

decide for himself. The crop rotation, page three by Mr. W. C. Good, a prize farmer, is worthy of your consideration. It contains that may be of interest money value to you. Questions regard to rotation and similar asked of Farm and Dairy cheerfully answered by our farm management committee us of your difficulties. Remember it is those average cows that we can least afford to lose.

#### OUR LOYALTY

significant fact that opposition grounds to the pro-agriculture has practically no advantages to the class. The farmers, are so there can be no disputing growers of tender fruits, aid, are determined that shall not go through and need the Senate to throw sure. The fruit growers, member, however, are a class in the community and themselves they are not many of them claim that they following upon the movement will outweigh the. The opponents of the able to oppose it on grounds are now calling on funds for us farmers to do with it. We should, trade in our home market the mother country. The freer commercial intercourse the United States will lead to political union. has been defined as the the scoundrel; many of us now making such a valiant to the empire and much more concerned dollars and cents that enabled to make but we to do should the pro-reform be carried, or would we, encouraged by carry the fight still further the right of the privilege of the privi-

reciprocity with the The reciprocity bill the United States Senate southern Democratic that if Canada was trade with the United it might enter into for the benefit of the markets. Such a union senators feared would length of the northern party, which was at for the abolition of

accordingly was granted from annexing her States. Notice the We are now told that and to annexation. are changed entirely

more loyal,—when contented, or when burden of restricted products? When are most in a country? everything is going

well and people are making a good living? The idea that wider and better markets will make the farmer less loyal is absolutely contrary to history, also to human nature. Fear not. Reciprocity with the United States will not lead to annexation.

#### THOSE AVERAGE COWS

"Oh, my cows are not so bad; they are quite equal to the average and they are as good as my neighbor has." Do you feel that way about your cows? Remember it is those average cows that we can least afford to keep.

Do you recall that chart of Mr. Whitley's, showing the one cow that made as much net profit as 42 poor cows, which chart was published in Farm and Dairy, page 5, January 19th? That good cow, there represented, was only an average good cow. She is typical of over 500 cows in Ontario known to have produced as much profit as is credited to her and she is in all probability typical of 5,000 cows and more in the dairy districts of Ontario just as good as she is. We ought to have all of our cows at least up to her standard. She made only a profit of \$33.08. The cows with which she was compared in Mr. Whitley's chart made each a net return of only 82 cents. Fancy a man milking a cow for a whole year to make 82 cents! Think of him, if you will, milking that cow, or others like her, for a period of 42 years to get as much profit as he would get from a good average cow in one year!

This cow testing business is worth looking into. We need to know the actual net profit from each cow individually. Only then can we know which ones are those low-profit cows, that kind of which we must keep 42 to make as much as we can get from one cow in one year.

The practice of cow testing is becoming more and more popular. Each year sees more men becoming interested in the work. Now to still further popularize cow testing the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, is enlarging on their plans as followed during recent years. Three Dairy Record Centres are being provided for. One of these centres was organized two weeks ago at Woodstock. Another was launched last week at Peterboro, and the third is to be established in Quebec, probably at St. Hyacinthe. The men in charge of these centres will interest farmers in cow testing and will gather information to pass on for the benefit of the dairy public at large.

This new departure in dairy record work bids fair to prove itself invaluable. We who read Farm and Dairy, however, need not wait for the information that will be gathered by these centres to be convinced of the practical, money-making, labor-saving possibilities of cow testing. The facts as developed in the foregoing should convince anyone that his best interests lie in knowing, not guessing what profit each of his cows return individually. Let each interested dairyman, who has not already done so, start a dairy record centre of his own. The results will many times compensate the trouble.

#### FARMERS' RIGHTS

We of the soil, who know how difficult it is, to stand up in public and defend our rights effectively, are fortunate in being able to rank amongst numbers, Mr. W. C. Good, of Brant Co., Ont. Born and raised on a farm, as a lad belonging to a lodge of the Patrons of Industry, an uncompromising independent in politics, and having had the advantage of a University education, Mr. Good is peculiarly fitted to render, as he does, yeoman service in the cause of farmers' rights and in the present forward movement of organized agriculture.

His father before him, the late Thomas A. Good took an active part in all things locally pertaining to the uplift of agriculture. He was one of the best informed and thorough



Mr. W. C. Good.

farmer of Brant county, where he was well known and where his influence for a better agriculture lives after him. Thus did the son, Mr. W. C. Good, early in life become informed and seized of his responsibility to others in the community and to the cause of the farmers generally.

During 1896-1900, Mr. Good attended the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in Physics and Chemistry, taking also the English course all the way through. About the time he entered the University he became interested in socio-economic questions. This interest grew during his college course, and on graduation he spent part of another year at the University on research work in Chemistry and at the same time doing some genuine though desultory independent work in economics. It became more and more evident to Mr. Good from his studies that where the work of the 19th century had largely concerned itself with the production of wealth, the work of the 20th century would have to deal in an increasingly emphatic way with the more equitable distribution and more sensible consumption of wealth.

In the spring of 1901, Mr. Good returned to the farm owing to his father's failing health. He made arrangements to take over the farm and had practically settled down when an unexpected offer of a position in the Chemical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College was made to him.

(Continued on page 15)



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