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GOSSIP

ONTARIO HORSE BREEDER'S MEET

The directors of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, at a meeting in the Walker House, during Toronto Exhibition, elected officers as follows: President, Wm. Smith, of Columbus; Vice-President, John A. Boag, of Queensville; Executive—J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; John Bright, of Myrtle and James Henderson, of Belton.

The question of individuals of firms or stock companies being members of the Horse-breeders' Association was first dealt with. A letter from the Minister of Agriculture suggested that the matter be let stand for this year, but that necessary changes in the constitution be made to meet such cases in future. The executive was authorized to prepare amendments to that effect.


The date and place of holding the spring stallion show proved to be the most interesting topic. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that, for seasons past, the time was too late, and January was suggested as being more opportune, as the men had more time to prepare for it, and deals could be closed to better advantage. As to place, some suggested the stock yards at Toronto Junction, while others favored holding it in the arena at the market. Guelph was considered out of the question for the present. Realizing the fact that it was now time to make preparations, the executive was instructed to consult the management of the stock-yards, and also the Toronto City Council, and report to the directors.

FINANCING THE WESTERN CROP

The three Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan are expected to yield this year about 110,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is 9,000,000 bushels ahead of their best previous record. Much is expected of this harvest of 1908. It is confidently counted upon, in business circles, to cure or alleviate the industrial depression which began with the great panic of 1907. The expectations are not based on the size of the crop alone; the grain is uniformly of an excellent quality, and the price promises to be high. It makes an extremely interesting study to trace the different steps of the process by which the crop is financed.

The actual financing of the crop begins, of course, with the preparation of the ground in the spring; and continues through the summer while the farmer is caring for it and providing the necessary labor, implements, etc., for handling it at maturity. In this little sketch, however, the description will begin with the wheat safely threshed and in the granaries. It is to be remembered that the wheat fields stretch across the whole prairie region from Winnipeg to the foothills of the Rockies. Through the length and breadth of this territory are hundreds of towns, villages and hamlets recognized by the grain trade as markets. It is an old and sacred tradition of the trade that during the season there must be provided, at each and all of these country markets, cash equal to the grain deliveries as they are made. Wheat is a cash property—recognized to be such alike by farmer and grain dealer. What the trade aims to do is to arrange matters so that wherever the farmer hauls his wheat to market he will be met with cash equal to the value of his sales or to the part of them which he demands in cash.

When this is remembered it is easier to understand what a vast amount of currency is required, and what careful and elaborate planning is needed to insure its proper distribution. Several classes of buyers engage in the business. Probably the most important are the millers, whose duty it is to convert the wheat into flour for domestic and foreign consumption. Chief among them are the two mammoth companies, Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods. These "big millers," as they are called, have large, well appointed mills at Montreal, Winnipeg, Keewatin, and Portage la Prairie, from which they ship the flour to all parts of the Dominion, to Europe, Australia, Africa, China, and Japan.



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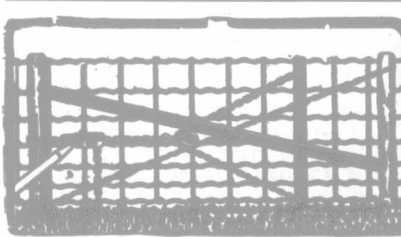
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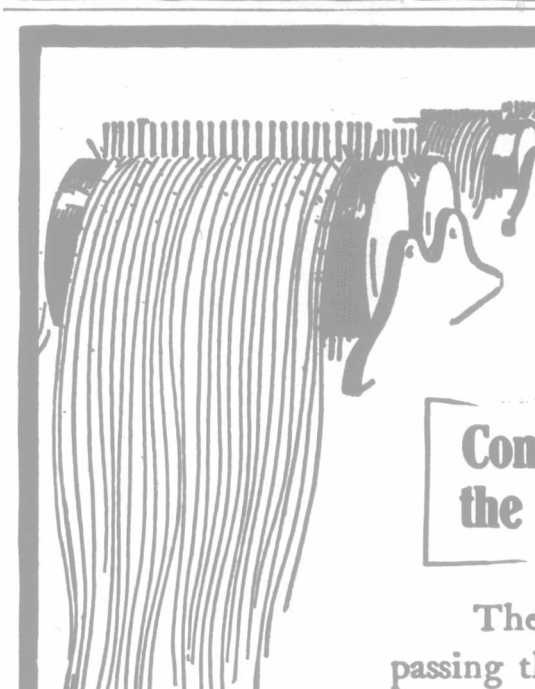


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Stanfield's Underwear
(Chapter 3)

Combing the Wool

When wool reaches the Stanfield mills from farmers, who have sent us their best wool for years, it is thoroughly washed. Then it is rendered absolutely unshrinkable.

Then it is COMBED. This process consists in passing the wool through a machine that combs out all the short lengths, weak threads and snarled strands of wool—something like one combs the hair.

After the wool has been combed, all the fibres are the same length and strength. The Stanfield Combing Machines are mighty particular, too. They comb only WOOL—and they comb out everything but the longest, strongest strands.

Most Underwear is made of CARDED wool. Now, carding consists in tearing the fibres into short lengths. Mills, using carding machines, put the whole wool through—short wool, weak fibres, even cotton and shoddy—the carding machines make no distinctions.

The "cream" of the best wool—rendered absolutely unshrinkable by the Stanfield process instead of being "eaten" with lime—combed instead of carded—knitted with a lock stitch that prevents raveling—is it any wonder that Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear wears so well, and is so thoroughly satisfactory?

All sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. 3 weights—
RED label for light weight—BLUE label for medium—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer has all sizes and weights, or can easily get them for you.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED . . . TRURO, N.S.

