

## The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

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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 Districts (Quebec Dairyman's) Associations, of the Canadian Holstein Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-instances of subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including the circulation of paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, exceeds 10,000.

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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD  
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### AN EFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FARM

Farmers are realizing more and more, the value of an adequate water supply. A few years ago, water obtained from any source, and by any method, no matter how laborious, had to suffice. Things have changed since then, however, and now the up-to-date farmer demands the best that can be had in regard to water and its distribution in the several departments of his farm.

It is a difficult matter to estimate the value of a good supply of water to the average farmer, particularly the man engaged in dairying. But more difficult is it to calculate the loss which one entails by doing without a proper water supply. Great as this loss is in many cases, farmers are blind to it. They would rather suffer this loss than undergo the outlay necessary to install a system which would give them every satisfaction.

Various systems of water supply

have their advocates throughout the country. In some instances it is a cistern that supplies the necessary water. Rams are used in other cases to force the water from a nearby spring to the places where it is required on the premises. Again, wells are made use of, and are very efficient where good ones can be located. Probably the most satisfactory solution of all to this question, and one that can be obtained in practically all localities, is the artesian well. The great drawback to this, however, is the uncertainty and risk that one must undertake in installing it. Instances are known where overflowing artesian wells have been obtained from drilling but a comparatively short distance. Others have been sunk hundreds of feet with little success, or, at best, an inadequate supply of water, and one that was difficult to pump to the desired elevation. Again, difficulty is often experienced in sinking the well to the necessary depth, owing to the interference of boulders and quick sand. Notwithstanding these several drawbacks, however, there are to-day hundreds of satisfied owners of artesian wells, many of the wells overflowing and requiring no outlay to pump the water.

Granted that we have the water at our disposal, the next problem is to put it in the several places about the farm where we would have it. Windmills are largely used as a means of raising the water to an elevation, from which the water can be drawn off to any desired spot. Where one has a gasoline engine, the pumping generally can be done at such times as the machinery is in use for other purposes. Where power is installed for running the cream separator, the water can often be pumped at the same time, with practically no added expense. But the details of elevating the water usually have to be worked out to suit the conditions of the particular case to be dealt with.

Where water systems are being overhauled, or new ones installed, the question of placing the water into the house, as well as the barn, should be considered. In years gone by we have been inclined to save expense on all things that we could possibly do without. As a result of this, we find but few farm houses in which the water used is taken into the house by means of mechanical power. This should not be. While putting in a system to supply our barns, we can, in many cases, have the same system supply our houses as well, with but little added expense. Once we have the water installed in our houses, it is a never-ending saver of labor and one that we would not do without for many times the cost of installation. Money invested in an adequate water supply for both our houses and our barns, will pay large dividends,—much larger than can be obtained from investing it in stocks, or placing it in the savings bank. Besides, one has the satisfaction of directing his own investments as well as enjoying the fruits that come therefrom.

### MONEY LOST IN IMPLEMENTS

Notwithstanding all that has been said and is said about the usefulness and benefit of farm machinery, no part of the farm equipment suffers more from neglect. It is the exception to find a farm with proper and adequate accommodation for housing implements. Farmers will not plow a field and leave it in the farmer's till it is needed elsewhere, which may be the next spring or fall. In the meantime the plow has been exposed to all kinds of weather and its value depreciated. The same thing applies to other implements, and to a greater degree. There is not so much about a plow that will spoil as there is about a binder, a mower, a sulky rake, etc. And yet these latter are often left standing in the field from one season to another or stored in some leaky shed, where conditions are little better.

It is safe to say that the life of the average farm implement is not half what it should be. It would be ten years instead of five if proper care were exercised. The money-making farmer of to-day is the one who looks after his farm machinery and gets full value out of his investment in this line. A little figuring will show this. In 1908 Tom Smith and James Brown buy self-binders at \$125 each. Tom Smith is, a careless fellow. Nuts get loose and are not tightened, and canvas gets wet from exposure to bad weather; after harvest, because of more urgent matters, the machine is left in the field awaiting a convenient time to take it in. In five years his binder will not do the work and another \$125 has to be invested in a new one. James Brown is more careful. Every part of the binder is locked over after, and when not in use is carefully housed in the machine barn. His machine lasts five years longer. It has cost little time or expense to do this and what he has saved is clear gain. The treatment of the two as applied to the binder applies to all the machinery on the farm and the loss of the one and the gain of the other are increased in proportion.

How long should a well-made farm implement last? Everything depends upon the man who owns it. Ten years should be the minimum. There are farmers in Canada to-day using implements that have been in continuous use for a quarter of a century. The possibilities for saving in this direction are almost unlimited. Often an implement is sacrificed to a better and more up-to-date one not that it no longer does the work for which it was intended. Barring accident the average farm implement should do duty many years longer than it is now doing. A trip to some farm yards we know of will prove this. Cultivators, harrows, plows, rakes and all kinds of implements are scattered about in confusion, a prey to the weather and the winds. Had they been placed in a building constructed for the pur-

pose their life would have been at least doubled and the farmer's annual expenditures correspondingly increased.

The lack of care of farm machinery is said to be good for the manufacturer and increases trade. No doubt the manufacturer profits by it, but that he rejoices in the conditions that bring it about is doubtful. A manufacturer's goods are often condemned as of no use because some neglectful farmer has not given them a proper chance. In this way a manufacturer often loses as much as he gains by this increased demand for machinery. It would be better for all concerned if each implement were given proper care and the farmer's gain would be increased manifold.

It is as a time and labor saver that the modern farm implement is of the greatest value. Many farmers fail to realize this when buying an implement. The initial outlay may seem large. But if the time and labor saved by its intelligent use are taken into account, the investment can always be figured out as a profitable one. A good man on a farm to-day will cost, wages and board included, upwards of \$300 a year. This will pay the interest on a large outlay for farm implements. Of course a certain amount of help is required no matter how well supplied a farm may be with implements. But take away the implements and the cost of labor would be greatly increased. Such is the power of the modern farm implement to save valuable time and to lessen expensive labor.

Now, that summer has come, and the season of growth is here, the everlasting fight against weeds must be resumed in earnest. The scarcity of labor adds considerable to the difficulty of solving this vexatious problem. Where the weeds were allowed to seed last fall, there is a luxuriant growth this spring to remind us of neglected work last season. Now, that we have entered upon another season, it would be well to take steps to prevent the increase of these enemies of agriculture. If we cannot nip them in the younger stage, then by all means see that they are not allowed to go to seed. It does not take much time to nip the tall weeds off with the scythe ere they have had time to ripen. A little time judiciously spent in this way will do much towards keeping the weeds in check, and as most weeds seed profusely, time spent in destroying the parent weed will save many of the hours of labor that will be required to accomplish the same result later on.

The joke is on us, and we do not like it. We have been telling our readers lately that we exclude from our columns all forms of objectionable advertising. Among such we included advertisements of tobacco. For some time we have been trying to break a contract to publish a tobacco advertisement in The Dairy-

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