

FORTY YEARS SERVICE

O. A. C. IS NOW QUITE A VETERAN CONCERN.

In 1874 When the Institution at Guelph Was First Founded the Farmers Did Not Approve of It—Struggle Lasted For Twenty Years—Results Have Amply Justified the Effort.

It was in 1874 that the Ontario Agricultural College first opened its doors to students. The forty years that have lapsed have been years of growth and years of service. Those who are familiar with the history of the institution would perhaps qualify this statement by dividing the forty years into two periods—the first twenty being years of struggle, the later twenty years of service and accomplishment.

It is not to be inferred from this that the earlier period was a record of inefficiency. There were dissensions on the staff and political enmities as well as indifference of the farmers generally, all tending to nullify the efforts of the few faithful workers. Students were not attracted in large numbers, but the practical side of farming was given a foremost place with the result that the merits of the institution gradually became recognized abroad. At one time it was considered the best institution of its kind in the world and its graduates were in demand to fill responsible positions in the United States. This approval from outside probably had some influence in bringing Ontario farmers round to a more favorable point of view until at the present time there is a close bond of fellowship between them and the professors at Guelph. There is now no real opposition to the expenditure of money for the support of the various departments.

It is doubtful, however, if the O. A. C. occupies as high a position relatively among agricultural colleges as it did twenty years ago. Especially during the last decade have other colleges been surpassing their buildings, enlarging their teaching and scientific staffs and multiplying their agencies and their facilities to make them more useful to the people. The Ontario Agricultural College is vital to the people of the whole of Canada that they cannot afford to allow it to stand still. There is on the college grounds at Guelph today a million dollar plant; but if the institution is to keep pace with the needs of the country its equipment must be materially increased.

The most striking thing about the Ontario Agricultural College is the beauty of the grounds and the fascinating landscape on every hand that meets and delights the eye. The splendid trees, the spacious lawns, well cultivated fields and the beautiful woodlots illustrate more vividly than words can describe how easy it is to work with Nature in enriching and glorifying the country. The college grounds are a lesson that always makes a lasting impression on the visitor. The trees, the shrubs, the flowers, the lawns, the orchards and gardens are all on a scale that only a Government institution can afford; but the growing there that could not be grown so well on almost any Ontario farm. If the people of the rural districts would only take this lesson to heart and put it into practice, every farm in the country might be as beautiful in its own way as the college grounds. What a world would mean in multiplying the happiness and contentment and in enriching the character of the rural dwellers of Ontario can scarcely be estimated. This fact was wisely emphasized by Dr. J. C. Gresham, the president of the college, during his address of welcome to the visitors.

There are several new buildings on the college grounds; but more are needed. A new dining hall for the men's residence is the most complete. This building is most complete as the old dining-room was inadequate. The dormitory accommodation is sadly in need of extension. Only the freshmen of the college are able to live in residence. Freshmen, third and fourth year students have to find lodgings outside. The chief attraction of the college is thus destroyed. It will require a large sum of money to build and equip the residence so all the students taking regular courses may live within the college walls.

It is understood that the college is to receive \$50,000 a year for several years from the Federal grant for the purpose of enlarging and completing its equipment. The new field building was the first to be erected from this grant. This is a beautiful brick structure 164 by 64 feet and from basement to attic is especially constructed to meet the requirements of the agronomy department. The two main floors provide offices, work rooms, investigation rooms, class rooms, etc., for both regular and short course classes. There is also an agricultural museum presenting some of the most important results of the experiments conducted by the field husbandry staff. The poultry department has also a new building that cost \$25,000. It is a substantial two storey building 100 feet long and 62 feet wide. The basement of this building contains a boiler room, killing room, fattening room, store and repairing rooms. The upper floors are occupied by offices, class-rooms, laboratories, egg candling rooms, and exhibition rooms for live and dressed poultry. The erection of this building is indicative of the importance of the poultry industry in Ontario. The poultry plant is now reasonably well equipped to carry on its vital and rapidly expanding work. A new dairy barn was last year added to the equipment and has accommodation for 50 cows. After the residence for the men is enlarged to more adequate proportions it is hoped these physical build-

ing and a building for the department of pomology may be erected. The graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College and the University of Toronto have as investigators gone to scores of other colleges, universities and experiment stations and have not only made a record for themselves, but have brought the institutions in which they worked to the attention of the world; and yet, their own Alma Mater had not always had the means and facilities to do similar work. The wealth producing power of Ontario is not sufficiently realized. The subject of investigation in the various departments of the college and Experiment Farm is apparently a side-issue. If one wants expert advice on the thousand and one subjects that are embraced in the exceedingly comprehensive name agriculture one may get it at the college; but in many cases the information was actually secured and tabulated by a graduate of the O. A. C. working under a foreign flag. As a school of pedagogy, as a teaching institution and as a demonstration farm the college is splendid; but as an investigation station it is far short of ideal.

In field husbandry the college is now in possession of an equipment equal to any on the continent. There are seventy-five acres of land devoted entirely to experimental work with farm crops. The visitors to the college this season saw one hundred different plots of winter wheat, the three best hard strains of the "Amesha Banner," "American Wonder," and "Dawson's Golden Chaff," "Ontario Verigated" and "Sand Lerner." There are six varieties of winter rye. The best yielder of grain and straw is the "Mammoth White." The work of plant breeding in this department is intensely interesting. There are records on file of more than 100,000 plants that are hybrids and selections. The outstanding varieties of grain produced through the cross fertilization work are: "O. A. C. No. 21 barley," "O. A. C. No. 72 oats," "O. A. C. No. 3 oats" (early), and "O. A. C. No. 61 rye."

One of the more valuable discoveries of the field husbandry staff is an annual pasture crop that will feed a cow in full milk for a month and a half on good soil and in a favorable season this crop will support one and a half animals per acre from 60 to 90 days in the hottest part of the summer season. The mixture should be sown on well cultivated soil—the richer the better and should be put in during the first week of May. It will be ready to pasture in about six weeks. It consists of oats 51 pounds, Early Amber Sugar-cane 80 pounds and a common red clover 10 pounds, or a total of 85 pounds per acre. The oats and sugar-cane are mixed together in the ordinary way while the clover seed is sown in front of the drill. This crop has been grown with great success at the college for eight or nine years and throughout the dairy and beef raising districts of Ontario for four or five years. It has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the farmers of the country who have for various seasons found themselves short of grass or other pasture crops. The mixture is estimated to be twice as valuable as the ordinary pasture crop. The oats grow rapidly in the early part of the season, then in the hot and dry months the sugar-cane keeps up the supply of pasture. The tramping of the cattle does not seem to injure the growth of the crop. In some instances the farmers of Western Ontario are substituting white sweet clover for the common red clover in this mixture.

One of the more recent developments of the work of the college is the department of pomology. This is under the direction of Prof. J. W. Crow. Orchard and small fruit growing and vegetable gardening are the specialties embraced within the department's responsibilities. Prof. Crow not only teaches and practices economic horticulture, but assists fruit growers and vegetable growers in solving their problems, carries on co-operative fruit and vegetable growing and conducts experiments in plant breeding. He has a large number of experiments now in progress. These include strawberries, currents and raspberries. Also experiments with indoor tomatoes, indoor cucumbers and in such crops as asparagus and rhubarb, both of which are important money-making crops for the market gardener. He is trying to get better varieties than those now used. In the green-house were 700 seedling apple trees from the seeds of the Wealthy crossed with the Wagner; 500 trees of the Wealthy crossed with the McIntosh. He has 6,000 hybrid strawberry plants crosses from the best Canadian, American and English varieties. It is certain that this department will be heard from in the future. Fruit and vegetable growing in Ontario has a brilliant future. There are thousands of acres of fruit land that are still utilized for the production of ordinary farm crops. This land will gradually come under more extensive tillage and will treat that will grow fruit and vegetable crops successfully is limited by the climate. Southern Ontario is certain to be called on in the years to come to supply the enormous demand of rapidly expanding population. The call to men of intelligence and skill to turn their attention and their money to fruit and vegetable production is loud and clear and strong. There is yet a great deal to learn about our climate, more about our soils and a wide open field for investigation in producing varieties suitable to our needs. Will the college lead the way?—W. J. B. in Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Not Much of It. She—What did you think of Mrs. B's ball gown? He—She must be a great economist. Illiterates Barred. Ability to read and write is one of the requirements for voters in Portugal.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

Canada Is Gradually Developing Beautiful Art.

Canadian artists in oils have their art exhibits, but the Canadian artists who work with glass are quite unknown to fame; the usual inscription to their creations being "Sacred to the Memory of," or "Industry, Intelligence, Integrity." This is very inspiring, but gives little data as to the whereabouts of the window's creator.

The art of making these windows is progressing in Canada, but silently. Only on some Sunday when the congregation cannot keep its mind on the sermon for admiring of a new picture inserted in place of the old diagonals of green and blue grass, is any attention called to the quiet work that has been in progress somewhere in the city for months past. The first windows used in Canada, those in the old churches of Quebec, were imported, and Canada still imports some of her windows. Three magnificent specimens of the art have recently been inserted in St. Michael's Cathedral during the past year from Meyers of Munich.

In the early years of Canada the interesting task of dodging Indian tomahawks long enough to raise the family vegetables fully occupied the heads of the families and it was not until the year 1840 that any attempt at the art was made in this country. Then an artist named John Craig built up a little kiln in the back yard of his house on Wellington street, Toronto, and here was made the first stained glass window for Canada. It is now in St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake. The work of plant breeding in this department is intensely interesting. There are records on file of more than 100,000 plants that are hybrids and selections. The outstanding varieties of grain produced through the cross fertilization work are: "O. A. C. No. 21 barley," "O. A. C. No. 72 oats," "O. A. C. No. 3 oats" (early), and "O. A. C. No. 61 rye."

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Longevity of Seeds. Experiments have been in progress since 1902 under the direction of the Dominion Seed Analyst, to determine the loss in vitality year by year of six of the commonest Canadian farm seeds, timothy, red clover, alsike clover, oats, and spring wheat. The results of the test to date for the four first mentioned seeds appear in the Agricultural Gazette.

Twelve samples of timothy were taken in 1902 and thirteen samples in 1903. The average germination of the 25 samples of timothy after harvest was 95 per cent. Five years after, the average was 90 per cent. After that, however, a steady loss of vitality was shown, although at the end of ten years an average germination of 64 per cent. was still shown.

The average germination of 24 samples of red clover one year after harvest was 97 per cent., dropped to 75 per cent. at the end of five years; 64 per cent. at seven years, while at ten years only 44 per cent. were capable of germination.

The average germination of 24 samples of alsike one year after harvest was 93 per cent., and ten years later 45 per cent., and a loss of 43 per cent. during that period.

It is interesting to note that contrary to general opinion, the timothy seed retained its vitality somewhat better than either red clover or alsike.

Martin Honors Irish and Scotch. Mayor Martin of Montreal was so favorably impressed by the conduct of the British army at the war that the other day he ordered that an Irish flag be put up on the city hall in honor of Lord Kitchener, an Irishman, and that a Scottish standard in honor of the Royal Scots Greys (second dragons), who bore themselves so gallantly at Mons, Belgium, be placed by the side of it.

When he was giving a city hall employe the order to put up the flags the mayor declared: "The British troops are doing fine work. I wish there were a million of them by the side of their French allies."

The interesting fact is that Kitchener is not an Irishman but an Englishman, born in India. The Royal Scots Greys are an old Leicestershire family. His mother is also English.

HISTORICAL TREASURES.

Archives at Ottawa Contain Priceless Relics.

In the Archives building at Ottawa there are many reminders of former deeds of bravery that illumine the annals of Canada. The plan of Montcalm, also a great man, although the enemy of the British, found in his very last moments on the Plains of Abraham. Also letters of this brave soldier, written shortly before the decisive battle took place.

The original plan of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, which was sent to Pitt after the fighting, is there, too. And so also is the plan of Louisburg in 1758.

And there is a letter written by Gen. Wolfe, dated Aug. 16, 1759. It deals with military matters and commissions of soldiers. There are several of Wolfe's signatures in the British Archives, and a flag which was taken from the field after the terrible battle.

One cannot look upon these things and remain indifferent to the great historical victories which made up the annals of Canada. These things are not only reminders of the past, but they are also a source of inspiration to the present.

But not all the things in the Dominion Archives speak of war and suffering, although one might say that it would be difficult to see anything of the seventeenth or eighteenth century period which did not suggest persistent sorrow.

There is a great poster, dated at Quebec in 1790. It tells of the triumph and amusement of laughter and banished care of light-heartedness and freedom from worry. It is the announcement of a circus which came to town. It is a grateful touch. For we can see that, even in the midst of such troubles, the people had time for an hour or two of idleness.

The seal of Louis XIV. is there, dated 1688. And several flags which waved over Quebec in 1775. They could tell of turmoil. And there is the proclamation which gave the Brook control over the lake in Upper Canada. Also that such control should have ended so tragically.

Queen Anne is represented in the Archives. Just a slight reminder lest we forget. A map of North America hangs there, which was originally dedicated to her.

And, speaking of maps, the one which is the most of greatest interest is the copy of one made by a Spaniard called La Cosa, in 1500. The original is in Madrid, but one may get a good idea of it from the copy which was made about the same time. It would be impossible to give an adequate account of anything there. One must see them. One cannot tell of the fine old flags which were used in Brock's last battle, neither can one write of the sash which was given to Brock by the Indian Chief Tecumseh. These things carry with them such memories of valor and glory that they must be seen. It seems that the people of Ottawa should set aside some day in the month to go and look at them, just so that their sense of loyalty may not become indifferent.

There are some very fine drawings by Sir Edward Head, made in 1858. And an excellent steel engraving by Lady Durham from the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence. These are some drawings made by one of Wolfe's aide-de-camps, Capt. Smythe. More recent ones show a military steppelchase at Little London, in 1853; also the rantings of Niagara in 1804.

A P. E. Island Knight. The second native of Prince Edward Island to receive knighthood is a man who can look back upon a long life devoted entirely to the interests of his native province.

William Sullivan is a rare example of a distinguished Canadian who never needed to budge from his own balliwick to become eminent. P. E. Islanders of any prominence have been. That was at New London in 1843. His early education was entirely local, at the Central Academy and St. Dunstan's College in Charlottetown. His first ambition was to become a doctor. He accomplished this when, as a young man, he worked himself up from local reporting to the joint editorship of the Charlottetown Herald. He was writing editorials when the first Confederation Conference was held in that town in 1865. He was also second ambition. The year that the Confederation became a fact the young editor, age 24, was called to the bar. His greatest case in those early years was as counsel for the local Government before the Land Commissioners' Court under the Land Purchase Act of 1875. Twice he was made a Q.C.—by his own Government in 1876, and in 1879 by the Marquis of Lorne. That year he entered politics, without any previous parliamentary experience, becoming both Attorney-General and Premier. In 1880 he quit this stage of his career to become chief justice of the province and a lord judge in Admiralty. In June, 1914, he was made a Knight Bachelor by King George.—Canadian Courier.

Home Market For Apricots. Success has attended the first efforts made by the British Columbia fruit growers to market their output in the coast cities. When two carloads of apricots from the Okanagan district were offered in Vancouver the demand was so great that they were disposed of in record time. Officials express themselves as delighted with the attitude of the market with regard to British Columbia.

CANADA AND THE WAR

NO NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL TIE-UP SAYS FINANCIAL PAPER.

Monetary Times Compiles a Strong List of Reasons Why Canadian Manufacturers Should Keep on at the Present Crisis—Many Industries Busier Than Ever Before—Money Now Easier.

The following extract from an article in The Monetary Times under the heading of "How the Facts Comport Confidence," should be of the keenest interest to Canadians at the present time of industrial uncertainty:

The instinct of knowing when the inevitable will come around the corner is one half of success. That being the privilege of only a few, the art of accepting the inevitable is nearly as valuable. During the first week of war Canada, like other countries, dropped pen and tools and ordered books to read. The realization that the international struggle is not an affair of days. The next phase was a patriotic stand to assist Great Britain in the fight. Then came business self-examination. Up to this point, the inevitable had been accepted in good spirit. Then there appeared a disposition for the business mind to make lengthy trips to meet trouble. So long have been these mental journeys that some have foretold even what disastrous days may come after war. Obviously that is the wrong attitude for business in Canada. Having accepted the inevitable, there are many substantial facts of consolation.

First, the British Empire has gone into a fight for good cause, and with excellent chances of victory. Second, Canada never before has had to face a crisis like this. It therefore gives an opportunity to show that the national business steel is well tempered. Third, the Dominion not being at the actual seat of war, some benefits come as a result.

The closing of one factory is taken as a conversational tie and talked to distraction. Of the factories that have been given orders as a result of the war, making wheels revolve for many months to come, little is said. So much business conversation is on that basis and this places business itself on the same unfortunate foundation. That is a mistake. The sooner every man will allow his brighter faculties to attend him, and his business to be given the best possible impetus, the better will it be for the community.

It is right to exercise economy, but mistaken economy is out of place. The nation is made up of individuals. Individual business is made up of individual business and the national welfare of individual welfare. If five thousand people lack faith in the economic strength of Canada, that in the aggregate is a town's lack of confidence. Every individual who doubts the problem of living more difficult for another, makes the problem more difficult for a group. They in turn make it harder for the whole community. Sentiment plays a good part in business. If sentiment is part in business, it will suffer. Waving a flag with one hand and closing the factory gate with the other does not help. Cutting the wages of the workman is just as disastrous to him as the withdrawal of a business man's bank credit at a critical moment.

Every employer should do his best to keep the labor situation as nearly normal as possible. An army of unemployed is a dangerous weapon in the economic body. Unemployment creates massive dissatisfaction and suffering. Further, it eats into the savings now placed in the postoffice, Government and chartered banks in hundreds of millions of dollars. That money, where it is, helps to carry on business. If the individual does his part and makes even the so-called part, the entire community is doing its part automatically. The benefit is universal. That is what Great Britain is doing. Radical measures to assist are being taken in the British Isles by individual firms and by the Government.

Some may contend that this is all very well as sentiment and talk, but that the facts speak otherwise. An analysis shows that many factors cheerfully business sentiment and encourage the policy outlined. The outstanding feature is the notable strength of the banking and financial situation in Canada. The banks had been already prepared for a process of readjustment, which was due anyway after the recent active era of construction and speculative period. They were, at the outbreak of war, in an excellent position to cope with the situation. Since then, strong measures have been taken to make the banks have been authorized to issue Dominion notes to such an amount as may be necessary against such securities as may be deposited by the banks and approved by the Minister of Finance and his expert advisers. The banks also have authority to make payment in bank notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes until further notice, and to make use of the crop movement emergency circulation from now until further notice.

The confidence in the national financial situation is strengthened by the fact that the Bank of England has established a depository for its gold at Ottawa with Canada's Minister of Finance as trustee. The Dominion's first war loan of \$50,000,000 will be raised with comparative ease. The methods were outlined in the special budget speech of the Finance Minister the other day. He is given authority by Parliament to hold gold to the amount of 25 per cent. of Dominion notes issued up to a total issue of \$50,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000.

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tobacco, an estimated revenue of \$7,200,000 will be raised. That is a good beginning. It is not a burden upon the people. Later the Government may float a loan in the Dominion. The comparison is made with which subscriptions have been raised in campaigns throughout the country for various purposes, indicates that Canadians would oversubscribe any loan which the Dominion Government deems wise to issue here. The British Government's first war loan of \$75,000,000 was oversubscribed by more than \$135,000,000, the total subscriptions being about \$210,000,000.

In the industrial world, one expects to find the same activity among executives as is being shown in Great Britain. There they recognize the prevalence of entirely new trade conditions. They are studying these without delay and their Government is helping. They realize that trade obtained during war time is likely to be retained in times of peace. The manufacturers of Canada should co-operate with the Dominion Government so as to keep machinery running as much as possible and to keep operators employed. Already war has given an impetus to several industries. One firm has a Government order for 40,000 pairs of military boots. Another firm is making a large quantity of goods such as tents, kit bags and cotton bags. An order for 35,000 military shirts has been placed in Toronto. The flour mills of Canada are working overtime grinding Canadian wheat into 96,000,000 pounds of flour, the Dominion's gift to Great Britain. The pulp and paper companies are unusually busy and during the past week or so have received large orders for shipment to England, South Africa and South America. There will be a good demand for the wheat grain and fruit crops of the country, and good prices too. The factories, forests, mines, fisheries and agricultural lands will continue to supply their share of national revenue. Last year the Dominion's production was \$2,509,000,000, instead of \$2,000,000,000 in the past, there is cause for satisfaction in the fact that the population is considerably less. During the past eighteen months, while the world-wide trade depression has been in evidence, many thousands left Canada, returning to Great Britain and to the United States. Both those countries have stronger financial resources than has Canada. In the critical period, to support those numbers. The cessation of immigration is fortunate too at this time. It relieves the labor situation to that extent. Again, the number of men who are leaving productive employment here for military service is comparatively small—a great advantage compared to the situation in Europe.

While trade has ceased with Germany, the British navy has managed with little difficulty to keep open the shipping routes on the Atlantic and Pacific. The United States and British markets are still open to Canada. In those two markets is the Dominion's biggest trade, and to them may be added what was once German business, although some German must be made for some purchasing power in this country. For the twelve months ended June, 1914, Canada exported produce from its mines, fisheries, forests, factories and herds, valued at \$423,527,000 compared with \$363,000,000 in the corresponding twelve months in 1913 and \$311,000,000 in 1912.

It is unfair to compare conditions to-day with those of last year, with those of 1907 or with those of any previous year. The year 1914 presents to Canada an entirely new situation. The Government, bankers and business men legitimately may take radical measures to deal with a position that is not likely to occur for another half century and maybe never again. It is unreasonable to expect conditions like those of 1912 and the few years previous. If the Governments of the Dominion and business men everywhere will do their part to meet the unique case of nineteen fourteen, there will be reason for congratulation in a few years, because such action means the maintenance of the national workshop, national credit and national satisfaction. The country had previously accepted the fact that a readjustment of conditions was due. The war is a process to some extent, but the final result of the readjustment will be wholesome. Favorable facts, confidence and good business sentiment may trip together without trepidation.

Jolt For Defiant Boniface.

A hard jolt was handed out recently by the Provincial Board of Health to a delinquent and defiant hotel proprietor in Muskoka. The man was told that unless certain steps prescribed by the Department were taken in short order that his place would be placarded to warn the public of danger, and that proceedings would be taken against him under the act within 24 hours. It is understood that he is now following out instructions.

The case, according to Dr. R. W. Bell, provincial inspector, is one of three years' standing. The hotel in question is one of the largest and most popular on the Muskoka Lakes, and every year has 300 persons at a time on the guest roll. Nevertheless, the war supplied to the tables is subject to the most serious manner of contamination, and the repeated warnings of the Department have produced no change for the better. It appears that the refuse water from a large laundry in proximity to the hotel is emptied into the bay within 60 feet of the intake pipe. The board claims that such a situation is dangerous, and would rapidly depopulate the number of tourists if it were understood.

Beligians For Canada.

The proposal is being made that the Canadian Government offers regarding emigration should be addressed to the many hundreds of Belgian refugees now in England. These people, it is felt, would make admirable settlers.