

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN For Parents, Pupils, Teachers Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments of The Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any articles that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p.m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to President Teachers' Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 138, Charlottetown.

JUVENILE CRUELTY

(Selected)

There is a popular song of the ragtime type which is called, "Everybody's Picking on Me." The song itself has a catchy air, and certainly the words are not without their lesson.

There are many girls and boys who are made to feel the truth of what is expressed in this song. This is the case particularly with children of foreign birth who come with their parents to this country and have to face the persecution which is so frequently handed out to them by their associates at school and elsewhere. Differences of dialect, social customs, dress, etc., are responsible for this. The entrance of one of these children into a school is a signal for an attack. He is very soon made to feel that he is an alien in the fold, although he has the same right to fair treatment as the other scholars. The fact of his being a stranger and at a disadvantage through ignorance of our ways should guarantee him greater rights and better treatment than the scholar unkindly is to follow the example of severe friars, which is to treat a traveller who comes their way. It is being influenced by the same spirit which causes the strong-armed hoodlum to pick and torment a weaker member of the coup. It is not at all to the credit of our boys and girls that they so often punish the one who is in greatest need of their sympathy and charity. The manners and training of our Canadian children often appear to very poor advantage in the eyes of the foreign child, who is led to wonder why Canada is called the home of the free. Let us ask ourselves how we would feel if we were strangers in a strange land and how we would want to be treated.

THE FARM

BUYING SHEEP.

(Selected.)

If intending to found a flock of sheep study the differences which appear in the teeth of the sheep according to age. Never buy a ewe which has a "poor mouth," that is, one which has lost a large number of her teeth. The difference between permanent and temporary incisors is marked. The first pair of permanent incisors appear when the lamb is about a year old, and they attain full growth in a few months. A second pair, one on each side of the first two, appear when the sheep is about two years old or a third pair come soon after the sheep is four years of age, a full mouth being usually formed at five years. As the sheep grows older the teeth show wider and wider apart, and as this goes on the animal has greater difficulty in eating. Some ewes have lost most of their teeth at seven to eight years of age, while others do well for a few years longer.

SILAGE AND CORN STOVER.

At the Nebraska Experiment Station H. R. Smith conducted tests to determine the relative value of silage and shredded corn stover (stalks) for cattle feeding. In order to determine the amount of stover fed each steer, it was necessary to husk the corn from the stalk, and as the cattle were kept in the barn, shredded stover was more convenient although more expensive. The use of bundle-corn, however, would greatly reduce the cost, as it can be harvested and shocked as easily as the ears alone can be husked from the stalk and cribbed. During the fall and early winter the use of bundle-corn, containing ears, might prove as profitable as the use of silage. In sections where enough grass can be grown to carry the number of

cattle wanted through the year, but where a large tonnage of corn can be grown on a relatively small acreage, the silo will become an important factor for use in summer as well as in winter.

ROTATION AND YIELDS.

Tests have proved in New South Wales that what has shown a steady decline in yield where there has been no systematic attempt to split the land, as against those sections where a fodder crop has been grown in a rotation. An official report shows that the averages for the first three years on the best of the unmanured plots were 21 bushels, but for the last two years the return was less than eight bushels. Fallowed land for the first three years gave an average of 26 bushels, and for the last two years slightly over 20 bushels. Where fodder crops were grown every alternate year the average for the first three years was 27 bushels, and for the last two just under 22 bushels. The use of fertilizers in all these sections was amply just by results. In some cases the average was raised by four bushels to the acre.

THE DAIRY

DAIRY BREEDS.

(By F. T. McEae.)

After reading the somewhat humorous statements contained in Mr. Lea's second article, published in two recent issues of The Guardian, we at once arrive at the conclusion that the writer is one of those jovial, good-natured men who does not believe in taking life too seriously and thinks that a good joke, when plain facts are not strong enough, is not amiss, and evidently it was his intention to end this Holstein-Ayrshire discussion which he has begun thus. He begins by saying that his only contention was that Holsteins, as phenomenal producers of milk and butter stand unparalleled, and then complains of being side-tracked on to profitable production, which he has made little or no attempt to disprove. Well, if this was Mr. Lea's only motive he has certainly wasted his time, as every intelligent person will frankly acknowledge that this claim of Mr. Lea's, namely, phenomenal milk and butter records of which the short test records are by far the most common, to be true. However, after showing that Ayrshires in the past three years have figured quite prominently in public tests and not by fortunately light competition Mr. Lea states, not in light in point of numbers at any rate, I passed on from this point as only of minor importance to the only point really worthy of our serious consideration, namely, Profitable Production. I did not think it was on a sidetrack but right on the main line when I was on the line of Profitable Production and believe all else to be as side-lines compared with it. After backing this claim up by numerous tests, made at some of the greatest exhibitions ever held in the world, and also experiments made at Guelph Agricultural College in which Ayrshires were overwhelmingly victorious.

Now Mr. Lea has made no attempt whatever to parallel these tests for the one simple reason but to test to ignore them. But, lo! as a drowning man grasps at a straw, so has Mr. Lea grasped at a statement made by Mr. D. Drummond in this No. 4 Report of the Can. R. O. B., where, from the feed reports received by the Department, from the owners of cows in the test during six weeks in mid-winter, the sum and substance of it was high yield are associated with cheapness of production they have it out in this way. Cows giving from 30 to 40 lbs. per day cost 77 cents per cwt.; 40 to 50 lbs. per day cost 66 cents per cwt.; 50 to 60 lbs. per day cost 57 cents per cwt.; 60 up, 51 cents per cwt. Now from these figures one might from a first look think Holsteins to be the real thing. There is also another well known standing rule that in all lines of manufacture, low grade goods are generally purchased cheaper than that of a highest grade which of course would indicate that Holstein's milk is produced cheapest. But let me assure you there is a vast difference between cheap production and profitable production as I will prove a little later on.

Mr. Lea made the statement that he claimed Ayrshires to be gaining on Holsteins and goes on to show that Holsteins have considerably over twice as many registered as have the Ayrshires. Now this was not the kind of increase I meant, but it was the yearly records I made reference to. The highest yearly record for an Ayrshire mature cow, twelve months ago, was a little over 18,000 lbs. of milk and over 800 lbs. of butter fat. Now it stands over 22,000 lbs. of milk containing over 900 lbs. of butter fat. Now the Holsteins are not making any such strides of advancement as that, true they hold the world's records for milk by quite a large margin but the margin is not nearly so large as it was a few years ago. They also hold the world's record for butter production by no very great margin.

The Holstein records which the Farmer's Advocate states as being made in dazzling succession are not yearly records but the useless 7, 30 and 90 days tests made under abnormal conditions. In connection with the publication of one of these wonderful short records made recently, it contained the statement, this cow was one of those wonderful cows who puts the fat off her back into the pail. This cow lost (400) four hundred pounds in weight during the test. Is there anything practical about that? If this cow would go on for another three months I don't

think she would be very picturesque. Some of these cows after making these wonderful records actually collapse altogether at the end of the test. This is how abnormal conditions figures in making short records such as hot water baths, etc.

Ayrshire breeders do not recognize these short tests in any shape or form, except the public tests at exhibitions, as they are of no value whatever to the dairy man, never have been nor never will, yet they are responsible in a large measure for the great advancement Holsteins are making in popularity. Moneyed men in particular are susceptible to this speed fever.

I think it a very fine illustration which Mr. Lea has drawn up between the hackney horse and the standard bred horse, had he but rendered it properly. He says both are used for driving but the standard bred is the one that gets there. The phrase (getting there) implies racing. Now, if driving means racing, then abnormal high yields might mean profitable dairying, but this is not the case, as will also be shown.

While Mr. Lea was in the horse world he might have made another comparison which would be more consistent than the one he made between the cows and the goats. The comparison I have in mind is between the two great British draft breeds of horses the Clydesdale and the Shire, the latter being the heavier and, like the Holstein cow, capable of drawing a heavier load under favorable conditions. Yet it has been found that for ordinary farming and for working on rough roads the one on soft land the Clydesdale is, on account of its being non-active, a much more desirable and profitable horse. But, Mr. Lea will tell us, that although a Clydesdale may be better than a Shire for moving over hills and soft land a Shetland pony would beat either. We will allow him to enjoy his own opinion. Of course he did not expect us when he people to take him seriously when he said there was no such thing as solving of hilly conditions this side of the Rocky Mountains, other than these conditions are the exception and not the rule, as I have stated before.

Now seeing that Mr. Lea has accepted this No. 4 report already referred to as a source of information I will draw from this report and from the figures which Mr. Lea has given for our edification. Mr. Lea has shown that the total registration of Holstein to be 7,104 and Ayrshires 3,111. In this No. 4 report we find there are 234 cows and heifers, or a little over 3 per cent of the total registration as compared with 213 Ayrshires or a little over 6 per cent of the total registration. I have figured out the average class which is the kind of cows used principally for dairying and which is a fair representation of each breed. We find there 77 Holsteins qualified in the mature class or more than one per cent of the total registration as compared with 66 Ayrshires qualified in the mature class or over two per cent of the total Ayrshire registration.

The 77 Holstein cows gave an average of 39.95 lbs of milk per cow with an average of 3.2 per cent butter fat. The Ayrshires gave an average 31.1 lbs of 3.8 per cent milk. Now we find that both come between the 30 to 40 lbs. per day and therefore are produced at 77 per cent, according to the statement contained in this report which Mr. Lea grasps at so joyfully. Now to the farmer whose conditions are favorable and whose only desire is avoidaopsis weight there might be some excuse if he chose Holsteins as his means of milk production but this class of dairymen are by far in the minority.

Mr. D. Drummond did not tell us what this cwt. of milk was really worth to the average dairyman, he left that for anyone who wishes to do for himself which is a hard problem. 100 lbs. of Holstein milk, which averages 3.2 per cent of butter fat, with butter fat at 30 cents per lb., and the skim milk at 20 cents per cwt., is worth \$1.16 per cwt. and after deducting the cost of production 77 cents per cwt. we have a balance of 39 cents for the Holstein dairymen to put in his pocket. 100 lbs. of the Ayrshire milk which contains 3.8 lbs. of butter fat will be worth \$1.34 and after taking the cost of production out we have a balance of 57 cents. Thus it will be seen that, according to these figures, which is the only attempt Mr. Lea has made at profitable production, we find that one per cent of the Holsteins can produce milk at about 77 cents per cwt. with 39 cents per cwt. profit, as compared with the Ayrshires two per cent of which produced milk at 77 cents per cwt. with 57 cents profit. This also backs up very strongly the claim that the percentage of good cows is much greater in Ayrshires than in Holsteins.

And now, coming down to the Maritime Provinces, the part of the world we are most interested in, we find that the margin between Ayrshires and Holsteins is still greater if this No. 4 report is any indication. Besides producing most economically Ayrshires hold Maritime butter records.

The Ayrshire mature cow class is headed by Dairy Maid, a cow that was bred, raised and tested in the Maritime Provinces. Her record is 11,100 lbs. milk containing 571 lbs. butter fat. The highest Maritime Holstein in Florida Wayne of Riverside with 14,692 lbs. milk, 469.91 lbs. butter fat; about 102 lbs. less butter fat. The Holstein cow would average a little over 46 lbs. a day, so produce at 66 cents per cwt. her milk tested nearly 3.2 per cent and would be worth \$1.16 which would leave 50 cents per cwt. net profit. The Ayrshire cow now in question would come in the 30-40 lbs. per day line so would produce at a cost of 77 cents per cwt. Her milk however which contains an average of over 5.1 lbs. of butter fat, would be worth \$1.73 to the average dairymen and after deducting the 77 cents for cost of production we have a balance of 96 cents

net profit. Now we find that in point of high records Maritime Ayrshires stand up fairly well with Ayrshires in any other part of the Dominion, but in Holsteins such is not the case. Now, if climatic condition has nothing to do with it an explanation would be quite interesting, and possibly instructive. In view of all these facts it is to be wondered at that Holstein boosters are becoming restless and displaying this restlessness by attacking through the public press the quietly but surely and steadily forging ahead Ayrshire?

In conclusion I would say however that controversy over breeds through the public press does not appear to me as conducive of any great good but being the defendant I feel somewhat justified.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILK INSPECTION.

(Farmer's Advocate.)

In addition to its use for direct consumption, milk is the raw material from which cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, etc., are obtained. Milk is the only food which will supply all the elements necessary for growth and repair of body tissue, and is therefore the most important food for the human family. The average composition of normal milk is water 87.4, fat 3.7, cream and albumin 3.2, lactose, or milk sugar 5.1, ash .7.

Not only is the milk an excellent food for the animal kingdom but it is one of the best of all media for the growth of Pathogenic organisms (disease-producing organisms), when at body temperature. Therefore it is easy to realize the importance of preventing, as far as possible, the infection of milk. Now with the ordinary method of milking and handling milk, this infection takes place to a far greater extent than is supposed by the majority of the public. There have been found on the ordinary milkman's hands 45,000,000 bacteria, of which 98 per cent could be removed by thorough washing. Nearly all milk taken on the farms contains faeces in the sediment. This is easily demonstrated by means of a filter, or in the cream separator. Now suppose this cow has pulmonary tuberculosis. She coughs up the sputum and swallows it, it is loaded with tubercle bacilli and passes out with the faeces. The cow is allowed to lie in the udder, or get on to the teats and this is still heavily contaminated with live organisms, the milk is careless and allows particles to drop into the pail. Now this occurs regularly in dairies. The milk is infected with living tubercle bacilli, and under most favorable conditions to go on and multiply. Bacteria increase very rapidly in warm milk. It has been shown that milk containing 300 streptococci per c. c., kept at room temperature for 24 hours increased to 4,000,000 per c. c. The same milk kept at 50 degrees yielded only 30,000 per c. c., thus showing the importance of not only keeping milk free from infection, but also of cooling to 50 degrees as soon as possible. Out of 195 cases of typhoid, 148 were caused by the disease having prevailed at the dairy. Seventeen cases were traced to the well, infection gaining the cans by washing with cold water. 16 cases were traced to intentional dilution with the infected water, seven cases to cows wading in filthy water, 11 getting on the udder, and 2 were traced to the attendants who acted as nurse to the sick while still working in the dairy. This is sufficient to show how easily milk may become infected.

Another experiment was made with tuberculous cows. The milk was taken from the infected cows, and strained into glass dishes, left for 24 hours for the cream to rise. It was churned in a glass churn, and the butter was washed free from buttermilk, which was salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter. It was then placed in a glass dish with glass cover and kept in the cellar, in which the temperature remained fairly constant at 60 degrees F. The butter was 99 days old 54 guinea pigs were inoculated. Each received one gram injected, slightly warmed, into the abdomen. Forty-nine of these died with generalized tuberculosis, three from mechanical pneumonia, one from enteritis, one from peritonitis. The number of days between injections and death ranged from six to 121, the large majority died between 50 and 80 days.

Now this shows how dangerous it is to use milk from cows which have tuberculosis, even for butter, as these bacteria produced the disease after being in butter for 99 days. Some may argue that bovine tubercle bacilli will not set up the disease in the human race, but let us see.

Dr. Hess, of New York, in 1910, took 112 samples of milk from eight gallon cans, taking 10 c. c. from each can, and he found that 16 per cent of these samples contained virulent tubercle bacilli. Twelve months later he went to the customers who had been using this milk and tested these children with the tuberculin test and found 25 per cent were affected with tuberculosis. In Rochester, in the month of July, before dairy inspection was instituted, the number of infants to die in July was 413,597 less than in the same month the year previous.

To produce pure milk: first, the herd must be free from communicable disease, tested by tuberculin test, the cows must be grazed on fields free from stagnant, filthy pools; the stable must be kept clean and well ventilated; the milk should wash the hands before milking; the cow's udder should always be wiped thoroughly, and, if dirty, wash and dry. Never milk with wet hands, it is a filthy method. The milk should be taken as quickly and cleanly as possible; then immediately strained into sterilized containers and cooled to 60 degrees

F, as soon as possible. This prevents growth of bacteria. Scald all utensils for at least ten minutes with boiling water. Never use cold water, as you are in danger of infecting them after you have them sterilized by the scalding.

I have often been asked: "What is certified milk?" and "What is pasteurized milk?" Certified milk is milk which is produced at dairies which are regularly inspected, the herd free from tuberculosis, as shown by tuberculin test, and free from all other communicable disease, and bacterial counts taken regularly, which must be not more than 5,000 bacteria per c. c. in winter, and 10,000 in summer. Now this may appear to some as being pretty heavily contaminated, but the standard ordinary milk in many of the cities is 500,000 per c. c. or under, and many samples taken at farms will come as high as 5,000,000, but this is dangerous food.

The name "pasteurized" originates from the great French bacteriologist, Pasteur, who worked out a method of sterilizing by heating to 150 degrees for 20 minutes, then cooling to room temperature to allow the spore-bearing bacteria to come into the vegetative stage. Then in 12 hours he re-heated. This was done three times. Strictly speaking that is pasteurizing, but for milk it is only heated once, then immediately cooled to 50 degrees and kept at that till delivered to the consumer.

What we mean by bacterial count is this, the sample of milk taken into sterile test tubes. One c. c. of the milk is put into nine c. c. of sterile tap water and thoroughly mixed, making a dilution of 1-10. One c. c. of this dilution is put again into nine c. c. of water, making a dilution of 1-100, etc., making several dilutions. Then agar media is used. It is used on account of its solid consistency, the agar is heated to about 40 degrees not enough to inhibit growth of bacteria. The milk dilutions are poured into glass plates which are sterilized, and the agar is poured over it, this is allowed to come down to 37 degrees C. At this temperature it solidifies. These are incubated for 24 hours. At the end of this time bacterium will have produced a colony, which shows as a light streak in the agar. These colonies are easily counted; from this the number of bacteria per c. c. is easily worked out, I am not giving this in detail, as it can only be done by one who has some knowledge of laboratory bacteriology, but the reader will understand when he sees a report of 500,000 of a bacterial count in milk that the bacteriologists didn't count 500,000 bacteria, but by the dilutions they have been correctly worked out. This is the only correct method of detecting dirty milk. A high bacterial count means either one or more of the following:

1. That the cow is diseased, or
2. The milk has not been kept cool
3. Or it is stale.
4. Or it has been handled in a dirty or careless manner.

Oxford Co., Ont. REX.

INCREASING COST OF MILK PRODUCTION.

The increasing cost of milk production is effectually illustrated by a table of figures presented by Prof. Geo. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in his 1912 annual report. This table gives a summary of the cost of feed as well as production and profit of each of thirty cows in the O. A. C. dairy herd, from November 1st, 1911, to October 31st, 1912. This method of computation, as Prof. Day explains, does not do justice to the several cows in all cases, but should work out pretty on the average. The cost of feed ranged from \$38.36 up to \$56.83 or the renowned 20,000-pound cow Boutsje Q. Pieterje de Kol, which with a yield last year of 16,991 lbs. milk and 502.95 lbs. fat, gave a balance of \$38.91 between cost of feed and value of butter-fat, this being the largest profit shown by any cow in the herd. The

cow which consumed only \$38.36 worth of feed ranks fourth in profit. The average value of butter-fat per cow at 27 cents per lb., was \$47.20; average cost of feed, \$56.97; average profit over cost of feed, \$10.01. This ignores, on the one hand the value of skim milk, calves and manure, but, on the other, it leaves out the very important item of labor, as well as depreciation, interest, housing and incidentals, all together amounting to about \$30.00 or \$35.00 more. Prof. Day explains that a large part of the dairy herd is kept stabled summer and winter, which adds to the cost in their case, especially in 1911-12, when they were short of silage and had to feed considerable hay. In addition the cost of feedstuff a year ago last winter was very high, and if anything approaching market prices is allowed for feed it will be found that the cost of keeping live stock has increased very materially for feed, says Prof. Day, who is never rash in valuations, "It takes a good cow to leave any considerable margin between the value of her product and the cost of maintenance, provided the foods are charged at market prices."

Just so. And the moral of it is—Give no quarter to the "star-boarder" cow. . . . "As a four-cylinder hindrance and handicap to the progress of any farmer, there is nothing that can beat a poor cow, says Hoard's Dairyman, "But that is not the worst of it. There is no other affection and attachment known on earth, not even the love of man for woman, that can equal the clinging adherence of some farmers to their poor and profitless cows."

KEEPING MILK CLEAN.

Much of the dirt in milk comes from the barnyard. The cows wade knee-deep in mud and manure, and carry this filth into the barn on their legs, tails and udders. It is difficult to clean off and the careless milker makes little attempt to prevent the constant shower of dirt falling into the pail. The yard should be well drained and graded up with cinders or gravel. If drainage cannot be obtained in any other way, the rule should be, raise the barn and grade up to it.—Illinois Experiment Station.

THE MARKETS

HALLAM'S WEEKLY MARKET REPORT. HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK

Toronto, Aug. 27. Beefhides.—The market is steady with prices unchanged, deliveries are slightly above normal for this time of the year, with slight accumulation in dealers hands. Tanners are showing more or less indifference as leather conditions do not warrant such high prices for hides. City Butcher Hides, lat. 131 to 15c, per lb. Inspected Hides No. 1. 13c, No. 2, 12c. Country Hides, flat, cured, 13 to 14c. Part cured, 13 to 13c.

Calskins.—Little change to note in the situation with an easier feeling. Deliveries are lighter than for some time past, stock in dealers hands are heavy. City skins green, flat, 15c. Country, cured 17 to 19c, according to condition and take-off. Deacons or Bob Calf \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Horsehides.—Prices unchanged, sufficient to absorb supply. City take off \$3.50 to \$4.00. Country take off No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.00. No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sheepskins are quiet at current prices. Demand slow and drabgy, with some stock accumulation. City Lambskins, Pelts or Shearlings 40 to 55c. Country Lambskins or Shearlings 25 to 50c.

Wool.—The demand for Ontario fleece is slow at unchanged prices, with more or less stock in large dealers hands. Mills are showing less interest than formerly. Washed combing fleece (coarse) 25c to 25c.

Washed clothing fleeces (fine) 27 to 27c. Washed rejections bary, chafly, etc. 20 to 20c. Unwashed fleeces combing (coarse) 16c to 17c. Unwashed fleeces clothing (fine) 17c to 18c.

Tallow.—Is in fair request with slightly easier feeling prevailing for all selections. City rendered solid in barrels 6 to 6c. Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 5c to 6c. No. 2, 5 to 6c. Cake No. 1, 6c to 6c. No. 2, 5c to 6c.

Horse Hair.—Farmer or pedler stock coming to market in normal supply and being absorbed at unchanged prices. Farmer pedler stock 36 to 40c.

OLD RUBBERS, JUNK, ETC. is absorbed as fast as received at full quotations; Rubber Boots & Shoes according to trim 7c to 8c. Auto tires, 7 to 8c. Bicycle tires 3 to 4c. Lead, heavy, 3c to 4c. Tea lead 2c to 3c. Brass, heavy 9 to 10c. Light 6 to 7c. Copper, heavy, 11 to 12c. Light, 10 to 10c. Zinc, 2c to 4c.

ROYALTY AT BRAEMAR. LONDON, August 28.—King George and Queen Mary have announced their intention of being present at the Braemar Gathering with the Princess Royal, in the park at Braemar, September 4. The gathering of the clans was not held last year owing to the death of the Duke of Fife. It is anticipated that this year it will be a brilliant success owing to the presence of Their Majesties, and as this is the fashionable event of the year in Scotland many well-known people will be in attendance at the gathering, an event which has long existed for close to a century.

Except when a death occurs among the patrons, the gathering of the clans is an annual fixture and a festive day in the Highlands. The scene presented of men in tartans and women in smart gowns, sashed with the colors of the clans, and wearing their badges, is most picturesque. The King is chief patron of the event, which, it is interesting to note, received Royal recognition from Queen Victoria more than sixty years ago when she first graced the gathering with her presence.

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Tallow.—Is in fair request with slightly easier feeling prevailing for all selections. City rendered solid in barrels 6 to 6c. Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 5c to 6c. No. 2, 5 to 6c. Cake No. 1, 6c to 6c. No. 2, 5c to 6c.

Horse Hair.—Farmer or pedler stock coming to market in normal supply and being absorbed at unchanged prices. Farmer pedler stock 36 to 40c.

OLD RUBBERS, JUNK, ETC. is absorbed as fast as received at full quotations; Rubber Boots & Shoes according to trim 7c to 8c. Auto tires, 7 to 8c. Bicycle tires 3 to 4c. Lead, heavy, 3c to 4c. Tea lead 2c to 3c. Brass, heavy 9 to 10c. Light 6 to 7c. Copper, heavy, 11 to 12c. Light, 10 to 10c. Zinc, 2c to 4c.

ROYALTY AT BRAEMAR. LONDON, August 28.—King George and Queen Mary have announced their intention of being present at the Braemar Gathering with the Princess Royal, in the park at Braemar, September 4. The gathering of the clans was not held last year owing to the death of the Duke of Fife. It is anticipated that this year it will be a brilliant success owing to the presence of Their Majesties, and as this is the fashionable event of the year in Scotland many well-known people will be in attendance at the gathering, an event which has long existed for close to a century.

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