

The Corporation of the "own ship of Oso.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Oso, will at a meeting to be held on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of September, 1914, at the hour of 1.00 p.m. o'clock, in the Council Chamber, in the Village of Harbour Lake, consider the law for closing, stopping up, selling and conveying to the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, that portion of the Westport Road, described as follows: ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land, being all that part of the road known as the Westport Road in Lot Number Two (2), Concession No. 15, of the Township of Oso, in the County of Frontenac, and Province of Ontario, shown colored red on the plan hereto, and containing an area of twenty-three hundredths of an acre (0.23 acre), more or less, the limits, dimensions and bearings of said tract of land being described as follows, to-wit: COMMENCING at a point on the Northwesterly limit of said Road, said point being distant four hundred and seventy-eight feet and six-tenths of a foot (478.6) measured north seventy-two degrees, sixteen minutes, east (N. 72 deg. 16 min. E.), along the last mentioned limit from the southeasterly limit of road allowance between Concessions Four (4) and Five (5); thence north eighty-five degrees sixteen minutes east (N. 85 deg. 16 min. E.), a distance of two hundred and twenty-eight feet and one-tenth of a foot (228.1) to a point on the southeasterly limit of said Westport Road, thence north seventy-five degrees, ten minutes, east (N. 75 deg. 10 min. E.), a distance of sixty-nine feet and six-tenths of a foot (69.6) to a point on the westerly limit of said road; thence north thirty-four minutes east (N. 34 min. E.), a distance of twelve feet and two-tenths of a foot (12.2) to a point on the southeasterly limit of said road; thence north thirty-four minutes east (N. 34 min. E.), a distance of four minutes west (N. 34 min. W.), a distance of sixty feet and seven-tenths of a foot (60.7) to a point on the easterly limit of said road; thence north thirty-four minutes east (N. 34 min. E.), a distance of three hundred and forty-five feet and five-tenths of a foot (345.5) measured along the southeasterly limit to the point of commencement; and for the rest as therein more fully described in said By-law to be cited by the said Railway Company, the said Municipality for road diversion in the port Road to be closed as aforesaid. ALL persons interested or whose lands may or might be prejudicially affected by the passing of such proposed By-law are required to attend at the said meeting when they will be heard in person or by counsel or solicitor with reference thereto upon petitioning to be heard. DATED this 26th day of August, 1914. BERTRAM SMITH, Town Clerk.

THERAPION... OUR FRESH GROUND COFFEE AT 40c. CAN'T BE BEAT. Try a sample order and be convinced. NOLAN'S GROCERY Princess St. Phone 720. Prompt Delivery

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A safe, reliable, regulating medicine... THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Family Doctor)

Buy The Best Our cream is pure and wholesome. Many customers have learned to order by phone. We deliver in time for meals. Give us a trial order. George Masoud, 238 PRINCESS ST. Telephone 358. Prompt Delivery

SOWARDS Keeps Coal and Coal Keeps SOWARDS PHONE 155

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PLATING In Nickel, Silver, Copper, Brass. We make all kinds of iron and wire work. Get prices. PATRICK & SONS, King St. West

For Sale 104 ORCHARD ST. Frame house, 7 rooms. For quick sale, \$1,000.00. For Rent—Livingston Ave. All improvements, 7 rooms. \$15.00 per month. H.S. CRUMLEY Phone 1442. 110 Brock St.

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AGRICULTURAL TOPICS FOR WHIG READERS

Begin With Grades. In establishing a dairying herd, unless a man has a comprehensive knowledge of breeding and feeding, and considerable business ability, it is safer to begin with grades, placing at the head of such a herd a pure-bred sire, and then as experience and circumstances permit, to purchase a few pure-bred females. In other words, "growing into the pure-bred business, rather than going into it." It is safer, more profitable, and more satisfactory in the majority of cases.

Management of Heifers. How to utilize young heifers to best advantage and to establish a good constitution and deep milking habit, has been discussed in the Departmental Agricultural Notes, and the advice of the dairy expert to bring heifers to the dairy when, say, 27 months old, but to delay putting on the bull a second time until four or five months after the first calf's birth, will be remembered. It is suggested that "the lactation period of a cow may be prolonged, and a persistent trait cultivated, by keeping a heifer in milk on her first calf." About the subject of the care of the heifer, "even for a somewhat limited period," the management of a young heifer has a distinct influence upon her subsequent usefulness and capacity for earning profits, and dairymen cannot know too much about the subject, or be too careful in the observation of the effects that different methods produce—always remembering, of course, that it is unsafe to argue from one case.

Rules For Dairy Industries. New regulations under the Dairy Industry Act in force on September 1st. They are designed to prevent the false marking and sale of butter and cheese. It is required that whey butter, a mixture of whey butter with creamery or dairy butter, or butter manufactured from a mixture of ordinary cream separated from milk and cream separated from whey, must all be branded legibly with the words "whey butter" when packed.

Dairy butter mixed with creamery butter packed in boxes similar to those used for creamery or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper, must be legibly branded with the words "dairy butter." Cheese manufactured from skim milk, or milk which any cream has been removed, or milk to which skim milk has been added, must be branded on the side of each cheese before it leaves the factory with the words "skim milk cheese."

No person shall apply any brand of the word "Canadian," "Canadian," or "Canada" as a descriptive term on butter or cheese boxes or packages, unless the cheese or butter has been actually produced in Canada, or give false information as to place of manufacture. A fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50 is fixed for each offence. Poultry Pointers. It will be a good plan if the old hens can run in the orchard or cornfield the rest of the season, when there is lots of shade and lots of bugs and worms to destroy. Get the fresh sand for the floor into the poultry house early (after first getting the old sand out) before the fall rains make it wet and likely to freeze before it dries out. Health and vigor are absolutely necessary in any hen that is expected to make good as a layer during the winter. If it is no use to keep unhealthy, run-down or even slightly weakened stock.

The Use Of Potato Tops. From investigations carried out at the Royal Agricultural High School in Berlin it was concluded that potato tops are equal in value both as regards chemical composition and digestibility to good meadow hay; if anything, they are slightly superior to the latter in digestible protein. The results of a feeding experiment with dairy cows confirmed this conclusion, the yield of milk and the proportion of fat and dry matter were at least as high as when good meadow hay was fed. If well harvested and made into hay or artificially dried the tops were found to be quite unobjectionable for feeding purposes from a hygienic point of view. When properly prepared they are found to form a good stage, which was willingly eaten. To prevent any unnecessary disturbance of the tubes it is advised that the tops should be cut just before the potatoes are harvested in the normal course. Care should be taken not to include any roots, as the adhering soil may lead to disturbances in the health of the animals.

The Value Of Shape. We are all aware that a sphere possesses greater holding capacity in proportion to its exposed surface than a cube of like diameter, and a cube more than an oblong of similar surface. So it is with pigs. The compact pig presents less area for radiation than his longer brother of the same weight—in other words, less food is required to keep up animal heat. This contention does not, perhaps, coincide with the opinions of pig fanciers of the present day. They prefer a long beast, but a little reflection should convince them that

the shorter the pig ought to be the better, not only for reasons already mentioned but also because the ham—the more valuable part—then forms a greater proportion of the whole weight. The same result has been proved by experience in the case of lambs—a short, nubby, compact, meaty carcass with short legs, light bone, and the more valuable portion, leg of lamb, forming a maximum per centage of the whole weight. Still another point in favor of the short pig is, that in proportion to its weight the bones are smaller. Anyone can understand that a bridge with a long span requires to be much heavier to carry a given weight than one of shorter length.

Filling The Silo. An American farmer, in giving in the American Agriculturist his experience in silo filling says: "The binder is usually started a day before filling time, and is kept in operation until enough corn is cut to Uncle Josh Take 2. All the silo. By the use of the low truck wagon much labor can be saved in loading. About six farmers in this community co-operate in filling silos. The different methods of filling are discussed among the company, and each man gains the experience of the other fellow. We use about five teams in hauling the corn to the cutter, the number depending upon the distance to haul. Several loads of corn are hauled before starting the cutter, so that if anything goes wrong in the field, the machine would not need to stop. It is necessary to have the silo airtight in order to have the silage free from molds. If an silo is made of concrete or clay tile, there is very little danger of air getting in unless it enters at the doors. This can easily be remedied when filling. We always have at hand a pail of clay, and as the silo is being filled we thoroughly plaster the cracks around the doors with this material. At any rate, in a silo that is properly filled there should be very little waste, except at the top. A few years ago corn was cut too green for the silo. It lacked a part of the food nutrients that it would have had if it had been left a little longer. Green silage also develops and acid that injures its digestibility. We think that corn fit to be put into the silo should be dehydrated or glazed, and the lower leaves should be thrown away. In other words, corn that is in maturity enough to be put into the shock gives the best results in the silo. While many farmers prefer the corn to be cut into lengths ranging from 1 1/2 to 2 inches, we would rather have it somewhat finer, say 3/4 to 1 inch. If the corn is cut too coarse, a large amount of waste material, such as the cobs and stalks, will be left in the manger. Again with the coarser cut not as much silage can be packed in the silo as with the finer cut."

"During filling we always have at least two men inside of the silo. There is no danger of getting the silage too compact. We think it very important to pack the silage at the sides particularly well. The side is usually kept about 1 foot higher than the middle, and when the silage settles it is wedged tightly against the sides. This prevents all air from entering and also holds the heat of fermentation, which kills the organisms causing molds. "It is important to properly seal the silo at the top to prevent waste. We have tried sealing by cutting up oat straw and then adding a quantity of water, after which oats were needed. They terminated, and formed an airtight cover."

Extending Operations. Since vacant land on foreclosed farms is the greatest enemy to a lender's pocket-book, it has come about that insurance and other corporations are endeavoring by various channels to persuade farmers to extend their operations and particularly to influence the right brand of city man to undertake agriculture. In every city are hundreds of ex-farmers who for some more or less imaginary grievance against agriculture or because of some fictitious ailment of the town, have abandoned the industry to which they were excellently adapted. Such men say the mortgage holders, can have a first-class farm for an initial payment of two or three hundred dollars and interest on the balance at from 7 to 8 per cent. It is also pointed out that western sections where many of these properties are now for sale, a newly-arrived farmer need anticipate no serious expense machinery, as he may rely on neighboring contractors who make a business of plowing, seeding, and harvesting with their own outfits.

Why War Is Hell New York Wall Street Journal. About twenty years ago a young German who had invented a valuable process for the manufacture of certain chemicals came to this country to be nearer the chief markets. Business prospered, the money flowed in, and the young German chose a wife from the people of his fosterland. Last July he took his wife across the ocean on a vacation trip, and chiefly so that their first child might be born in the fatherland. He expected to be back in America by now with his wife and new baby, but the iron rigor of war reached out and tapped him on the shoulder. Within a few days after the child was born, the government's military emissary stopped at the Germans' door and notified him that his services were required in the armies of the Kaiser. There was no excuse. He had neglected to take out American naturalization papers. His wife has not heard from her husband since the day she kissed him in a heart-broken farewell. For all she knows he lies six feet deep in the hastily-dug trenches before Liege or stark on the plains of Charleroi. The business which he built up in this country with such cheerful pains is rapidly going to ruin in the hands of an inexperienced and distracted relative.

Produce And Prices. Kingston, Sept. 19.—The market clerk reports the following: Meat, beef, local, carcass, 11c.; carcass, cuts, 10c. to 22c.; mutton, 12c. and 13c.; live hogs, \$9.75; dressed hogs, 14c.; veal, 8c. to 12c.; lamb, 15c. per lb.; western beef, 14c. to 15c., by carcass. J. A. McFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows: Oats, 60c. per bush.; wheat, \$1.15 per bushel; yellow feed corn, 90c. per bushel; bakers' flour, per 25 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; cornmeal, \$2.25 per cwt.; beans, \$28.50 per ton; shorts, 25c.; baled straw, \$9 per ton; pressed straw, \$9 a ton; pressed hay, \$15; ground and cracked corn, \$1.85 cwt.; molasses meal, \$1.90 cwt.; buckwheat, 90c. bush. The Dominion Fish company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c. lb.; pike, 12c. lb.; blue fish, 15c.; Chinook salmon, 30c. per pound; fresh haddock, 12c. per pound; steak cod, 12c.; salmon trout, 15c. per lb.; mackerel, 15c. per lb.; pickled, 15c. per lb.; kippers, 60c. a dozen; finnan haddies, 12c. per lb.; oysters, 50c. and 60c. a quart. Poultry—Fowl, 80c. to \$1 a pair; chickens, 60c. to 90c. a pair; ducks, \$1 to \$1.25 a pair; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Dairy—Butter, creamery, 33c. to 35c.; prints, 30c. to 35c.; rolls, 27c. to 30c.; eggs, 25c. doz. Vegetables—Onions, 5c. bunch; parsley, 7c. a bunch; betts, 50c. doz.; cabbage, 50c. per dozen; radishes, 5c. a bunch; rhubarb, 50c. a doz.; peas in pod, 5c. quart; cucumbers, 12c. doz.; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.10 a bushel; apples, 25c. a pk.; mushrooms, 12c. a quart; pumpkins, 10c. each; corn, 15c. to 25c. a dozen; tomatoes, \$1 a bush. R. H. Toye quotes fruit thus: Bananas, 10c. to 20c. doz.; oranges, 20c. to 50c. doz.; cantelopes, 10c. to 25c. each; apples, 25c. peck; peaches, 90c. to \$1.25 a basket; Canadian pears, 50c. to 75c. a basket; plums, 50c. a basket; peppers, 50c. a basket.

Six rural school fairs will be held in Lennox and Addington during the next month. The first school fair is being held at Stella, Amherst Island. When some men grasp opportunities they choke them to death.

THE WAR SENDS MEN BACK TO THE LAND TO MAKE MONEY.

The Western Farms Held by Mortgage Companies Are Being Purchased in Large Numbers. The head of one of the largest financial houses in Canada who has the reputation of always making money no matter how the winds of fortune veer, announced to his friends recently that he had possessed himself of a western Canadian farm producing 25,000 bushels of wheat and would clear a profit of about \$20,000 before the war is over. On his advice, many other have placed their available capital in agricultural enterprises, going on shares with farmers of known ability, the idea being that farm products for the next several years are immune from risk and certain of a keen demand.

This movement to win Canadians back to farming is being actively fostered by insurance companies and other institutional lenders who have on their hands excellent farm lands, forfeited by foreclosure during the past year or two. The war is not responsible for the tenantless condition of these properties, which exist in great numbers in all parts of Canada, for most of them have been on the hands of the mortgagors for more than 12 months. What an excellent opportunity is offered at the present time to practical-headed men willing to stake a small piece of capital and some hard labor on agriculture is indicated by the following statement of an insurance official: "We have first-rate farms in the west of 160 acres which can be secured for as little as \$200 cash payment, the balance on mortgage at easy terms. The average crop of the average year—allowing for hail, rust, and everything else—is 15 bushels an acre. Certainly on the 160 acres a farmer should harvest 2,400 bushels. Supposing the price to be \$1.25, there is about 25 cents off that for warehouse and other charges. Even at one dollar a bushel, there should be \$2,400 gross, reckoning on a conservative basis."

Reasons For Foreclosing. It is not more true of Canada than any other country that the big lending institutions, as well as private lenders, are obliged now and then to take over farm properties on which interest payments have been permitted to lapse. Every reasonable opportunity is given the farmer to retain his rights, for a farm without an occupant is looked upon as a very serious burden. Besides producing no crop and paying no interest on the mortgage, every month's idleness reduces the ultimate selling value. The only interest of the lenders, therefore, is to get their money out of the property by the quickest route. Very seldom is more than ten dollars an acre loaned on farm security. Under the law, a farm cannot be sold until six months following foreclosure, in order to give the occupant a chance to re-establish himself. If the property is finally sold, the mortgagor can take out of the proceeds only his own money. One of the strongest deterrents to the displacing of farmers for reasons of non-payment is the Weeds Act, which has effect in the prairie provinces and in Ontario. Should an unoccupied farm become overrun with weeds, the provinces have authority to collect periodical fines or to clear the farm of weeds and charge the costs to the mortgage holder. No company, therefore, cares to risk a long term of absentee tenants, and every effort is made to keep land under cultivation.

Since vacant land on foreclosed farms is the greatest enemy to a lender's pocket-book, it has come about that insurance and other corporations are endeavoring by various channels to persuade farmers to extend their operations and particularly to influence the right brand of city man to undertake agriculture. In every city are hundreds of ex-farmers who for some more or less imaginary grievance against agriculture or because of some fictitious ailment of the town, have abandoned the industry to which they were excellently adapted. Such men say the mortgage holders, can have a first-class farm for an initial payment of two or three hundred dollars and interest on the balance at from 7 to 8 per cent. It is also pointed out that western sections where many of these properties are now for sale, a newly-arrived farmer need anticipate no serious expense machinery, as he may rely on neighboring contractors who make a business of plowing, seeding, and harvesting with their own outfits.

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