

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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but we would like them to share in the benefits of the Scriptural maxim, that it is more blessed to give (information included) than to receive. For the general good, send us your experience, tersely related, on points that might be helpful, and, before mailing questions, just think if, by a little effort, you cannot find the answer right at home, or on the next farm.

### The Question of Profits.

How to use money on a farm! What shall we do with our profits? Here is a subject that seems to be in need of treatment by an expert. Modern farming demands the assistance of the chemist, botanist, entomologist, ornithologist, and scientists of every kind. Why should it not demand the services of the financial expert? We do much to develop the best methods of making money, but it is notorious that farmers are more frequently fleeced than any other class. The get-rich-quick adventurers are all after the spare cash of the farmer, and, unfortunately, they get a great deal of it every year. That is because so few people know what to do with their money when they get it. They know, or ought to know, just what they should do with their hay, grain, milk, live stock and other farm produce. They know that, as far as possible, the produce of the fields should be used on the farms, and that they should return to the soil as much as they take from it. It is probable that, if a financial expert were employed by the Department of Agriculture to apply the laws of finance to farming, he would find that it is quite as disastrous to send money off the farm as it is to sell all the crops. If profits were returned to the farm in the shape of better buildings, fences, drainage, fertilizers, improved methods of work, better live stock, and what not, farm life would be made more attractive, and it would probably be many years before it would be necessary to seek outside investment. The deposited on the saver's account is the best productive form of wealth. Even when placed in banks that are perfectly safe, it yields only a low rate of interest; and, to invest it in enterprises which the farmer is not trained to manage,

stand is usually the worst kind of folly. The man who puts his profits back into the farm is himself the general manager, and he can see to it that he gets the best possible results out of his investment. He can have his wealth under his own control, and can watch it so as to make sure that every dollar is working for him. The man with a fully-equipped farm that is being worked to the best advantage is rich, even though he may have no money in the bank. Until a few matters are cleared up about the banking situation, it may be doubly wise for him to put his money back in the land. If the money he deposits—in other words, lends to the bank—at a low rate of interest, is to be used in promoting mergers and trusts whose purpose is to make undue profits out of the farming community, his position is somewhat analogous to that of the kind-hearted man who lends a burglar an axe with which to break into his granary. At the best, it is likely to be used in Wall Street or in financing enterprises in the United States, Mexico, South America, or some part of the world where it will do small good to Canada. The money that is put into the land builds up the country and helps the whole community, besides increasing the wealth of its owner. The subject is too many-sided to be disposed of in a passing article. It is worthy of a special bulletin by the Department of Agriculture, or a book by some financial authority.

### Nova Scotia Finger Boards.

Prof. M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture for Nova Scotia, and head of the Agricultural College, at Truro, is able to record in the Provincial report, recently issued, that the cereal and hay crops of the Province in 1910 were at least 25 per cent. in advance of 1909; and, with the exception of potatoes and fruit, the farms were never more productive than during the past year. There was a 30-per-cent. increase in the amount of dairy produce, and live stock of all kinds were in better condition than for years. The report on dairying is the best that has yet been made. With the exception of a couple of cases, every cheese factory and creamery in Nova Scotia increased its output over the previous year from 8 to 214 per cent. Altogether, there was manufactured in the factories of the Province 18 per cent. more cheese and 50 per cent. more butter than in 1909. The fruit trees made a phenomenal growth, so that orchardists anticipate greater crops than ever in future years, which will recoup them for the past season's shortage in that respect. To some extent, this gratifying showing was due to favorable weather, but there are other and more fundamental reasons. One of these is the confidence now permeating the ranks of the agriculturists in their business. Another is the hunger and thirst for information whereby it can be made more successful, and an evident determination to put the knowledge acquired into practice.

Beginning with 1907, the Secretary for Agriculture has incorporated in his annual reports a series of articles on topical subjects, such as the sheep industry, dairying and soils, cultivation and crops. Although some 6,000 extra copies of these were printed for circulation, the demand for them was such that hereafter many more will have to be reprinted.

The special feature of the 1910 report is "Fruit-growing and Gardening in Nova Scotia," and, in addition to its practical value, it affords an indication of the agricultural tendencies of the Province, from which farmers in other Provinces may draw valuable conclusions. The various associations and societies dealing with different aspects of farm work appear to be in a decidedly healthy condition. As the years pass by, the Agricultural College at Truro, established six years ago, grows more successful, attracting larger numbers of students, setting in motion fresh activities, and becoming more and more a center from which inspiration and knowledge will radiate. Among other features of the report is an article that is at once instructive and encouraging to those on small farms. The writer, G. W. Miller, of Middleton, gives his experience with a one-acre farm, four acres of it being in orchard. Some of the year's accounts are given, being a fair representation of many other like crops.

Here are the details: Pruning, \$10; fertilizer, \$36; sowing fertilizer, \$2; disking and harrowing, \$8; seed for cover crops, \$5.70; sowing cover crop, \$1.50; spraying three times, \$22.40; barrels (451, at 25 cents), \$113; picking, packing and truckage, \$113; sundries, \$8.40; total, \$320. Proceeds of 451 barrels, \$1,017.74; net returns, \$697.74. This is but a fraction short of \$175 per acre, or 17½ per cent. on a valuation of \$1,000 per acre. This, remarks Mr. Miller, seems better than 4½-per-cent. bank stock, or even gold mines in the West. Nor is it anything phenomenal, for many persons well known to the writer have obtained even better results.

Judge Chipman, of Kentville, gives the records of a little orchard of 21 trees of Blenheim Orange apples, averaging for eleven seasons about 83 barrels per year, or nearly 125 barrels per acre, or, at \$2 per barrel, an annual return per acre of \$250.

Joseph A. Kinsman tells us of the champion apple tree of Eastern America, a Gravenstein, 100 years old. As a rule, it bears only on alternate years. The records of eleven recent years show a total of merchantable fruit, 234 barrels, at \$2 per barrel, \$468. But for the breaking of a limb, the yield one year would have been 30 barrels. Grand old tree! These facts show what it is possible to achieve by intelligence, applied to the pleasant and healthful work of orcharding.

Prof. Cumming's report is printed on good paper, and is generously illustrated.

### Investment in Clover Seed.

"You must be going to have a good farm out there," remarked a local seedsman to the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate," upon receiving an order for 220 pounds of red clover seed and ninety pounds timothy, following a previous order for enough to seed six acres of fall wheat. "You're right, though," he added. "Clover seed is the cheapest kind of manure." We certainly think so. Omitting the wood-lot, a field of permanent pasture, and fifteen or twenty acres to be seeded with alfalfa, it is proposed to work "The Farmer's Advocate" farm on a three-course rotation plan, seeding to clover (with a little timothy added) every third year. Failure to secure a catch would not discourage us, nor would it tempt us to use less seed. Rather should we sow it more prodigally in a desperate effort to secure a catch. Ten pounds red clover per acre, and four pounds timothy, is the rate of seeding this year, with a pound or so of alsike to be added, if we can obtain clean seed, which, up to date of writing, we have failed to do. Thin seeding suffices when conditions are favorable, but in an adverse season the difference between thick and thin seeding may make the difference between success and failure, while in an ordinary year it may easily mean the difference between a good catch and a thin, weedy stand. Throw on the clover seed. It is better than buying manure.

### Education for the Farm.

The Ontario Government are to be commended on the changes, or, rather, the new subjects, they are introducing into rural schools.

Only a few years ago, all that was considered necessary for a pupil attending a rural school, who expected to graduate for a position as manager or proprietor of a farm, was that he acquire a knowledge of reading, writing, and enough arithmetic to be able to have some idea just how much or how little he was being "done" by the fellow to whom he sold his produce.

As the future agriculturist advanced, it was found that he could, along with these subjects, just as well grasp others, and geography, history, literature, grammar, composition, and other subjects, were added, until even some of the work from the High Schools was and is taught in the public schools. What has been the result of all this education? The brightest and the smartest in the rural communities were educated, instead of for the farm, along lines which would have a tendency to take them off the farms. You find these graduates filling the most prominent positions in the towns—lawyers, doctors, preachers, college professors, engineers; in fact, in almost every walk of life. Those who did not grasp as quickly this advanced education were left for the farms. What little or other proportion of this knowledge they got was soon forgotten, because of the fact that they had no occasion in their daily lives to keep uppermost in their minds such things