

# 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 Farmers, Gardeners and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Irish, Welsh, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 7,000. The circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and some of the subscribers from 8,000 to 12,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn 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 Farm and Dairy 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 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, and 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 enable you to take the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words "I am your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

### FARM AND DAIRY LEADS

We hope that the readers of Farm and Dairy will appreciate the illustrated supplement, portraying the champion animals shown last week at the Canadian National Exhibition, that they will receive with this issue of the paper. It has been prepared at heavy expense. As far as we know, Farm and Dairy is the first agricultural paper in Canada, if not in America, to attempt to furnish its readers with illustrations showing so many champion animals and printed on paper of such high quality.

Of late years, some of the large city papers have made a great success of illustrated editions, printed on expensive, high grade paper. The popularity of these editions has been due to the fact that impressions obtained through the eye, by means of good illustrations, are absorbed quickly and are generally lasting in nature.

Believing that our Canadian farmers will be as quick, even quicker, to appreciate good illustrations, than people living in cities and realizing

that there are many matters relating to agriculture that lend themselves admirably to reproduction by means of photographs, Farm and Dairy has decided to commence the publication, from time to time, of illustrated supplements similar in nature to the one that goes to our readers with this issue. No extra charge will be made for these supplements. The regular departments of the paper will be kept up to their usual standard.

It is our desire that these supplements shall be so attractive that our readers will keep them, and in some cases, possibly, frame them. Special pains will be taken to publish nothing but the best illustrations.

Farm and Dairy desires and intends to lead in matters relating to agricultural journalism. Ours was the only farm paper that went to the expense of sending an editor to the States to investigate the important matter of free rural mail delivery. The results of this investigation are well known to our readers. Farm and Dairy is the only farm paper in Canada that has ever attempted such an undertaking as the holding of a provincial prize farms competition such as the one that is now in progress in Ontario. These matters are mentioned, merely to show our readers that we are endeavoring to give them the best possible service in return for the loyal manner in which they are supporting Farm and Dairy.

### ALFALFA MERITS CONFIDENCE

More alfalfa hay has been cut this season in Canada than ever before. Many have cut it for the first time. So much has been said for and against alfalfa that beginners will have watched it with great interest.

Many will feed alfalfa this coming winter for the first time. It is safe to predict that each man who feeds well made alfalfa hay to his dairy cows, feed cattle, horses, swine and hens, will be a warm friend and advocate of this great forage plant. It will cut down the heavy feed bills that these growers have been paying for bran and other concentrated feed stuffs.

It will be of interest to have some standard from which to make comparisons as to the value of different feed stuffs. The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, in Bulletin No. 339, gives the comparative values in money of a few of the common feed stuffs.

Alfalfa hay per ton	..... \$20.16
Clover hay per ton	..... \$14.12
Timothy hay per ton	..... \$ 9.80
Wheat bran per ton	..... \$22.80
Shelled corn per ton	..... \$20.16

These figures should be a revelation to those who have pinned their faith on timothy hay. Timothy gives but one crop in the season, while alfalfa gives two and three crops, and will yield two and three times as much per acre as will timothy. But this is not all. At the end of three years the timothy will have pretty well exhausted the fertility from the soil. The alfalfa on the other hand will make the soil richer by extracting large quantities of nitrogen from

the atmosphere and adding it to the soil. It would also have left the soil in a better physical condition through the action of its long roots in penetrating the soil. Alfalfa is a wonderful plant.

### WHERE SPECIAL PURPOSE COWS SCORE

The front cover illustration on the Exhibition number of Farm and Dairy, showing six high producing special purpose cows owned by Mr. J. K. Moore and Son, of Peterboro Co., Ont., elicited comment from many quarters. One admirer of the beef breeds and of the so-called "dual purpose cow" raised the old question of "what good are those animals when past their age as milk cows? They will not make good beef."

A comparison of profits made from Mr. Moore's special purpose cows, and dual purpose or the average cows soon sets that enquirer right. The Moore herd last year averaged practically 9,000 pounds of milk per cow. Their best cow gave 13,000 pounds. Granting that the period of usefulness of a cow extends over eight years and figuring on an average production of 9,000 pounds a year, the special purpose cow would give 72,000 pounds during her productive period. Sold at the cheese factory at the nominal figure of \$1.00 a cwt., this would realize \$720.00. The average, and if you will, the dual purpose, cow gives 3,000 pounds. In eight years, this would amount to 24,000 pounds or \$240.00. This dual purpose cow can be disposed of for beef and she will bring say, \$35, or bringing her total up to \$275, as against \$720 for the special purpose cow, or a difference of \$445.

The special purpose cow needs no further argument to support her cause. Everything is in her favor and those dairymen who are still in the dark and seeking to produce milk from the general purpose cow had better call a halt and start forthwith into cows bred for the special purpose of milk production.

### AN EXHIBIT OF REAL VALUE

Few exhibits on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition compare in real educational value, from the standpoint of the farmer, with the tuberculosis exhibit made under the direction of the Dominion Government. A section of the refrigerator in the dairy building was given over to the exhibit, and could be seen in plain view of the meat marked with the words "Canada Approved," while alongside of it was meat, bearing the "Condemned" tag, on which tubercles were plainly visible.

There are few farmers but do more or less slaughtering. A small percentage of them, it is safe to say, are sufficiently informed to recognize tuberculosis in meat that is but slightly infected. This exhibit taught a lesson to thousands in a most practical way. Those who studied it could not fail to recognize tuberculosis again. The layman, or the average meat consumer, having seen that demonstration will be on the watch hereafter to see that the meat he buys is sound.

### FEED LIBERALLY AND EARLY

Early fall is the most trying time on the dairy cow as she is commonly cared for. Pastures, through drought and close cropping, furnish but scanty maintenance, and cool nights and bleak weather bring discomfort to the cow and force her to use much feed to keep up bodily heat.

Stabling at night and in inclement weather is practised by those who appreciate the organism of the cow. Supplementary feeding is also resorted to, for these men know that "you cannot fool a cow" and that if she is allowed to slacken in her production now it will be attempting the impossible to get her back to normal production in the same season.

Many good dairymen make the mistake of saving all feed for winter use. It is more profitable to feed it as it is needed. It is often more needed in early fall than later. To save it for what is termed "winter use," is folly. True, feed will be required later on, but that feed will be largely wasted or at least return but little profit if the cow is not kept up to her full production during the period previous to that time.

### DEEP VS. SHALLOW SOIL

A number of the leading farmers of Ontario conducted, some months ago, a lively discussion in the columns of Farm and Dairy on the subject of "Deep Plowing vs. Surface Cultivation." The discussion brought out the fact that there is no one way to secure good crops. Some variation of soil, some slight difference in the manner of application of the methods employed appeared to give different results with different farmers. Where shallow plowing and cultivating the surface with the spring-toothed cultivator and disc and harrows were found to be the best, the system had much to commend it. Advocates of this system showed that the labor was greatly reduced over deeper cultivation, as a greater acreage can be gone over in a day at less strain upon horses or implements. In addition sod and stubble along with manure, are kept near the surface, where the young plants can readily get hold of a large supply of plant food.

Those who practise shallow cultivation lay great stress upon the necessity of frequently growing clover. They allow it to break up and mellow the soil rather than do this work with the plow, as is done in deep cultivation. The clover roots go to a much greater depth than can the plow. When the roots die they leave openings in the soil and these assist drainage and allow the air to pass down into the soil, which is necessary in order to convert inert matter into available plant food.

Those who have not tried the system of shallow cultivation might well experiment. Take a field of clover sod and treat half of it by the shallow plowing and surface cultivation system. Plow the other half as deep as usual. Then note results on the crop next year.

Write for our New Premium List.

No. 1—Grand champion yearling class and champion