

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, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Beaufort District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

DAIRY TRAINS IN THE WEST

That Western Canada will soon consider dairying as one of its profitable industries is proven by the interest which was taken in the dairy trains that were run during the past few months in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The people of these Western provinces are beginning to appreciate the value of dairying, not only from the standpoint of present profit but also from the standpoint of the maintenance of soil fertility and of increasing the productivity of their farms.

Cars were supplied by the railway companies and equipped for teaching and demonstrating dairy work. At every stopping place lectures were given on different phases of dairy farming and butter making. Practical demonstrations on butter making were given in a car fitted for that purpose. Large numbers of people attended these demonstrations and the interest was marked.

The value of the travelling dairy train as a dairy educator has been proven not only by the experiment in the West this season but in many

parts of the United States and to a smaller extent in Eastern Canada. This method of disseminating dairy knowledge, virtually taking the college to the farmer, is capable of more extensive application both in Eastern and Western Canada.

ENGLISH MARKET FOR TOMATOES

Tomato growers should go very slowly before adopting the suggestion recently made by Mr. J. Leckie Wilson, of shipping tomatoes to the English market. The fact that tomatoes sell in Ontario for 25 cents a bushel when the retail price in England is five to seven cents a pound makes the plan of shipping tomatoes to England appear fascinating and practicable.

There are certain difficulties in the way, however, which should not be overlooked. The tomatoes from the Canary Islands, which Mr. Wilson mentions in his report, are shipped at a season when the English tomatoes are not on the market. Later in the season when the Canadian tomatoes would reach the English market, they would be in competition with the home grown product. English tomatoes are grown for the most part under glass which gives them a peculiar flavor and which the English consumer prefers to the flavor of the Canadian tomatoes which are grown in the open. It is stated by one of Farm and Dairy's correspondents who was once a merchant in Covent Garden that the Canary Island tomatoes are not sold in London when the home grown product is on the market. The only tomatoes then imported are from France and these only in small quantities.

The Ontario Government is making a trial shipment of tomatoes to the London market. Growers should go slow therefore in exploiting this market until the Government shipments have proved its possibilities. In the meantime, there is a large market nearer home, namely, the Canadian West, where immense quantities of tomatoes can be disposed of at remunerative prices if we have proper shipping facilities. It will pay growers better to develop this western market than to attempt shipping to the distant English market until experiments show that it can be done profitably.

OFFICIALS TO TEST MILK

At dairy conventions in former years when the question of testing milk at cheese factories was discussed, the question always was: "Shall we test, or shall we not test?" The question discussed at the last meeting of the executive of the Eastern Dairywomen's Association reported elsewhere in this issue and at which were present such leading dairy authorities as Mr. G. G. Publow and Mr. J. F. Singleton, was not "Shall we test?" but "How shall we test?" It was taken for granted in this discussion that the test is the only proper way of paying for milk and that the test should be made compulsory. The test is no longer in the experimental stage, but is recognized by

all good dairymen to be the only right and proper way of paying for milk.

Many makers are not competent to make the test properly. This would be the greatest objection to a universal adoption of the method. The working of the new law providing licenses for makers will in time correct this difficulty. Mr. Publow suggested that the government should appoint officials each of whom would do all the testing for several factories. In this way the difficulty of incompetent makers would be avoided, and the test for all factories in one section being made by one man, the patrons could not complain of getting an unfair test at any one factory. This suggestion is worthy of earnest consideration by all engaged in the dairy business.

WATERING ANIMALS IN TRANSIT

The Dominion Government should take action in the matter of watering animals on our railroads. Those in charge of cattle in transit are supposed to be given a chance to water their cattle at least once in 26 hours. The railroads should have watering facilities at every divisional point. But a case has recently come to light where cattle went 65 hours without a chance to drink. This not only entails a large depreciation in the value of the animal and loss to the shipper, but is the grossest kind of cruelty.

Everyone who has had charge of animals on a long railroad journey has experienced the difficulties of getting water. First the yard master has to be hunted up and begged to give what the law clearly demands. If the yard master is willing that the cattle shall get a drink there is usually more trouble in getting the car moved to the watering place. And then the chances are that enough time will not be given to water properly.

Breeders who take pure bred stock to fairs in the West or Western breeders who come to Eastern shows suffer particularly. It is almost impossible to transport the cattle to their destination in good show form. It is the clear duty of the Dominion Government to compel the railway companies to give proper facilities for watering stock in transit. The various cattle breeders' associations and all interested, if only from a humane point of view, should see that this matter is laid before the Board of Railway Commissioners at the earliest opportunity.

WAGES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

If there is any class of people who are ridiculously underpaid when the importance and far reaching influence of their work is concerned, it is school teachers. The school teachers have a very large influence not only in imparting knowledge to the pupils under their charge but also in moulding the characters and ambitions of our boys and girls. And yet the teacher with such an important work to do gets smaller pay than an ordinary day laborer.

To give the service demanded school teachers require a good education.

They must go through the common schools, take at least two years in the high school and one year at Normal school. The money which they invest in an education and the money which they would earn if not so employed amounts to at least two or three thousand dollars. And yet country school teachers consider themselves lucky if they get from \$400 to \$500 a year, and a great many, perhaps the majority, get less.

To make a success of any occupation, and particularly teaching school, it is necessary that a life work be made of the profession. There are few, however, who think of teaching as anything more than a stepping stone to something better.

To have the best system of education, we must make educational work in the public schools of the country not only attractive but remunerative. When we pay our teachers a decent salary which will compare favorably with the salaries paid in other lines of work that require the same ability the trouble of finding teachers for rural schools will be at an end. We must consider how efficient a teacher is; not how little we can get one for. Let us put efficiency before cost.

COOPERATION BETWEEN MAKER AND PATRONS

If the cheesemaker or buttermaker and the patrons are to get the most from the dairy business, there should be a spirit of friendly cooperation between them. Each should do his best to help the other and take a sympathetic interest in the other's business. Farm and Dairy recently wrote to a cheesemaker in Ontario asking him for some information concerning the condition of the crops in the neighborhood of his factory. He replied as follows: "I would be pleased to give you the information you desire but must excuse myself on the plea of ignorance. I know nothing about the condition of the crops in this neighborhood and what is more, it is none of my business. I am a cheesemaker, not a farmer. I attend to my business and let them attend to theirs."

Such an attitude on the part of the maker does not tend to increase the interest of the patrons in the success of the factory. If the maker takes absolutely no interest in the patrons' affairs how can he expect the patrons to take an interest in his affairs? The patrons go to a lot of trouble to take proper care of the milk, deliver it in good condition and so forth for their own profit, but it is at the same time to the profit of the maker. The maker can encourage the farmers in this line if he takes an interest in all the doings of his patrons and is able to discuss their problems with them intelligently. When he does this, they will be in the proper frame of mind to take his suggestions as to the proper care of milk. A maker has large opportunities for educating his patrons. His suggestions, however, will only be taken when he shows a corresponding interest in the work of his patrons.

Sheep and

The sheep National Exhibition the cream of dian flocks. were not creditably filled with it. A large breeding sheep shown on the floor is too large for our larger stock. Impo fit to the six months to be allowed to

Cotswolds that they did "nevertheless, even in type" ners in order. Son, Glanwood, and others. Leicesters sensational of were the most been brought on of such. W. Smith, M. Sons, Clinton Guelph, H. and K. L. Mc had sheep of the worst. Freeman, Ontario. Lincolns w & Sons, High & Son, Ridge sent to the prime form. judge.

The Shrop of less exhibi not lack in that without fitted. The entered among Woodville, A Hammer & Ho Lloyd Jones, other exhibitor Millbrook, N. Oxford maring, Peter Ark winning the lion J. W. Lee & second. The tors were in vern, useful at geod; D. and A. Egh. Barber, E. Fulton.

Southdowns, creditable exhibi veteran breeder Burford; Robt. Telfer Bros., L. Simcoe; and W each of whom prizes in any heintz, Wisconsin judge. The Dorset smaller than u exhibitors put in Harding, Th plums—11 first Theil, Fulton, had a good bu ribbons. A. G. some. John placed the awa Hampshire. with a lot of pri of John Kelly, Bross, Paris; an Arkell, who div evenly. Prof. G was judge.

THEY W Notwithstand there has been for breeding stock Canadian Nation filled with stock Upon inquiring on hand for sale that very few ar