

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

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1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario and Bedford, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Dairy Producers' Association.

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6. WHITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,075 to 17,000 copies. No subscription is accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Seven detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unsolicited advertisements. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will refund the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from the date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Rogues shall not pay their trade at the expense of our readers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### THE APPLE SITUATION

There was more spray material and spray outfits sold in 1912 than in any previous year in the history of the apple growing industry in Ontario. And probably there were more apples that failed to reach the market or that were sold for less than cost of production in 1912 than for many years past. These apparently contradictory conditions are a sore puzzle to many growers who last year went to considerable expense to spray their orchards and even then did not find a market. An Oxford county grower recently said to us, "What is the use of spraying anyway? Last year I spent \$75 spraying my orchard, and didn't sell enough apples to pay for the spraying material."

This grower, like many others, had been accustomed to sell his orchard to the buyer making the highest bid.

During the last couple of years, however, the small buyers have been having a hard time to make both ends meet. They lost heavily on the crop of 1911, and in 1912 were not able to obtain credit to carry on their business. Consequently, many districts there were not enough buyers to handle the crop of last year. In fact, changing conditions in the apple trade are making the small buyer a thing of the past.

It is through the cooperative association that our apples will be marketed in future. Speaking in Toronto last fall the Hon. W. J. Hanna stated that Lambton county produced fifty thousand barrels of apples in 1912. Thirty-five thousand barrels went to market; fifteen thousand barrels went to waste. The first were marketed through cooperative associations. The second the growers attempted to market themselves. One small association, mentioned by Mr. Hanna, did not sell a barrel of apples for less than three dollars; and this in a year when so many apples were not sold at all.

The same story might be told of many other counties in Ontario. Fruit growers will be wise to organize for the packing and distributing of their products without further delay. The conditions that are making cooperation necessary may for a time be a cause of hardship to some, but in the long run they will prove of benefit to the fruit growing industry.

### A DANGER IN ENSILAGE

Those of us who have been in the habit of feeding ensilage to our work horses were startled a short time ago to read in the daily press that Dr. W. F. Harrison, Ingersoll, Ont., had attributed the death of five valuable horses in the neighborhood of Ingersoll to the feeding of ensilage. Realizing that this is a subject about which Farm and Dairy readers would like to be more fully informed, we immediately wrote to Dr. Harrison for fuller information. Dr. Harrison replied as follows:

"I met five cases in two weeks. All proved fatal. I have no doubt but that my diagnosis that the deaths were due to ensilage was correct. I do not think that good ensilage is detrimental to horses, although I would not care to advise feeding it to that class of stock. Some of the silage fed in the cases that proved fatal, however, was indeed bad. Two horses died the fourth day and the other three cases lasted nearly a week."

Those of us who through lack of feed are almost forced to feed horses ensilage, should take warning and they get nothing but sound feed. In any case, we should remember that ensilage is bulky and contains comparatively little nutriment, and that the stomach of the horse is small, requiring more concentrated feeds. If ensilage is to be fed at all it should comprise a very small part of the ration. Bad ensilage should not be fed to any class of stock.

### COMPULSORY SPRAYING

The statement, "You have to spray," means more in British Columbia and in the great fruit growing districts of the Western States than it does in the Eastern provinces of Canada. In the West, "You have to spray" is a legal expression. The law is behind it. Spraying is compulsory. In the East, "You have to spray" is commonly heard, but the speaker usually adds "if you would have good fruit," "if you would market to advantage," or some similar phrase. It may be, however, that before long this expression will take on the additional legal meaning even in the East.

To many it may seem radical, almost socialistic, to make a man perform certain operations in his own orchard. But it is not only common justice that when the majority of fruit growers in a section are doing their best to control insect and fungus pests, that the man who will not spray and whose orchard is a breeding and distributing ground of disease for all the rest of the community, should be forced either to cut down his trees or to spray them?

Our idea of what constitutes a man's rights are changing. We now believe that a man is only within his rights when the exercise of those "rights" does not interfere with the wellbeing of the rest of the community. And the man who will not spray when his neighbors do, is interfering with the wellbeing of the community. The law should take care of him.

### AND PRUNE TOO

Spray, spray, spray. Yes, and we might add, prune, prune, prune. We know of many orchards where a part of the time now devoted to spraying could be spent to much better advantage with a pruning hook and saw. We have seen orchards that were, so their owner thought, well pruned, with tops so thick that even a power sprayer could not be expected to do first-class work. We have seen orchards with the tops grown so high as to be absolutely out of reach of the spray mist and these tree tops afforded a fine breeding ground for the codling moth. There are other reasons why we should prune as well as spray besides the fact that pruning admits of more effective spraying. It takes less spray material to cover a well pruned orchard. We get better fruit from a well pruned orchard as pruning to a certain extent has the same effect in producing a quality product as thinning. And last, but not least, the best colored fruit will be found in the orchards in which the tree heads have been thinned by pruning. This is of particular advantage in a damp season such as was that of 1912. And this is the month in which most growers are pruning their orchards. Let us make a special effort within the next three weeks to get rid of some of the surplus wood in our old orchard; and what we do not get rid of this month, let us finish up in June.

**T**HE 87 state universities of the United States and other state-aided educational institutions of that country last year received a working income of \$35,000,000. The national appropriations for army and navy amounted to \$111,000,000. That is, for every dollar spent to put brains in, three dollars were spent to blow them out! Doesn't it sound like barbarism? But are we doing much better in Canada?

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has recently made himself deserving of congratulation on two

**A Wise scores.** In the first selection, place he has recognized the growing importance of the poultry industry in Canada by appointing an additional official to the federal department of agriculture, a Dominion Poultry Husbandman, who will make the poultry industry of the country his chief care. But the point on which we especially desire to congratulate the Minister is his selection of a man to fill the new appointment. Not in this country or any other could Mr. Burrell have found a man more capable of filling the new position than Mr. F. C. Elford, who will assume his new duties on March 1st. Mr. Elford is well and favorably known among poultry men from one end of Canada to the other. As Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Macdonald College, he rapidly established a reputation for himself as one of the greatest poultry educationists in Canada. It is as founder, however, of the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada, an organization having for its object the standardization of Canadian poultry products, that Prof. Elford has rendered the greatest service to the Canadian poultry industry. Similar work for the promotion of our poultry industry may now be expected to flourish under Mr. Elford's guidance. We wish Mr. Elford all success in his new capacity.

"Sure, I would plant an orchard if I were a young fellow like you," a middle-aged farmer was heard to remark to one of his young neighbors at a recent Farmers' Institute meeting. This farmer seemed to have the very common idea that it takes an orchard eighteen or twenty years to reach a profitable bearing age, and, therefore, orchard planting is a proposition for young men only. We admit that it does take Spies, Baldwins, and other winter varieties a good many years to reach an age where profitable crops are produced. But the up-to-date apple grower does not depend on these late varieties for all his profit. Practically all growers nowadays are practising the "filler" system, whereby early maturing varieties are planted alternately with the standard sorts and profitable crops harvested in a comparatively

few years. Mr. Elford informs us that Mr. Lich years for one-half twelve years. Lewis, B. Spies were eight usually ability un- Bremer, county fa- ten to tw

Hubb- who sho- he is a- knows it- "Adve- you are, you have way of co- This is- it gives- new angl- yourself- ments.

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Little- buying pu- chandise t- To them i- tee.

This- often disc- with Farm- question a- tion never- Take the- in this pa- these poin- D. Derby- Renfrew M- Co., Sherw- men, the- firms, Coc- Massey-Ha- Five Roses- Lawrence- Infinitum.

True, th- And so- That's som- no count on- vertise. Y- decidedly y- an absolut- naper like- "A Paper