

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford, Bristol, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Breeders' Association, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance (Great Britain, \$1.25 a year). For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange for required at the bank.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscribers to Farm and Dairy exceed 7,200. The actual circulation is much less, including copies of the paper sent subscribers, but also in libraries, arsenals, and sample copies, varies from 10,000 to 12,000 copies. The paper is accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing the distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. We should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in your orders to Farm and Dairy the words "I, your readers in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible. Your ad. is our reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

QUACK ADVERTISING

At a meeting of the Ontario Medical Association held recently in Toronto, some of the speakers dealt vigorously with the patent medicine and the electric belt habit. Speaking on this subject, Dr. J. Ferguson of Toronto, said:

"That this evil has grown to an enormous extent, is shown by the fact that last year \$62,000,000 was spent on patent medicines in the United States and \$100,000,000 in Canada. 'Let us do all in our power to take from these sharks in human form, the opportunity of money making out of the public.'

"Perhaps the greatest of all evils is the harm caused to the adolescent by these patent medicines. Notice the advertisements that are flaunted before the eyes of the young. 'of cures for lost manhood,' 'how to become strong,' 'discoveries which astonish the medical profession,' and 'of wonderful belts, braces, and the

"like, which 'never fail to cure.' These men are impostors, and murderers, and there is not an editor of a daily paper to-day, who would not voice the same sentiments; yet, their papers are full of advertisements of 'quacks and quack medicines. Quackery has killed more persons in England than the sword, pestilence and 'famine combined.'

The speaker was well justified in taking the stand that he did. Many of these fraudulent concerns conduct their business largely by means of advertisements in the daily and agricultural press. Were the press to expose them and to refuse to publish their advertisements, they would soon be put out of business.

Farm and Dairy long ago refused to publish any advertisements of this nature. It is the only farm paper of its class in Canada that has taken this stand. We have refused considerable advertising of this nature within the past year. We endeavor to carry in our advertising columns the advertisements of only perfectly reliable firms. We want our readers to be able to purchase goods from our advertisers with the utmost confidence. We do not purpose allowing any fake concern to use our advertising columns as a means of defrauding the public. We believe that the time is coming when all the leading papers in the country will take the same stand.

A HINDRANCE TO GOOD ROADS

Direct damage to roads by heavy motor cars is not the only way in which they affect our highways. Instances are not uncommon in which they have played an important part in the defeat of the Ontario Good Roads Movement.

The County of Ontario in 1907 at the November session of the Council, passed a by-law to issue \$80,000 in debentures for the improvement of their roads. Considerable opposition to this measure was manifested at the following municipal elections. This caused the incoming council of 1908 to pass a by-law to refer the matter to the ratepayers in 1909. The voice of the people was decidedly against the movement.

The County of Ontario as a whole has perhaps the best roads in the Province. The defeat of this measure in a county where the people have shown their appreciation of good roads by spending large sums on their construction in the past is worthy of note.

The County of Ontario lies east of the County of York wherein is located the City of Toronto; it also lies east of Lake Simcoe. The proposition was to make what is known as the Centre Road from Port Whitby to the Narrows bridge near Orillia, a distance of about 75 miles, an up-to-date road. Other shorter pieces of roads leading into various towns and villages were included in the proposition.

The principal argument raised against the proposed expenditure was the automobile nuisance. Large numbers of automobiles leave Toronto in the morning, going north by way of Yonge street. They pass either around the north of Lake Simcoe, or take

the shorter route south of the lake, and follow the Centre Road to Whitby, then back to Toronto the same night. The Centre Road has been a good gravel road for more than forty years. It is used much by the farmers and their families in attending markets and in driving to the towns and villages. Many of the older men and women are afraid of the reckless driving of some of these city motorists, and are consequently compelled to take by-pass roads to get in and out of the towns and villages. When the good roads measure came up for consideration the farmers in Ontario County concluded that better roads would only increase the nuisance, and that they would not be able to use new roads when built.

A large number of automobiles are owned in the County, being used by medical men and others. No complaints have been heard against these as their owners exercise consideration when meeting or passing a horse-drawn vehicle. It is the reckless chauffeur from the city that strikes terror into the hearts of women and horses.

The decision of the people in the County of Ontario to not spend a large sum of money on their public roads can be placed to the credit of the automobile. The Ontario government, at the last session of the legislature, should have dealt with this nuisance in a more drastic manner than it did.

A DANGEROUS WEED

Blue weed has become a troublesome weed in many sections of Canada, especially in the eastern provinces and in portions of eastern Ontario where it is much at home on the limestone ridges. It is common on the roadsides and pasture fields. In some places it has taken almost complete possession of the land. It is not eaten by any kind of stock owing to its stiff bristles on the leaves.

The plant is a biennial and is propagated only by seed. It does not give much trouble in cultivated fields. It can be destroyed by cutting or pulling for two or three years in the pasture fields and along the road sides. This prevents it from producing seed.

There should be a united effort of the people in the neighborhood to destroy it. It spreads by the dead plants being carried over the fields in the winter. Weeds have become such a pest we are beginning to realize their danger. The time is coming when we will be willing to take concerted action for their extermination.

WORKING HOURS ON THE FARM

The labor problem is always with us. Many have solved it more or less to their satisfaction. With others, it seems almost incapable of solution. No one thing tends to aggravate this question more than the indefinite working hours so commonly in vogue on our farms.

It is not always possible to drop farm work when the whistle blows, nor to stop at any stated time. Nevertheless, it is possible and profitable to have working hours on the farm that will not much exceed the ten-hour limit. The hours put in bear

short faint relation to the work done. But hours tend to efficiency, to more interest being taken in the work. Hours of healthful recreation often have a direct and beneficial result on the next day's work. It is not the hours put in but the work done that counts.

The animal system is capable of but a limited amount of endurance. A man soon learns that this limit of endurance is and takes care to spread the given amount of work over the period he is obliged to work. Many of our more successful farmers have recognized this fact for years. We do not find them milking by lantern light in the summer and putting in hours quite out of keeping with human strength and endurance. As business methods more widely prevail, more and more consideration will be given to the adoption of shorter hours. It has been proven, beyond all argument, that the shorter hours pay.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONS

(London Advertiser.)

As the largest of all Canadian industries, agriculture must always command, not merely the attention of all engaged therein, but also outsiders, who so largely depend upon its success for their own prosperity. At present two efforts are being made in the direction of improvement both of which, if successful, will have a marked effect upon the future of the country.

The Dominion Government is sending a Commission to Europe to investigate the Danish methods of bacon production in the hope of placing this industry upon a better footing. There are good reasons for believing that with information of the best means of production at their service, Canadian farmers can grow and market hogs in a way to command even more profitable prices in both the home and British markets. The old time habits are giving way to a careful consideration in the matter of feeding and no longer do haphazard methods in this, or any other portion of farm work, spell profit. Success in farming means the application of knowledge and judgment and any assistance given the farmers which will enable them to improve production must prove beneficial to the whole country.

In the second place the Provincial Government has appointed a Milk Commission, the members of which will investigate the methods of milk production and marketing at present prevailing in the province and suggest improvements in the light of experiments conducted in the States and in Europe. The members of the Commission will personally visit Canadian and States' centres and in this way obtain information at first hand.

The fact that Governments are giving attention to these matters ensures for Canadian farm productions a general excellence which will maintain the reputation of the Dominion and afford the best encouragement of all interested to come and assist in making the most of our unrivalled advantages in the way of vast stretches of agricultural land. All agricul-

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