

Fertilizer Quality

When you buy a ton of fertilizer remember you are buying what is in the goods and not merely two thousand pounds.

When a smelter buys a ton of gold ore he insists on knowing the number of ounces of gold it contains, and you should know the amount of active Nitrogen, Nitrate of Soda, the gold of the fertilizer.

Write for Books

DR. WILLIAM S. MYERS
25 Madison Avenue, New York

**SHIP YOUR
BUTTER & EGGS**

—to us. We are not commission merchants. We pay net prices and remit promptly.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY

Established 1851. TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
WANTED.—Married men experienced in farm work. Yearly earnings \$40.00 per month, free house, garden lot. Apply box 135, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

WANTED TO BUY.—Pure bred Holstein bull, fit for service. Must be from high testing family. Address information to J. F. Craig, Fitzroy Harbor, Ont.

ADVERTISE In these popular columns, which others find so profitable—costs you only \$1.68 in inch.

Experimentalists Have Had Adverse Season

But Much Valuable Information Has Been Cleaned From The Year's Work

ONE of the themes at the annual meetings of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Station, held at the Agricultural College, is the varieties of crops best suited to the climatic and soil conditions in various parts of Ontario. To this is generally appended a discussion regarding the sources and quality of seed available. This year was no exception to the rule; in fact, the discussion revealed that the question of seed is a very live one with many farmers throughout the province this year. Some of them are looking to distant fields for their seed supply for 1917. The discussion of this and other important phases of agricultural work comes at an opportune time, for although the number of farmers who go to Guelph specifically to attend the meeting of the Union is small, there is always a large and enthusiastic audience. At this time a large number of short course students are attending lectures at the college. The winners of the Acre Profit, Hog Feeding and Baby Beef competitions, to the number of over 100, are in attendance. The regular students are also relieved from lectures to attend the meetings. The audience is therefore large and attentive, composed mostly of young men eager to learn, and at the age at which attendance at such meetings is most profitable to them.

In his report the secretary, Dr. C. Zavitz, showed that although the climatic conditions of the season had not been the best for conducting successful experiments, many lessons were gleaned from the season's work. As is thoroughly tested the ability of the various varieties to come through an adverse season. O.A.C. No. 72 oats and O.A.C. No. 21 barley still retained their popularity and made the greatest showing of the season in both large and small farms. In nine tests of spring wheat, wild goose and Marquis proved equal in comparative value. In winter wheat, Imperial Amber proved much superior to American Banner, its nearest rival; in spring rye, O.A.C. No. 61 compared

with common rye as 100 to 87, in field peas Potter eclipsed Canadian Beauty by 15 per cent., while in field beans Pearce's Improved Tree surpassed Yellow Rye by 15 per cent. In mangolds, Mammoth's Long Red stood first, with a yield of over 23 tons per acre in six tests. In potatoes, Davies' Warrior yielded an average of 381.15 bushels in 104 tests. It gave 22 per cent. of small tubers and was graded at 83 for mealiness when cooked, as compared with 100 in Exmouth Eureka, the latter variety yielding 89.87 bushels an acre. "The yield of potatoes," said Dr. Zavitz, "was the lowest for the last 35 years. This brings up the important matter of the source of seed. Recently it has come to be believed that the great source of our potatoes is not in New Brunswick, nor yet in Alberta, but in New Ontario. Without exception, the largest yields in Ontario have been obtained in Muskoka, about 146 miles north of Toronto."

Seed for 1917. Prof. Murray, of Macdonald College, sounded a note of warning regarding the sowing of Western grown oats. These, he said, might be slightly damaged by frost, and though samples might look very well and weigh 45 lbs. to the bushel, they might be worthless for seed. Most of the oats that came west were fairly reliable, but we would be safer in looking the other way. In the Maritime Provinces the oat crop this year had been excellent, and they had large supplies of excellent oat seed. Not only would this be safer for sowing, but it was also free from weeds, having fewer wild oats. His advice was to clean up and sow the oats on the farm if the farmer had them of fairly good quality. He would be sure that no new weeds would be introduced. It would be necessary, however, to secure a great many oats from outside sources, both for Ontario and Quebec.

The organization of potato growers' co-operative associations was discussed by Mr. F. C. Hart, of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, who

(Continued on page 21.)

Progress the Watchword at W.O.

D.A. Convention

(Continued from Page 8.)

value of food stuffs, and that milk had proven to be one of the cheapest, even at prevailing high prices. He strongly urged on the dairymen the necessity of making cheese-making an industry enough to retain men in the business. By the offers that were being made, he was afraid that the best men would not be retained. A higher rate in a great many cases was necessary. Mr. Putnam also strongly urged cooperation among farmers, especially in the purchase of foodstuffs.

The work that had been done during the season of 1916 at the Finch Dairy Station, in securing information regarding the reliability of remnant substitutes, was covered by Mr. Barry, the results being given elsewhere in this issue. The results of the experiments along this line at the O.A.C. were given by Mr. T. J. McKinnon, whose conclusions were that remnant at a reasonable price was still the most desirable coagulant, but that a mixture of one and a half ounces of casein whose quarter ounce of powdered or spongy peatin, strength 1:6000, was a satisfactory substitute. Home remnant supplies should be used, and as far as possible to help out commercial extracts. Dairy Commissioner Rudick also referred to the work of the Dairy Division in securing a supply of peatin to help out the remnant supply during the summer.

Produce! Produce! Produce!!!
Mr. N. W. Rowell, who represents the riding in which the convention was held, called upon the dairymen of the province to do their utmost to keep up production. Though positive of the ultimate outcome of the war, Mr. Rowell took occasion to strongly urge the seriousness of the food situation of Great Britain, claiming that it would tax our entire agricultural resources to do our share toward sustaining the armies on the firing line. Mr. W. Bert Roudhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, said in the case of a carload of butter which had been shipped from Regina to Manchester, Eng., the first car of butter for the English market from the prairies. It had been very favorably commented upon by the trade in the Old Country. He referred to the fact that Great Britain is importing 75 per cent. of her butter, and 51 per cent. of it from sources outside the Empire. This was accounted for to some extent by geographical conditions, but there was a great future for Canadian butter trade. The department, he said, was anxious to cooperate with the dairymen in working out a system of butter grading.

Resolutions.

In addition to the resolutions which originated in the meeting on Thursday afternoon, and which called upon the Department to set the machinery in motion for the establishment of butter grading, another along the same line came from the resolutions committee. It stated that the convention was in sympathy with the plan outlined by the Department to establish the grading of dairy products. The Dairy Standards Act was strongly supported and the extension of the pay by test principle to city milk supply advocated. A strong resolution condemning the oleomargarine trade, and requesting the government to maintain present restrictions, was also enthusiastically supported.

Officers for 1917.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, R. W. Stratton, Guelph; 1st Vice-President, Jas. Donaldson, Atwood; 2nd Vice-President, T. P. Boyce, Lambeth; 3rd Vice-President, Geo. Mahon, E.C. Woodstock; Directors—J. N. Paget, Canboro; Geo. Medd, Winchester; T. B. Lathbury, Stratford; Geo. E. Booth, Ingersoll; Robt. Myers, Springfield; and John Scott, Woodstock.

Fence Buyers--Notice

Any reports to the effect that we have stopped dealing with the consumer are untrue. We are still selling the highest grade of fencing to the user direct, and we expect to continue this course. We believe the fence user has a right to buy direct from the maker, and further, we have the right to give him our best fence.

We are aware that there is an almost universal belief that mail order houses supply goods made to sell at a lower price than the regular grade, and it must be admitted that there is considerable ground for this belief.

But by giving our customers the very best article possible for anyone to produce we expect to sooner or later have it known everywhere that the Page Company sells direct to the user, and sells the same high grade fence it always sold. This policy is rapidly winning for us the fence business of Canada.

We confine our list of dealers to those known for honorable dealings and those who, selling for cash only, are able and willing to do business on a small margin of profit.

It is because so many dealers place profit first and "satisfaction to the customer" second, that we find it necessary in our own interest and that of the farmer, to do the bulk of our selling direct from factory to farm.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

WALKERVILLE, TORONTO, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN.

New Toronto Address, 253 King St. West.