Free from dust, dirt and all foreign substances Lead Packets only-40c, 50c and 60c per lb. AT ALL GROCERS. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Won at Last

for a husband," she said, coloring. "I like my liberty."
"Liberty is no good for women," he returned, for Uncle Sandy had by no means a high estimation of the fair sex. "And, Mona, my lassie, your old uncee's heart is set on seeing you a happy wife." 'Thank you, uncle, I should like to please you, but we must be sure of the

pages of society papers. Another batch of little girls were promoted from the nursery to the school room, and both Mme. Debrisay's and Mona's hands were ever done before. Did he love her with

Lady Finistoun's name at drawingroom, dinner, ball, and garden party frequently met Mona's eye as she looked through the papers for the articles most suited for Uncle Sandy's consumption. Yet she made no sign. Kind and pleas-

"If you stay late in London, I will come when the tide of gaiety is ebbing. You would hardly have time to speak to me while it is the fleed," she wrote in

some slip in conversation, Mme. By some slip in conversation, Mme. Debrisay managed to make this invitation, and the reply, known to Mr. Craig, who seemed a good deal impressed by it. May set in with unusual warmth, dry east winds prevailing, and Uncle Sandy grew discontented with his food, restless at night, feverish by day, dissatis-

has escaped the other. May be change of air might do you good."

"Haven't I had a total change coming here? and last year I felt a new man! How is a puir frail body like me to go wandering about by my ain sel?! Why, the curse wad be worse than the sickness."

"Still, my dear sir, it is well worth while to face some difficulties rather than not recover your precious health."

"I know it—I know it," he growled, impatiently; "and I am just thinking what's best to be done. I'll get Mona; "Yes, dear," cried madame, briskly, as she blew out the lamp, and carried the to write and ask for an appointment, in the structure of the structure."

"Still, my dear sir, it is well worth while to face some difficulties rather than not recover your precious health."

"I know it—I know it," he growled, impatiently; "and I am just thinking what's best to be done. I'll get Mona; she blew out the lamp, and carried the to write and ask for an appointment, in the structure of the structure."

"Yes, dear," cried madame, briskly, as she blew out the lamp, and carried the to write and ask for an appointment, in the structure of the structure.

"I am sure, Mr. Craig, my poor pen is quite at your service."
"Oh, thank'ee, thank'ee; I'll just wait

till my niece comes in. till my nicce comes in."

Mr. Craig was quite nervous about his visit to a new doctor, and at length expressed a wish that Mme. Debrisay should accompany him to the doctor's house, though he did not wish her to be present at the interview.

"Why did you not say so at once?"

"I should have offered to go with you, but seeing you are a particular man, I did not like to intrude." "Intrude! Why, no, of course you would not. I did think of taking my

would not. I aid think of taking my nephew, but it is not easy for him to get away from business."

"To not think of it, my dear sir. I

am, you know, quite an experienced nurse, and when Dr. Carmichael makes an appointment, I will arrange to go with you. You are not really fit to go alone." n appointment, I will arrange to go ith you. You are not really fit to go one."

"You are verra good. I shall be much to fight for you. You could be alone in this wicked world, and neither chick nor child to fight for you. You could be still be much."

indebted to you."

For the remainder of the day Uncle Sandy was amiable enough; but, as is not uncommon, when the immediate sense of obligation wears off, the politesandy was amable enough; but, as is not uncommon, when the immediate sense of obligation wears off, the politeness it engenders also disappears, and next day Uncle Sandy was as querumore is as much as ought to have."

Mona waited downstairs till the toast

Mona wated downstairs till the toast Mona wated downstairs till the toast was ready, considering what answer she should make to her uncle's request, though she well knew that she would make to her uncle's request, though she well knew that she would she refuse the poor old man, who seemed to look to her for held and comfort? Yet that's just nervous fancies. I doubt his dying before he is a hundred, he is so and work, and be free with Mme. Debrivered the start of the st

with you."

"I would not do the poor soul the smallest harm, God knows; but he is very trying, and I don't think he cares a straw about any mortal but himself."

quiet, and would make up his mind what he would do next day.

Then Mme. Debrisay and her young protegee held high counsel as to what should be done.

"I think he cares a good deal about himself, but he is affectionate, too. He is fond of me; he begins to cling to me, I am almost sorry to say, for in some measure it binds me to him. One cannot desert a creature that depends on you. Still, he is not an enlivening companion"

"All I hope is he will not prove an ungrateful old hunks after you have sactorized work, which happened to terminate earl-

the same honest, enduring love that the young Highlander bore to his Mary? Hardly. Kenneth and Mary had grown ant though she was when face to face with her friend, the rush of the season, the number of attractive engagements, crowded out those who were not constantly with her, from Evelyn's mind.

Se did, write once, begging Mona to come and have a cup of tea with her at an hour when she could not meet any once, but Mona thought it wiser not to go. were possibilities of true tenderness in Waring, which might have made her life happy, had her wounds not been so sore and recent that they could not endure the touch of a new love. She never regretted having broken with him, but she grieved to thing that from a wish to provide for her grandmother she had caused

Mona looked at her.
"Yes, dear," cried madame, briskly, as
she blew out the lamp, and carried the
cup to the invalid. "The waters are admirable for gout, and rheumatism, and liver, and indigestion, and all sorts of things. It is a well-known water in France. Monsieur Le Duc de Monceau and Madame La Marquise de Suresenes both derived the greatest benefit from

the cure."
"And whereabouts is it?" "Oh, on the German side; in the Department of the Vosges, not very far

from Nancy."
"It's an awiu' lang journey," groaned
Uncle Sandy, "and will cost a mine o' sil-"Not more than a journey to any other health resort, my dear Mr. Craig. We will ascertain the rail fares. You

are not going away all in a minute. We have time enough to look about us."
"And will you come with me, dearie?"
asked Uncle Sandy, looking wistfully at Mona. "I canna go without you!"

"If I can go I will, uncle; but I must

to fight for you. You ought to think on that, Mona; and get me a little mair toast, like a good lassie—my appetite is varra indifferent.'

"Why, Deb, you would not cut short When she carried back the toast, and his little span of life? If I thought you were serious, I would be quite angry could have a little sleep if he were left quiet, and would make up his mind what

my pupils again."

"No doubt you could, dear," cried Mme in Debrisay; "anyway, I will represent things to him in a proper light. If he drags you away from your employment, in he ought to make a settlement upon you. What I am afraid of is that he will spoil your prospects, and leave you in the way to be a set of the se your prospects, and leave you in the lurch. I can't get over the notion that young Masalister will come in for every-

"Pray do not try to drive a bargain about me, Deb! I must do the best I can. If poor Uncle Sandy never were to

leave me a sou, I could not refuse him
my company or my help. 'Fais ee que
dois—advienne que pourra.'"
"Oh, it's all very fine to do what you
ought, come what may! but Heaven
always takes care of those who take
cae of themselves!"

"You have not acted on that principle yourself, Deb; neither can I. Just let me go, and leave the morrow to take

let me go, and leave the morrow to take care of itself."

The day following Mr. Craig spent in gloomy silence; and when Kenneth Macalister came in the evening, contrary to his usual custom, no message was sent to request the ladies to come and make tea for him. Kenneth remained till Mr. Craig's bed-time, and only looked in on Mme. Debrisay and Mona for a few moments. He said his uncle was much depressed, and in a very bad temper. Kenneth himself seemed preoccupied, and by

You. Still, he is not an enlivening companion."

"All I hope is he will not prove an ungrateful old hunks after you have sacrificed your youth to him."

"My youth, Deb? I feel as if my youth had gone."

"Al! what nonsense you talk! Gone, "Al! what nonsense you talk! Gone, "Wy dear child! The would add to her difficulties on the companion of the

please you, but we must be sure of the happiness."

He opened his mouth to reply, but some wave of thought arrested his words, and he closed it again. He was, however, cross and contradictory all the evening, and Mona knew he was not well pleased.

Meanwhile the usual round of London life ran its course. Parliament assembled. New players and old favorites enchanted the public. Fresh scandals and novelties of toilets, enlivened the Mona sat down to work, but really to think.

Since Kenneth's confession, she had sympathy of her devoted protectress sympathy of her devoted protectress awaited her. However, the old man sorely needed

ner nelp, and she would not refuse it.

As soon as she had changed her dress, for the day was wet and stormy, she went upstairs, and found her uncle seat-dannels of the heart, while an existence of mere pleasure of constant friction with side his chair, and on it a map, a guide-book, a "Continental Bradshaw," and several scraps of ruled paper covered with figures

"Come awa'! come awa'!" he cried, his brow clearing, "I'm wearyin' to talk to you. My puir head is just dazed with trying to understand whaur I'm going, and what it will cost me!" "As to where you are going, nay help you to find out; but as to the ost, you must ask Madame Debrisay; he knows all about French railways."

"And when will she be in?"
"Not till six. or half past." "Aweel, I have something quite pri-ate to sey to your own self, and I'd est tackle that first." He stopped abruptly, and began

gather up the papers and books some what nervously, "I am all attention, uncle." "It's a delicate matter to speak aboot

east winds prevailing, and Unele Sandy grew discontented with his food, restless at night, feverish by day, dissatisfied with his liver, and suspicious of his digestive organs.

"It am all attention to speak aboot, but I feel bound to do it, for your ain good, and benefit; and so I'll just speak my mind."

The day that Uncle Sandy went to consult the well-known Dr. Carmichael, Mona was rather late, and went up to hought, 'sidering a' the guineas he has had from me! Mr. Maclean" (this was the minister) "advises me to try that man in Saville Row, Dr. Carmichael; they say he is wonderful for liver and digestion, and I am regular out of sorts."

"Well, I would, Mr. Craig," said Mme. Debrisay, to whom Uncle Sandy confided his doubts and intentions; "you have not been looking at all well—not a bit like yourself of late. I have felt rather uneasy about you. Perhaps a new doctor may observe something that has escaped the other. May be change of air might do you good."

"Harvell, I would a total change coming of might do you good."

"Harvell, I would a total change coming of might do you good."

"Harvell, I would a total change coming of might do you good."

"It sa delicate matter to speak aboot, but I feel bound to do it, for your ain good, and benefit; and so I'll just speak my mind."

"It sa delicate matter to speak aboot, but I feel bound to do it, for your ain good, and benefit; and so I'll just speak my mind."

This with some hesitation, ending with sudden assumption of resolution, steadily avoiding his niece's eyes at the same time.

"Certainly, Uncle Sandy."

"There's that lad, Kenneth," he went ton, in his thin, high-pitched, querulous voice; "a fine young man, steady and weel-disposed; what for canna you mak' up your mind to wed him? He's awful fond of you, and ye seemed good friends together. Why canna you mak' up you mind to well him, high-pitched, querulous voice; "a fine young man, steady and weel-disposed; what for canna you mak' up your mind to wed him? He's awful fond of you, and ye seemed good friends feared I could not give him wifely af-ection. He ought to have been satis-

"And wha wad tak' a lassie's first

"First or last, my dear uncle, my and "And what hinders you frae liking him

for your husband?"
"Who can tell, uncle? perhaps likin him too well in another way."
"Ah! but I am sorry for the puir lad. He is varra fond o' ye." "Ah! but I am sorry for the purl lad. He is varra fond o' ye."
"Well, yes, I think he likes me, but I do not think he would ever have asked me to be his wife of his own free will. It was to please, you, uncle."

"Ah, ha! Is it a bit jearousy? Don't

you think he loves you weel enough?"
"No, uncle, I would never accept him. 'Dinna say it!" cried Uncle Sandy arnestly. "I am just in a difficulty. You see, I always promised to look after Ken-neth before I knew I should ever see my oor brother's girlie. Aweel, I'd like to eave my bit o' money to both o' you,and

re see, if you were wed, it would be seepit together."
"Dear uncle," said Mona, smiling, 'do not let that trouble you. Leave every-thing you like to Kenneth; men want money much more than women, and I am young. I think I can earn my own am young. I think I can earn my own bread with Madame Debrisay's help; so do not let any thought of me interfere with Kenenth. I have made up my mind to be your escort to Centrexeville, and I

pe you will return so well as to be ite independent of us all."
"Eh, that will never be, my lassic— ever! But you have disappointed me; only I don't give up hope yet. I have just set my heart on a match between you and Kenneth. Eh! we'd a' be happy at Craigdarroch; he'd look to the lands and the beasties, and you would mind the hoose and watch your puir auld uncle's last days. Then a' would be the noose and watch your puir and uncle's last days. Then a' would be yours—I'd know you were both settled and comfortable, and that the place would be in the hands o' my ain kin."

"Yes, it would be a very pleasant arrangement. I wish I could encourage you to hope for its completion."

you to hope for its completion."
"I dinna like unreasonable contradiction, and I will not put up with it," said Uncle Sandy, angrily. "What for will

Uncle Sandy, angrily. "What for will you be so foolish?"
"Do you believe that human love is the growth of human will, uncle?"
"I am sure I canna tell." He paused and thought for a moment, a change passing over his face. "Yes, but I did though," he said. "I tried hard to keep

Mona avowed her reluctance, yet made up her mind to accompany her uncle. "I am young, you see, Deb; and after a few months' absence, I might pick up she was a rich heiress, and I but a puir she was a rich heiress, and I but a puir lad. Yet I think—I always thought she cast a kindly look upon me. However, there came a grand gentleman from Eng-land, and they married her to him. She did not live long after. Maybe she'd have had a longer and a happier life if she had been my wife, and lived in her ain country."

ain country."

Mona listened with a curious mixture Mona listened with a curious mixture of sympathy and amusement. There was true pathos in his voice; yet the evident self-conceit that made him quite sure, he had but to ask to be accepted struct, her as too comical when she gazed at his insignificant, shrunken figure, his sbort, shrewd face, and contemptuously upper ned nose. Had he ever been a mee on whom a lady might have loved to look?

whom a lady might have loved to look? Still there was at times a kindly expression about his mouth which be led the keen hardness of his eyes.

"Yes, uncle, she said, softly, "it must have been a trying time. That useless struggle ought to teach you how hard it is to govern 'unruly wills and affections,' and to leave Kenneth and me to follow our own decises."

our own devices."

'Answer me one question. Have you a fancy for any other mon, or are you pledged to any other?"
"Neither, uncle; I can assure you un-

"Neither, uncle; I can assure you unhesitatingly."
"Aweel, then, I'll just posses my soul with patience; but it's bad taking you awa', just when you and the lad are good company to each other; but I must, I must, and I canna go without you."
'Never mind, uncle; whether we 'keep company' or not, it will all come to the same in the end."
Uncle Sandy kept silence for a moment

same in the end."
Uncle Sandy kept silence for a moment
or two and his brow contracted; but
there was something in Mona's indescribable superiority—her kindly, gentle, but
distinct independence—that he dared not

"Weel, weel,' he said at length; "you'll

come with me, anyhow?" (To be continued.) SUMMER FAG.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Best Tonic for Summer.

The long hot summer thins the blood and leaves you weary, worn and wretched. Nothing can cure that summer fag except Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—because they actually make new plood, and thus strengthen every organ and every tis-sue in the body. Every dose fills you with new strength, new energy, new life. Purgative pills only weaken you more. Common tonics only stimulate for the moment. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, and nothing but good, pure rich red blood can brace you to stand the summer. That is why you should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Mr. W. J. Norfolk, White not sleep well and grew as weak as a kitten. It seemed as though I was itten. It seemed as though 1 was ompletely worn out. I tried several socalled tonics, but it was only a waste of called tonics, but it was only a waste or money, for they did me no good. Fin-ally I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they put me on my feet again, and gave me new health and strength."

Every weak and easily tired man and woman will find new health, new strength and new energy through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They

the memory disk giving of fits record? My savage ancestor learned by long vears of experience to be specially on his guard in a lonely place, and in the dark. when my indignation is thoroughly roused, I find my hands cienced, there is a tightening of the lips, the teeth are more plainly visible, and the whole attitude is suggestive of making a spring. Here is a trait of early man, who gathered himself together and the spring. Here is a trait of early man who gathered himself together and then sprang upon his enemy to rend him with tooth and claw. I have often noticed that when people use the word "offenthat when people use the word offen-sive" it is accompanied by a quiver of the nostrils and an involuntary move-ment of the nose. The imagination is still haunted by that piece of very ofensive carrion which my primitive an-cestor with a prejudice for raw meat ound too strong for him, so strong that his nose rejected it at once.—Nineteenth Century.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

In thousands of homes Canada there are bright, thriving children, who have been made well and are kept well by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. In many homes parents say this medicine saved a precious little life. Dr. A. Danais, L. D. S., Riviere du Loup, Que., says: "At the age of five months we thought our little girl dying. Nothing we did for her helped her until we gave her Baby's Own Tablets, and only those who have seen her can realize what a change this medicine has wrought in our child. She is now about sighteen months old, eats well, sleeps well, and is a lively, laughing child, and weighs 37 pounds. We always keep the Tablets in the house now, for we know their great value." If mothers wish to feel absolutely safe they should keep a ox of Baby's Own Tablets in the house always. They cure all the minor ail-ments of children and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Proof of Good Judgment. (Somerville, Mass., Journal.) Hicks-Your wife is a mighty sen oman, isn't she? Wicks-Sure! She married me

MATERIA DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE CONTRACTOR Royal Pawnshop in Berlin.

All Profits Are Devoted to Charitable Purposes.

The Bureau of Manufacturers of the Department of Commerce and Labor has obtained from several leading

Department of Commerce and Labor has obtained from several leading European cities statements concerning the working of pawnshops and their regulation in those cities. A strict supervision is maintained by the state or municipalities, and in some instances the state itself maintains pawnships. Consul General A. M. Thackera, of Berlin, in speaking of the pawnbrokers of that city, and also of other parts of Germany, says:

There are no pawnshops under the management of the municipal authorities in Berlin, but there is a royal pawnshop office and numerous private pawnbrokers, who have to be licensed and are strictly regulated by law. The Rayol Prussion pawn office was established in 1834, under the control of the Royal Bank. All profits from the business, or any surplus which remains after charging a moderate rate of interest and deducting all costs of administration, are devoted to charitable purposes. The institution lends from one-half up to two-thirds of their estimated when were invested was a surplus where the control of the Royal Bank. All profits from the business, or any surplus which remains after charging a moderate rate of interest and deducting all costs of administration, are devoted to charitable purposes. The institution lends from one-half up to two-thirds of their estimated. purposes. The institution lends from one-half up to two-thirds of their estimated value upon jewels, precious stones, gold, silver, copper, brass, tin, and similar metals, clothing and other objects for the storage of which no

objects for the storage of which no great space is required.

Persons who want to borrow money from the pawnshops have to establish their identity. If the pledge is not redeemed it is sold, and if any greater amount is obtained for it than the amount loaned, the excess is returned to the borrower. The rate of interest is 1 per cent. per month, or 12 per cent. per annum. Upon easily negotiated city, state, or government bonds, 6 per cent. interest is charged.

The surplus in 1888 as \$14,764, in 1889 it fell to \$10,765, and in 1900, there was a loss of \$2,860. The profits in 1904 were \$2,131.

were \$2,131.

There are 174 private pawrshops in Berlin, so much more cenveniently situated that they take business away situated that they take business away from the royal office. These private establishments are regulated very strictly. In none of the cities in Germany can the public pawn institutions compete with the private pawnbroker, notwithstanding that the public institutions, on account of their official character, afford greater security. A private pawnbroker may charge interest of 2 per cent. per month.

est of 2 per cent. per month.

Consul-General Mason, of Paris, says that the municipal pawnshop system is a distinct bureau of the Municipal Government. There is a you should take Dr. Williams' Pink Municipal Government. There is a main office and twenty-one branch of-thorse, Yukon Territory, says: "I am thirty-nine years of age and have been an athlete who scarcely knew the meaning of illness. Last year, however, my health gave way. I became nervous, did not sleep well and grew as weak as the total give learned was \$9.361.425. Bethe total sum loaned was \$9,361,625. Be sides these there were made during the same year 3,610 loans of \$200 or more each, the total sum of which was \$1,709, 832. The rates of interest amounted in all to 8 per cent. on jewellery, articles of clothing, household equipments, etc., and 61-4 per cent. on stock, bonds, and other securities. In 1904 the profit above expenses amounted to 899,417, which was turned over to the fund for the support of municipal hospitals.

This is an official monopoly no other pawnbroker is allowed to exist or do business within the limits of the municipality. But there is a class of outside operators, whose traffic forms the one really sinister feature of the whole system. These are the brokers or dealers in pawn tickets who work more or ers in pawn tickets, who work more or less secretly. It frequently happens that a person who has pawned an arti-cle wants more money than he has been able to obtain at the municipal pawn-shop, which does not exceed one-third of the real value of the article. He goes with this pawn ticket to the broker, who lends him 20 per cent, of the face value of the ticket, but at an extortionate interest from 3 per cent to 7 per cent per month. If this interest is not paid when due the broker redeems the article, which he sells and thereby reaps a large profit. The story is told of a wedding dress on which interest was paid for fifty years by a poor woman who could never command enough money at one time to redeem it.

Various measures have been proposed to counteract this evil, but nothing ed to counteract this evil, but nothing satisfactory has yet been devised. People in good circumstances, who are leaving the city for the summer, not infrequently take jewels and other valuables to the Monte de Piete, or pawnshop, borrow a nominal sum on them, and thus secure their safekeeping with little expense.

consul-General Roosevelt, of Brussels, says that the Brussels Monte de Piete was established in 1810, since which date it has exercised its functions without interruption. The legal rate of in-terest charged on loans is 6 per cent.

per annum. It is the intention of the administration to apply for authorization to reduce this rate to 2 per cent. per annum for loans less than 5f.

The administration of the pawnshop system in Brussels is somewhat similar to that in Paris. During the year 1905, the actablishment loaned on 319 704. the establishment loaned on 312,794 pledges was \$1,258,173. The net profit for the eyar was \$6,401. The Brussels pawnshop is under the management of three appraisers and other officers. It is obligatory that one of the three ap-praisers must be an expert gold and sil-

ver smith. Vice-Consul-General Mueller, of St.

Vice-Consul-General Mueller, of St. Petersburg, reports that there are six institutions loaning money on chattels at a rate of interest stipulated by their by-laws, as follows:

(1) The State Loan Office, (controlled by the Central Government). The rate of interest is 6 per cent. per annum. Only gold, silver, precious stones, and valuables are accepted here. Such articles are also taken for safekeeping and valuables are accepted here. Such articles are also taken for safekeeping at a low rate of interest for storage and insurnace. (2) Society for pawning chattels. (3) St. Petersburg Company, for storage and pawning chattels, and goods. (4) St. Petersburg City Loan Office. (5) St. Petersburg Private Loan Office. (6) St. Petersburg Municipal Loan Office, organized in 1898. Paid-in capital, 2,000,000 rulles—about \$1,000,000.

about \$1,000,000. In 1904 the loans aggregated \$1.753.-550, of which sum \$1,569,065 was repaid Goods unclaimed were sold at public auction. The net profit on the transactions of 1904 was about \$37,251. The

******* The Swine Industry of Ontario.

******** A bulletin upon this subject has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which contains information of an instructive and suggestive charac-

The following questions were sent to several thousand carefully selected correspondents, and from the replies re ceived, a report is given in detail counties, together with a summary the Province as a whole:

1. What breeds, grades or crosses of hogs appear to be most popular in your district? 2. Has there been any general tendency

to change from one breed or type or hos to another during the last two or tree 3. If there has been any change in the kind of kogs fed, please describe ture of the change? 4. Are grade sires used in your dis-

5. What is the general feeling among farmers in your section as to the log production this year? Do they show a disposition to increase their output and what extent?

6. About how many breeding sows were kept by the average farmer of your section in 1904? How many in 1905? How

to reach weaning age in spring litters this year? Has the percentage of loss been greater than usual?

8. How will the delivery of hogs between wand September 1st compare with that for market. (a) Summer feeding; (b) Winter feeding?

Breeds—The Yorkshire is the mos popular breed. In 33 out of the 42 counies reporting it gets first choice, and in others it is a tie with some other breed for first place. Berkshires come next in favor, followed by Tamworths and Ches-ter Whites, in the order named. Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas receive but ittle mention outside of the counties of

Essex and Kent.
Crosses—While many crosses are used, the most popular is that between the Yorkshire and the Berkshire. In the western portion of the Province there is a tendency to use the Berkshire more than formerly in crossing, while in the eastern half the trend is more toward

he use of the Yorkshire. Sires—Pure-bred sires are used almos

interest charged is 6 per cent. Province, although there are individual counties elsewhere from which reports are just as favorable. Grade sires appear to be in most use in the more eastern

counties. Production - The general tendency throughout the Province is to increa production slightly. In many of the eastern counties it has been the custom for farmers to depend upon breeders in their locality for their supply of youngings for feeding, and it has been moted that the demand this spring considerably exceeds the supply, the breeders who usually sell their pigs retaining them on account of the good prices for hogs. Considerable caution, however, is observed. siderable caution, however, is observed among many individual breeders, and feeders, not to go into the business too extensively, for fear that over-produc

tion might bring prices down to an un-profitable point. Breeding Sows-The number of breeding sows was decreased considerably in 1905 over 1904, while 1906 shows an increase in the number comapred with both 1905 and 1904. Vomparing 1906 with creases, while only two counties report decreases, and five counties no change in the number of sows. Reports indicate that the eastern part of the Province is relatively increasing production much more rapidly than is being done in west-ern Ontario. In all parts of the Province the demand for brood sows appears to

xceed the supply.

Litters—The percentage of loss of oung pigs is greater than usual in proportion of the counties, which ries. The average number of pigs in ring litters reaching the weaning age estimated as 7.61, as compared with a ormal litter of 7.77 pigs at weaning

Cost of Feeding-The average cost of ummer feeding is placed at \$4.51 per wt., and of winter feeding, \$5.38 per cwt. In very few cases, however, do correspondents state definitely that the figures given are the result of actual experiments, but where these are reported it is almost invariably noticed that the cost of both summer and winter feeding is considerably below the figures alread mentioned. A number of correspond mentioned. A number of correspondents, especially in western Ontario, state that with comfortable quarters and roots the cost of feeding is no greater in winter than in summer.

Prices of Wild Animals.

A good Nubian lion is worth \$1,000 a Senegal specimen little more than half this sum. A fine tiger is also worth about \$1,000. In Bangal this sum. A fine tiger is also work about \$1,000. In Bengal, where the most beautiful and largest tigers are trapped, there is a government bounty paid on each, for the annual mortality fifty-five per cent. of the counties; while in a few sections grade sires are still used almost entirely. The district taking in the northwestern peninsula will be found to be freer from the use of grade sires than any other.