Increase of Trade How we Sell and Buy

We sell to Great Britain—But Buy from the United States—Our American Friends are Good Sellers but bad Buyers—Preference which does not Prefer.

Mistakes of a Minister

Mr Fielding repeated last Year's Budget Errors—Greatly Under-estimating the Expenditure and Increase of Debt—He will be Three or Four Millions Out.

A Real Preference

THE PREFERENCE OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR RASCALS—MOBERLEY STICKS CLOSER THAN A BROTHER—THO' A CONFESSED FORGER, PERJURER AND BALLOT STUFFER.—TROUBLE FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC—PANICKY FEELING AFTER LAST SESSION'S EXPOSURES.

Ottawa, Aug. 18, 1906.

The trade returns of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1906, show a large increase in Canadian commerce. But there are some features in the business of the year which one would like to see different.

The total trade shows a substantial increase both in exports and imports. This is an agreeable feature. It would be still more satisfactory if the increased imports were chiefly from the country which buys the most from Canada. But that is not what happens.

BRITAIN IS OUR BEST CUSTOMER.

We sold Canadian merchandise to the value of $14,381,282. Of this Great Britain took $127,466,471, and the United States only $83,546,406.

On the other hand Canada imported for consumption goods to the value of $290,342,408, of which great Britain supplied us $69,176,19 while we bought from the United States $175,965,418, or a good deal more than twice as much.

While we undertake to give Great Britain a preference it may be noticed that the bill of free goods from the United States increases much more rapidly than the similar class of goods from Great Britain. No doubt this is due in part to the character of the goods themselves, but the discrepancy is quite remarkable. Our imports of free goods from Great Britain were last year valued at $14,578,863, and those from the United States at $86,321,295, or about five times the amount.

BUT WE ARE CUSTOMERS OF THE U. S.

Comparing last ytar with the year before we find in round figures an increase of $36,000,000 in our total exports of Canadian merchandise. The United States took $13,000,000 more than the year before. There was a considerable falling off in exports to Germany and some other countries.

But while our sales to Great Britain increased much more than our sales to the United States, Canadian purchases from the United States increased more than those from Great Britain. The increase of our imports for consumption from Great Britain was less than $9,000,000 and that from the United States more than $13,000,000.

It is evident that there is something yet to be done in the way of improving our purchasing relations with our best customers. For as they go on buying more and more from us we continue to buy more and more from the United States.

MR. FIELDING'S MISTAKE OF LAST YEAR.

Mr. Fielding made his budget speech on May 22nd of this year. He had to confess that in his statement for 1905 he had been a good way out in his estimates. In that year he made his budget statement after the fiscal year closed, but some time before all the accounts were settled. His estimate of the revenue to be received that year was an over-estimate. His estimate of the current expenditure was $62,250,000, which was more than $1,000,000 below the correct figure. He expected the capital expenditure to be $12,500,000, whereas it turned out to be $15,500,000. He supposed that there would be only a $1,250,000 increase in the debt during the year then just passed, and the actual increase was $5,256,448.

REPEATED THIS YEAR.

Having made these confessions Mr. Fielding produced his statement for the year ending June 30th, 1906. It now appears that he has committed the same error that he made last year. The accounts will not be closed until the end of August, but the figures as revised to the end of July have been printed. They go to show Mr. Fielding did not over-estimate his revenue. He expected $79,000,000, and by the end of July had received $79,007,823. Judging from previous year records he will get $100,000 or more in deferred payments.

But his estimate of current expenditure is evidently away below the mark. He expected a current outlay of $66,500,000 which is $2,180,000 more than the previous year, but he already reports payments to the extent of $59,924,868, which is $3,904,523 more than at the same date last year. So that he is pretty sure to go some $2,000,000 beyond his own estimate.

The finance minister expected to spend on capital account $15,500,000. He has already acknowledged payments of $13,797,293, or within $1,500,000 of the total estimated figure. Last year he spent $3,500,000 after the July returns were in. It is pretty clear that the 1906 estimate is $2,000,000 short in the capital account.

AWAY OUT IN HIS DEBT FIGURES.

From the figures which Mr. Fielding gave he worked out a prospective increase of only $800,000 in the debt during the year. He even hoped to do better. "I am hopeful," he said, "that the result will be more favorable and that we may close the year by squaring the accounts, that our receipts will cover all expenditures of all classes and we shall add nothing whatever to the public debt." He went on to say: "However, it is well to be in that respect conservative, especially as my estimates last year were somewhat disappointing, and I prefer to have them under a conservative basis. From the figures that I have given, there may be a possible addition to the net debt at the close of the year of about $800,000. Now it appears that Mr. Fielding's estimate of expenditure was some $4,000,000 too low, and his predicted revenue not more than $200,000, too high. He will have next year to admit an increase of debt, not of $800,000, but of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

CRIMINALS PREFERRED.

The morbid preference which the government, and especially the department of the interior, in making appointments, shows for criminals, is a matter to be investigated by specialists. It is evidently a disease. Further developments in the history of P. Moberley show it. The story of this Prince Albert crime has been told, but it deserves to be kept constantly before the public.

In the Saskatchewan provincial elections polling places for Prince Albert were fixed by proclamation. By the local law additional polls may be held on application of a voter swearing that there are a certain number of electors within a given radius. Only those in the secret knew on nomination day that an application had been made. If polls are added the law requires the returning officer to notify both candidates by six o'clock on nomination evening. Three had been ordered far north of the town, and after the nomination the returning officer parted from the two candidates and drove 35 miles to a country post office, which had only two mails a week. He waited until the mail had left for Prince Albert town and then posted the notice to both candidates and drove back to town. When the provincial rights candidate got his letter it was several days too late to send representatives to these polls.

HOW MOBERLEY QUALIFIED FOR OFFICE.

Three men were sent out to hold the polls. One had been, or was then, a fishery inspector. Another was a farm instructor in the Indian department. The third was Moberley. They came back with ballot boxes containing 150 votes for the government candidate and none for the opposition. Later they were prosecuted and confessed that they never went near the place where the poll was to be held, but sat down on the prairie and wrote down 150 names, marked them all voted, put in 150 government ballots, and returned with their stuffed ballot boxes, their forged records and their perjured affidavits.

Not much happened to these men. Government officers declined to prosecute, but one government officer appeared for the accused. He persuaded the magistrate to punish them with a fine, which the party promptly paid for them. Further prosecutions were instigated by private parties, but the government officers fled. Later a fourth conspirator was tried, convicted and set free on suspended sentence.

According to Mr. Oliver, Moberley was the worst of the three. Speaking on March 12th in the house, Mr. Oliver said: "The third man was the one responsible, so far as I can learn for proposing to hold the polls in that region; he was the man supposed to know the locality, who stated there were so many people there entitled to vote and he was the guide to these parties who were to go up to take these votes. His name is Moberley."

HE GETS HIS REWARD.

Now what happens to this man, the chief culprit in stealing a seat in the house, by his own confession, guilty of forgery, fraud and perjury. On June 29th, of this year, a Prince Albert despatch stated that Moberley had been appointed by the federal government to take the census in the far north. Mr. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, asked the minister of agriculture if this statement was true. Mr. Fisher stated that he would look into it. A day later the Minister said that he had examined the list of enumerators and Moberley's name was not on it. He added: "This is only another instance of exposing a reckless and foundationless assertion."

But three days later it was made clear to the satisfaction of Mr. Fisher himself that Moberley had been engaged to go with the enumerator to that district as guide and assistant, in the pay of the government. Mr. Fisher was a little confused, but made this emphatic declaration: "If that man is working in my department, just as soon as I find out, he will cease to work for the department." Later it was announced that Moberley had departed for the scene of action before the minister could act. Mr. Fisher stated that he had caused a mounted policeman to be sent after him with notice to quit, the policeman to take his place. Still later it was made public that when the policeman got to the place indicated, Moberley had departed for another point and could not be found.

A DISPENSER OF SCRIP.

But now comes the latest chapter so far as the history has gone. It appears that another messenger besides Mr. Fisher's started out from Prince Albert in search of Moberley. This other disciple did outrun Peter. He carried a commission from the department of the interior, sending Moberley still farther north to distribute scrip to half-breeds who have failed heretofore to claim their inheritance. He will probably be gone for many months, drawing much government pay.

What other operations he may have in hand can only be guessed. A man who will forget a whole voters' list is quite capable of manipulating scrip payments so that the land which the documents represent will pass into the possession of some members of the various gangs of notorious speculators who are haunting and pillaging that country.

At present it is sufficient to say that all the forces of morality and decency in Canada seem to be incapable of separating the department of the interior from the unspeakable criminals with whom it is determined to be associated.

ECHO OF LAST SESSION'S EXPOSURES.

The North Atlantic Trading Co., which had bagged $300,000 of Canadian money for bonuses to immigrants whom it did not send, is now reported to be in trouble. Mr. Sifton is no longer a Minister. Mr. Smart is out. Mr. Preston has had to quit his job, although he has a better one. Mr. Oliver is in England. At the moment the contractors need more friends at this capital. Last session's exposures have given the officials a scare, and they are said to be afraid of paying money to claimants whose accounts are likely to be further examined when the House meets again. Heretofore the unknown parties comprising this syndicate seem to have got all they asked, practically auditing their own accounts, classifying their immigrants and settling everything their own way. On last year's basis they will want $110,000 this year, and but for last spring's exposure they would get it. But it is possible that this year's accounts may go to the Auditor-General. Then something may happen them.

HARVEST HELP WANTED

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

$12 Going Trip $18 for Return

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan

GOING DATES—

SEPT. 5 Stations south of, but not including main line, Toronto to Sarnia, including Toronto.

SEPT. 7 Main line Toronto to Sarnia and Stations north, except north of Cardwell Junction and Toronto on North Bay Section.

SEPT. 8 From all points Toronto and east to and including Sharbot Lake and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

One way second class tickets will be sold to WINNIPEG only.

Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments, will meet laborers on arrival at Winnipeg.

Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points where laborers are needed.

A certificate is furnished when each ticket is purchased, and this certificate, when executed by farmer, showing that laborer has worked thirty days or more, will be honored from that point for a second class ticket back to starting point in Ontario, at $18.00, prior to Nov. 30th, 1906.

Tickets will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children.

Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains.

For full particulars see nearest C. P. R. ticket agent, or write C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

T. C. MATCHETT, Agent, Lindsay.

A WAY TO TEST MAPLE SYRUP

A recent discovery in chemistry has made it possible to detect adulteration of maple sugar with either cane or beet sugar, and the Department of Inland Revenue is now having samples analyzed of the maple sugar sold throughout the country. Until the results of the tests have been made known officially it cannot be said positively that adulteration is practiced to any great extent, but the general impression is that a large proportion of the so-called maple sugar contains but a small quantity of the true saccharine of the maple. In the Ottawa Valley, at all events, ingenious farmers have been known to purchase large quantities of ordinary sugar during the winter and to offer maple sugar and syrup for sale in the sap season in quantities far beyond the probable capacity of their sugar bushes. Maple syrup has been known to be manufactured not a hundred miles from Ottawa from cane sugar flavored with maple wood In parliament last session the government was strongly urged to take action to protect the honest producers of Quebec and eastern Ontario. The tests now being made are doubtless the outcome of this agitation. Analyses are also being made by the department of samples of honey, and milk offered for sale in the several cities and towns of the Dominion.

THE MARIPOSA COUNCIL AN IMPORTANT SESSION

Drainage Matters—Concrete Pipes and Culverts—Change in Levying the Rates—Resololutions Passed—The Reeve Given a Holiday

Council met on Monday, August 13th. The members were all present, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Wm. Tamlin waited on the council claiming damages for the loss of a horse.

THE BROOKS DRAIN.

Mr. G. H. Hopkins, of Lindsay, solicitor for Mr. Abram Brooks, claimed that those persons interested in the Campbell Drain are liable for their outlet through the Brooks Drain, according to sub-section 4 of section 3 of the Municipal Drainage Act.

Messrs. E. Z. Yerex and U. S. Yerex, of Little Britain, waited on the council, soliciting patronage for the branch of the Western Bank at Little Britain.

CONCRETE PIPES AND CULVERTS.

Mr. John Stacey was present and made a very full report of the work done by him in making concrete pipes and culverts, which shows that he made as follows: 217 pipes, 10 inches in diameter, 198 pipes 15 inches in diameter, 49 pipes 18 inches in diameter, 30 pipes 24 inches in diameter, 32 pipes 36 inches in diameter, at a total cost of $322.83. A cement culvert at lot 12, con. 5, cost $62.03; another culvert at Fingerboard, cost $68.43; and another opposite John Campbell's farm, lot 10, con. 14, cost $65.45.

DRAINAGE MATTERS.

Communications from Mrs. Annie Currie and Mrs. Adeline McKinnon were read, protesting against the building of the Brooks Drain.

Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick presented a sample for a steel ladder suitable for public buildings.

Mr. George Graham served the council with a notice to clean out that part of the Dundas Drain on the 8th concession line.

The clerk read a petition signed by Mr. John Hooper, Mrs. Webber, Mr. C. Dunn, Mrs. Esther Prior, W. S. Pedlar, Mr. James Chidley and Mr. James Frise, praying the council to take the proper course in order to have their properties drained under the Municipal Drainage Act.

The award of the engineer re the Brooks drain was read, but upon the advice of Mr. G. H. Hopkins it is to be referred to the township solicitor before being adopted.

The clerk read the award of the engineer in reference to cleaning out the Grant drain.

CHANGE IN LEVYING THE RATES.

As August is the month for levying the rates for the current year, it may be interesting to know that the school rates and the township rates are very little in excess of last year, but the method of levying the school rates is somewhat different. The new school laws require a levy of $300 for a general rate for each school section instead of $150 as formerly, so that the general school rate will be doubled and the section rate $150 less on each section. The county rate has taken quite an advance, being some $2,700 higher than last year. The aggregate amount of taxes will be about $3,000 more than last year

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Motion by Messrs. Graham and Swain that the report and award of the engineer in regard to the Brooks drain be submitted to the township solicitor, as the persons interested in said drain are of the opinion that the persons interested in the Campbell drain should contribute to the Brooks drain for an outlet. Carried.

Motion by Messrs. Swain and McInnes, that the assessment rolls be received and adopted, and that the assessor be paid the balance of his salary, $65. Carried.

Motion by Messrs. Graham and Swain, that a by-law be prepared authorizing the reeve and treasurer to borrow the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for current expenses. Carried.

Motion by Messrs. Swain and McInnes that the reeve and Mr. Graham be appointed a committee to wait on the township solicitor in reference to the Brooks drain, and also the claim of Mr. William Tamlin for the loss of a horse. Carried.

Motion of Messrs. McInnes and Swain, that the report, plans and specifications of the engineer and drainage viewers in reference to the cleaning of the Grant drain, be received and filed, and that a by-law be prepared in accordance with said report, plans and specifications, and that the account of the engineer for $133.25, including $34 services of the drainage viewers, be paid. Carried.

Motion by Messrs. Swain and McInnes, that our respected reeve be granted a leave of absence for a short time to give him an opportunity to visit the western country. Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Swain and Michael, by-law 596 was read, authorizing the levy of $3,742.75 on the various school sections in the township.

On motion of Messrs. Swain and McInnes, by-law 597 was read, authorizing the levy of $8,829.98 for a county rate, $6,498 for a general school rate, and $7,650 for the general expenses of the township.

Accounts aggregating some $800 were ordered to be paid, including the making of concrete pipes, culverts, and fees and charges in connection with drainage matters.

Motion by Messrs. Swain and McInnes that the reeve be authorized to get that part of the Stephen Dundas drain cleaned on the 8th concession line, being the part awarded to corporation in said drain. Carried.

Motion by Messrs. Graham and McInnes, that a by-law be prepared authorizing the treasurer to transfer the township account to the branch of the Western Bank at Little Britain. Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Graham and McInnes, by-law 598 was read, authorizing the levy of $143 on the police village of Little Britain, and $100 on the police village of Oakwood.

On motion of Messrs. Swain and Michael, the petition signed by Mr. John Hooper and others was received and the engineer called upon to make an examination of the lands as set out in the petition.

Motion of Messrs. Swain and McInnes that in the event of any young man or men refusing to perform statute labor in this municipality, they shall be reported to the council at once, who shall proceed against them according to the by-laws of this township and the statutes of the Province of Ontario in that behalf. Carried.

The council then adjourned to meet at the call of the reeve.

J. B. WELDON, Clerk.

BEXLEY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The council met at the township hall, Victoria Road, on August 15th, all the members present, reeve Fielding in the chair.

Requisitions from the trustees of the school sections were received as follows: U. S. section No. 1, $850; U. S. section No. 2, $300; S. section No. 3, $400; S. section No. 6, $300; S. section No. 8, $600; U. S. section No. 9, $650. A number of small accounts were presented.

Applications for the position of collector were received from George A. Peel, salary, $55, and from Alfred Emerson, salary $58.

Moved by Mr. Alton, seconded by Mr. Benson, that Mr. Cavana's account for police magistrate hall rent be laid over for further consideration. Carried.

Council adjourned one hour for dinner and resumed proceedings at 1 p.m.

Moved by Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Alton, that the following amounts be paid: Isaac Tripp, $8 for extra work on junction road; W. J. Chirpaw, $2.23 for plank for side walk, $2.40 extra work on beat 11, $19.85 for taking out stumps on Doyle road; William Flannigan, $5 for extra work on beat 27; that $5 be expended to repair a bad place on east end beat 20, James Bell, commissioner. Carried.

Pathmaster Alfred Taylor was instructed to repair washout on Neat's Hill, and Joseph H. Black to repair 3rd concession by covering broken stone with gravel.

Moved by Mr. Alton and seconded by Mr. Bowins, that Geo. J. Peel be collector at $55, he to pay his own postage. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Black and seconded by Mr. Alton, that the reeve issue his order for $25 balance of grant for building lock-up at Victoria Road. Carried.

By-law No. 383, making the tax rate 17 3-10 mills and a special rate, sufficient to raise on U. S. section No. 1, $266, U. S. section No. 9, $75, S. section No. 3, $100, and S. section No. 8, $300, was passed.

Edward Dallyn was appointed pound-keeper.

Council then adjourned to meet at Coboconk on Dec. 15th.

ALFRED TAYLOR, Clerk.

Examinations S.S. No 9 Ops

The following are the names of the pupils who were successful in the examinations at mid-summer in S. S. No. 9, Ops, the names coming in order of merit:

From junior 4th to senior 4th—Clifford Robinson, Alta Pogue, Archie Pogue, (Huber Burke and Fred Corneil), even.

From senior 3rd to junior 4th—Rhea Patterson, Elmer Shaw.

From junior 3rd to senior 3rd—Hazel Brooks, Hazelton Dancey, Dolly Sinclair, Roy Corneil, Ernie Corneil, Charlie Shaw.

From senior 2nd to junior 3rd—Joy Corneil, Willie Carley.

From junior 2nd to senior 2nd—Lowry Brooks.

From pt. 2nd to 2nd—Hazel Sanderson.

Teacher, R. Veals.

TO ANNEX NEWFOUNDLAND BY TUNNEL RAILWAY

THE ROAD TO BE BUILT ON THE NORTH SHORE AND UNDER THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.

A railway to Belle Isle and thence by tunnel under the straits and across to Newfoundland. This project is now receiving considerable attention; in fact, negotiations are said to be in progress between certain well known and financially strong English concerns interested along with the Government of Newfoundland, in the development of the timber and other resources of the Labrador regions and of Newfoundland, on the one hand, and the Quebec and Lake St. John on the other.

The negotiations have been carried on for some time, and it is believed a successful solution of the problem has been reached.

The Quebec and Lake St. John railway will extend their present system to Belle Isle, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and thence by tunnel under the Straits of Belle Isle a distance of some 20 miles to Newfoundland.

The completion of such a work would have a marked bearing on the shipping trade to and from this country, amounting almost to a revolution in this line along the Canadian and American Atlantic seaboards, as the project would shorten the Atlantic voyage to Europe to between two and three days.

Incidentally the damming of the Straits of Belle Isle is also discussed. This would not only afford a crossing for a railway to Newfoundland but would also benefit the climate and navigatinn by preventing the Arctic ice from passing through the Straits into the gulf.

These projects have been contemplated for a long time, but not until the present time have they been taken up by men who are able and willing to carry them out.

Both the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments realize this and are now negotiating a modus vivendi respecting the Labrador boundary, which will enable these large interests to not only formulate plans but continue those works already in progress.—News.

Pandora Range

SAVES FUEL AND HELPS TO PAY FOR ITSELF.

It is not the price you pay for a range which makes it cheap or expensive, but the fuel it consumes after you get it.

If you buy a range which costs $5 to $7 less than a "Pandora" and it burns a ton, or only half a ton of coal more in a year, what do your gain? Nothing, but you actually lose money, besides putting up with all the inconveniences, troubles and extra work which are a certainty with a poor range.

The "Pandora" is equipped with many fuel-saving features which are not found on any other range. Hot-air flues are constructed so that all the heat from the fire-box travels directly under every pot-hole and around the oven twice—every atom of heat is used, and only the smoke goes up the chimney.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

KEYS & MORRISON, Sole Agents

Poultry Corner

A Sun Incubator

Mr. Henry Decker, an old farmer of Rome, Ohio, has adopted a novel way of hatching eggs without hens. Mr. Decker's hens went on strike and refused to set, so he decided to raise his chickens without their help. He utilized empty bee-hives for this purpose by placing the eggs in a cotton cloth and covering them over with a thick chair cushion and putting them into the hive. In due course of time 18 out of the 20 eggs were turned into chirping chicks. Mr. Decker now swears by the bee-hive and the sun, and all he asks his hens is to do the laying and he will do the rest.

A Safe Way to Pack Eggs

Put a newspaper in the bottom of a box or basket, place upon this a layer of eggs, packed as closely together as possible, so there will be no room for them to roll around. Place two thicknesses of newspaper over this layer of eggs, and upon this paper another layer of eggs, and so continue. Upon the top or last layer of eggs, place a covering of a little more weight, a lap robe or an old shawl will answer this purpose. In this way the writer has filled large clothes baskets with eggs, and taken them in a lumber wagon, over rough roads, to a market six miles distant, without breaking an egg.

This method of packing eggs is much superior to packing in oats, bran, etc. Try it, and you will be convinced.—Mrs. Ida A. Long, in Success.

Poultry Judging

The exhibition season will soon be on, and the expert poultrymen will place the winners at our numerous fairs, and some of the "laity" will be mystified by the awards. How is it done? Briefly, the method is as follows: For the guidance of the judge, there is what is called the "American Standard of Perfection." This is the creed of the judge. He is supposed to follow its rules, and if your bird is a winner, it is because, in the opinion of the judge, it conforms more closely than any other bird present to the ideal set by the "American Standard of Perfection."

Here is the scale of points in the American class, which includes Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques and Rhode Island Reds. Typical carriage, 8; weight, 6; condition, 6; head—shape 3, color 3, comb 8, wattles and ear lobes 6; neck—shape 4, color 6; back—shape 4, color 4; breast—shape 5, color 5; body and fluff—shape 5, color 3; wings—shape 4, color 4; tail—shape 4, color 4; legs and toes, 8; total, 100.

If your bird is faultless in every point the score will be perfection's hundred points. But it won't be. Suppose the bird under discussion is a Barred Rock; a cockerel of this breed should weigh eight pounds; if he is one pound under weight he is docked two points in weight. He may be marked down another point because he is not in the pink of condition. His ear lobes may be white; then he is disqualified altogether. A little white may dock him half a point. If his eyes are gray or green he loses again, for the standard says they must be "bright bay in color"; and so on over the whole scale of points. Every thing is clearly defined, and then there are certain points that absolutely disqualify. A Barred Rock must have no feathers on the legs, no wry tail, deformed beak or red feathers, and there must be no permanent white on the ear lobes, nor a lopped comb.

To win first money a bird should score ninety points; second prize should go eighty-eight or more; and anything less than eighty-five puts a bird in the "also rans." Some of these points may appear of little value to the practical farmer, and they really are of small importance, except in so far as they may be considered an evidence of purity of breeding, but the man who produces the high-priced winners must look to the fine points that the fancier fancies, for only in that way can he hope to reach the "higher money" in the bigger shows.

WOMAN'S COLUMN

ONLY ONE WASHING MACHINE IN FRANCE.

Only one American washing machine has ever been introduced into Bordeaux, France, according to Consul Murphy.

"There was," he says, "one such machine introduced here some years ago, but as it was not properly advertised or presented to the public in an intelligent manner it seemed to make but little impression. Washerwomen from the country monopolize the washing business, gathering the soiled linen one week and returning it the next. They boil the clothes, use chemicals to whiten them, rinse them in the nearest stream, and spread the articles over grass, hedges and barbed wire fences to dry, which does not conduce to long wear of the linen. The cleansed goods are then returned to the families, who send them to an ironer, where they are generally kept another week."

FLOWERS OF FLAME.

The earnest lover of hardy flowers never rests until in some part of his garden the trails of fire colored petals shoot out from the flame nasturtium to show that the plant has settled down for a long life. I have in mind a plant which is now in the full tide of its glorious beauty. It is in a place which we have always contended is practically the only spot where it will make a luxuriant growth, viz., a cool, shady border, where the sun does not shine on the soil over its roots. The plant we are thinking about is behind a thick hedge.

It has permeated it with rippling growths peeping out in all directions, tongues of bloom as scarlet as the setting sun, which dyes the petals a color that in the light of evening is almost painful in its intensity. Already the growths have clambered to a neighboring conifer, and the crimson tendrils hang down in wild masses, asserting their power of color, and growth even against the crimson rambler in the hedgerow opposite.

Coolness at the root is its chief requirement, but the country, it loves best is the Highlands of Scotland, where it takes the place of the white solanum jasminoides of the extreme south. Many a Highland cottage is crimsoned over with the bloom of the Tropaeolum speciosom. When a plant is established leave it alone; disturbance at the root is fatal. For soil it enjoys loam with peat mixed in it, and moisture. The best time to put in the roots is April; and exercise the virtue of patience. It will be found that growth is slow at first, but suddenly the plant wakes up to a sense of duty, that of giving beauty to the garden and pleasure to its possessor.

MINDEN.

The storm of Friday, 11th, in Minden district, was very severe, much damage being done to the ripening grain. Mr. Joseph Hoyle, of Snowden, had eight pigs killed, several horses and cattle were also killed by the lightning, and the rainfall was the heaviest to be so long continued, that has occurred here in the last quarter of a century.—Echo.

EMBARRASSING.

"Fellow citizens," said the successful candidate, "there is glory enough for all!" "But how about the offices?" interjected a thin, piping voice.

THE BISSELL

Sizes for 2, 3, and 4 horses. [33]

The only Disk that does Twice the Work while half easier on horses—a Record Not Equalled by anything else built for cultivating. A Success for making Seed Bed on Well Sloped Land. For Summer Fallows or Stubble Fields after harvest. Look for the name "BISSELL." None genuine without it. For Sale by Agents and Manufactured by

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

Drop a post card for Booklet "B."