junded 1866

best laylay a white best where be served. uth Rocks. Reds, etc.) s, and as asters are ey lay an om a tint ggs would rk. They, ls, a con-

ed by the ins. ics (Brahas ideal d in that ; and the and the

are whitereason do n of the he classes

not, as a nay have n quality excellent st full of arge size, est where roasting

eds that refer to instance. he single best lay-:h might trap-nest Brahma l records Leghorn foolish Brahma nite Leg-

we bejudicious vers and ving the reed up entitled

"Which ly select records. the deore this nsulted. egg, or require-7 prices. one that the one and the 1 otherer must f which rry the e which eed deof the ctor of ryman, fection. will seefforts, rement. nd the g pur-oblitere flock ceeded luction y aim-7 with rls are sought g pronarket ninant e than ne obbject, uality table erseys cattle would e put enced. le dif-1 has

acter-

irities

ie the

result

labor

asted

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN THE KING RIDES IN ROTTEN ROW

King George is the first British soverign in two hundred years to ride in Rotten Row, and the fact that he is taking his daily horseback exercise in this famous haunt is said to be one of the most generally approved things he has done since ascending the throne. In the first place, his patronage of the Row will restore, as by magic the former popularity of this famous haunt. It will draw society from its downy bed at a wholesome morning hour and check the demoralization that has been traced to the automobile by making riding once more extremely fashionable. Rotten Row will once more become the accepted rendezvous of the great world, and members of the aristocracy will be afforded an opportunity of keeping in touch with each other, such as they have not enjoyed for the past twenty years.

One fashionable commentator says that in rendering the Row and the adjacent walks in Hyde Park the trysting place of fashion once more the King has not only given a much needed fillip to the London season, 'but has likewise taken a great step toward restoring the former cohesion of society. Its discipline cannot but gain thereby. It is far easier to mark distances, to administer much needed rebuffs, and, in one word, to keep people in their places in the Row when riding, or even when walking, in the park, than in salons and ballrooms, that are nowadays overrun with so many self-invited guests, whose lack of breeding is only equalled by their impudence." Many such a lesson was administered in the good old days of twenty or thirty years ago, before the late King Edward grew too stout for riding. Attended by a couple of gentlemen the Prince of Wales rode for an hour each morning in the Row, while the Princess of Wales rode attended by another suite.

It is recalled that it was in the Row that the prince restored Sir Chas. to society, after the ostracism he had suffered as a result of the Crawford divorce scandal. Sir Charles was by no means an intimate of the prince's; indeed, the former cabinet minister had previously identified himself with parliamentary attacks on royalty. Nevertheless, when the on royalty. Nevertheless, when the Prince of Wales saw him riding alone in the Row, ignored and cut on every hand, he spurred his horse alongside of him, greeted him cordially, and bade him accompany the royal suite for the remainder of the ride. Queen Victoria was not a rider, a point of invariably driving on the Row when on her way from Buckingham Palace to Paddington. Her object in doing so was to assert an ancient prerogative, for the right of driving on Rotten Row is restricted to two persons. One is the British Sovereign, the other is the Duke of St. Alban's. It is not shared by members of the Royal family, not even by It is not shared by memthe Oueen Consort or Queen-Mother,

The privilege of the Duke of St Alban's is due to a freak on the part of Charles II., his ancestor, and father of the first Duke of the House, who was the son of Nell Gwynne. The first Duke was made Lord High Falconer of England, an hereditary office that carries with it the right of driving in the Row, and every subsequent Lord St. Alban's has jealously guarded this privilege. It is interesting to recall a queer wager once made by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford on the subject of this prerogative. The Admiral bet a number of his friends that he could drive in the Row without being molested. He won quite a nice pot by bribing one of the drivers of a watering cart to let him take his place, and so disguised in an old tarpaulin and a sou' wester, he triumphantly drove on the sacred Row. Another odd regulation that prevails in the Row is that no grown woman may ride astride there. The Row and the park that includes it is the private property of the Sovereign, although the nation contributes to its maintenance. and therefore no progressive county

Practical Farm Books—

The Books Following Obtained From This Paper at the Price or Terms Stated.

The Book of Wheat

By P. T. DONDLINGER, Ph.D.

By P. T. DONDLINGER, Ph.D.

The work is an economic history and practical manual of the wheat industry. It covers all phases of wheat growing from considerations of the wheat grain and plant itself to discussions on marketing, prices, consumption, world production and movement and the various stages that the cereal passes from the producer to the consumer. There are some particularly interesting chapters on the economic aspects of the subject, and the manner in which wheat is bought and sold on the great markets of the world. It is a book of 375 pages, illustrated, bound in cloth, well indexed and a splendid work of reference on a subject in which Western farmers are more interested than in any other Free for three new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or Price \$2.00

Animal Breeding

By Thomas Shaw, formerly professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. This is one of the most authoritative and popular works on animal breeding, authoritative by reason of its author's life-long experience in animal husbandry as a teacher and breeder, and popular from the practical manner in which the subject is dealt with. It is easy to turn up any particular point in Shaw's Animal Breeding; The arrangement of the matter is orderly and the text is simple. It defines the laws of animal breeding and states how they may be practically applied. It gives a mass of valuable information on selection, in breeding, grading, mating, pedigrees, forming new breeds, line breeding, crossing, prepotency, influence of parents, etc. The book is a handsome edition, bound in cloth, illustrated, 400 pages. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or Price

Farm Buildings

This is a compilation of plans for farm barns, cattle, dairy and horse stables, sheep sheds, swine pens, poultry houses, farm gates, feeding racks, portable fences, concrete construction and handy contrivances for the farm of many and various kinds. The plans given are of buildings of actual construction in use by the leading farmers and stockmen of the United States. A large variety of different plans and methods of construction are offered and the text deals specifically with each building or device illustrated. It is a splendid book to have in the farm home and will suggest many ideas that can be worked out to the saving of time, labor and money. It is the best work on farm buildings and construction on the farm that has been issued either in this country or the United States. It is bound in cloth, profusely illustrated and contains 350 pages. Free for three new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or Price \$2.50

Sheep Breeds and Management

By "Shepherd Boy," editor of "American Sheep Breeder," and one of the best known writers on sheep subjects in the United Steats. The matter in this book is drawn from the author's wide experience with sheep men and their methods in the United States. It deals thoroughly with the history of the various breeds, giving a mass of information on this point. Farm and ranch management and methods of rearing are carefully considered and a good deal of attention given to the fitting of sheep for shows, raising hot house lambs, dressing sheep and lambs for market, pastures and feeds and diseases The book contains 350 pages, bound in cloth, illustrated. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper at \$1.50 per year each, or Price

Farmer's Advocate, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

Tell Your Neighbor

WHAT YOU THINK

of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal. Tell him how valuable it has been to you in your home. Point out to him that he can secure the paper every week in the year for only \$1.50—less than three cents a week, and you will have no difficulty in securing his name- and if you send us the names of four new subscribers at \$1.50 each we will send you either of these valuable watches



GENTLEMAN'S WATCH

The case is nickel and fithe movement is a pendant set, seven jewel, fitted with compensating balance and double roller escapement. It is a handsome watch and an accurate timekeeper, sure to give thorough and lasting satisfaction



LADY'S WATCH

This watch is fitted with a carefully regulated pendant set, Swiss movement, in a heavy open face, silver case with fancy dial. A reliable and accurate timekeeper -one that will keep "train time," and besides this, a little beauty.

YOU WANT ONE of these watches. If you will only make the attempt you will be agreeably surprised to learn how easily vou can obtain it. Remember, four new subscriptions, not renewals, and either watch is yours.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED Money sent by Telegraph and Cable Foreign Money bought and sold.

> Rates for Money Orders \$5 and under . . 3 cents Over 5 to \$10 . . 10 " 10 to 30 30 to 50 . . 15 On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.

council is likely to interfere with the

venerable regulations.

The origin of the name of the famous resort has been the subject of much controversy among etymologists. The generally accepted explanation of that Rotten Row is a corruption of "Route du Roi," that is to say, the King's Road. This theory is assailed by the fact that there are scores of Rotten Rows in England and Scotland, many of which bore the names hundreds of years before the London bridle path was known. These other rows took their names from the old word "roteran," meaning "to muster," and which survives in the modern "roster." A file of six or twelve soldiers was known as a "rot," and Scotch antiquarians agree that their Rotten Rows were named because they were used as roteran grounds, or places of muster for soldiers. In Cromwell's time this part of Hyde Park was put to similar use for squads or "rows" of soldiers, and since then the name has survived.

"I do not think," said Edmund Yates in his book, "Recollections and Experiences," "I ever met a man more hopelessly deaf than Charles Kemble at seventy. Some of us were sitting one afternoon at the Garrick Club when a tremendous thunderstorm broke over the house.

'It raged with extraordinary fury, one clap exploding with terrific noise immediately above us like a volley of

artillery.

"We looked round at each other almost in horror, when Charles Kemble, who was calmly reading, lifted his eves from his book and said, in his trumpettone. "I think we are going to have some thunder; I feel it in my knees. * * *

"You remember dat guy, Jim Burke?" asked an irate Bowery denizen. "He's that stiff dat's doin' time up der river-Sing Sing-boiglary-ten years. Well, you know all I done fer dat stiff. When he was pinched didn't I put up der coin fer der lawyers? Didn't I pay der witnesses? Sure I did. De oder day I t'inks I'll just go an' see dat mutt jus' t' leave him know his frien's ain't tied de can on 'im. So I drives out to d' jail and goes into d' warden's office and he says I gotter send me card in. Me card! D' ye get dat? Well, anyway, I writes me name on a piece o' paper an' a guy takes it into Jim Burke, an' what d' you t'ink dat stiff tells dat guy to tell me?

"I've no idea," said the listener.
"He tells him," concluded the angry one, "t' tell me dat he ain't in!"

During a portion of the South African war Lord Kitchener had as an orderly a young scion of a noble house who had joined the Imperial yeomanry as a trooper. He could not quite understand that he was not on terms of perfeet equality with the members of the staff, and having been summoned one morning to carry some dispatches for the commander-in-chief, he entered the room with a jaunty air. "Did you want me, Kitchener?" he asked calmly, while the rest of the staff gasped for fear of what would happen next. Kitchener, however, merely looked at him with a quiet smile. "Oh, don't call me Kitchener," he remarked gently, "it's so beastly formal. Call me Herbert!"