

BASIC SLAG

Renovates Old Worn Out Pastures Without Re-Seeding

There are thousands of farmers in Ontario whose pastures have been worn out by the continued grazing of dairy stock. Such lands have been drained of fertility and now grow only poor, worthless vegetation. Clover has entirely disappeared. This need not continue. A dressing of Basic Slag applied broadcast at the rate of 1000 lbs. per acre will bring such pastures back into good heart, and double or treble their capacity for stock carrying. The effect of such an application should be apparent for four or five years.

Basic Slag is being used in thousands of tons in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, and the consumption in Europe amounts to over two million tons per annum. It is therefore no untried Fertilizer. Every farmer from the Old Country knows about Basic Slag, but for your own satisfaction ask the Department of Agriculture Instructor for your district, or the editor of any farming journal as to its merits. Basic Slag is the ideal Fertilizer to apply to stiff clay lands, to wet, marshy fields and to all soils which have become sour. If you have any such pasture buy one ton of Basic Slag and broadcast it over two acres, applying it at the earliest opportunity—the sooner the better.

Until our selling arrangements in Ontario are completed, you can be supplied direct from the Factory at \$20.00 per ton, freight prepaid to your nearest station—cash with order.

Make this experiment and you will feel grateful to us for bringing the merits of Basic Slag under your notice. An interesting pamphlet giving particulars of the results obtained by leading agriculturists from the use of Basic Slag, will be forwarded by post on application to

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Ltd. SYDNEY, N.S.

Or to their Sales Agents for

Western Ontario, MR. A. E. WARK, Wanstead
Eastern Ontario, MR. A. L. SMITH, 220 Alfred St., Kingston

your readers will smile at his logic regarding the whip and the horse, also the currycomb and the steer. How is it that he a student of great ability, no doubt, but tell us "that in carrying on experiments for eleven years with an orchard at the General Experimental Station the result was that the trees in the experiment would be practically as well off in every respect had an ounce of fertilizer been used?" Following that statement, I read the remarks of Dr. P. Stewart, another clever student who has evidently made a study of the use of fertilizers, and he shows plainly that the application of fertilizers in an orchard had the effect of increasing the crop of apples.

Dr. Dandeno, in concluding his remarks says "the plant must answer." This is a very wise conclusion when doctors differ. In my case I am only too willing that the plants shall give the answer. I planted a portion of my garden to late potatoes. Before planting, I worked in a dressing of potash fertilizer at the rate of fifteen hundred pounds to the acre, and I took off a crop of good sound potatoes equal to four hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, and when digging them my neighbor said he never saw a better crop. Thanking you for the space, I will conclude with a very old saying—

"Starve the land, starve the plant;
Feed the land, feed the plant."

Chas. Jas. Fox, South London

Ontario Peaches in Great Britain

It having been announced in the daily press that the shipments of Ontario peaches to London, England, last year were not nearly so successful as those made the year previous. The Canadian Horticulturist wrote to the fruit divisions at Ottawa and Toronto for reliable information. The despatches in the daily papers claim that many of the cases on arrival on the market in England had as much as twenty-five per cent. of their contents either partially or wholly damaged.

Mr. W. W. Moore, Chief of the Market Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, reported that the shipments had been practically all made by Mr. C. Dohson, of Jordan Station. Mr. Moore wrote in part:

"The total quantity of peaches exported was 8,443 single layer cases, compared with 3,934 cases in 1911, and 3,743 cases in 1910. We received reports on the condition of all the consignments landed in Great Britain last season, and they were favorable in every instance. I would not be surprised to learn, however, that the peaches did not stand up well after they reached the hands of the receivers, because our weather conditions in 1912 were unfavorable to the production of keeping qualities in tender fruits."

Mr. Hodgetts wrote as follows: "The reports from our London Office were that there was more rot present last year than during the previous two seasons. This was accounted for, I believe, by the fact that sufficient care was not exercised in selecting the fruit, quite a number of the peaches being too green during the earlier shipments of Elberta and others too soft at the later stages. There is no doubt but that these shipments can be made to pay a very good profit, and owing to the increased production of peaches a considerable quantity of high-class fruit could be shipped to the English markets to relieve the congestion here. The greatest care, however,