AND DAIRY FARM

AND RURAL HOMB

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4. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and
Dairy exceed \$3.90. The actual circulation
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OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

WORK FOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Each year, it is becoming more and more apparent that we have too many agricultural societies in Ontario which do nothing for the promotion of agriculture, beyond the holding of an annual exhibition. The increasing tendency on the part of many of these societies to make horse racing the outstanding feature of their exhibitions is emphasizing the fact that a large part of the \$100,000 given by the Ontario Government to these societies is practically wasted as far as the advantage of agriculture is concerned.

The report of the Canadian farmers who visited Denmark to study the swine industry in that country shows that the Danes have made a great success of breeding centres. Through these centres, which are located in different parts of Denmark, experiments are conducted which make it possible for local farmers to purchase sows likely to be prolific producers.

ing so re-organized that more work of organization of the work of many of information reached the farmer. In to a manufacturer for the use of his months use in as many years.

to our farmers of the agricultural so- different make. cieties of the province.

A MARITIME AWAKENING

The stagnation which has characterized agriculture in the Maratime Provinces for many years is passing away. Nova Scotia is leading in the early and well written reply is of revival. There are many signs to show that Maritime farmers are be- be no sales to make, one cannot afford ginning to appreciate the possibilities of their own provinces.

It is hard to understand why agriulture in the eastern provinces should have been in such a backward state. The larger portion of the population is engaged in other occupations than farming. Thus an excellent home market is afforded for all agricultural produce. Yet for many years large quantities of foodstuffs have been imported from Ontario and elsewhere This condition of affairs is likely to soon be a thing of the past. great interest taken in agricultural education, followed by improved methods, the settlement of abandoned farms by new settlers and the work of the farmers' institutes, together with that of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, under the able direction of Principal Cumming, will soon put Maratine Canada in the front rank of agricultural progress.

THAT MATTER OF CORRES-PONDENCE

"I am anxious to start a herd of pure bred Holsteins. I have written to four different breeders in Ontario, but have had no answer." This statement is extracted from a letter to hand from a man in British Colum-

It is frequently stated, and experience bears out the statement, that a farmer would rather drive ten miles than write a letter. There may be a few isolated instances where the spirit be abolished. What is the use of a of independence is so well backed up man like Col. Smith endeavoring to financially that one need not put him- draw a herring across the trail. self out to the extent of replying to a letter. A breeder, however, no matter who he be, cannot afford to practise such a policy. Common courtesy demands that at least some reply be given, and even if one has no stock for sale and, perhaps, would not care to deal with men at a great distance, it is a matter of very little expense and time to send a post card, if not a letter.

Farmers are not alone in being open to censure in regard to correspondence. Some of our large manufacturers are not above criticism in this just as much as you do. He takes respect. A case in point, which recently came to our notice, is that of a large manufacturer of gasoline en- But, in addition, he assumes a cergines, which firm, on request of a tain amount of risk for which he farmer for a catalogue, delayed near-charges interest as well. The risk ly three weeks before making any What is to prevent the work of acknowledgment, and then the matmany of our agricultural societies be- ter was referred from one department to another until fully a month had this nature can be conducted? A re- passed before the catalogue and full cent. To pay seven per cent. or more

branch of the Department of Agricul- formation, he, thoroughly disgusted who are doing this very thing. Every

Advertising alone cannot, save in stock or merchandise. It will bring enquiries. This being the case, an paramount importance. Even if there to risk any ill will created by failure to acknowledge enquiries.

AN ATTEMPT AT DECEPTION

What petty subterfuges some people, including public men, will resort to in an effort to divert attention from conditions that they know should not Farm and Dairy recently exist. pointed out, as did a number of other papers, that the bar of the House of Commons should be al olished. Attention was drawn to the fact that this bar has helped to injure many public men and that its presence in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa does not comport with the dignity of Parliament. This led a Colonel Smith to point cut that the bar of the House was abolished many years ago, and that by general consent it has continued in that condition ever since.

A half truth is sometimes worse than a whole lie. It is true that the House of Commons bar was abolished, at least in name, some years ago. Since then, however, what is known as the Senate bar, has answered the same purpose. This bar is located in the Commons portion of the main building on Parliament Hill, and while it is under the management and jurisdicton of the Senate, it is generally known as the Commons bar. It was to this bar that the members of the Anglican Synod, which met in session recently in Ottawa, referred when they asked that the bar should

THE CREDIT SYSTEM

To buy merchandise of any kind on credit is, in most cases, poor business policy. There are cases where the credit system helps a man to get started, and can be used to good advantage. When, however a man with money in the bank buys goods on credit he shows little knowledge of business methods.

The manufacturer who allows you to pay on time values the interest on the money invested in your purchase good care to charge enough extra for the article to make up this interest. money varies with the class of people in the district where the firm is doing business, but the total interest which we pay is seldom less than seven per

the agricultural societies is needed, the meantime, although the engine as money when we have money of our Instead of letting things drift, as placed on the market by that manufac. own in the bank drawing three and there seems to be a tendency to do on turer, stood in considerable favor a half is poor business. Yet there the part of the agricultural societies with the farmer who wrote for the in- are thousands of farmers in Canada ture, a movement should be started with their methods of correspondence, county storekeeper and every agent without delay to increase the value had purchased elsewhere an engine of for agricultural implements can refer you to numbers of such cases.

The man who pays cash is not only rare instances, complete sales of getting a higher rate of interest on his money than the man who leaves enquiries. Sales must depend upon it in the bank; but as he is a desircorrespondence sent out in reply to able customer, he can buy on the cheapest market. Merchants compete for his trade . The man who buys on time, unless his standing is well known, has to buy where he can find a dealer to trust him. A little careful thought on this subject of credit; would save some of us a good mr ,y dollars, which we are now losing, owing to our unwillingness to withdraw any of our savings from the

OLD HENS UNFROFITABLE

Owing to the fact that poultry is considered to be too small a thing to engage the attention of some farmers, the work of caring for the hens have been handed ever to the women folk or the children. Owing to the general lack of information on the part of the farmer or his family as to how to best care for his hens, many flocks of poultry have been allowed to sink into a state where it is impossible to keep them at a profit. In connection with the organization work of the co-operative egg circles in the vicinity of Peterboro, an editor of Farm and Dairy recently came across an outstanding instance of this kind. The poultry and eggs produced on that farm were costing \$2.00, and perhaps more, for every \$1.00 worth produced.

The hens were all old. They laid for but two months each year, and then they wanted to set. These hens were being kept over in the hope that they would lay next year. The owners could have made no greater mistake, for the hens had long since passed their period of usefulness as layers, and therefore should have been disposed of and replaced by younger stock.

Average hens, after their second laying season, cease to be profitable. They might far better be sold during June or July at the good prices then prevailing, and, if need be, younger birds purchased to fill their places.

The first cost of a spray pump is soon returned to the purchaser in increased returns from the orchard. For small orchards, hand-pumps give excellent results; they are cheap and can be used also in the potato field and elsewhere when needed. For large orchards and for use in a group of small orchards whose owners club together, the power sprayer is the most satisfactory and economical.

It is high time that we took better care of our farm machinery. The farmer's business is the only one that can stand such waste. There is no business man who would countenance neglect that would lead such costly machinery to wear out with only three

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