

The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD is published every Wednesday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District Quebec Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 60c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy rates to be paid on Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed \$10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 copies (never being less than that) to 15,000 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed, are discontinued after six months. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the results 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. Should the circumstances warrant, we will continue to place 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 our readers to this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

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

GREAT CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING

Well may we Canadians this year give thanks with grateful hearts, to the Giver of all good gifts, for the many mercies and blessings that we enjoy. As a people we set aside one day each year to praise God for his manifold kindnesses to us. Unless this day is to be meaningless to us, we must each of us take time to think over for ourselves, the various blessings that we possess, both as individuals and as a people.

Only a year ago, one of the worst financial depressions this country has ever known was setting in. Bad crops in the west, and in some sections in the east, reduced the buying power of thousands upon thousands of our farmers. All avenues of industry were quick to feel the effect. In the United States, one large financial institution after another went down with a crash.

In Canada, failures became more numerous than they had been in years. Banks refused to advance money, even, in some instances, for legitimate business enterprises. Fear was general throughout the country that one of the worst eras of hard times was setting in that the country had ever known.

In this condition, everything depended upon the success of this year's crops. Had they been a failure our worst fears would have been realized. We now would be in a financial condition infinitely worse than prevailed at the most acute period of the recent depression.

Instead! What have we? Our immense west is enjoying the greatest crop, by millions of bushels, that it has ever known. Over one hundred million dollars will be brought into the country. In eastern Canada, while crops in some sections have been poor, prices have been unusually high. Conditions on the whole, therefore, are well up to the average.

Who is responsible for this? Is there one among us who can claim the credit? Can we, even, as a people, say we are the cause of the good crops? Far from it. While we may have done what we could to help conditions, by sowing good seed and giving thorough cultivation to the crops, we know, in our hearts, that success depended upon rain and sunshine and absence of frosts. What could we have done had those been against us? Nothing. The issue lay in the hands of One greater than us all; One who has told us that we are His children and that He loves us. With the evidences of His mercy that we are now enjoying we have proof of that love. Should we not, therefore, be thankful, deeply, deeply, thankful for our blessings?

In giving our thanks, we should be sensible, also, of the many other advantages that we enjoy. We are citizens of a country in which law and order reign, in which education is free and where churches dot the land. We are surrounded by friends and if we but have love in our hearts our lives will be complete. Let us, therefore, when giving thanks, recognize that every good gift and every perfect gift is from above.

WASTE IN AGRICULTURE

One of the greatest outlays that farmers have to contend with is in connection with farm machinery. Many implements, some of which are most costly, are used only for a short period each year, some even only for a few days. The implements must, of necessity, lie idle till another season comes round which demands their use. Progressive farmers throughout Ontario and in the other provinces have provided sheds in which to shelter implements from the weather and thus prolong their period of usefulness.

Unfortunately, many of these sheds have not been located where they are convenient and, while the owner possesses the best of intentions, implements are often left in a convenient place to unhook, rather than taken to the shed. In other instances the size of the shed has not kept pace with the increasing number of tools that is now found necessary in the

equipment of an up-to-date farm. The result is that machinery, which costs heavily in good hard cash, is left to fight out its own argument with the elements. While from some aspects this may be good for the manufacturer, it is not in the best interests of the farmer.

The indifference towards suitably housing farm machinery seems to be coming more prevalent. It is evident that those who leave implements exposed to the weather do not realize the great cost to themselves of such a practice. It costs money to erect a shed to accommodate the machinery. It costs much more, however, not to house the machinery and as a consequence, pay for the ravages of the elements, by purchasing new tools at shorter intervals than would otherwise be necessary. Aside from this monetary consideration, there is nothing which gives a farm a more slovenly appearance than implements exposed to the weather on the sheds, or side of some fence, tree or building, even herded in some central spot as is common with some western farmers. Shelter your implements as soon as you are through with them for the season. Remember that your neighbors are sizing you up by the machinery you leave out of doors.

FEED WILL RAISE THE STANDARD

There is a marked difference in methods of caring for dairy cattle in different sections. In one district we find the milch cows stabled nightly on the first approach of chilly autumn. There is provided abundance of fodder to supplement the pastures that have become inferior, consequent on long use, drought and frosts. The cattle are shown every deference. Their every want is considered. Abundance of pure water is always before them, they are never turned out on frosted pastures, nor do they suffer want in any way. In short, these cows are made the work of the farm rather than the chore. Their owners realize that from their cows comes that which satisfies their needs, fills their pockets, and provides the luxuries of life.

We pass on to another district. Here the reverse is the rule. The cows shift for themselves. They are looked upon as a curse by all concerned. They are dogged to and from the pasture. They rustle for themselves until the snow of late autumn or early winter makes it impossible for them to gain a sustenance. Then they are stabled out of sheer necessity and provided with fodder of more or less indifferent quality and variety. They are expected to pay. The cow, which provides but 3,000 lbs. of milk and less annually is found in these latter herds.

We cannot expect the highly organized dairy cow to produce milk at a profit unless she is properly cared for. Her very nature requires that she receive abundance of suitable fodder, that she be made comfortable and that regularity be practised in all things pertaining to her care. It is generally acknowledged that as much can be done by feed as can be brought about by breed. If cows were more liberally fed and generally better cared for, we would hear less of the average 3,000

lb. cow. Seeing that we are engaged in dairying to a greater or less extent, would it not be well to make cows pay a greater profit? It can be done by more liberal feeding.

In order to prove this, it is well to experiment with increased feed. If daily individual records are kept, it is an easy matter to know just where one stands on the feeding of each cow. Extra time devoted to feeding out more about each individual cow in the herd is time well spent. It will bring profits.

That some will always be indifferent with their dairy cattle and that others should give them proper care is quite in keeping with different temperaments. But, where so much is involved as is concerned with the dairy business, we should all endeavor to bring the standard up to the highest. All cannot attain the highest, but by a judicious system of selection and management of dairy cattle, by knowing just what each cow is doing daily, and by a firm resolve to win, much will be done to achieve this standard, and to relegate the 3,000 pound cow to oblivion.

Do you receive copies of all the bulletins published by your provincial department of agriculture, by your agricultural college, and by the federal department of agriculture? If not, you should write to them at once and ask them to send you copies of all the bulletins they publish. They will gladly comply and it will cost you nothing. Large sums of money are spent annually by our governments in agricultural investigations and experiments. It is for your benefit. You should take advantage of it.

By dealing with our advertisers through mail order buying you usually have the opportunity of making a selection of an implement, tool, etc., from a greater number of kinds than is the case when you buy from a local dealer. The local salesman cannot well represent a number of firms, and consequently he is interested in selling you only the brand or kind that he handles. In addition to this advantage by dealing with our advertisers you reap the benefit of our protective policy which is printed in the first column of this page.

A Prediction

(Toronto Star)

Almost before we realize it our western lands will be near the point of exhaustion as are those of the United States to-day. Ere that time comes a great change will begin to make itself felt in land values in Eastern Canada. In Eastern Canada, as in the Eastern States, farm property is cheaper to-day than 40 years ago. This is because all the surplus buyers have gone West. When there is no West left to go to, Ontario acres will go up with a bound. Many of the small farm provinces was impoverished by being left a farm in the seventies, conditional on paying certain bequests to other members of the family. With the depreciation of values that followed, due to Western development, the equity disappeared. The son who is left a farm to-day, on like conditions, is reasonably sure of being made richer by the appreciation of values which is bound to come in the not distant future.

Read about our \$15 Subscription Club on outside back cover.