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If you are a user of Fertilizers it will pay you to get an experience of Basic Slag this season. This Fertilizer will cost you \$10 to \$15 per ton less than anything you have hitherto used and will give at least as good results. Basic Slag is now untried Fertilizer. 15,000 tons were used in Nova Scotia in 1914, and 6,000 tons in Quebec. What is good for the Nova Scotia and Quebec farmer will be found equally profitable in Ontario. If you are in doubt ask any man who has farmed in the Old Country during recent years as to the merits of Basic Slag. Where we have no local agent we will supply you direct from the factory in ton lots at \$30 per ton, delivered free at any station in Ontario, cash with order.

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SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Experimental Union Sends Call to Greater Production

(Continued from page 5)

when the Professor had completed his report, deserves mention. A field of 9 acres, when plowed and seeded to oats, proved to be so full of mustard that the owner's first inclination was to plow it under again. He consulted Prof. Howitt, and together they sprayed the field as outlined in the Union's experiments. In a few days the mustard was dead "from the tips to the roots."

Smoke Methods for Instructing Queens
Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, considered that the most popular experiment under his supervision was the smoke method of introducing a new queen to the hive. First, three strong puffs from a smoker are forced into the hive and the hive then closed for 30 seconds. This puts the bees in a dazed condition, and a queen then introduced will be accepted. Eighteen out of 30 experimenters reported success with this method, and the 19 who reported adversely had made mistakes in applying. The Union also is sending out queens of Italian breeding to infected districts, as this is believed to be an effective way of making European foul brood. Altogether 541 beekeepers received instructions.

The enthusiasm of Prof. S. B. McCready for his particular work of Elementary Agricultural Instruction in rural schools seems to be growing every year. "I am convinced," said he, "that it is through the kind of leadership being developed by many of the teachers that we will best meet and solve Ontario's rural problems." Later he said: "In the teaching of agriculture and the conducting of the gardens, perhaps the best thing being reported is that the school and the home, the two great educational factors in a child's life, are brought close together and into a working partnership, discipline is made easy, pupils and teachers become companions, fighting and quarrelling cease, a new spirit of helpfulness replaces the spirit of indifference or opposition, parents visit the school when agriculture is being taught, and incidentally the position of the teacher and all that she stands for is enhanced. . . . It must be concluded that given fair chances, the teaching of agriculture will bring large returns to a community, the children, and the people."

A Draft Horse Discussion

A somewhat unusual feature for the Experimental Union was introduced when Dr. F. C. Grenside discussed the future of draft horse breeding in this country. Starting with 1870, Dr. Grenside showed that horse quotations had alternately gone up and down in 16-year periods. The years 1890 to 1910 witnessed a boom in the horse business, but now prices are again on the decline. Already they have dropped \$50 to \$75. The speaker does not expect to see horse quotations advance to the levels that they have held in the past. There is, however, a future for the draft horse trade, but not the immediate future. He considered that it would be wise for breeders to continue raising a few horses, but only from their very best males. He closed by reminding his audience that in the past a decline in quotations has always been followed by a corresponding revival.

Still another unique feature of the proceedings was the sketch given by Dr. G. C. Creelman of his recent trip to New Zealand, Australia and other Eastern countries. New Zealand, the greatest competitor of the Canadian dairyman, he characterized as "a country where the grass grows green the year round," a country with "an excellent climate and an excellent

soil, but handicapped in that they are so very far away from their market." We have not space to tell of Dr. Creelman's observations in Australia, China and Japan, but the general impression he brought back was that some day we will see a wonderful volume of trade between our Western ports and the Far East.

These are only a few of the addresses given at the Experimental Union. Others will be given in full or in part in future issues. Of particular interest at this time was the address of J. O. Laird, Blenheim, Ont., on "Bean Growing." From the social standpoint, the views of Hon. Nelson Monteith, W. C. Good, A. McLaren, Prof. J. B. Reynolds, and Dr. G. C. Creelman, on how farm life in Ontario may be improved, were of particular interest.

Reports of Committees

The report of the committee appointed to make a study of present weed acts, suggested that the Ontario Act, might be made more effective in several ways: (1) By an organized effort by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its various organizations, to make the farmers of Ontario acquainted with the provisions of the act; no act can be enforced unless it is backed up by a strong public sentiment; (2) by amending the present act so that the appointment of inspectors by township councils will be compulsory; (3) by the appointment of county officials by the Ontario government to act as district inspectors, who shall supervise the work of the township inspectors. They also suggested that the list of weeds placed under the ban be added to as the Minister sees fit.

A second committee appointed to investigate the distribution of noxious weed seeds in grains and screenings, had no recommendations to offer until more information is obtained. The importance of this work was demonstrated when Dr. Dymond of the Federal Department of Agriculture, stated that ground screenings sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds to the pound. As a method of saving ground screenings a safe feed, suggested that all of the smaller seed that will pass through a 14 mesh sieve should be separated out and the larger seeds ground separately. A further difficulty in the use of screenings is the common belief that there are certain poisonous principles in some weed seeds that are injurious to the stock. This called for further investigation.

Officers were chosen as follows:—President, Anson Groh, Preston; Vice-President, J. B. Fairbairn, Vineland; Secretary, Prof. C. A. Zavitz; Assistant Secretary, Dr. F. W. Salter; Directors, Dr. G. C. Creelman, H. E. Beckett, R. S. Duncan, H. Siret, J. E. McLarty.

The Union this year opened in a manner most satisfactory to the students, with a banquet in the Students' dining hall, one of the recent fine new buildings added to the institution. Dr. Creelman acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were the Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith, ex-Minister of Agriculture, and a dozen or more ex-students of the college.

Present Day Agriculture and Its Problems

(Continued from page 4)

Now, if anybody says he can make a better showing than that, item by item, then so much the better for my argument. The farmer I refer to did considerably better than that in the dairy, for it gave a return of \$1,300

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