

Following is the programme of lectures arranged for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Guelph, December 7th to 11th, 1908:

Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, will act as Chairman at each of the following meetings. The meetings will be held in the lecture-room in the Winter Fair Building.

Tuesday, Dec. 8th, 8 p. m.—Poultry—Address: "Fattening Chickens, and Demonstration in Trussing," by Miss Mary Yates, Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Address: "When and How to Hatch," by L. H. Baldwin, Toronto. Address: "Breeding and Rearing Chickens" (Illustrated by Stereopticon Views), by W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph.

Wednesday, December 9th, 9.30 a. m.—Dairy.—Address: "The Pasteurizing of Whey," by Frank Hearn, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, London. Address: "The Feeding Value of Pasteurized Whey," by W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont. Address: "Cleanliness in the Milk Supply," by W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Address: "How to Obtain Large Milk Yields," by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 2 p.m.—Horses.—Address: "Cause and Prevention of Common Ailments in Horses," by J. Standish, V. S., Walkerton; Wm. Smith, Columbus. Attention will be given, among others, to the following: Indigestion, Colic, Lymphangitis, Heaves, Azaturia, Joint-ill. Address: "Treatment of Common Ailments in Horses," by J. Hugo Reed, V. S., Prof. of Veterinary Science, O. A. C., Guelph.

Thursday, December 10th, 9.30 a. m.—Cattle.—
Address: "Cause, Prevention and Treatment of
Common Ailments in Cattle," by H. G. Reed, V.
S., Georgetown. Discussion—Robert Miller,
Stouffville; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.
Attention will be given, among others, to the fol-
lowing: Milk Fever, Contagious Abortion, and
Indigestion.

Thursday, December 10th, 2 p. m.—Sheep and Swine.—Address: "Cause, Prevention and Treatment of the Common Ailments of Sheep," by J. Hugo Reed, V. S., Prof. Veterinary Science, O. A. C. Guelph; John Campbell, Woodville. Attention will be given, among others, to the following: Worms, Indigestion, and Scab. Address: "Growing and Handling Wool," by T. D. Wardlaw, Toronto. Discussion—Lieut.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph. Address: "Outlook for the Swine Industry in Ontario," by G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C. Guelph.

Thursday, December 10th, 7.30 p. m.—Seeds.—Address: "Alfalfa-growing in Ontario," by C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry, O. C. A., Guelph. Discussion—Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Thompson Lawson, representative J. A. Bruce Seed Co., Hamilton. Address: "Identification of Weeds", (Illustrated by Stereopticon Views), by G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa.

Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock
Exposition, Chicago.

Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair,
Amherst, N. S.

December 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show,
Chicago.

December 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

January 13th to 15th.—Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, West Toronto Stock-yards.

January 18th to 22nd.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

— of the Prince Edward

The annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Fruit-growers' Association, and the Fruit Show, will be held at Charlottetown, December 8th and 9th, 1908. The Provincial Seed Fair will be held at Summerside, March 10th, 11th and 12th, 1909.

At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto on November 26th and 27th, weighty problems of special interest to agriculturists were carefully considered by Ontario's leading farmers, and resolutions showing the feeling of this important organization indicate the desires of the rural population. There was a large attendance. A pleasing feature was the high percentage of young men. Three ladies also were present. The chair was occupied by Worthy Master J. G. Lethbridge, of Alliance, and W. F. W. Fisher, of Burlington, was Secretary.

In urging the members to give publicity to the principles of the organization, Worthy Master J. G. Lethbridge said:

G. Lethbridge said :
 "The power and influence of the Grange is being respected ; its deliberations were never more closely watched and criticised than they are to-day. These facts should teach us that we should be moderate in our demands ; that we should watch carefully ; that we ask for justice, and justice only, and if we are united, no earthly power can come between us and the justice we ask. As loyal citizens we submit to laws which enrich the few at the expense of the many ; to laws which exempt from taxation certain classes, increasing the burden of other classes ; but while we submit we do not approve, and we conceive it to be our duty to our fellow-agriculturists and our privilege as citizens to use all constitutional means to have such unjust laws removed from the statutes of our country."

The Dominion Senate was discussed, and the abolition of at least half the present number of Senators advocated, with the election of the remainder by the people. The only noticeable change in that body during recent years was the advance of yearly salary from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

Opinion as to rural mail delivery was expressed as follows:

as follows:

"On several occasions this Grange has drawn the attention of the Postmaster-General to the great boon free rural mail delivery would be to the farmer, only to be met with the answer that with our sparse population the country could not stand the expense, but to our surprise, like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, came the announcement in September from the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, that a system of rural mail delivery would be at once introduced, by which all existing mail routes in Canada would be equipped with rural-delivery mail boxes, and at the junction of every concession line with the main road the people would be given the privilege of having boxes located for the receipt and collection of their mail as desired.

It gave a great benefit to

" This, no doubt, will prove a great benefit to a large number of farmers along existing routes, and is expected to serve about one-half of the rural population, but could not the same plan be extended at once by the formation of new routes,

I herewith send you my subscription for another year. I think "The Farmer's Advocate" is the best agricultural journal published in America. I have had a number of farmers' papers, but none that could equal this one. We have taken it for some years now, and I don't know how we could get along without it. For anything we want to know in the line of agriculture, we go to "The Farmer's Advocate."

Waterloo Co., Ont. WILLIAM FORBES.

I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the knife, as a premium for sending you the name of a new subscriber. I am certainly most agreeably surprised with the quality of the knife, and feel sure that my friends will want one when they see it. Again thanking you, I remain,
Oxford Co., Ont. H. WESTON PARRY.

Having seen your most liberal offer in "The Farmer's Advocate," I comply by sending you two new subscribers, expecting you to send them "The Farmer's Advocate" for one year, and also to advance my subscription for one year. Enclosed find three dollars for same. We find "The Farmer's Advocate" the best all-round farm paper that we have ever read.

Haldimand Co., Ont. ENOCH HONSBERGER.

I received the premium, Chambers' dictionary, and I am highly pleased with it, for which except my sincere thanks. I shall try to secure some more subscribers. We like "The Farmer's Advocate" fine; there always is something worth reading. The discussions of farm topics are very helpful, and sometimes I feel like taking part.

Oxford Co., Ont. T. J. LESLIE.

to cover all the main roads or crossroads, with the privilege of having boxes at the junction of every concession line, thus serving the whole people. In this way a great number of the small rural post offices could be closed, and the extra expense to the country be very small. We hope this is the beginning of a system which will eventually evolve into the free delivery of mail to the whole rural population of Canada."

Increased railway taxation and a reduction in fares were also suggested. Statistics comparing Michigan and Ontario in this regard were set forth to advantage. Dealing with the automobile question, the speaker advocated a very heavy license or tax on all cars used for pleasure purposes, the greater part of this tax to be devoted to the maintenance of our public highways. He also suggested registration stations on leading highways, where all drivers should be compelled to register.

Probably never in the history of the Dominion Grange or of the Farmers' Association, which is now amalgamated with it, was such sound legislation outlined in so forceful presentation as that urged by E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, in giving the report of the Legislative Committee. Strange to say, also, the discussion on the questions advanced was equally as weak. Only once or twice did the members feel that anything was left undone. It seemed that the opinion was the ground had been fully and thoroughly covered. Other members of the committee were J. G. Lethbridge, W. F. W. Fisher, of Burlington, and J. W. Hyatt, of West Lake. Mr. Drury said that the Association wanted no special privileges, no bounty or bonus, no advantages, but they did want the burdens on the farmers lessened. He deplored the action of the Manufacturers' Association, in urging their views on tariff matters as being the views of the Dominion.

Before taking up the clauses of the report, Mr. Drury said: "We believe that the national well-being demands a steady increase in the numbers and prosperity of our agricultural class, as the only sure foundation of all other forms of prosperity. We would, therefore, beg to direct the attention, not only of this meeting, but of our statesmen and politicians, and of every patriotic citizen, to the fact that our agricultural population, the only sure indication of the prosperity of the calling is, in every Province east of Manitoba, actually decreasing, while even in the Prairie Provinces the increase of rural population is much slower than that of the towns. In our own Province of Ontario, during the last ten years, there has been an average annual decrease in the rural population of 6,520; while the towns have shown an annual increase of 8,869, and the cities of 17,457. It is the custom to refer this decrease in farm population to the application of improved

machinery, whereby the same number of men can do more work than formerly. Anyone who knows the actual state of agriculture, knows that this saving in men is more than offset by the increased number of men required by the improved forms of agriculture—dairying, stock-raising and fruit-growing. The decrease in rural, and the increase in urban and civic population, in reality represents the fruits of a system of legislation which for years has disregarded the rights of the farming community, and has laid heavy burdens on the agriculturist for the benefit of other classes and individuals. If it continues it is not hard to see, in the ultimate result; disaster, not only to the farmers of this country, but to the nation at large. To resist all unjust demands, and to do what we can to remove the unjust burdens which now fall so heavily on the farming class, is our duty, not only to ourselves, but to our country. In this we would ask the help, not only of all farmers, but of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens, whatever their occupation or political creed."

The first clause dealt with trade conditions, and asked :

"First, that the British preference be materially strengthened, by still further lowering the duties on goods entering Canada from Britain. There would be no injury to our country at large if the principle of protection, as directed against England, were at once and entirely done away with. Second, that definite steps be taken to eliminate the principle of protection from our tariff generally. We would not urge a sudden change, but would recommend a reduction by a certain definite annual percentage. That any movement on the part of the United States looking toward better trade relations with Canada should be met in a frank and friendly spirit, with a view of bringing about the development of the relations which should exist between kindred peoples occupying territories that interlock along a 4,000-mile frontier."

The doing away with bounties or bonuses was dealt with as follows:

"In our opinion, the payment of bounties and bonuses to special industries, or to railways, should entirely cease. We do not think it right, or in the interests of the nation as a whole, that national funds should be used in this way. We have faith enough in our country to believe that any industry or line of railway which is likely, within a reasonable time, to be profitable, will not long want the necessary capital. The payment of bounties in the case of any industry can result in one of two things only—in unduly increasing the profits of already profitable industries, or of maintaining industries which are not, and cannot be, profitable, and which take the capital and men from other profitable industries."