

the wagon box. When one wagon is loaded, off it goes to the elevator, and another takes its place. On arriving at the elevator, the hind wheels of the wagon are lowered, the grain runs out, and the wagon goes back after another load. This certainly handles the grain with the minimum of labor, but it puts a big tax upon the elevators and railway to care for the grain so rapidly.

Every siding in the West is full of empty cars waiting the rush of grain. But many are getting "wise," and are building granaries and keeping their grain. A low price in September, and a high price the rest of the year will soon "educate" the Western grain-grower to hold his grain, or part of it. A few cents per bushel means a lot to these men, who have from 2,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat to dispose of, and they will soon do some thinking. And it would be better for all interested, excepting the speculator who wants to corner the market later on, if much of the grain was stored on the farm and shipped later. This can easily be done, as some farmers do by having portable granaries. They are built on skids, and are about 8 feet wide, 12 feet long, and 8 feet high. They are drawn to the grain field, and the grain run into them from the machine. It can then be taken out at the convenience of the farmer. The great rush is to get the grain sold early, before the close of navigation. What grain is not sold early will likely be held until spring, or later. By holding part of the grain on the farm, fewer expensive elevators would be required, less strain would be made upon the railways and banks to meet this great fall rush, the speculator would be disconcerted, and the producers and consumers benefited. Wheat is generally considered as the only produce of the Western grain-grower, but they grow great barley and oats. GEO. RICE.

The Farmer and the Daily Paper.

Complaint was made at the National Exhibition that the great city daily newspapers do not voice the needs of the farmer. This complaint states a fact that should cause the farmer to don his thinking cap. It is no mere accident that the city daily does not voice the needs or the life of the farming community. The city daily designedly serves the city. The publisher has a certain paper to sell, and he knows that it is the city man, for the most part, who will buy it, and he prepares his paper in view of his city readers. The sales he makes in the country he regards as extras. The writers for the city dailies are familiar with urban conditions. Of rural conditions, such writers are, as a rule, profoundly ignorant. Once in a while, during the lull of Parliamentary battles, or during the dull season in the city, a few reporters are sent out to take a look at things in the country. The reports made by such men, with their untrained faculties, as far as the observation of the facts of country life are concerned, are of very little value to the farmer. So far as such men's efforts to discover or to solve the farmer's problems go, they may well be treated like the chips in the porridge. Their suggestions for "bettering the lot of the farmer," and all such patronizing nonsense, are as useless as summer lightning. The farmer should reckon upon this. What he requires in the way of a newspaper is a paper that will give him current history, rather than a rehash of the latest guesses and speculations about things. The farmer's life is too short and too busy for him to deal with anything but facts. Least of all has he time to be bothered reading the latest words about "society" scandals, or about the exploits of pluguglies and of objects of nine days' wonder that decent women would scold if they came into their back yard.

Further, the farmer's newspaper should bring to his aid the best things that the best trained observers have found out regarding the work of the farm in all its branches. This, I believe, "The Farmer's Advocate" has most consistently and successfully done. Every year farming is becoming more difficult. Science and practice, agricultural college and field and barn are coming closer together. This must be the case, if the farmer is to win out. Then, the farmer's market must be watched. His rights must be guarded in Parliament. His rights should receive the first consideration at the hands of our lawmakers. His social and household life must be considered. These are a few of the things which the farmer has a right to look for, but which he will never receive while he is content to purchase the overplus of a product designed for city readers, rather than for country readers. This is a good time of the year to think about this matter. O. C. York Co., Ont.

The second edition of "Farm Weeds of Canada" is now being printed, and it is expected that it will be ready for distribution by about November 1st. Those who have acquaintance with the splendid first edition, with its fine illustrations and accurate descriptions of weeds, and the best methods to be used in combating them, will be most anxious to secure the new and revised second edition.

Our Maritime Letter.

PROSPECTUS OF MARITIME WINTER FAIR, DECEMBER 6, 7, 8 AND 9, 1909.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have been taking a keen interest in the advancement of the Winter Fair, at Guelph, Ontario, in the erection of new buildings to give suitable accommodations, and in the tremendous good performed by it in forwarding modern agriculture. And now that the fall fairs are drawing to a close, even more thought will be given to our Winter Fairs by all agriculturists. But the Ontario Winter Fair is not alone in its influence and progress. The Maritime Winter Fair, established in 1906, has performed a great good for these Provinces, and the interest taken in this institution is growing each successive year.

As a natural sequence, our buildings, too, though large, are incapable of accommodating the various classes of exhibits. Consequently, large additions are now under construction. An 80-foot addition is being made to the 250-foot main

in separate rooms, will allow the much-needed regulation of temperature.

But not in accommodations alone is the future bright for the coming Fair. Premiums offered have always been good, but this year we see a marked advancement in the increased number of classes, increase in prizes, and additional prizes per class, and many new specials are being offered in the form of cups, medals, etc., some of these very valuable. One feature which is rapidly gaining ground is the stock-judging competition for farmers' sons, and we are glad to announce that special cups, as well as cash prizes, are being offered. In fact, every inducement is extended to give all attending a profitable and educational Fair. Much credit is due the Maritime Provinces in their rapidly-growing enthusiasm in agriculture, and the Secretary-Manager of the Maritime Winter Fair, F. L. Fuller, and his colleagues, who have done so much for the promoting of this and other agricultural interests.

From present appearances, even with the added accommodations, the buildings will be completely filled with exhibits, and in every respect we are promised the best Winter Fair ever held in these Provinces, and that in any branch, a second to none of its nature in the Dominion.

BLUENOSE.

Essex Notes.

I am sure it will be interesting for the general public to learn that this garden of Ontario has escaped the ravages of autumnal frosts up to present date (Sept. 24th). September made its advent under chilly skies, but no material damage was done by drop in temperature. Since the 1st, weather has been everything that could be desired. Warm sunshine during day, with heavy dew at night, was most favorable to the last stage of development in corn crop. The danger line is almost past, and in many sections entirely so. In a few days corn-cutting will be quite general. Both quality and quantity are in keeping with expectations. The weather has likewise been most ideal for tobacco harvesting, and large returns may be expected when ready for shipping. Experts have been procured by some of the companies from southern districts to give object lessons in curing. Peaches are proving to be even a larger crop than anticipated, while the demand is so great that fruit-growers find it difficult to meet same. Large shipments are being made every day from even the wayside stations. From two medium-sized orchards near Olinda, 2,300 baskets were shipped in one day last week.

Messrs. Fox and Duke, of Olinda, and also Hope, Hilier and Thompson, of Albana, have been undergoing a state of besieging from local buyers. Prices are ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel, according to variety. There will still be several weeks of peach shipping before the later varieties are harvested. Early grapes are now on the market in considerable quantities. Warm weather has produced a finer sample than expected. Fall apples are not so plentiful as last year. The supply of winter varieties, while in greater abundance, will be largely required for local consumption.

A larger acreage of wheat is being sown this fall, and under most favorable conditions, as copious showers of rain have fallen during past 24 hours (Sept. 23rd).

The luxuriant growth of clover all through Essex is enabling many farmers to bring their pigs into marketable condition, and thus secure the unprecedented prices that are being paid. A. E.

Tax According to Wealth.

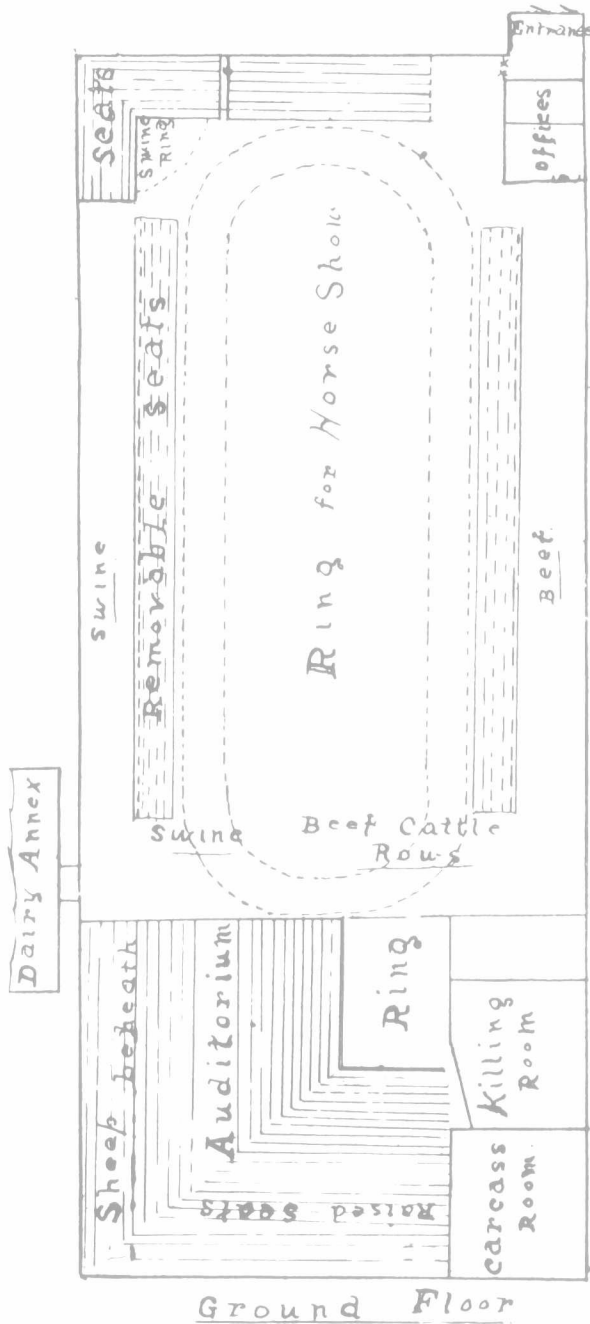
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see you are encouraging the agitation of the "single" land tax. Who are the agitators? Are they men who are trying to pay for farms, and renters who pay rent and taxes, and have a hard job to make ends meet, or are they rich farmers who are trying to get into manufacturers' shoes, and get some of their wealth exempt from taxation, and saddle the burden on the laborers? There is a certain amount of money to raise, and are not the ones who have every convenience for handling stock in better position to pay their just share than the ones laboring under disadvantages? To my mind, it is a case of the big fish eating the little ones. A man ought to be taxed according to his wealth. My motto is "live, and let live."

H. GAMMON.

Brant Co., Ont.

The field competitions in grain, which have been held in so many sections of the country this year, have brought out in strong relief the benefits of careful seed selection and cleaning. In Prince Edward Island, practically all the fields of oats winning prizes had been sown with seed selected and improved by members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. On the other hand, in some sections of Nova Scotia where competitions were held for the first time this year, it was found that the uneven stands and unsightly mixtures of grains to be seen in many fields were the result of the practice of sowing grain just as it comes from the threshing machine.



Maritime Winter Fair Building.

New ground-floor plan.

building. This will give ample room for larger judging-rings for each class of stock, superior accommodation of the same, and on the second floor will relieve the crowding of the grain, poultry and fruit exhibit. With this addition, also, we are in a position to hold a much-needed and strongly-demanded spring horse show. The renovation of offices, slaughter-rooms, etc., will also be complete. Aside from these, even a greater need is being satisfied. The dairy cow has ever been a very strong feature of this fair, and much superior work has been performed by exhibitors of the various breeds. Keen competition in the milk tests shows the rapid advancements of this department, and, having been overcrowded for the past year, a first-class dairy building is being added as an annex to the main building. This will accommodate fifty cows in the milk-test, and can easily be added to as is required.

With these additions, we are now in a position to give both visitors and exhibitors the very best of accommodations. The lighting and sanitation will be ideal. The various classes of stock being