock they should always be dipped before being taken in with those that are already clean.

There are several different kinds of sheep dip on the market, any one of which will give satisfactory results. Provided directions are carefully followed. The water to be used for dipping should be warmed and the mixing should be stirred frequently to prevent the heavier dip settling to the bottom. The sheep should remain in the dip for approximately two minutes to allow the wool and skin to become thoroughly saturated.

Unless the flock is a very large one it will not be necessary to build an expensive dipping tank. A large trough or barrel may answer if nothing else is at hand. However, a very satisfactory tank may be built of ordinary tongue and groove lumber. Boarding have regular drying rooms or sheds, but for the average farmer this is not practical.

Seed corn should be tested twice if possible, one test being made in the winter and the other in the spring just before planting. In the winter test I select one kernel from each ear, and germinate. In the spring I make a more accurate test, about six kernels being selected from different rows and different parts of each ear. If fewer than five of the six kernels germinate, I do not use the ear for seed.—M. Baird.

Marketing the Potato Crop.

The potato grower should cater to the wishes of the most particular and exacting customers. He should furnish a choice product in a most attractive form and should carefully study the demands of the market he wishes to serve. For the best prices the potatoes should be uniform, smooth, and of good table quality, whether selected by the pound, the basket, or the bushel, the bag, the barrel or the car load. The commercial potato grower should not be confined to the local market, but should be in a position to put his potatoes on the best market available either through his own efforts or through the medium of a co-operative association. It sometimes occurs that of the price paid by the consumer for a bushel of potatoes about two-thirds are required to defray the cost of transportation and of distribution, and one-third is left for the grower. This is not as it should be. Undoubtedly one of the best remedies for such a condition of affairs is co-operation on the part of the growers themselves.

The Japanese are developing an appetite for beef. The home supply being insufficient, importers are securing additional supplies from Canada.

To prevent sorhead (chicken-pox) I give once a week for each 100 fowls, one-fourth pound of sulphur thoroughly mixed with greasy bread, and three days after that I give the same measure of Epsom salts. I feed the sulphur in the coops at night. I begin this treatment July 1 and continue until October.—Mrs. M. A.

Plant Bulbs Now.

Have you forgotten how you envied your neighbor's bed of tulips last spring? And how you vowed you would have some on your lawn next spring?

If you really meant what you said, now is the time to get busy, for spring flowering bulbs must be planted in the fall—any time now, until the ground freezes.

October is an ideal time for planting, for planting at that time allows the bulbs to become established and make some good root growth before freezing weather puts the bulbs to sleep.

First thing to consider is drainage. The bed must be in a well-drained place. Fertilizer is another requisite. Put on a good application of bone meal—an inch deep is none too heavy—and spade into the soil. Mix it well with the soil.

Tulips, hyacinths and narcissus should be planted about four inches deep, and from five to seven inches apart. Anemones should be one inch deep and from four to six inches apart.

Be sure that bulbs of the same kind are all set at the same depth, so that there will be a uniform development in the spring, thus making sure that they will all flower at the same time. It is advisable to mulch the beds with straw, leaves, or straw manure after the ground freezes. This keeps the roots from heaving, thus injuring the bulbs. This mulch should be removed early in the spring before the bulbs start into growth.

The Darwin tulips are the finest of all tulips. The Cottage, Breeder and Parrot types should be planted more widely.

Dutch hyacinths are the ones to plant out of doors. Roman hyacinths are seldom used except under glass. Singles are generally more satisfactory than doubles.

Among the Narcissus there are several types which may be used. The Daffodils with large, medium, and short trumpets, come in the yellows, white, and colors; the singles are better than the doubles, the Jonquills, the Poetaz, and the Poeticus types. The Polyanthus type, which includes the Paper White and the Shinesee Sacred Lily, is not hardy, and so should not be used out of doors.—E. A. K.

Check Up on Your Sprays.

There is no better time than during the harvest season to get an accurate estimate of how successful one has been in his spraying campaign.

Did you reach the top of your trees in spraying; or do you find a lot of scabby and wormy apples there? The very best apples always grow in the tops of the trees, provided that we keep them clean.

If they are diseased it means that the spray didn't reach them. Why didn't it?

Do you find a lot of injury from codling moth? A distressing experience, but all too common if one does not spray often enough or thoroughly enough.

Are there any apples with San Jose scale on them? You can check up very accurately indeed on the prevalence of scale in the orchard since it will be found on the apples if there is any on the trees, and you can determine which trees or which blocks of orchard should be sprayed next winter or spring for scale.

As the scale is on the increase again in most parts of the country, it is wise to pay special attention to it this autumn.

Do you find sooty blotch on the apples? This is apt to happen when we have much cloudy, moist weather in July, as we have had in some sections this season; and one feels so disgusted that he did not put on one more spray and stop it.

And so the list might be extended. Make a thorough canvass of the situation; make a record of what you find, and make a firm resolve to do better next year.

YOUR QUART OF RASPBERRIES

"My mother once sent me to pick a quart of raspberries," said a well-known American recently, as he let his thoughts go back to his boyhood in the country. "I did not want to pick a quart of raspberries. I wanted to do anything but that. I dragged unwilling feet toward the berry patch. "Then a happy thought struck me: I will pick two quarts of raspberries and surprise the family! That changed my process. But, like a sower, Jesus needs a soil adapted to the message, and not all hearts are of this description."

Lamps for Floor and Table With Tasteful Shades

BY LUCY D. TAYLOR.

I know that for those of us who have to burn kerosene it is not easy to find pretty, attractive lamps. The hardware stores have a few nickel ones tucked away in back corners, and the city department stores are not much better. But the effort expended in getting good looking lamps brings worthwhile results, for lamps with attractive shades are a room worth trimming to a dress. They add that little spot of color which shows that someone has been thoughtful and painstaking.

Fortunately, there are still possibilities left outside of the regular channels, and it is to these that we must turn. Often an old brown or gray jug of our grandmother's day will furnish the base.

Sometimes a pottery vase or deep bowl can be secured that has a wide enough mouth to make a generous sized oil reservoir and can be converted into a regular oil-burning lamp. These bowls and vases come in a variety of sizes and colors: nice browns, tans, and buffs, some in brighter colors—blues, yellows, greens and reds. They are all good, provided you use them so that both base and shade harmonize with the rest of the color scheme.

In the blue and brown or blue and tan room there is nothing so better for the shade than soft brown or tan, with the shade in parchment, cloth, or trimmed with light tan and banded or striped with blue. Sometimes even a bright red base may be used, provided there is a good deal of corresponding red either in curtain pattern or rug design. Shade colors are tricky. One which may be a delightful spot of color in the day/light may not be at all the one to choose for a good light. Usually it is wiser to keep the yellow

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The Sunday School Lesson

OCTOBER 19

The Parable of the Sower, Mark 4: 1-20. Golden Text—The sower soweth the word.—Mark 4: 14.

I. THE SOWER AND THE SEED, 1-3, 10-14.

II. THE SEED AND THE SOIL, 4-9, 15-20.

INTRODUCTION.—When Jesus first entered on His work in Galilee, it was possible to hope that the nation as a whole would accept the divine message and lay hold by repentance of the kingdom of God. Jesus knew himself to be divinely sent and commissioned to lead the nation into the kingdom, and everywhere he sought to create a penitent and believing attitude on the part of the people. But while he thus "broadcasted" everywhere the word of the kingdom, it was not everywhere that he met with a response. The Galileans did not all believe, and as time went on, the religious authorities took up an attitude of implacable hostility. Of the minds of the many were either superficial or steeped in worldly conceptions of the kingdom, and hence the preaching of Jesus bore little or no fruit among them.

But on the other hand we see the gradual formation round Jesus, of a new believing society of disciples, who are dearer to Jesus than home and kindred. These believing ones have received the "mystery" of the kingdom.

This now is the stage marked by the teaching of the parable of the sower. We might interpret the teaching of this and the other parables in the chapter as follows: Though many hearers turn away, and refuse to believe the message of Jesus, this does not mean that the message is not divine, or that the kingdom will not come. As Jesus has said, "Indeed, on the contrary, God's own wisdom is revealed in the selective process by which only the few—those who, like the disciples, are spiritually minded—have laid hold of the message. For so it happens wherever seed is sown. Much of the seed that the farmer scatters yields no return at all. What Jesus therefore says in these parables of the kingdom is that disciples are not to be discouraged. The seed is sown, and the harvest will surely come.

We should never be discouraged. What a fine lesson to lay to heart when we think of the difficulties which lie in the way of the gospel, and of the Christianizing of the world.

I. THE SOWER AND THE SEED, 1-3, 10-14.

V. 1. The crowding on the shore makes it necessary for Jesus to preach from a boat, which for this purpose is moored at a few yards out from the margin. From this position the preacher can be seen as well as heard.

V. 2. Jesus addressing the multitude, used parables, that is, comparisons or illustrations of divine laws and truths drawn from facts of common or ordinary every day life.

V. 3. The lesson is in short, as we see by v. 14, that Jesus' message of the kingdom is the seed from which the actualized life of the kingdom will issue. But, like a sower, Jesus needs a soil adapted to the message, and not all hearts are of this description.

II. THE SEED AND THE SOIL, 4-9, 15-20.

V. 4. There are hearts which are like the roadway or path forming the margin of fields. Seed sown there is immediately picked up by birds. If a heart is hard or secular, if like the roadway, it is a mere thoroughfare for worldly thoughts, and the word of the Kingdom has no chance of taking root.

Vs. 5, 6. There are hearts which are like "stony"—that is, shallow soil. The seed only gets in a little way, and as such shallow soil heats too quickly under the sun, the plant which at first sprouts rapidly, soon withers for want of moisture. Jesus is here speaking of enthusiastic and sensational, but shallow hearers who ardently welcome his first announcements, but are not prepared to give deep and attentive consideration to his ultimate purposes.

V. 7. There are hearts of which the soil is generous enough, but full of thorns and weeds. The seed of the divine word gets in, but its growth is checked by the upgrowth of coarse desires. Jesus is here speaking of hearers whose affections are too much engaged by worldly pursuits and ambitions, or by the love of money, which makes them incapable of truly serving and loving God, or whose minds are perverted by worldly conceptions of the kingdom.

V. 8. But there are honest and good hearts, like rich and clean soil, where the message meets with genuine faith and love, and where a harvest of obedience is produced. Jesus is thinking here of his own disciples and of other believers whose hearts God has opened to receive the truth. We will find a description of such souls in the Beatitudes, in Matthew 5:3-9.

Vs. 10, 11. Jesus now explains the secret of his teaching in parables. The disciples have had the "mystery" of the kingdom, that is, its spiritual character, revealed to them by God, but the masses of men are still at the stage where they require symbols and parables of divine things.

TWO FACTS SHOULD BE REMEMBERED ABOUT PALESTINE.

1. It is part of the Mediterranean

Narcissus for Winter Bloom.

The narcissus varieties may be potted for winter bloom as soon as the bulbs are obtained in September or early October. If it is desired that the bulbs be grown in the home window, it is advisable to use either a six or eight-inch flower pot, setting from five to ten bulbs according to the size of the stock. If it is desired to grow the bulb blooms in quantity, plant the cut flowers in vases, then not less than three inches in depth. A box twenty-four inches by twelve inches by three inches is very handy. The soil should be rich garden loam to which add one-third of the bulk of leaf mould and sufficient sand to keep the soil from clinging.

Suitable drainage provided by means of coarse cinders or broken pottery should first be placed in the bottom of the pots or boxes and then the prepared soil in quantity sufficient to reach within one-half inch from the top of the box or pot after firming. The bulbs should be pressed into the soil and covered firmly, just leaving the tip showing. When all the boxes or pots are prepared such should be buried if possible in cold frame or in the basement, watered well and then covered with five inches of sand or screened cinders. This covering will insure the necessary cool condition and prevent drying out. Such treatment will develop a good vigorous root system, a condition which must precede the bloom. Eight weeks beneath the sand is usually sufficient. A pot may be examined and then if found to be full of roots it can be moved to the light and heat. From four to six weeks of forcing are required to bring narcissi of the following listed varieties into flower: Von Sion, Glory of Lieden, Sir Watkin, Trumpet Major, Emperor, Empress, Golden Spur, Olympia, Sulphur Phoenix, Bi-color, Victoria, Bari Conspicua, Madame Plémp, Alba Stella, Cynosure, Poeticus ornatus, Poeticus grandiflora and the Poly-anthus and Poetaz types of all varieties.

A bundle of small rubbers costing only a few cents, are much better than twine or pins for holding parcels. Put pieces of a kind together, roll and slip a rubber round it. The work of untying to find any particular piece is dispensed with and the roll takes up but little room.

How much time do you waste hunting for old boards for bleaching the celery? Or how long does it take you to bleach with earth? Why not use manufactured bleachers? Takes only a jiffy to put them in place, and they do the work.

THE TRUE WORKERS

We are accustomed to measure man's success by the pay he gets. We think of work as a thing to be avoided except for the material returns it brings. We work because we think we have to, and get away from it as soon as we can to do the things we like to do. We have set up for ourselves too many false standards of value. The attitude we take toward work is warped.

The true worker first insists upon finding and doing a work that he likes. Then he works for the joy of accomplishment. The doing of his work because he likes to do it and takes pride in doing it, this is the true worker's ideal. His best work is his own reward. It pays him in self-respect, personal satisfaction, moral growth and manhood. These are the greatest rewards anyone can win. They form the highest type of compensation and they come only to the true worker.

We whom the gods have placed upon the earth must have our part to play in these latest years. The true farmer among us have continued to do our best and have won much satisfaction from seeing our fields growing beautiful and our pastures filled with fat cattle; but, too often, this has been our only compensation. Ultimately, there must be something more substantial. Under an ordinary conditional, the substantial part of a natural accompaniment of work well done, is that we be conscientious, if we be persistent. If we be patient enough to continue through the years, doing hard work, without slouching it, or giving up in the moments of discouragement that come to all of us, we will eventually arrive. If we be true workers and belong on the farm, we may go right ahead doing our best with confidence and conscientiousness directed toward the welfare of the world about us, and not wholly selfishly. We will succeed, even though life may be too short for us to pay for the adjoining quarter-section and build the mansion the romantic dreams of our youth may have pictured. The truly great and noble do not die rich.

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Handling Live Stock in Shipping.

Rough treatment of market stock, whether it be cattle, hogs or sheep, costs the farmer of Canada a very large sum of money. The buyers expect loss from this cause and allow for it when purchasing the animals. Every mark left on the hog, even from a buggy whip, at the time of shipping, shows itself on the side of bacon. From whipping, kicking and beating it is estimated that from three to four hundred thousand hogs are reduced in value each year before they reach the packing plants by upwards of \$300,000, a loss for which the farmer has to pay. Much of this could be prevented if every hog raiser would provide himself with proper loading chutes and by careful loading at the shipping station.

In shipping cattle the loss from going and bruising amounts to a large sum also. A leaflet issued by the authority of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa places the loss on cattle from rough handling and going at about a million and a half dollars annually. It is recommended that the growth of horns be prevented on calves by treatment with caustic potash and that the horns be removed from larger cattle by mechanical means.

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This photograph shows the new sun parlor recently added to the quarters of the Prince of Wales on his "E.P." ranch, located near High River, Alberta.

STORIES OF LONDON STREETS

The names of streets are mostly linked with history than mere imagination, a fact which is made greatly to the interest of a tourist by the visitor to London, the capital of the Empire.

Fleet Street, the hub of the paper world, for instance, got its name from the Fleet, a swift stream, now converted into the Mitre Court, Fleet Court, Lion Court, and the other courts, which were named after the memory of three ancient ears which bore those designations.

Shoe Lane is founded on a traditional story of the daughter kidnapping a certain King's son, Queen Elizabeth's day. Her shoe in Shoe Lane was the name of an ancient street in Clock Lane, near the railway now crossed the western boundary of the metropolis, the Carmelites, or White Friars, was built in the year 1730. Blackfriars Bridge and the Road were named after the of the Dominican Order who established their house of Printing House Square.

Ludgate Hill was named old Lud Gate built by King year 66 B.C., on the spot railway now crosses the main carriage. The gate was in 1290.

Cheapside drains that Cheap where the shops and their premises, the name is really the Saxon word "cheap" Broadway was cut in the days when London so narrow that opposite could shake hands out of windows.

Shoppers, too, like the names of many streets, for Lane was the habitation of ironmongers during the war of 1815. Broad Street, the bankers; Friday Street, the fishermen who supplied markets; while Milk Street, the site of the ancient milk market.

The Old Jewry is a quarter of the Jews and synagogue was erected in Throgmorton Street and Lane were both named in the Throgmorton, a wealthy banker who is said to have been one of the earliest in 1571.

Threatened Street is of Three Needle Street, of the arms of the New River, while Broad Street, which the city was popularly regarded as the postitory for dead bodies.

The coaching days were for the name of some streets, as "White Horse Lane," the stagecoach station, and the "Barnard's Inn," generally fast asleep who lived at their destination.

Hollows is a contraction of Hollow Bourne, indicative in a hollow. The name was Doomsday Book as "Hollow Strand" literally means the Thames, and a few other streets were the only hollows in the city, which was originally a swampy ground to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rotten Row is really a route de roi, the French to the King, to the house which at Kensington. The thoroughfare Piccadilly was "Piccadilly Hall," its building during the reign which was used as a place of the then fashionable lace, so called an account of the lace-like pattern.

Southampton Street is named after the Earl of Southampton, who was a landowner at the time who were bestowned.

A Might...

In robber attacks on primitive societies, such much popular interest in competition in which the to the man who could get the largest amount of food in a contest of that sort was a mining town in the land. One competitor, six feet in height and broad chested, succeeded in displacing a plentiful supply of mutton, a plentiful supply of tables and a plum pudding with copious drink.

He was undoubtedly the winner and was being escorted home when he met miners and said: "Well, kids, say, don't you to my old woman, or she no dinner!"

A promising new variety has been originated by the Forage Plants of the culture, Canada. A variety of western wheat, tucky blue grass, and have been developed. The ethy is being put out the name of Boon.

Bituminous sands, thick, lie for 75 miles in the baska river in north. Drawn out by the sun into deep pools. Smouldering at intervals, the degree to beyond the The naked area is square miles.