

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chothom

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The Ontario Experimental Union Meets at Guelph

War Time Problems Up for Discussion-What About the Labor Supply?-- and the Root Seed Supply?-- And Greater Production ?---Some Results of the Caledon Rural Survey are Made Public,

THE annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union each year at Guelph, and Experimental Union each year at Guelph, selon of probabilisms of the Managament. The meetings of last, week were managament. The meetings of last, week were managament and many of the war-time problems of the farmed and many of the war-time problems of the farmed and habor scarce," remarked Dr. C. A. Zavits, "I believe there is no time in which the Experimental Union can exert a greater influence than at the present time. People are realising, more and more, that if labor is scarce it is important to do those things that will jeid most for least labor. The importance of variety is better appreciated, and I consider that we can actually increase production under that we can actually increase production under present circumstances if we will but pay attention to those points that our Union emphasizes."

to those points that our Union supphasizes."
The growth of the Union's experimental work has been phenomenal. Starting with 12 experimenters in 1886, the number has increased until, in 1917, there were 4,299 Ontario farmers cooperating in the work. Many of the most popular varieties of the various crops were first introduced to the public through these experiments. During the meetings hat week the results of the 1917 experiments were made known and in addition. such sublects of made known and, in addition, such subjects made known and, in addition, such suspects or pressing importance as the labor problem, produc-tion of root and vegetable seed, under-drainingo, testing eathle for tuberculosis and the stimulation of production were discussed. At the banquet on production were discussed. At the banquet on Tuesday night Premier Hearst was the principal

The President's Address.

The manufacture of munitions, the increased "The manufacture of munitions, the increased trade in all commodities required for the equipping and maintaining of a vast army has taken men from the fields whose services could Ill, be spared," said Preeldent Harry Sirett, of Brighton, in his opening address. "But we recognize the need of these industries and have endeavored to spare the men to carry them on. Unfortunately these necessary is. dustries and have endeavored to spare the men to carry them on. Unfortunately these necessary in-dustries are not alone in feeling an impetus, and many industries which are engaged in the produ-ction of what in no sense can be considered as neces-cities are competing with other manufacturers and competing with other manufacturers and with the farmer for labor. Many of these industries while the farmer for labor. Many of these industries while the farmer for labor which the support of the contraction has made it almost impossible for the farmer to compete against them."

Mr. Sirett did not blame laborers for going where Mr. Sirett did not biame laborers for going where rewards are greatest. He suggested, however, that "it is as necessary to conscript men to work in the fields as to fight in the trenches," New essential industries, he would place under a restriction, "If farmers are to be urged to produce 'even at a loss," then manufacturers must be prepared to restrict their production 'even at a loss," Among non-essential industries he mentioned automobiles and accessories, confectioners, and articles of necessaries. essential industries he mentioned antomobiles and accessories, confectionery, and articles of personal adornment, not necessary to health or comfort. The liberation of labor resulting would tend to reduce the price of necessary commodities. "The amount of labor available," concluded Mr. Sirstt, "cannot be increased. If remains then for us to see that what is available be employed in industries which are most essential."

Mr. Harvy B. Wobster, the "extraction of the property of the property

are most essential."

Mr. Harvey B. Webster, the new vresident, in leading the discussion, dwelf on the fac. that scar-city of labor in rural Canada is not a new thing, but as old one; rural Canada was being depopulated long before the war started. Thronghout the address of before the war started. Thronghout the address of the rural situation as it is a property season.

Dr. Zavitz's Report.

Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Secretary of the Union, dealt axhaustively with the experimental work, the chief

results of which are summarized in tabulated form in this issue of Farm and Dalpy. The oat, as the most import-in grain crop of catastic described most attention. U. A. C. No. 72, is still the service of the angle of the control of the angle of the ang much heavier than appearances would indicate. Some spring grain mixtures are not desirable, but the combination of oats and barley still out-yields the grains grown separately. Replying to a question Dr. Zavitz recommended O. A. C. No. 21 or Mandecturi barley with O. A. C. No. 3. Daubenay or Alaska oats, all of these varieties of oats maturing are the contractions of the contraction of the

In experiments at Guelph, the secretary reported, In experiments at Guelph, the secretary reported, field cabbage when sown the same as raye, using one and a half pounds of seed to the acre and not thinning, gave particularly good results as a soiling crop, with a yield of 11.8 to 18.3 tons per acre. Only two varieties of potatose were experimented with in 1917,—Extra Early Euroka with a yield of 167.8 bushles; acre and Davies Warrior, 147.3 bushles;

Fertilizer experiments were limited to applications of nitrate of soda and common salt to mangels. The former, applied at the rate of 160 lbs. per acre when

the mangels were three inches in height, increased the yield fully six tons per acre during the tests of five years.

Dr. G. C. Creelman Speaks.

Some of the most immediate needs of agriculture

Dr. G. C. Creelman Speaks.

Some of the most Immediate needs of agriculture in Ontario were tonched upon by Dr. G. C. Creelman. The first great necessity of the coming year he named as a large production of the coming year he named as a large production of the produced more casily, the prica has been an expensive the produced more casily the prica has been authorities on the food situation have used to be the produced more casily the prica has been authorities on the food situation have used to be produced more casily provided by the necessity of exchanging help at threshing when fall plowing should be under way. Dr. Creelman fall plowing should be under way. Dr. Creelman fall powing should be under way. Dr. Creelman fall powing should be under way. Dr. Creelman augenties of the difficulty—threshing machine manufacturers. Five used to the first should be used to be a support of the present statistical to the production of the present statistication to all parties. The question is, will the farmer favor the larger cash outlay for his manufacturer favor the larger cash outlay for his produced to the present statistical production of the present statistical to the production with the farmer favor the larger cash outlay for his mid-statistical to the production with the production of the present statistical to the production with the production of the present statistical to the production with the production of the present statistical that the shortest production with the production of the present statistical that the shortest production with the production with the production with the production of the present statistical to the shortest production with the producti

being purchased by farmers. Farm trained boys have proved the best operators, and 100 are expected for the tractor short course at the college this month. In connection with greater production campaigns, and the state of the connection with greater production campaigns, and the state of the connection of the connecti

economical sources of nutrients and the grain can be used to better advantage clowhere. So far so good. It was wher Dr. Creelman advo-cated the importation of 100,000 Chinamen in bond to relieve the labor situation that he drew an emphatic relieve the labor situation that he draw an emphatic objection from one of his audience and many others looked their disapproval. In conclusion, the Dector urged a most careful study of the see Stuation, which, in the case of both roots and corn, is serious. The corn specialist, he said had advised him that seed corn would not test over 40 per cent, sermina-tion this year.

seen corn wound the control of the control of the capering and the afternoon Prof. J. E. Hewitt told of the experimental work done in weed vandication. The essential features of this address will be given in full in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

Root Seed Production in Canada.

Floor beed Production in Unions.

Dr. M. O. Malle, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, regretted the wide spread, but false iten that European seed is superior to Canadian Root seed was mentioned particularly. In one experiment at Ottawa three favorite varieties or margels were grown from both Canadian grown and imported the control of grown from both Canadian grown and imported seed. In all cases the home-grown seed produced a crop of three tons to three tons seven cwt. greater weight than the imported seed. The speaker advised very farmer to endeavor to grow at least what he would need for himself. To help out the seed situation, which is critical, without supplies in sight for 1019, the Dominion Experimental Parms have rented 350 acres of land scattered over several provinces in which root seed will be grown next year.

Mr. H. Stokes, who has the supervision of the seed.

What Varieties Shall We Grow?

A Summary of Expe	rimenta	d Union	Tests		
Varieties Oats (53 tests)	tive	Strav	eld per a v Grain v (bus.)	Grain	
O. A. C. No. 72 O. A. C. No. 3	69	1.74	45.86 41.20	1559 1401	
Six-rowed Barley and Em mer (20 tests)— O. A. C. No. 21	100	1.34	37.38		
Common Emmer	.73	1.68	42.63	1794 1705	
Hulless Barley (11 tests)— Black Hulless Guy Mayle	98	1.28	23.88 23.45	1433	
Spring Wheat (24 tests)- Wild Goose	100	1.53	20.80	1248	
Marquis	91	1.46	20.09	1206	
O. A. C. No. 104 Improved Imperial Am-	100	1.78	23.69	1421	
ber		1.78	22.91	1375	
Kharkov Yaroslaf	94 48 55	1.41 1.72 1.79	21.47 19.34 17.57	1288 1160 1054	
Spring Rye (5 tests)— O. A. C. No. 61	100	2.17			
Common	56	2.05	22.50 21.36	1260 1140	
Wheat (12 tests)— Petkus Winter Rye	100				
American Banner Win- ter Wheat	81	1.11	27.89	1562	
Field Peas (53 tests)— Early Britain	89			15503	
Potter	96 100	1,20 1,32 1,49	21.84 21.36 21.24	1310 1281 1274	
Field Beans (27 tests)— Pearce's Improved Tree Elliott's Pea	90	.86	18.75	1125	
O. A. C. No. 81 Soy	HICKOL.	.03	14.81	1070	