

FARMERS, BEWARE

of the change in name of the O.A.C. No. 72 variety of Oats.

At the Ontario Agricultural College for each of nine years in succession the O. A. C. No. 72 variety of oats has surpassed the Banner in yield per acre and in quality of grain. It has been the most productive and the most popular variety in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past five years and it was awarded more first prizes than any other variety in the Field Crop Competitions with oats on 2137 farms in the some of the competitions in both Eastern and Western Ontario it received all of the prizes offered.

Thirteen years ago the O. A. C. No. 72 variety of oats was originated at the Ontario Agricultural College from a single seed. It has made the best record of over three hundred varieties obtained from various parts of the world, and which have been tested out at Guelph for five years or more.

A member of the firm of L. P. Gunson & Co. of New York State visited the College, saw the O. A. C. No. 72 oats growing in the experimental plots, secured our reports, ascertained the source of seed, and early in 1915 bought six hundred bushels, at \$1.40 per bushel, from a farmer living within ten miles of the O. A. C. We have just learned that the name O. A. C. No. 72 has been changed to Imperial, that the College records have been appropriated, and that the reported yield has been increased about six per cent, as the standard weight per bushel of oats in the United States is 32 instead of 34 pounds. These oats, under the name of Imperial have been advertised extensively in catalogue form, and numerous agents have been travelling from farm to farm over Ontario and elsewhere during the spring of 1916 selling this renamed variety of oats for \$3.18, and upwards, per bushel. The oats were advertised in exactly the same way by L. P. Gunson & Co., and by Geo. K. Higbie & Co., also of New York State, whose catalogues appear to be identical except in title pages.

First class seed of the O. A. C. No. 72 variety of oats can now be purchased in abundance from Ontario farmers at \$1.00 per bushel.

C. A. Zvitz.

Breed more Cattle

A very competent authority estimates that, having reference to last year's trade, average prices current for beef on the Smithfield market in London, England, for 1915, show an increase of 30 per cent, since the outbreak of the war. The last English produce report to hand quotes Irish beef at 19 to 20 cents per pound for sides, wholesale and English at 20 to 21 cents per lb., as against a price of 15½ to 16½ cents for Irish and 15½ to 16½ cents for English, during the last week in December 1915. It further quotes South American chilled fore-quarters at 16½ cents and hind quarters at 19½ cents, as against 16 and 16 respectively for fore-quarters and hind-quarters in December. Supplies of frozen beef are practically exhausted, only a few small odd lots of bull beef being obtainable. These, in view of the strong demand ruling for all classes, realize high prices. The absence of frozen supplies has again forced buyers on to the chilled article, with the result that values have advanced sharply.

The general beef situation, from the standpoint of the home and foreign market, further emphasizes the shortage of supply. One feature is particularly noteworthy. It has never been indicated from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in storage or a congestion of cattle going forward to the market. Present prices and present demand fully confirm this fact. The position in Europe is well known. The Argentine output has been absorbed for army supply to such an extent that very little frozen Argentine beef is available for consumption in Great Britain. Australia has passed through a severe season of drought and her exportable surplus has been greatly diminished. Moderate supplies of cow beef are going forward from New Zealand but these are not of first rate quality. Canada and the United States have not appreciably increased their cattle population and are clearly able to find a remunerative market in Europe for any of their product available for export. The steady and continuous rise in price definitely reveals the condition of the world market for beef, and emphasizes the fact that the situation is growing worse with the progress of the war.

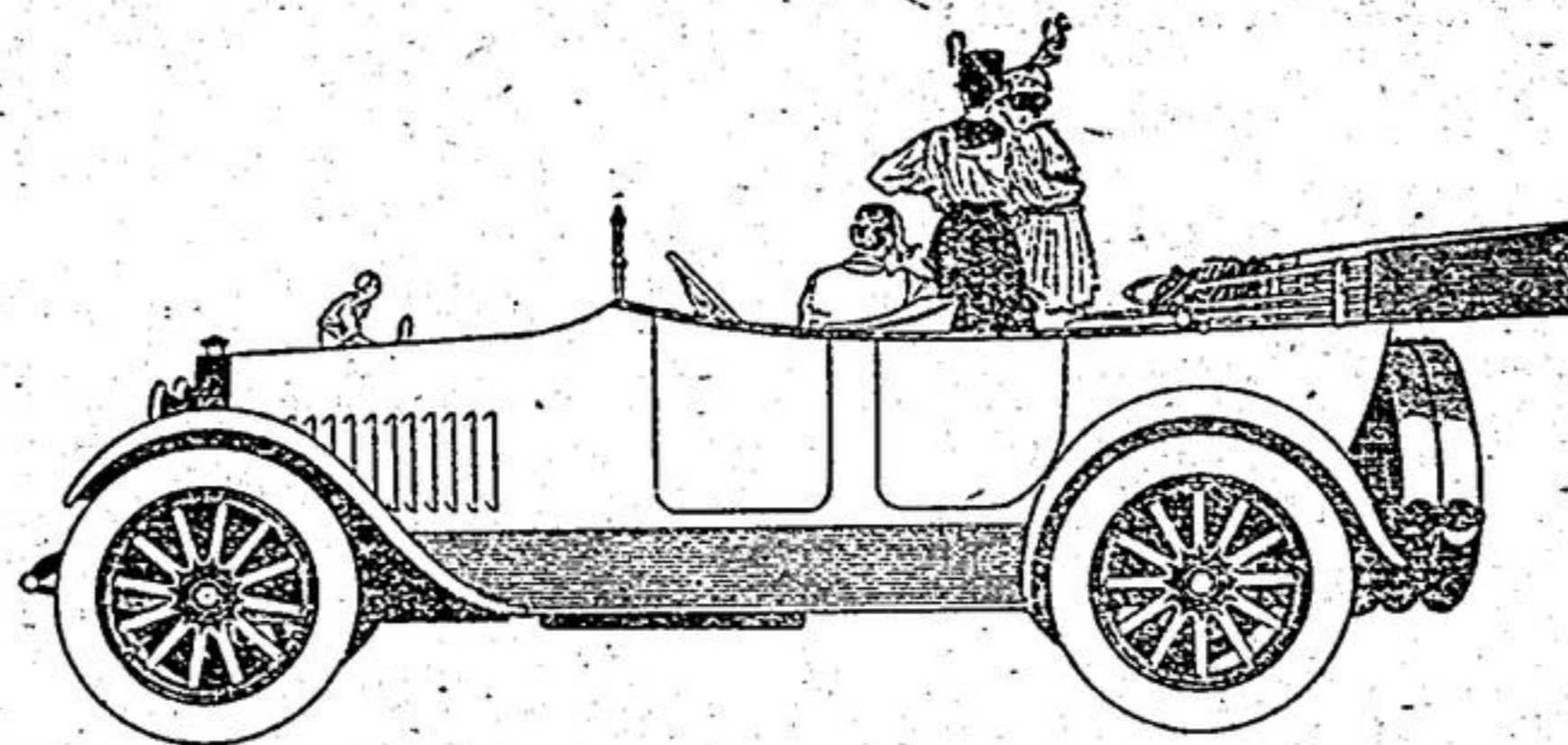
Contrast the position with respect to grain. Enormous store of

wheat are tied up in Russia. In Siberia alone it is estimated that there is an accumulation of over nine million tons of grain. Until peace is declared, this accumulation will probably become more pronounced. After the war the production of grain will again be undertaken on an enormous scale in all the contending countries. In view of this fact and with the release of accumulated stocks, it is undoubtedly true that grain will then drop in price to a very considerable extent. With an overstocked grain market, and a pronounced under-supply of cattle the farmers of Canada should have little difficulty in making up their minds as to what their policy shall be for the future.

One warning, however should be given. We must emphasize quality before quantity. On the British market, Canadian beef does not equal in quality the beef exported from the United States or from the Argentine. Unless we can improve our cattle, both as regards quality and finish, we need not expect to be able to effect sales at Smithfield but shall be obliged to seek a market in France or Italy. Even our best grass fed cattle, when offered on the Chicago market last year, yielded disappointing returns. In Canada there is any number of good beef cows but we can never develop a beef trade by breeding these to dairy bulls, to grade bulls, or even to pure bred bulls of an inferior type. A really good pure bred sire is an asset to any community. He should have the patronage of all the farmers in the neighborhood. The maintenance or use of a scrub bull, under the present circumstances, should be deemed an unpatriotic act.

One other non-progressive practice should be eliminated or, at least, superseded by a better one. Reference is to the sale and purchase of stocker and feeder cattle whether for finishing in the stable or on grass. In the case of the farmer who sells, this practice, unless in exceptional circumstances, is a mistaken one. He should feed and finish his own stock. On the part of the farmer who buys, a speculative and non-productive enterprise is continued and encouraged, which has neither an economic nor a practical argument in its favor. He should grow his own feeders, or a part of them at least. Trading of this nature has done as much as any other factor to destroy the beef cattle industry in many parts of Canada. It can only be built up by a change of system.

Price \$1475 in Canada



YOU CAN ALMOST TALK TO HER
—THIS 3400 r. p. m. CHALMERS

They're buying motor cars today as they're hiring men—on ability.

Blue eyes, brown hair, a rugged jaw, mean something—but not so much as they used to.

They're seeking ability. And that is not always measured in stature, weight and reach.

Likewise in a car. They look her over, learn her wheel-base, note the tire sizes, ask the bore and stroke of the engine and then—

They make her perform. They make her hit the trail, they roll her up the stiffest hill. They let her out on the straightaway, and they make her accelerate at slow speeds.

It's the only way to judge a car. And we're particularly glad, because we have in the 3400 r.p.m. Chalmers a car that answers every human wish.

You can almost talk to this animal. You can lead her anywhere. We know of no one who has ever called on her for too much, nor asked of her anything she couldn't deliver. She's like a young ballplayer who keeps driving 'em over the right-field fence.

She's there. And the reason is her magnificent 3400 r. p. m. engine. When history in our business is written, 3400 r. p. m. will occupy a thick chapter.

Simply because at the lowest speeds she saves her energy, turns up only 500 r. p. m. at 10 miles an hour, and 1000 r. p. m. at 20 miles an hour.

Thus using only 18 per cent of her power at such speeds and saving 62 to 80 per cent for winding, hilly roads, bad turns, and on occasions when a little extra power gives you possession of the road.

One ride of five miles behind the wheel and you'll own it. Ask your dealer about Chalmers service inspection coupons, negotiable at all Chalmers dealers everywhere. This system is a most important consideration in buying your car.

Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1475 in Canada
Two-Passenger Roadster, \$1475 in Canada
Three-Passenger Cabriolet, \$1900 in Canada

Color of Touring Car and Roadster—Oriford maroon or Meteor blue. Cabriolet—Oriford maroon, Valentine green, or Meteor blue. Wheels—standard dark, primrose yellow or red. Wire wheels optional on Roadster or Cabriolet at extra cost.

LOCAL AGENT

J. A. BRILLINGER,
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

STOCK REGISTER

FURIOSO—The famous pacing stallion, owned by Chas. Park Sutton West, will leave his stable - Newmarket, and proceed to Kettleby, King City, Richmond Hill, Unionville, Markham, Stouffville, Gormley and Aurora.

BONUS PRINCE—Imported Clydesdale, the property of Jas. Torrance, Markham, will make the season as follows, Stouffville, R. Rae's, Goodwood, J. Davis, J. Lewis, R. Kester, J. Turner's, S. Baker's, Mr. Lager's, and G. Donohue's.

NETHERBY HERO—The Canadian Bred Clydesdale stallion, the property of R. H. Spofford, Mongolia, will be at the following L. Harrises, Forsyth Bros., and Stouffville.

TOP GALLANT PRINCE, also owned by R. H. Spofford will stand at his own stable, at Mongolia.

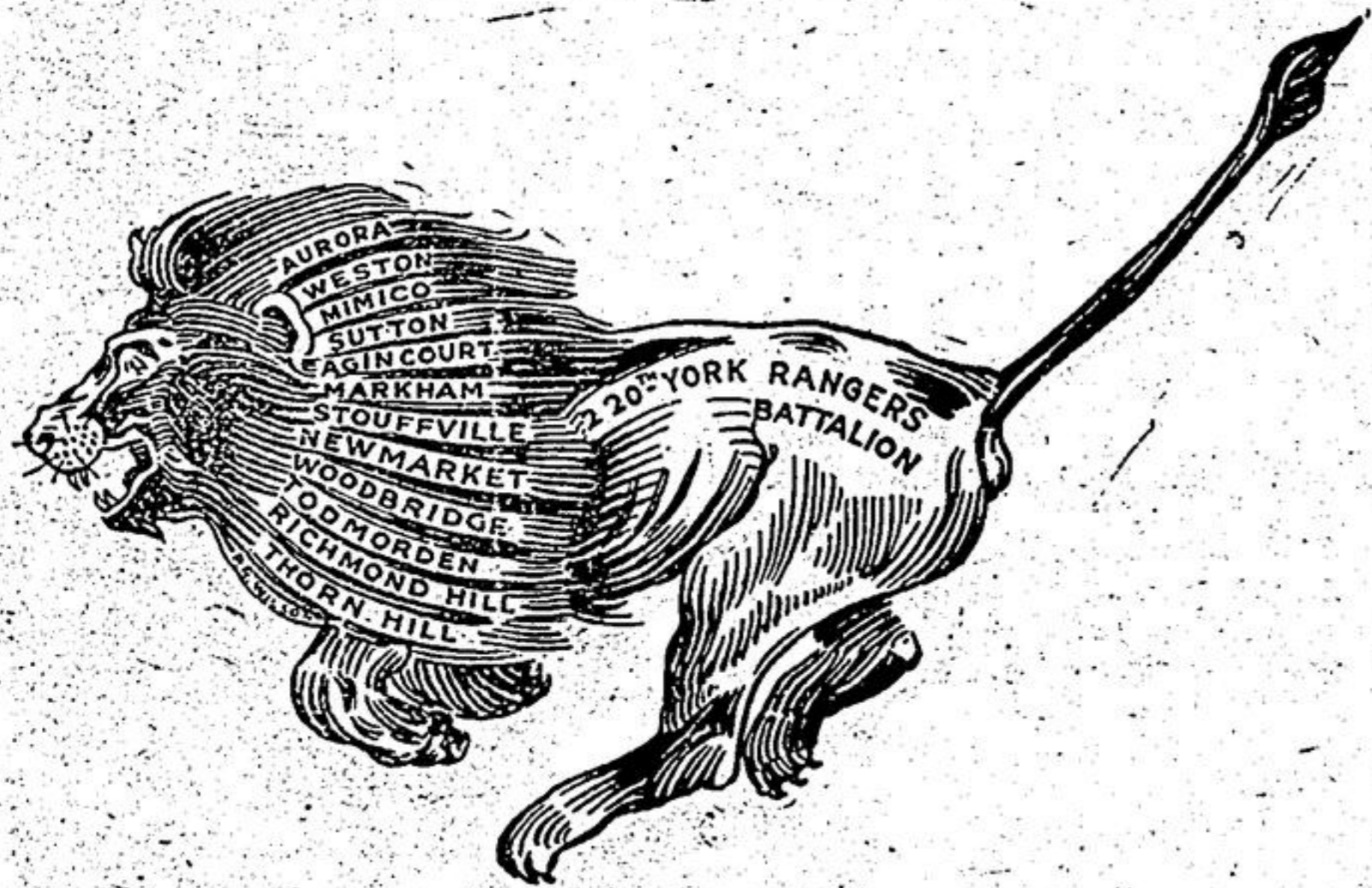
EARL OF SANQUHAR—The imported Clydesdale Stallion, property of Graham Bros., Claremont will make the season as follows, Jos. Alsop's, Goodwood, H. Jarvis', S. Baker's, Stouffville, Glasgow, A. Carruther's, W. Cowie's and Miller Bros.

SIR LEONARD—The imported, Clydesdale stallion owned by John Fisher, Ringwood, will stand at his own stable except on Tues. noons when he will be at Stouffville.

LAMBTON—The imported Clydesdale Stallion owned by John Fisher, Ringwood, will make the season as follows, Ringwood, Wm. Zeathers', C. Wideman's, Cashel and Stouffville.

FOR SALE

Strawberry Plants, Senator Dunlop.
per 100 75 cents
per 1000 \$4.00
A. S. Collins



THE GLORY OF THE LION IS HIS MANE
LADS OF YORK

Line up or you'll be too late. Don't miss such a chance as this to hand down your name in History.

HUMORS OF CASTE

How Rules Governing Travel, Study and Dining Are Broken.

Though going to foreign countries by crossing the ocean is to break one's caste, hundreds of young Indians are now visiting Europe and America in pursuit of modern scientific and industrial education. Indeed, so numerous are the families affected that public opinion has compelled the Brahmins to ordain that no loss of caste shall result from going abroad for education.

It is not so much the going abroad that is objected to as the eating of forbidden food, as beef, pork and chicken or any food cooked by foreigners. To obviate partly this difficulty the Hindu organized a steamship line, the Indian Peninsula company, between Bombay and London. On board the ships of this line Hindu caste rules are studiously observed. This company intends to open a hotel in London for the caste people of India, so that Hindu students, merchants and travelers may go to London, reside for any length of time and still return home without breaking their caste.

Caste rules prohibit people of different castes dining together. These rules, however, are broken by the rising generation in schools and colleges. The students, defying the cold and calculating conservatives, use the school and college building for dinner parties, where Hindus and Mohammedans, Christians and Jains, Buddhists and atheists, break bread together. In Benares, the stronghold of Brahminical orthodoxy, intercaste dinners are of common occurrence. The Indian leaders in reform have gone a step further. On a public occasion they dined publicly with Europeans in the town hall of Calcutta. These dinners are helping break down obnoxious rules and thus are establishing dinner table democracy.

NOT THE WIG'S FAULT

The Baring of a Bald Fact That Had Been Long Hidden.

One of the best known wigmakers of the city declared recently that he had won a wager with his barber by wearing a wig to the tinsmith's shop and having it well trimmed before the man with the shears discovered his mistake. Whether this is an exaggeration or not the hair-furnisher has a long list of additional stories to back up his claim that wigs can be made so natural that it is all but impossible to detect them as artificial head covering.

"Why," said the wig man as he pointed to a case in his Sixth avenue establishment, "there are wigs in there made of human hair that I would defy the closest scrutiny to detect as 'fakes.' Would you believe it, my customers, as well known in this section of the city, wore on these wigs, on the night he was tried for ten long years, and he never knew that he was bald? It is a fact, sir, a positive fact."

"In year and out for the entire ten he was so careful that his spouse never had the slightest suspicion. The way the discovery came about was well, while it was painful to him it nevertheless had a gleam of humor in it. He bought a new wig, and I sent him the bill to his business address. He carried the bill home inadvertently, changed his suit, and his wife found the little talltale paper in his pocket. And he would not have been discovered then only his wife, sad to say, believed that he was paying for the wig of some lady, and there was a stormy time. He was forced to reveal himself as bald. But you will readily see it was not the fault of my workmanship. I wear one myself. Could you tell? 'Nobody could.'" Sun.

Almost Made a Word

Has had handwriting ever managed to add a new word to the language? There have certainly been some narrow escapes. A correspondent sent to Sir James Murray for the New Oxford Dictionary the mysterious word "brean," which he found in a story by R. L. Stevenson. It was presumed to be an obscure Scottish term, and the presumption lasted till Stevenson wrote back that the word he had written was "ocean." Had the author been dead "brean" would no doubt have figured in the dictionary as sanctioned by "R. L. S."—London Observer.

Central Asia

The people living in the cotton belt of central Asia represent a conglomerate of all the races and nations that in ages past have inhabited these regions. From pure Aryans to full fledged Mongols. They all adhere to the Mohammedan faith and speak various dialects of the Tartar-Sart-Bokhara language except in the southwestern part, where the influence of the Persian language is felt.

Serfdom

Serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861, in England in 1660, in France not wholly until the French Revolution, in Prussia in 1702, in the rest of Europe 1781, in Denmark 1766 and in Brazil 1807-88. There is, now, practically no legalized serfdom anywhere on earth.

An Exception. "No man would approve of the recall as applied to himself." "Oh, yes; an actor would!"

Getting Gamby.