FARMING AND LIVE STOCK

ORGANIZATION, EDUCATION, LEGISLATION

The Dominion Grange Concludes a Most Harmonious Meeting---Better Rural Schools, Lower Tariff, Less Bounties, and No Bonuses Wanted.

The Dominion Grange finished its annual business yesterday.

The Farmers' Association has now legally ceased to be.

Instead, the two organizations are now one, with the strong cohesive powers of the Grange allied with the progressive, enthusiastic ideas of the association.

Never was there a more enthusiastic meeting of representative farmers in the province. Total harmony prevailed. The goat was ridden by the new members in a grand style. The constitution was slightly amended, and the beauties of the ritual that has held the Grange in Canada together for thirty-three years were left almost intact.

Every member of the local legislature and the Dominion Parliament will feel the influence and know the effects of the votes of the farmers, who are watching the trend of events in the legislative halls.

Let a man vote against the agricultural interests and he will be questioned closely by his farmer electors.

Tho called as a special, the members voted to call this an annual meeting, and also that the annual meeting should be held in December of each year, because the time was more suitable for the meeting owing to its being just prior to the meeting of parliament. The funds that will be saved from this second meeting in February will go to aid the organization work thruout the province.

Goldwin Smith made an unexpected call to give, he said, an old man's blessing to the union. The time would come, he predicted, when party government must cease. It was not effective in representing farmers' interests. The all-red line was a project, the advantages of which he could not see. There should be some way of getting the farmers' opinion on this proposition.

Election of Officers.

In the elections of officers that followed nearly the whole of the old board was re-elected. E. C. Drury of Crown Hill was made lecturer, and W. C. Good of Brantford, auditor. Thus J. G. Lethbridge of Strathburn will preside over the destinies of the Grange during this eventful year of its history.

The discussions on the clauses were general, and the reports were adopted to the unanimous satisfaction.

Better Rural School Education.

The committee on education brought in the following report:

We notice with pleasure that many changes have been made in the school law since 1906, especially the general levy of school rates, and in granting a 40 per cent. premium to encourage the increase of salaries for teachers instead of the compulsory system of last year.

We also, very strongly commend the altered tone of the law upon accommodation and equipment of schools, whereas it was compulsory and commanding, it is now advisory and encouraging, more in touch with the democratic spirit of the age in which we live and very much more likely to bring about the desired results. While the changes gratify us, still we think there is room for better things.

The present county rate is to our mind a cumbersome and very absolete method of equalizing the burden of taxation, and we think ought to be entirely done away with.

We feel very strongly upon the present mode of withdrawing from the county councils the power of dismissing inspectors.

We also feel that inspectors' salaries are unduly high, taking into consideration the law of supply and demand and the amount of time spent upon their duties, which is clearly proven by the dual position they can find time to occupy.

Military Training.

We wish to very forcibly direct attention to the persistent effort of militarists to introduce their designs upon a peaceful and industrious people by inculcating into the minds of our youth, by a forcible system of instruction, a tendency towards jingoism and military propaganda that is uncalled for in this country, and is at utter variance with our institutions, geographical position or natural tendencies.

The advocates of this system of militarism are steadily at work introducing their movement, and it is up to us who do not reciprocate in this design upon our youth to check it in time. This system has already been introduced in Nova Scotia and we understand from the best of authorities will be persistently pushed at the coming session of the legislature. So let us meet this movement with a solid front.

The Advisory Council.

We consider the present construction of the advisory council of education very unfair to the general taxpayers and participants of the education provided by the state. The trustees of the province surely are entitled to a fair representation upon this council that can only get in an advisory capacity. Yet they are almost completely ignored, both in representation and manner of election of their representatives.

We would also urge upon our educational authorities the vital necessity of improving and extending the work of the common rural school, so that the vast majority of our country boys and girls who get no further formal education than is provided by these schools, may in them become imbued with a better understanding of interest in and respect and love for agriculture and country life.

The executive committee will consist of Messrs. W. L. Smith, Jas. McEwing, the master and secretary.

The good of the order will be looked after by Messrs. Lindsay of Halton, Goodfellow of Simcoe and F. M. Chapman of Ontario County.

The standing committee on education consists of Messrs. Allan, Morrison, Good and Winters.

The standing committee on legislation consists of W. L. Smith, Jas. McEwing, John Hyatt, J. G. Lethbridge, W. F. W. Fisher and E. C. Drury, and were appointed with full powers to act as delegates to the legislature.

Legislative Wants.

In our opinion there are four paramount question which should engage the earnest attention of all intelligent farmers at the present moment, said the report. These are:

1. The tariff.
2. Iron bounties and railway subsidies.
3. Railway taxation.
4. The rapidly increasing expenditure of the Dominion and provincial governments.

The Tariff Issue.

The report of the tariff committee said:

The average rate of duty on goods subject to customs taxation is about 27 per cent. In several cases the protection allowed Canadian manufacturers runs up to 50 per cent. As a result of this artificial stimulus, provided at the expense of the farmers and other consumers, the output of Canadian manufacturing industries increased by 48 per cent. during the five years ending with 1906. But the Manufacturers' Association is not yet satisfied. At the annual convention of that organization recently held in this city, official expression was given to the regret felt because in the late revision of the tariff the demands made by manufacturers had not been complied with.

The issue raised by the Manufacturers' Association must be fairly met by the Grange, as representing the farmers of Canada. Farmers were prepared to accept the recent revision at least as a truce in the battle for reasonable fiscal legislation. The manufacturers, who gained most by that revision, in that they retained under it an unduly high scale of protection, have broken the truce. The puling infant that asked for temporary and moderate protection thirty years ago is now a giant demanding that practical prohibition of foreign competition in manufactured goods shall be the permanent policy of this country. This demand must be met by the counter demand that the protective principle shall be wholly eliminated and the tariff reduced to a purely revenue basis. Industries that have had the advantage of thirty years of protection, which have the constant advantage of nearness to the market, and are promised the further benefits of electric power at a cost much below that produced by steam from coal, should be able to stand alone. And what they may reasonably be expected to do they ought to be compelle dto do.

Iron Bounties.

For the granting of bounties on output to iron and steel manufacturers there never was, in our opinion, any excuse whatever, and the continuance of the system after more than ten million dollars of the public funds have been applied in that way is wholly unjustifiable. If there is one industry which should be able to stand on its own bottom it is that of ironsmelting. In Nova Scotia we have the coal, the iron and the limestone—the essential raw materials of the industry— side by side. Moreover, these raw materials, and one of the industries founded on them, are at tide-water. When an iron industry was being established at this point an eminent engineer was called into consultation, who proved that the business of turning ore into steel could be carried out more cheaply at that point than in Pennsylvania, in England, or Germany, as a result of legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament last session, the bounties have been increased and extended for four years from Jan. 1st last. That extension was wholly unjustifiable—it involved a gross misappropriation of the public funds, and should be unhesitatingly condemned by the farmers of this country, on whom the chief burden of the cost will fall.

Railway Subsidies.

Even less justifiable than the squandering of ten millions, in iron and steel bounties, is the application of public funds to the payment of subsidies to railway promoters. With the possible exception of the protected manufacturer there is no interest which has prospered so amazingly in the last ten years as that represented in carriage by rail. In ten years the number of passengers carried by Canadian railways has increased from fifteen to twenty-eight millions; freight has increased from twenty-four to fifty-eight million tons, and total earnings from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Still, in the face of this showing, the Dominion Government has in the same time paid out seventeen million dollars in subsidies to new railways as if the industry was still a suckling infant to be nursed on the bottle filled largely from the farmers' cow.

Railway Taxation.

The total capital of the railways of Canada is placed by official reports issued by the Dominion Government at a little less than $1,400,000,000—$66,000 per mile. There are in Ontario, in round figures, 7500 miles of railway. The capitalization of Ontario's share of the general system may, therefore, be fairly placed at half a billion dollars. The capitalization of the farm property of Ontario—land, buildings, stock, and implements—is placed by the Bureau of Industries at a little over one billion dollars. A little over one billion dollars' worth of farm property pays $5,000,000 a year in municipal taxation; half a billion dollars' worth of railway property pays in municipal and provincial taxation about $800,000 a year. In other words $100,000 worth of railway property pays $160 in taxation, while $100,000 worth of farm property pays $500 in taxation. The farmer pays over $3 to $1 paid by the railway on the same valuation.

Your committee feel that this Grange will fail in itsh duty to the great interest it represents if a demand is not laid before the present government calling for the enactment of a measure, at the coming session, which will equalize the burden as between farmers and railways.

Increasing Expenditure.

All the matters touched upon are of far-reaching importance, but the subject which has caused your committee the greatest alarm is the enormous increase which has taken place in the Dominion and Provincial expenditure. Discretion seems to have been thrown to the winds, and our governments have gone on adding appropriation to appropriation as if the fat years were to continue forever.

Senate Reform.

Your committee feels bound to express its disappointment because of the fact that, after eleven years of waiting, no measure of senate reform has been placed before the country by the government now in power at Ottawa. The senate is still what it was 12 years ago—a haven for discredited politicians and a mean for rewarding party service. We think steps should be taken to make it responsible to the people for whom it is supposed to act. This end would be attained by the formation of large electoral districts, election by the people of three senators from each, for three-year terms, with one retiring annually.

Automobile Regulation.

Your committee appreciates to the full the value of the service rendered by representatives of the Grange and other farm organizations in appearing before a committee of the legislature two years ago and urging the adoption of legislation for the regulation of automobile traffic on public highways. What is called for is condemnation to imprisonment without the option of a fine, where the offence is particularly flagrant.

An amendment to this last clause was passed, asking for the privilege for the counties to designate what roads should be used.

120 LOADS AT CITY YARDS QUALITY ONLY MEDIUM

Prices About Steady—Sheep and Lambs Easier—Hogs Selling at $5 Cwt.

Receipts of live stock at the city market were large for Wednesday and Thursday, over 120 loads, but not being able to get the G.T. Railway returns, we cannot give a definite account of the numbers in each class, but will give a full account in our next issue.

The bulk of the cattle were, as is common now, of poor quality.

There was a fair trade at about steady prices, altho many of the drovers stated that the prices were lower and that they had lost money.

Exporters.

There was one load of exporters that weighed 1450 lbs. that were bought for butcher purposes at $4.75 per cwt. There were no buyers for export cattle.

Butchers.

Geo. Rowntree bought for the Harris Abattoir Company, 18 car loads of cattle and quoted prices as follows: A few good loads at $4.15 to $4.50; good cows and medium steers, $3.25 to $3.80; common cows, and light steers and heifers, $2 to $3; canner bulls, at 75c to $2 per cwt. Also one load of cattle (exporters), from Maybee & McDonald, 1440 lbs. each, at $4.75 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.

H. & W. Murby report the best class of heavy feeders as being scarce, and a trifle firmer, while the common grades of feeders and stockers barely held their own. Messrs. Murby handled over 400 cattle during the week, and quote prices as follows: Best feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., at $3.50 to $3.90 per cwt.; best feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., at $2.90 to $3.50; best stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., at $2.85 to $3.15; best stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at $2.40 to $2.75; common stockers, unchanged, at $1.50 to $1.75.

Milkers and Springers.

Deliveries of milkers and springers were large this week, but the quality generally was not as good as on some previous weeks, as will be seen reflected in the average prices of loads sold by the dealers, altho there were some few choice quality cows. Prices ranged from $25 to $62.50 each.

Veal Calves.

Receipts not very large and quality generally not first-class. Prices steady at $3 to $6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

The run of sheep and lambs was large and prices were lower. Export ewes sold at $3.75 to $4; lambs, $4.25 to $5.25 per cwt.; calves, at $3 to $6 per cwt. Cull sheep, $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Hogs.

Deliveries light and prices unchanged. Mr. Harris quotes selects at $5; lights, $4.75; stores, $4.50.

Representative Sales.

McDonald & Maybee sold: 28 butchers', 940 lbs. each, at $3.50 per cwt.; 24 butchers', 1140 lbs. each, at $3.25; 19 butchers', 1120 lbs. each, at $3.25; 19 butchers', 870 lbs. each, at $2.60; 16 butchers', 800 lbs. each, at $3.75; 7 butchers', 1130 lbs. each, at $3; 16 butchers', 1160 lbs. each, at $2.25; 8 butchers', 930 lbs. each, at $2.80; 5 butchers', 1090 lbs. each, at $3.70; 9 butchers', 800 lbs. each, at $2.40; 22 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $3.20; 14 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $2.90; 20 butchers', 1170 lbs. each, at $3.85; 14 butchers', 1050 lbs. each, at $3.65; 19 butchers', 1440 lbs. each, at $4.75; 13 calves, 210 lbs. each, at $5; 12 calves, 300 lbs. each, at $5; 6 calves, 415 lbs. each, at $3.75; 6 lambs, 110 lbs. each, at $5.25; 14 lambs, 95 lbs. each, at $5.25; 25 lambs, 100 lbs. each, at $5.25; 17 lambs, 140 lbs. each, at $3.90; 17 lambs, 130 lbs. each, at $3; 4 milch cows, $49 each; 7 milch cows, at $51 each.

Maybee, Wilson & Hall sold: 25 butchers', 1150 lbs. each, at $4.20 per cwt.; 21 butchers', 1200 lbs. each, at $4.15; 16 butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $4.15; 14 butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $4; 22 butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $3.70; 16 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $3.70; 14 butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $3.60; 11 butchers', 950 lbs. each, at $3.50; 15 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $3; 12 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $2.60; 5 butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $3.50; 8 butchers', 960 lbs. each, at $3.10; 11 butchers', 970 lbs. each, at $3.25; 10 cows, 1150 lbs. each, at $3.25, 10 cows, 1000 lbs. each, at $3.25; 11 cows, 1000 lbs. each, at $2.75; 10 cows, 1100 lbs. each, at $2; 4 cows, 1050 lbs. each, at $2.35; 11 canners, 900 lbs. each, at $1; 12 stockers, 800 lbs. each, at $2.35; 20 stockers, 700 lbs. each, at $2; 1 bull, 1620 lbs., at $3.50; 1 bull, 1300 lbs., at $2.15.

Crawford & Hunnisett sold 4 loads of butchers', 1000 to 1325 lbs. each, at $3 to $4.60 per cwt.; 1 load stockers, 700 lbs. each, at $2.35; 1 load stockers, 750 lbs. each, at $2.37½ per cwt.

C. Zeagman & Sons bought 8 loads of eastern cattle, consisting of butchers, stockers and canners, at the following prices: stockers, $1.25 to $2.25; butcher heifers, $2.25 to $2.50; cows, $1.75 to $2.25; canners, 75c.

N. C. Coutts bought 17 heifers, 1000 lbs. each, at $4 per cwt., less $8 on the lot; 4 cows, 1300 lbs. each, at $3.45 per cwt.

George Dunn bought 1 load of cows and steers, 1000 to 1200 lbs. each, at $2.75 to $3.85; 2 loads of steers, 1200 lbs. each, at $4.20 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought 2000 lambs, at $5 per cwt.; 300 sheep, at $3.90 per cwt.; 75 calves, at $7 each, all of which are average quotations.

Alfred Pugsley bought for the Harris Abattoir Co., 600 lambs at $4.25 to $5.25 per cwt.; 300 sheep, at $3.85 per cwt.; 50 calves, at $3 to $6 per cwt.

James Armstrong & Son bought during the week, 93 milkers and springers, out of which they sold to Napoleon Deziel of Montreal, 3 car loads at an average price of $47.50 each, and 8 choice cows to Mr. McIntosh at an average of $54 each.

George Hooper of Montreal bought 25 milkers and springers at $38 to $52 each.

James Ryan bought 12 milkers and springers at $30 to $53 each.

J. H. Dingle bought for the Fowler Co. of Hamilton, 1 load of steers, 1100 lbs. each, at $3.55 per cwt.; 1 load of steers and heifers, 1050 lbs. each, at $4.05.

Wm. McClelland bought 3 loads of butchers', 850 to 1150 lbs. each, at $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt.; 70 lambs, at $5 per cwt.

F. Bailey bought 8 springers, at $45 each; 12 butchers', at $2.25 to $2.75 per cwt.

Fred Rowntree bought 32 milkers and springers on Thursday, at $29 to $50 each, and an extra choice cow at $62.50.

Market Notes.

J. J. Clysdale of Sarnia, who for the past six months has been in the northwest, was on the market to-day.

Mr. Whaley of the firm of Rice & Whaley of Buffalo, one of the oldest firms of live stock dealers, was a visitor at the market.

Messrs. James Harris, Geo. Rowntree, James Watson and W. McLean of the Harris Abattoir Co.; Charles Zeagman, jr., of the firm of C. Zeagman & Sons, Fred Rowntree of Weston, James Fallis of Brampton, W. B. Levack of the Levack Dressed Beef Co., and Douglass Findlay of the firm of McDonald & Maybee, returned on Wednesday evening from the Chicago International Stock Show, which they report as being the greatest they ever saw.

New York Grain and Produce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Flour—Receipts, 22,440 barrels; exports, 3032 barrels; sales, 7500 barrels; quiet and about steady. Rye flour, quiet; choice to fancy, $5.20 to $5.40. Buckwheat flour, steady. Cornmeal, firm. Rye, steady. Barley, nominal.

Wheat—Receipts, 173,700 bushels; exports, 31,961 bushels; sales, 3,800,000 bushels, futures; 40,000 bushels spot. Spot, firm; No. 2 red, $1.01½, elevator, and $1.02, f.o.b., afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.16½, f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 hard winter, $1.11½, f.o.b., afloat. Opening weak at ½c decline, owing to lower cables, wheat eventually became strong and active on covering, influenced by a higher stock market, big seaboard clearances, commission house support and export rumors. Last prices were ¼c to ¾c net higher; Dec., closed $1.02½; May, $1.07⅛ to $1.09 2-16, closed $1.09; July, $1.02⅝ to $1.04¼, closed $1.04¼.

Corn—Receipts, 7525 bushels. Spot, firm; No. 2, 68¼c, elevator, and 68¾c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 white, 69¾c and No. 2 yellow, 69¾c, f.o.b., afloat. Option market was without transactions, closing nominal; Dec., closed 68¾c; May, closed 65¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 63,000 bushels; exports, 750 bushels. Spot, firm; mixed, 26 to 32 lbs., 54½c; natural white, 26 to 32 lbs., 56½c to 59c; clipped white, 32 to 40 lbs., 58½c to 65c.

Rosin, quiet. Turpentine, quiet. Molasses, steady.

New York Metal Market.

Pig iron, quiet. Copper, dull. Lead, weak, $4.35 to $4.05. Tin, dull; Straits, $30 to $30.50. Spelter, weak; domestic, $4.35 to $4.45.

New York Sugar Market.

Sugar, raw, steady; fair refining, 3.15c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.62½c; molasses sugar, 2.85c; refined, quiet.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—Cattle Steady, Hogs Lower at Buffalo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 1290; no trading; feeling weak. Exports, 100 cattle and 5000 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 469; veals slow, but steady; barnyard calves and westerns, in fair demand and weak. Ordinary to fair veals sold at $7 to $8.50; No sales of barnyards or western calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7091; sheep, dull and 25c lower; lambs, slow to 10c lower. Sheep sold at $4.25 to $5; lambs, at $5 to $6.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 1949, all consigned direct to the slaughterers. Feeling nominally steady.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Steady; prime steers, $5.60 to $5.85.

Veals—Receipts, 250 head; active and 25c lower, $5 to $9.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5100 head; fairly active; pigs, steady; others, 5c to 10c lower; heavy mixed and yorkers, $5.50 to $5.55; mostly $5.50; roughs, $4.75 to $4.90; stags, $3.60 to $4.25; dairies, $5.50 to $5.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow and lower; lambs, $5 to $6.50; yearlings and wethers, $5 to $5.25; ewes, $4.50 to $5; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.10; Canada lambs, $6 to $6.40.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—London cables are firmer at 12c to 12¾c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c per pound.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at about 7000; market steady to strong; steers, $3.75 to $6.40; cows, $2 to $5.35; heifers, $2.50 to $5; bulls, $2.60 to $4.80; calves, $3 to $6.50; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, estimated at about 30,000; market, steady; choice heavy and shipping, $5.10 to $5.20; light butchers', $5.10 to $5.20; light mixed, $4.95 to $5.05; packers, $4.95 to $5; pigs, $4.25 to $4.90; bulk of sales, $4.90 to $5.10.

Sheep—Receipts, estimated at about 12,000; market, dull; sheep, $2 to $5; lambs, $5.25 to $6.25; yearlings, $4.25 to $5.25.

Clover Seed Market.

William Rennie Co., Limited, report a quiet market for clover seeds in the absence of export enquiry.

The following prices are being paid at country points for cleaned samples:

Alsike, fancy	$8 00 to	$8 25
Alsike, No. 1	7 50	8 00
Alsike No. 2	6 75	7 25
Red, fancy, cleaned	9 00	9 50
Red, ordinary	6 00	8 00

To Pay Regular Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The directors of the Nipissing Mines Company will meet about Dec. 20, and it is expected that the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. will be declared.

Christmas Poultry Show

On Saturday, Dec. 21, 1907, The World Newspaper Co. will offer the following prizes, to be competed for by any farmer, farmer's wife, son or daughter, selling poultry on St. Lawrence Market. The poultry entered for the various prizes must not be sold before the prizes are awarded. All parties competing must agree to give the public a chance to purchase as soon as the judges give their decision. The judging will commence at 9.30 a.m., so as to give the farmers a chance to sell their produce.

PRIZE LIST.

Best pair turkeys, hen and gobbler, the product of 1907:

First prize—Daily World, one year.

Second prize—Daily World, six months.

Third prize—Daily World, three months.

Best Christmas goose:

First prize — Daily World, one year.

Second prize—Daily World, six months.

Third prize—Daily World, three months.

Best pair Christmas ducks:

First prize—Daily World, one year.

Second prize—Daily World, six months.

Third prize—Daily World, three months.

Best pair spring chickens:

First prize — Daily World, one year.

Second prize — Daily World, six months.

Third prize—Daily World, three months.

CANADIAN SHEEP WIN.

Awards at International Go to Many Breeders From Canada.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—Besides winning the grand championship in fat wethers, Canadian exhibitors are completely outstripping the Americans in all classes of sheep shown. In the fat wether class there were no less than 30 animals shown. They were certainly an inspiriting sight, being extremely fat, well trimmed up and presenting a very difficult proposition for the judges to pick out the winners. In such a class any competitor may justly feel proud if he succeeds in winning first.

The chief Canadian exhibitors are: J. and D. L. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; J. G. Harmer, Brantford; Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.; Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., and Ford H. Neil, Jarvis, Ont. Of those already judged the Canadian breeders have done splendid work.

For yearling wether, J. D. Campbell of Woodville obtained first and third. The University of Wisconsin obtained second. J. D. Campbell also won first on a pen of wether lambs. The prize winner was in every way an outstanding winner.

Dorsets.

The competition in this breed was confined to Canadian breeders. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., obtained first and second, while Hastings Bros. of Crosshill, Ont., won third.

Southdowns.

Canada also carries off the prizes in this class, chief among them being a yearling wether owned by Sir George Drummond, Quebec, which took first prize. The same exhibitor also won third. The second prize went to Coopers of Berkhamstead, Eng. In the pen of wether lambs, Coopers of England won first, Telfer Bros. second and Sir George Drummond third.

REDISTRIBUTION PLANS.

Premier Says That Nothing Immediate is Contemplated.

"Redistribution will, of course, have to come some day, but we have not yet attempted to formulate any scheme," said Premier Whitney yesterday.

It is understood that only a very moderate measure of redistribution is contemplated, in which county boundaries will be restored where necessary. The north country will be re-arranged to give a few extra members, and the cities will receive attention. Toronto membership is to be doubled.

Big Burden for Beer Barrel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—An annual tax of $1 on every barrel of beer brewed in the United States, for the creation of a "permanent investment fund" of $50,000,000 yearly for the development of the country's waterways, is the proposal carried in a joint resolution introduced in the house by Mr. Aechesen of Pennsylvania.

NOT TO COLLECT FUNDS.

Missionary Meetings Are Simply to Quicken the Spirit.

The object of next week's campaign of the laymen's missionary movement is not to collect money, as absoluteiy no personal appeal for funds will be made at any of these meetings.

The sole object is to make the laymen of our city more fully acquainted with the true religious moral and political conditions of the mission fields, both at home and abroad.

Five Years for Wife Beater.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Five years in prison and a fine of $1000 is the penalty John Nahan must pay for wife beating. The sentence, the maximum provided by the law, was imposedy today by Supreme Court Justice Dowling. It appears from the testimony that Nahan assaulted his wife with a shovel.

Vehicle Has Equal Rights.

The action of John G. Stead against Robert Newell, liveryman, for damages for being knocked down by a carriage, was dismissed by Chief Justice Falconbridge on the ground that when a foot passenger is knocked down by a vehicle where both have a right to be, the law provides no remedy unless due carelessness is proved.

Carpenter's Sale.

Watch Tuesday's issue for W. S Carpenter's sale of Shropshire sheep at Simcoe, Ont. His name is sufficient to guarantee the stuff. Keep the date, Dec. 20 next.

UNION STOCK YARDS TORONTO JUNCTION

THE FIFTH ANNUAL

FAT STOCK SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT THE

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO JUNCTION

MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1907

Send for Prize List.
Exhibits Open to Public From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE

FARMS FOR SALE.

A-ONE FARM OF 114 ACRES, YONGE-street, Newmarket; possession for fall plowing. A. Montgomery, 2 Givens-street, Toronto 35

40 ACRES RICH LAND, TEN ACRES wood land, large new buildings, near town. Price $2250. Only $450 cash, balance mortgage. Catalog free. Clark & Son, Dover, Delaware.

YORKSHIRE HOGS.

DONLANDS YORKSHIRES, BOTH sexes, fine strain of hogs, thrifty and prolific; write for prices. J. S. Lowther, Donlands

WE HAVE A STOCK OF OVER 1500 to choose from, and have a fine lot of specially selected young males and females for sale. Prices reasonable. Glenavy Co., Limited, Box 30 Davisville. Glenavy Farm, Eglinton-avenue East.

PLANING MILL FOR SALE.

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR PLANING mill with mill and property in Pickering Village for sale right. Will sell machinery separate. In good repair, with 17 h.p. engine. Apply J. L. Somerville, Pickering, or F. M. Chapman, World Office, city.

POULTRY FOR SALE.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME BY RAISing pure-bred fowl; now on bargain; including Pekin Ducks, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and others; if the breeds you desire are not in advertisement, write for prices. The chance of the season. Frank Duff, Myrtle, Ont.

FOR SALE—R. C. RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels at reasonable prices. H. A. Schmidt, Hespeler, Ont. 62

HELP WANTED.

GOOD FARM HAND, ACCUSTOMED to cattle and milking. Married man preferred. New cottage free. Apply personally, Chas. Watson, Agincourt, York County.

STOCK FOR SALE.

1 DORSE HORN RAM, 2 YEARS, WITH pedigree registered in both Canadian and American flock books; also 2 ram lambs from same sire. For particulars address Geo. W. A. Baker, Oakville. 25

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$150 BUYS HANDSOME THORObred running stallion, 8 years old; won fifty thousand in purses; want good home for him; this is snap; guaranteed. Apply Box 54, World.

$75 BUYS GOOD WORKING TEAM, one gelding and one mare in foal; either one worth the money; must be sold. 1013 Bathurst-street. 56

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS, BAKERS, grocers and private gentlemen—Owner has for private sale a whole outfit, consisting of chestnut cob, 14.3 hands, city broken, an exceptionally good driver; also cushion-tired buggy and rubber-mounted harness in good condition; together or separate; the whole outfit, $125; or cob separate, $65; for quick sale, as owner is paying for feeding at boarding stable; cost nearly double last spring; cause of sale, owner buying automobile. Apply 147 Beverley-street, off Queen.

MODEL BUSINESS OR FAMILY mare, free from all bad or vicious habits, thoroughly city broken, practically sound, fast, prompt driver, stylish set new harness, nickel silver trimmed, patent leather-faced, stylish top buggy, looks like new, up-to-date cutter, child's movable seat, all richly upholstered, rugs, blankets, halter, bells, whip, with stable utensils; the whole outfit is yours for $55 if taken at once; can be seen up to 9 o'clock p.m. 226 Margueretta-street.

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Broker McIlwain is Optimistic for the Future.

James A. McIlwain in his market letter says:

An unexpected bull market has generated in the Cobalters the past week, and we anticipate seeing it last till over the end of the year, if not longer. A great deal depends on the monetary situation, but this is clearing, and will prove an immense factor towards higher prices. Even if we do have another little lull, it will pay investors to buy now, as mining stocks will not be stepped down much. We look for early dividends on a number of the leading mines, owing to the immense output of ore. This will stimulate confidence in a large measure. We hear of further big mining deals on the tapis, which shows that there is lots of money to be had if bargains present themselves.

Nipissing Shows Strength.

Nipissing was strong yesterday on the New York curb, selling at 6 1-2 and 6 5-8. The strength of this stock, it is conjectured, means an early revival of activity in the Cobalt group. Over 3000 shares changed hands at the above figures. Rumors say the stock is due to have a good rise.

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