# SPECIAL FARMING & LIVE STOCK EDITION

### HOGS ARE HIGH.

The eight dollar notch in the price for prime quality Ontario bacon hogs has been reached. Judging from the light deliveries as well as from the reports of drovers all over Ontario of the scarcity of finished select bacon hogs, the probabilities are that the high price limit has not yet been reached. It looks as tho the farmer who has been dictating terms to the packer for several months past is still in a position to exact still higher prices, and will yet obtain as high as $8 at the farm.

The present prices are undoubtedly high, but when all the circumstances are considered, they are quite legitimate. Home consumption has more than doubled in the last five years. The cellars of the Canadian packers are not overburdened with hog products. The farmers who were in the habit of having not only a supply for themselves as well as to spare, are buying what little they now consume from the packer. Not one farmer in ten that once had hams and shoulders as well as sides to sell has enough for his own use, but is depending on the beef ring for his weekly supply of meat, having been tempted by the high hog prices to part with even the annual farm supply of bacon. Increased consumption at home and abroad is increasing the demand. Thousands of immigrants in New Ontario as well as the Northwest buy bacon to carry them over until they can produce their own. The lumber and mining camps, altho using more fresh beef than in the past, still consume a large amount. And as these industries are increasing still more bacon will be needed. Packers are looking forward to the time when this season's crop of hogs shall be marketed and are expecting that it will be much larger than last year's, but it is doubtful if their expectations will be realized. More farmers quit growing hogs on account of the low prices paid them during the seasons of 1904 and 1905 than have gone into raising hogs for the past five years.

After the high prices on the hog market for the past six or eight months it would be quite natural to expect a large increase, but it is quite evident that the increase is not at all equal to the consumption. It will take two or three years for the production to become equal to the consumption, and the farmer will for some time to come be master of the situation. It costs more to raise hogs than it did a few years ago; farm values, farm labor and feed are all higher. The day is past for cheap hogs.

### RETURN TO WHEAT AND PEAS.

The present crop season promises to partially restore to the province more confidence in winter wheat and peas than has been felt for several years. The gradual decline in the yield of winter wheat from losses thru winter killing gradually stopped the raising of this crop among Ontario farmers. The success of recent years' seeding and particularly so this year will serve to restore this crop to a fair proportion of its earl reputation. Somewhat the same experience has occurred with peas. The depredations of the pea bug caused many to forsake the crop for others that were less troublesome. Peas this season promise to reach the condition of the old-time standard and to again become a favorite crop with the agriculturalist. The rise and fall of these two crops brings forward the topic of crop rotation and tends to corroborate the confirmed conviction that the land can be run out for certain growths, and that restoration is only accomplished by a change. In the one case it might be claimed that the constituents for the crop were exhausted by a continuous drain and in the other that the parasites were yearly favored by repeated fields for development. In the case of wheat, the land has been permitted to recover some of its lost properties by seeding to other crops, and in peas, a lessened crop area has left a much smaller field for the development of the bug. If this theory has any substance, a period of successful culture will again subject the crops to like detracting influences.

### ABOUT WEEDS.

Weeds are as old as scripture and quite as pestiferous nowadays as when the tares sprang up and choked the grain of the sower in the parable. Weeds we will always have with us, and the problem is to reduce them to the lowest terms. One swipe of the hoe or surge of the cultivator will eradicate a hundred little weedlings, which, left to grow another week, require a hundred hacks with the hoe and dodge the cultivator entirely. "A stitch in time saves nine."

One great argument for rotation of crops is that it finally makes a field almost weedless. The bindweed defies the corn cultivator, but succumbs to clover and timothy meadow and pasture; the cockle burr grows in the wheat, and the mustard makes it warm for the oats, but both can be cultivated out of commission in the cornfield. Even comparative weedlessness is gained only by clean seed, rotation of crops, eternal vigilance and even then the bull thistle and a dozen other rapid spreaders gently float over the line fence from Neighbor Slipshod's place. The main problem of getting alfalfa established is a matter of clean land. Young alfalfa is very tender; lusty weeds smother it out. After it gets well started, weeds stand no show whatever.

## TORONTO HORSE MARKET SALES GOOD CONSIDERING

### Prices Generally Unreliable and Definitely Unquotable—Occasional Bargains.

Business is not good, judged by the ordinary sample. It is good for the time of the year. Mr. Burns of The Repository says Tuesday's sale was a record-breaker for the summer months. That is not hard to believe. He also says: "We had a great many more horses than usual, and they all sold for remarkably good prices. Mr. A. Soper paid $200 for a good-looking, strong, black gelding. The E. B. Eddy Co. paid over $250 for a chestnut gelding for delivery purposes, andthere were other high-priced horses sold in the city. W. G. Trethwey, from Rosseau, bought an exceptionally handsome bay mare, and paid a good price for her. The sales were mainly local. Below is a list showing names of some of the purchasers: W. J. C. Hartwell, M. Soper, S. Goldsmith, W. Cooper, E. B. Eddy Co., city; John Scott, Galt, several extra fine workers; T. B. Corbett, Barrie, three heavy workers; Osgoode Dairy Co., city; J. Freeth, Hamilton; Peter Griffin, W. Larter, J. V. Moore, W. Arthurs, City Dairy Co., A. Holland, city; John Stephenson, Aurora; S. Watson, Paisley; W. Tomlinson, J. Brennan, B. Burbage, city. But the limit of the number shows the limitation of the buyers. The fact is that it is a big speculation to send horses for sale at this time of the year. If the man or men happen along with necessities, they will buy at such prices as their necessities will allow; but the demand cannot be relied upon. For supplementary buying it may be good, but as an ordinary thing, at this season of the year, there is nothing to definitely go upon. That occasionally good sales, and likewise good purchases, may be made is undoubted, but it is more or less of a gamble. Still, business is sufficiently firm to allow Messrs. Burns & Sheppard to quote the folloing as the prevailing prices::

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| Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands | $125 to $175 |
| Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands | 150 to 250 |
| Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands | 300 to 550 |
| Delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 pounds | 125 to 165 |
| General purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 pounds | 140 to 180 |
| Draught horses, 1350 to 1750 pounds | 150 o 225 |
| Serviceable second-hand workers | 50 to 75 |
| Serviceable second-hand drivers | 40 to 90 |

E. M. Carroll, proprietor of the Canadian Horse Exchange, says:

"Monday's sale of this week at the Canadian Horse Exchange was fairly good, considering the great difficulty dealers experience in getting suitable horses for this market. The haying and harvest being at hand, farmers do not care to part with their heavy draughts until the hay and grain are safely put away. Notwithstanding this difficulty the Canadian Horse Exchange had some sixty useful blocks on sale, all of which met with a ready market, altho the prices realized were not up to the standard. The idea has got hold of the horse-using people of Toronto that horses are somewhat cheaper in the country, while it is really the contrary, as the dealers never before found good horses so scarce and so hard to buy as at the present time." Among the buyers at Monday's sale in the Canadian Horse Exchange were: The Pease Foundry Co., who secured a capital pair of bay general purpose horses, weight about 2600 lbs., well matched, moved well, with good conformation; Mr. Folger, Kingston; T. Holland, R. Newall, B. Daley, F. Russell, John Koyles, Toronto Junction; J. J. Walsh, W. Tomlinson, J. Brennan, J. Jones, W. Hunter, Chas. Slater, J. M. Mann and others. At to-morrow's (Thursday's) sale, the Exchange will offer some fifty horses, including a pair of exceptionally good registered Clydesdale mares, which would give any farmer or horseman a splendid chance to breed heavy horses on proper lines; together with a brown gelding 16 hands, 1275 lbs., good feet and legs, good head and neck, grand shoulders with exceptionally smooth quarters, a high-class wagon or heavy carriage horse.

Messrs. Burns & Sheppard of the Repository report the sale of the bay gelding Dart, 2.08 1-4, a pacer, to J. B. Stretton, Brussels, at a price that was satisfactory all round. The firm will have an extra driver or two as well as some really good workers to offer at Friday's sale. From now until exhibition time comes round is really the season in which to look for bargains.

During the existence of such a spell of hot weather as has recently been experienced, a good many horses become affected by the sun, to the great concern of their owners, who may not possess the idea of providing the animals with first aid. The best thing to be done in such an emergency, says an expert authority, is to lead the horse into the shade and bathe his head and all along his backbone freely with cold water. The mouth should likewise be rinsed out with cold water, a soda-water bottle being a very useful thing to use for this purpose, and then a little whiskey and water—not too strong—might be given. Should the horse not become better under this treatment, eight or ten drops of tincture of aconite may be given in the water, a lesser quantity of course being a dose for a small animal, according to size. Very often the extremities become cold, and if so, the legs should be well rubbed, and something stimulating, such as whiskey and red pepper, if the case is a bad one, may be used as an impromptu liniment. Also, if flannel bandages can be procured, they may be put on the legs. When a horse comes in from work in a heated condition it is not desirable, in the opinion of most owners, that he should be allowed to drink as much cold water as he wants to; but some men, who ought to know, maintain that no limitation should be placed upon him. It is, however, probable that the consensus of opinion amongst owners would be in favor of a moderate draught, to be followed by another after a reasonable delay. It is best in such a case as the above to let the horse steam for five minutes or so, and then place a thin cloth upon him. After an hour has elapsed, the latter may be changed for a heavier blanket. The result will be that the horse is spared the risks that arise from standing for a longer time than is necessary with a wet rug on him, and thereby avoids the risk of taking cold.

The Athenia of the Donaldson Line, which left Glasgow on July 7, carried one of the most varied and valuable shipments of British pedigree stock which have left Scotland for some time. On board there were over 80 head of Clydesdales, a large number of Shropshire sheep, several Hackney brood mares, and some stallions, as well as an odd shire. The shippers were from different parts of Canada, and comprised A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden' Assa., R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; and Thomas Mercer, Markdale.

Chicago advices say that the summer demand continues of ample proportions to clear the receipts of good business classes at nominally steady prices. Eastern orders are of increased volume for the season and the general trade emphasizes the increased use of horses in all great industrial enterprises. The movement of commercial classes of horses is of proportions to consume the annual supply, notwithstanding the increase in breeding operations. Good draughters hold on practically a steady basis of $175 to $225, with extra weight and quality classes a point higher. The usual dulness and indifference in the summer demand for heavy business classes that nominally features the midsummer market has been entirely eliminated from the trade the current season and heavy commercial horses have cleared freely at about current quotations. General market for the week was on a steady basis for the best grades of all classes, while sunburnt and thin offerings have been slow and unevenly lower.

## FEEDING POTATOES TO STOCK

### English Farmers Utilize Supply Left Over From Last Year.

In the Nottingham district in England, an unusually large acreage and yield of potatoes left many farmers with considerable stock on hand from last season, and experiments in feeding stock with the surplus haul proved very satisfactory. Some of these farmers have discovered that all kinds of stock, even horses, like potatoes when properly served, and are consequently turning their surplus tubers to good account, especially as the pastures are poor so far this season and last year's hay is nearly exhausted. To illustrate: An extensive farmer in Lincolnshire, who declined an offer of $8.50 a ton for his old potatoes, boils, mashes and serves them mixed with oat straw to his horses, which eat them with evident relish. After several weeks of such feeding the horses seem in prime condition. Milch cows were also fed on a similar diet with apparently satisfactory results. Calves were also thus fed, and pigs, of course—the latter particularly thriving and fattening upon the potatoes. Sheep are also fed with them, but in more limited quantity.

Raw potatoes have been tried, but are not recommended, being found indigestible. The cooked potato is declared to be far more nutritious for stock than turnips, carrots or any other root vegetable. But it must be washed thoroly clean, and the water in which it is boiled should not be used, having been found very deleterious to stock when used for mixing meal or the like. It would seem that farmers everywhere could thus profitably use surplus stocks and also very small or otherwise unmarketable potatoes. Ordinarily, the local farmers who are thus feeding potatoes would have used food substitutes, like oil cake, but it is unusually high priced this year.

## TREATING FOOT ROT IN SHEEP

### Australian Paper Describes Use of Bath for Diseased Flock.

A remedy for foot rot in sheep is given by The Live Stock Journal of Sydney, Australia, where the disease is quite common. It consists of a foot bath, and is made as follows:

The bath is of wood, sixteen feet long, and one foot wide. It should be put down dead level, in such a position that the sheep can be easily guided into it. At first they may be a little averse to enter, but later they usually pass thru quite freely. The narrow run in which the bath is placed should be wide enough to allow sheep to walk freely thru. A width of 2 feet will be found sufficient even for in-lamb ewes. Hurdles or a paling fence should be erected along the sides of the bath, sloping outward somewhat, so as to give the necessary room. If the sides are close boarded the sheep will pass thru the bath more freely. Various substances are used for preparing the solution with which the bath is filled, but probably none is more effective or convenient than copper sulphate. The usual strength is one pound dissolved in two gallons of cold water; but, in the case of sheep badly affected, double this strength may be employed. The solution should stand about one inch to one and one-half inches in depth. Five pounds of copper sulphate in ten gallons of water will give the necessary depth to start with. As the solution is strongly poisonous, great care must be taken to prevent stock drinking it. This treatment of foot rot is chiefly valuable as a preventive, and the bath should be brought into use before many of the flock are visibly affected. As a rule, treatment once a month is sufficient as a preventive, but animals badly affected should be kept apart from the others and be treated more frequently. In ordinary cases, it is not necessary to dress the hoof with a knife, but if the feet are badly affected they should be pared and afterward dressed with a paste prepared by mixing equal parts of copper sulphate and Stockholm tar, or by holding the affected foot in the solution of copper sulphate contained in a small vessel. A dry day should be selected for the operation, and the sheep should be allowed to stand in a hard, dry fold for half an hour after leaving the bath.

### In Search of a Brother.

John Clark of 2 St. Peter's-place, Edinburgh, Scotland, wants definite information about his brother, Alex Barnison Clark, 58 or 60 years of age, who left Scotland 35 years ago, and was around Toronto for a number of years. He was reported to have died near Owen Sound two years ago.

## CANADIAN STORE CATTLE.

### Hon. Sydney Fisher Writes of Canadian Cattle to British Society.

The following communication was recently sent to P. L. Gray, Edinburgh, Scotland, a member of the executive of the Free Importation Canadian Cattle Association of Great Britain, and deals fully with the condition of the Canadian herds:

Department of Agriculture, Canada, Minister's Office, Ottawa, June 9, 1906:

Mr. Patrick L. Gray, 27 Downie-terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Scotland:

Dear Mr. Gray,—I duly received your letter of May 12, in which you invite my attention to the statements made in the house of commons by Sir Edward Strachey and Mr. Walter Long. I note that Sir Edward Strachey withdrew his statement that "foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia are rife in the United States." I also note Mr. Long's reference to Mr. Cairns' statement, quoting me as saying that contagious pleuro-pneumonia is unknown in Canada. An important version of Mr. Long's statement, as given by you, is the following: "There was all the difference in the world between saying 'it does not exist' and saying 'I do not know of its existence.' There was evidence of the existence of the disease in many of the herds of Canada."

The following are the established facts with reference to the existence of these diseases in Canada and the United States: In the United States there has been no contagious pleuro-pneumonia for thirteen years. In the United States there had been no foot and mouth disease for the eighteen years previous to the fall of 1902, when the outbreak of that disease occurred in the New England States. The United States strictly quarantined the infected states, preventing the spread of the disease into other states, and in the course of a very few months completely stamped it out.

At the time of this outbreak the imperial authorities put an absolute prohibition for a few months on the importation of cattle coming from these states. When the United States had completely stamped out the disease, the imperial authorities removed that prohibition and acknowledged that the disease was stamped out. Canada acted with the imperial authorities in quarantining absolutely these states during the time the imperial authorities quarantined them. No foot and mouth disease was introduced into Canada. We removed our quarantine soon after the imperial authorities removed theirs, being, like them, absolutely sure that the disease had been absolutely stamped out. The imperial authorities were to such a degree satisfied, as we were, with the efficiency of the United States Animal Husbandry Bureau's service that, altho the disease was in the New England States, they did not prohibit the importation of cattle from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other United States ports, nor did we prohibit the importation of animals from the other unquarantined states along our frontier; thus showing that both we and they were perfectly satisfied with the efficiency of the United States inspection and animal diseases' supervision. Our action was entirely justified by the fact that there was no spread of the disease from the quarantined states into other parts of the United States; nor from any part of the United States into Great Britain or into Canada.

In Canada we have not had a case of foot and mouth disease for over twenty years. We never have had in Canada a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, with the single exception of some animals which were imported from the United Kingdom in 1886, in which the disease was discovered while they were in quarantine at Levis, near Quebec, where they were all slaughtered in quarantine. The finding of the British experts with reference to the animals complained of in 1892 was that there was "a close resemblance (to contagious pleuro-pneumonia) amounting to practical identity." Our own experts, some of them being of the highest standing in science in the veterinary world, were permitted to examine the lungs of the animals in question. They contended that these were not cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but of an affection of the lungs commonly called transit pneumonia. If the home experts were right in their finding, these cases must have been something in the nature of a scientific freak in the occurrence of the disease. In view of this discrepancy of opinion and the exceptional circumstances of the case, the Canadian government suggested to the home government that they send a commission of their official experts to Canada to trace these particular importations and their original source, and investigate on the spot the question of existence or non-existence of the disease, the Canadian government to pay all expenses. This offer was not entertained.

Previous to the imposition of the embargo, between 1880 and 1892, there had been landed in Great Britain about one and one-half million head of Canadian cattle in which no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia had been found. Since the imposition of the embargo in November, 1892, up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, there have been exported to Great Britain considerably over a million and a half head, in which the watchful British inspectors have found no trace of this disease. It is an absolute fact, acknowledged by the best British veterinary authorities, and at various times by the heads of the British department of agriculture, that no pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada, nor has it existed since 1892.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been stamped out in countries where it has occurred only by means of extensive slaughter and a large expenditure of time and money on the part of the authorities. It is inconceivable that if the disease existed in 1892 in Canada it should have spontaneously disappeared, and that the conditions since acknowledged by the imperial authorities to exist should have been brought about without any action on the part of the Canadian government. I note from your letter that Sir Edward Strachey was forced, in the house of commons, to withdraw the statement which he had previously made in regard to the existence of the disease in the United States. This is in itself a pretty emphatic reply to Mr. Long, in so far as it applies to the latter's assertions. I venture to say that, in the light of the facts as stated in my present letter, Mr. Walter Long's statement, as quoted by you, is entirely unjustified. I read his statements rather to mean a reference to the old dispute in 1892 as between the Canadian authorities and imperial authorities on the exact nature of the disease in the animals slaughtered in 1892, when advantage was taken of this dispute to put the embargo on, first by order in council, and afterwards, to confirm that action in 1896, by the act of the imperial parliament. It, therefore, appears that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist, and never has existed in Canada; and that the statement, ascribed to me by Mr. Cairns, that that disease is "unknown in Canada," is borne out by the facts.

Thanking you once more for drawing my attention to this matter, and with best regards,

I am, yours very truly,
(Signed) Sydney Fisher.

## POTATO CROP THREATENED

### With Repetition of the Blight of Last Year.

Considerable uneasiness prevails in many districts with respect to the threatened appearance of blight among the potatoes and fears are expressed that a repitition of last year's conditions is likely to be realized. While the unusually hot muggy weather which marked the latter part of June and the early part of July was undoubtedly favorable to the spread of the disease it is too early in the season to forecast the result with any degree of certainty. Fine bright weather from this time onward will do much to appease any fears which have arisen.

The potato crop has grown to be a valuable asset in this province and the record of increasing shipments is a gratifying feature of the situation. Only the scarcity of farm labor acts as a deterrent in the cultivation of potatoes on a much larger scale than even that at present prevailing. Within the past two or three years the tendency to rot has become more pronounced.

A careful examination of the reports presented by the Experimental College at Guelph proves most conclusively that even with the best-known means at their disposal the college authorities were unable to prevent the spread of the disease. Bordeaux mixture and Paris green were in some cases applied and in others Bordeaux mixture alone, but the experiment, while reducing the loss to the crop, was never wholly satisfactory.

One thing seems to be assured, and that is that the crop on light sandy soils is in a flourishing condition and little cause exists for anxiety. In the northern part of York County, notably in Whitchurch and the Township of Georgina, the growth of the tops is said to be more than ordinarily vigorous.

City commission houses have received glowing reports of the condition of the crop in the Maritime Provinces, where the potato is for the most part immune from blight or rot. One firm have already placed an order with a New Brunswick grower for 25 carloads. Of late years the interprovincial trade between New Brunswick and Ontario has grown to astonishing proportions, and much of the stock which formerly found its way to New England has been diverted to Ontario. A continuance of these conditions is, of course, contingent on a failure of the home crop. H. B. Cowan, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, stated last night that the report of the vegetable growers would be ready for distribution in a few days.

### ENGLAND'S BEST RAM,

#### Purchased to Go to Brazil at a Cost of £1522.

The highest price ever paid in England for a ram was realized at Grimsby, the occasion being the annual sale of cattle and sheep bred by Henry Dudding of Riby Grove. The ram was the shearling Riby, a Derby champion and the winner of the first prize at the Royal show at Derby this year.

Mr. Miller of Birkenhead bought the ram for a Buenos Ayres breeder for £1522 10s. The highest previous price for a ram was £1000, also paid at Riby Grove. Mr. Miller and Mr. Cascares paid £580 and £560 respectively for other rams that ill be sent to Buenos Ayres.

Other notable sales of the day included £1000 for Prince Alastair, a roan bull, bought by Mr. Pearson for South America. Thirty-six cows sold for more than £3000, 15 bulls for £2000, and 23 ewes for £387.

The total sales amounted to £13,000.

## FATAL FALL FROM CAR.

### Dangerous Effects Were Not Noticed Until Too Late.

Detroit, July 24.—Mrs. M. I. Youmans, 49 years old, of Orillia, Ont., is dead as the result of stepping from a rapidly moving Jefferson-avenue car late last night. Her injuries were not apparent on examination, and in a short time she was able to walk upstairs to bed. This morning a relapse came, and an hour later she died.

She leaves a husband at Hamilton, Ont., a son at Peterboro, three other children at Orillia, and a sister living in South Grove-street, Ypsilanti. She came to Detroit May 10 for treatment for deafness.

### Master Painters' Convention.

Windsor, July 24.—The third annual convention of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association opened yesterday morning at Windsor, and will continue to-day and to-morrow.

### C.P.R. Earnings.

Montreal, July 24.—(Special.)—Traffic for the week ended July 21, 1906, was $1,306,000; for the same week last year, $1,015,000.


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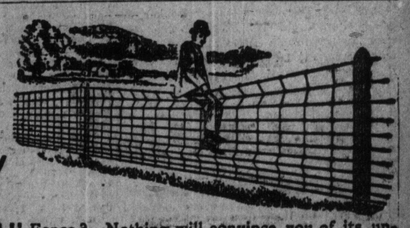

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## CATTLE COMMISSION IN WEST

### Three Provinces to Co-Operate in an Investigation.

Edmonton, Alta., July 24.—The department of agriculture have been considering the beef cattle question for some time. In this connection the minister of agriculture has made an important statement. He says it is the intention of the department to appoint a commission to act in connection with a similar commission from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, to fully investigate the beef cattle question.

It is also the intention of the department to send A. W. Foley out to attend special meetings to give discourses on poultry fattening and selection. Later in the season the department will take hold of fattening the birds and keeping them in cold storage until the holiday season, when they will bring higher prices and in a measure prevent the objectionable feature of last year when 25 cars were imported into Calgary in December.

### Poultry Pickings.

It is said that as a rule old hens make better mothers than the pullets.

The poultry breeder who is acquainted with his flock will be able to select his best layers.

Take hold of the fowls as soon as they develop a disease and do not let it spreal among the rest of the flock. If you wait it may be ruinous to you.

If you can't let your fowls out to range they should have as great a variety of feeds as it is possible to give them, being sure to have plenty of green feed.

Bran and oats are said to be good material in which to pack eggs. The eggs must be fresh when they are packed and must be put into cold storage at once.

A good watering fountain for the small chicks may be made by filling an old saucepan full of pebbles and then pouring it full of water. The pebbles prevent the chicks from drowning. The pan and stones should be cleaned every day.

In the Australian laying competition last year a pen of Andalusians were almost at the bottom of the list and a pen of Minorcas were last on the list of 46 pens. Experiments made by the New York experiment station to determine the cost of producing eggs showed a flock of Minorcas to be the poorest layers. Both these breeds belong to the Mediterranean class, which embraces besides these the Spanish, Ancona and Leghorn breeds.

Some of the reasons men fail in poultry raising are given by a well-known poultryman as follows: Endeavoring to keep two fowls where room for only one can be obtained; that is, saving expense by cheapening the cost of houses and space; buying fowls from other farms and thus bringing disease and lice into the flock; overfeeding, the fowls being supplied with the greatest abundance under the supposition "the more feed the more eggs"; cold draughts over the fowl at night with a view of supplying fresh air when the thermometer is low; wasting time with sick fowls instead of destroying all birds that cannot be quickly cured; disregarding the breeds by keeping anything that is a fowl.

### TOO MUCH MARRIED.

Detroit, July 24.—Theodore H. Marcey, the Hamilton, Ont., man, arrested on a charge of bigamy made by his first wife, who was a Miss Califas of Morriston and Hamilton, and who now resides in Flint, Mich., is bound over to stand trial. Ella Mouat, also of Hamilton, whom Marcey married last year, came from Hamilton to be present at the trial with a five months old baby.

The original Mrs. Marcey subpoenaed the second woman as a witness against Marcey. Neither woman would speak to Marcey, and he is equally bitter against them.

Marcey's housekeeper at the time of his arrest here was also from Hamilton, and it was said that they were to be married.

### VICIOUS BLOW ON THE HEAD CLEARS A MAN'S MIND

Port Huron, Mich., July 24.—John McCallum, a prosperous farmer, who became insane over religious matters sometime ago, and was last week removed to the jail here, because violently insane this morning and attacked one of his fellow prisoners. The latter struck McCallum with a chair. When a free flow of blood was stopped by the doctors McCallum's mind was found to have entirely cleared, and he was permitted to go home.

### Replenishing the Fisheries.

Ottawa, July 24.—From the government fish hatchery here there have been shipped so far this year about 1,500,000 fry. They were sent to the various lakes and rivers in different parts of Canada.


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