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during the first twelve days of the latter month Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the favorite variety.

Spring wheat has now a comparatively small acreage in this Province. Where grown it was a good average crop, both as to yield and quality.

An average yield of plump, well-colored barley on short, clean straw, harvested under most favorable conditions, describes the barley crop, taking the province as a whole.

Oats are well up to weight and general quality of grain—the best in this regard for years—and are about an average in yield per acre; but owing to the drouth the straw is short, though clean and first-class for fodder. While some of the cut was caught by rain, the bulk of the crop was harvested satisfactorily.

Comparatively little rye is now raised in this province, but where grown the crop has done well this season.

Although not so much grown as formerly, owing to the ravages of the weevil, peas have done well this year, especially where raised for the canning factories. As but little mention has been made of the presence of the weevil this season, the absence of the pest in so many localities may induce farmers to give a larger acreage to this once popular field crop.

Buckwheat suffered from frost to a greater degree than any other field crop, and the drouth of summer also told against it. On the whole it is not at all up to the average of recent years in either yield or quality, although a few excellent fields have been reported.

The bean crop was slightly caught by frost in some localities, but taken all together it was well harvested, and has turned out to be fair both as to yield and sample. Some low-lying fields suffered from rain in August.

The corn crop was checked in early growth by cold weather followed by drouth, but later on it picked up wonderfully and gave promise of a fair yield, although somewhat shorter in stand than usual. Some of the corn fields got touched by frost about the middle of September, and as a consequence there will be little soft grain; but the bulk of the crop will be of first-class quality both for husking and the silo, being well matured, and all of it will make good feed for live stock.

The growing of mixed grains does not appear to be increasing in popularity. Barley and early oats are most commonly used together, although some suggest the addition of wheat or peas to the mixture. Oats and wheat, and peas, oats and wheat also have a few advocates, while there are scattering preferences for other combinations.

Potatoes are somewhat smaller in size and yield than usual, owing to the dry season, but as a rule the quality is excellent, and so far there is said to be an almost complete absence of rot. All were under cover when correspondents wrote.

Returns concerning turnips vary, some very poor and some very good fields being reported, but as a whole the crop is a disappointing one. In a number of counties the plants were severely attacked by lice, and the drouth also told on the crop, and as a result many of the turnips will be undersized. A portion of the crop remained to be pulled on the first of November.

Like turnips, mangels are reported to be rather light in yield, and smaller in size than usual, but as a rule they are reported to be of good quality. The crop was practically all housed when correspondents reported.

Very few carrots are now grown as a field crop. The crop is being reported as being from poor to good.

Like the other roots, sugar beets were rather light in yield, but of good quality.

Cold weather and drouth just after planting were very trying to the tobacco crop, but later the weather was more favorable, and the fall proved to be ideal for harvesting the leaf. Most of the crop escaped frost, and it is said to be of good quality on the whole although only moderate in yield.

The second growth of clover did better relatively for hay than for seed, for although the heads at one time gave much promise, the late summer drouth seemed to prevent satisfactory filling, and there was consequently a light yield of seed. The drouth had also compelled many farmers to pasture some of the clover fields. Hardly any injury from midge is reported. Alsike and alfalfa did better than clover for seed.

Fruit trees, vines and bushes are likely to enter the winter with well-ripened wood. Some orchards, however, where spraying has been neglected, are suffering from San Jose scale and other insect and fungus pests. The tent caterpillar was more prevalent than usual, especially in the eastern half of the province. Winter apples will not be plentiful; pears have done better relatively. Plums, cherries, and peaches gave generous yields, and small fruits gave a fair yield despite the spring frosts and summer drouth, although grapes were not up to the standard in their bearing.

While some correspondents speak favorably of the condition of fall pastures, the bulk of the reports describe them as being scant. Farmers, however, have found so keen competition for beef

between local butchers and buyers for the British and United States' markets, that not only fat cattle and stockers, but even old dry cows and very young cattle have been disposed of at prices very satisfactory to the sellers. Some, indeed, fear that too many young animals have been let go, and as a consequence, more calves are being kept than formerly. The demand for sheep has also been strong, and they are now scarcer than ever. Many of our best farmers now finish off sheep and other live stock on rape. Hogs have been selling steadily all the year, but they also are scarce and dear. All classes of stock show a clean bill of health, though many have been a little on the lean side. Taking it all together, the live-stock business in Ontario is booming.

The yield of milk fell off in August owing to the drouth, but picked up later with favorable rains, although in many cases the pastures had to be supplemented by concentrated feeds. Butter is crowding cheese in some localities long dominated by the latter industry, while both are being somewhat limited by the growing demand of the cities and towns for milk and cream. In some of the Lake Erie and West Midland counties a considerable quantity of milk is also being diverted to factories which are putting it out in condensed form, either fluid or powder. The breeds of cows most in favor at present for milking are Holsteins, Shorthorns and their grades, Ayrshires, Jerseys.

Threshing is completed in most localities, owing to the use of modern machinery. The fall was most favorable to the work, and the straw has been housed in excellent condition. Some wheat and other grains have been marketed, and more will be disposed of when sleighing comes. At present prices, however, most of the grain will be ground or chopped and fed to live stock on the farm; for, as a Leeds County correspondent tersely puts it: "It now goes to market as milk, butter, cheese or meat."

While some farmers have completed their fall plowing, others are only beginning. The dry weather up to the middle of October made plowing almost impossible on clay soils, but later rains put the land in good condition. Should open weather continue, more land than ever will be turned under, especially in Eastern Ontario.

Skilled farm labor is difficult to procure, and even indifferent help has been scarce in most localities. Larger field implements and more horses are now being used, and farmers exchange work with each other to help out the situation. Several of those reporting state that more married men with families should be procured from the agricultural districts of Great Britain, as the boys and girls could help out during the rush seasons. More pasturing is also urged. Correspondents state wages are now fully as high as farmers can afford to pay. Agricultural domestics are nearly impossible to find.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The rainy weather has passed, at time of writing November 10th, and we are again having delightful clear days with autumn sunshine. The temperature, too, is very mild—more like the latter part of September than the second week of November. There is still quite a lot of potatoes to be harvested; over 75 per cent. of the roots are still out, and in a few of the lower-lying sections all the grain is not yet saved. The autumn work, too, is backward on account of the wet weather, but a continuation of what we are now having will see a lot more red land, and the chores pretty well rounded up for the autumn. There have not been the usual market activities this autumn. So much grain has been injured by the wet weather that there is not likely to be the same amount for market, and besides, the weather conditions were not favorable to marketing. During the past week live stock matters have been engaging the attention of the farmers. W. J. Reid and Robert Robertson, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, have been holding meetings in different parts of this Province, and have been laying before the breeders the importance of the live-stock associations. Dr. McMillan has been applying the tuberculin test and finds the cattle in general fairly free from tuberculosis. Several live-stock associations have been formed in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by the Dominion Government for the distribution of pure-bred male animals. Quite a number of rams and boars have been distributed among the farmers. Next week the Long Course in agriculture will open. Arrangements are now completed, and it is expected that about a dozen students will be in attendance. The Fruit Grower's Association meets early in December, and a meeting of the Farmers' Association, which is composed of delegates from all the institutes and other agricultural societies in the Province will be held the same week.

F. R.

Clydesdale Sales in Scotland.

Clydesdale men have had a great time selling foals. The October sales are always noteworthy, but this year they surpassed anything ever known in Scotland. Lanark was the scene of the best trade. For three days sales of Clydesdales of all ages and both sexes went merrily forward, and horses to the value of £37,872 changed hands. A colt foal by Baron of Buchlyvie made 520 guineas, and a filly foal by Apukwa 300 guineas. Both were bred by the late Robert Chapman, Glenboig, near Glasgow, and were sold by his heirs. Altogether they sold twenty Clydesdales at an average of £140. Eight foals in this lot made £163 apiece of an average. There is extraordinary activity in the trade and in spite of a big slump in the export trade prices for Clydesdales are ruling high. Horses—generally work horses—have seldom been as high as they are at present. A good horse is worth anywhere from £60 to \$100, and even higher figures can be obtained for the best class of work horses. Horses of the stamp wanted are getting scarce, and there is a decided revolution in favor of the bigger and thicker type of horse. The export trade is by no means extinct. Although numbers will not be much more than one-half what they were in 1911, they still represent a very big item in the budget of the average farmer. The price of a good filly, £40 or thereby, may not seem large, but to a tenant farmer who has rent and all expenses to pay, the sum is often the redeeming feature in the balance sheet. It comes in a piece and there is almost always an outlet for it, but wherever it comes there is an easing of the financial situation. Further, there is always the rent to meet about the end of the year, and the price of the filly or colt means everything to meet that, while in breeding there is the off chance of breeding a "cracker," and if the farmer is wise and sells it as a foal, he becomes a capitalist right away.

Dairy Shows, in which Cheddar and Dunlop cheese have been the leading feature, have been held in London and at Castle Douglas, Campbeltown and Kilmarnock. Cheddar cheesemaking, in spite of all the efforts which have been made, does not seem to improve as rapidly as many would like. At the present time it would appear as if Canadian and New Zealand Cheddars were coming into pretty close competition with the best of our products. Much money is spent on technical education, but it seems to beat us to maintain a long lead in cheesemaking. The London Show should be the final roundup where the men who go to Frome, in Somerset, and the men of Galloway and Ayrshire who try conclusions at Kilmarnock meet in battle array. But unfortunately the judging at London has more than once been a perfect farce, and this year it was even more so than usual. In the end the best cheese, which come from Somerset, had their own, Ayrshire coming second, and the other prizes were fairly well divided between exhibitors from the West of England and the Southwest of Scotland. Tastes greatly differ in all parts and there is no absolute standard of taste in cheese. It ought, however, to be comparatively easy to arrive at some greater measure of uniformity than prevails at present.

SCOTLAND YET.

The English Hens Win.

At the close of the 52nd week in the second Philadelphia North American Egg-laying Contest, at Storrs, Conn., the English pen of five White Leghorns, owned by Thos. Barron, led the way with a total of 1,190 eggs, another English pen, owned by Ed. Cam, following with 1,107 eggs, a Pennsylvania pen, owned by W. L. Steeger, being third with 1,029 eggs. The only other pen that went beyond the 1,000 record were the White Wyandottes, Ed. Cam of England with 1,009 eggs. A pen (No. 18) of Beulah Farm (McLeod Bros.), Stoney Creek, Ont., scored well with 945 eggs. The best score made by the Barred Plymouth Rocks was 776 eggs; White Rocks, 777; Buff Rocks, 731; Columbian Rocks, 835; Silver Wyandottes, 783; Buff Wyandottes, 712; Columbia Wyandottes, 755; Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 968; Rose Comb B. I. Reds, 821; Brown Leghorns, 650, the pen owned by A. P. Hillhouse, Bondville, P. Q.; Buff Leghorns, 874; Black Minorcas, 725; Blue Andalusians, 810; Anconas, 644; Buff Orpingtons, 711; Black Orpingtons, 390; White Orpingtons, 818; White Laced Red Cornish, 587, and Buttercups, 479. In several cases the breeds were represented by one pen only, but of white Leghorns there were no less than 43 pens, and the lowest scores by any one pen of them was 590. The grand total of eggs laid by the 100 pens in the year was 77,916, as compared with 75,230 during the first year.