

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 Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. On all checks add 2c for exchange fee required at the banks.

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5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy returned up to the 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 subscriptions to **Farm and Dairy** exceed 5,300. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and other copies, is from 5,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at a rate 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 counties 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 advertisements. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we 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 expose them through the columns of the paper. This will not only protect our readers, but our reporters to entitle you well. All that is necessary to include in all your advertisements is to advertise in the **Farm and Dairy**. Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after discovery of dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

STUPENDOUS WASTE

If one quarter of the attention were given by the nations of the world to the promotion of international peace, that is given to the strengthening of standing armies and navies, war would soon be a thing of the past. The disarmament of nations was strongly advocated recently by the National Grange of the United States. At its annual session lately, a committee that had been appointed for the purpose, brought in a report showing the stupendous folly of the expenditures of European nations for war purposes.

During 37 years of armed peace in Europe there has been expended in war preparation the sum of 111 billions of dollars. In order that some idea might be gained of what this expenditure means, the committee pointed out that the peaceful cruise of the United States battle ships around the world alone cost a year's salary of 1,700 ministers, and that it would have built 500 school houses at \$20,000 each. A single shot from a big gun of a modern battle ship is equal to the earnings of a female teacher for over four years.

Canadian farmers will echo the sentiment of the grange when it said: "In time of peace, let us prepare for peace that all the world may enjoy peace. Let heart and voice, pen, pulpit and grange, press and parliament, work for peace and not for war."

MORE FARMERS NEEDED

Any person who reads the reports in Hansard of the debates in the House of Commons during the consideration of the work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, must be struck by the need that exists for more farmers in the House of Commons. Many of those who took part in the discussion showed their utter unfamiliarity with the agricultural problems of the day. This is hardly to be wondered at when we remember that the Province of Ontario has only six farmer representatives in the House of Commons.

As long as we are content to let lawyers, merchants, doctors and representatives of other professions, represent us in the House of Commons, we need not expect that agricultural matters will receive the attention at the hands of our legislators that their importance demands. We will not have more farmers in the House of Commons until we shake off more of our party affiliations and organize through our farmers' clubs and the Grange, to better protect our interests. Altho' we have allowed ourselves to be the prey of other interests. It is time for a change.

REDUCE LOSS IN CHEESE MAKING

There is a considerable leak in the manufacture of cheese that can be stopped. No matter how carefully cheese is made and how good the milk from which it is manufactured, there is certain to be loss of fat and of casein in the resulting whey. The loss of fat in the whey for the Peterboro district last year averaged .24. The loss in other districts is approximately the same, in some instances lower, in others somewhat higher. Experimental work in cheese making at the O. A. C. and Kingston Dairy Schools shows that an average loss of .24 is much higher than need be. At Kingston, even in winter time, an average loss as low as .12 was had. Dairy Instructor Ward of the Peterboro district asserts that a loss as low as .10 is quite possible for the whole district and that it should not exceed .2 on any occasion.

To some these figures may seem mere trifles. What do they amount to when applied to the output of, say, a 100-ton factory? Rate the butter fat at 25 cents a pound, which is a fair valuation, and the saving would be worth \$400. This does not take into account the loss of casein, which always accompanies the loss of fat in cheese making. It is safe to assume that in a 100-ton factory there would be \$500 to the good in favor of the larger yield, and all of which would go into the pockets of producers sending to that factory.

The responsibility for this loss cannot all be saddled on the cheese makers; in fact, it rests largely on the

producers. There is usually a much greater loss of fat in the whey from milk delivered in an over-ripe, gassy or unclean condition, and these factors the producer has immediately under his control. Only insofar as we deliver milk of first-class quality and in first-class condition can we put the responsibility on the maker for this extra loss of fat in whey.

It is a most rational thing to do to stop this waste. As producers we should do our part in delivering milk in the best possible condition and then see to it that the cheese maker does his part. Makers who manufacture cheese with a loss of fat in whey as low as .16 are most valuable acquisitions to any cheese district. We need to recognize the value of such men and to rate their pay accordingly.

CANNED EGGS FROM RUSSIA

London, Ont., April 21.—"A two-ton shipment of 'canned eggs' has been received in the city by a 'wholesale confectioner, and has been placed in cold storage. The 'product is Russian, and comes in cans containing 40 or 45 pounds. It is taken from the shell, frozen 'in the tins and sold in ton lots, 'thaw the eggs out the cans are 'placed in cold water. They cost 'less after freight is paid than the 'local product, it is claimed."

The above despatch, which appeared recently in a number of our Canadian papers, shows the tremendous change that is taking place in agricultural conditions in this country. Forty or 50 years ago our farm produce was practically all sold on our local markets. Later we were forced to find an outlet for our surplus produce on the British market, where our goods entered into competition with those of foreign nations. Now we find that foreign nations are beginning to compete with us in our home markets. The time has come when we can no longer be satisfied with conducting our farm operations in a manner "just as good" as our farm neighbors. We have got to conduct our affairs "just as good" and better, if possible, than our foreign competitors.

From now on we must study the methods of farmers in other countries more closely than we have ever done before. The report of the Swine Commission shows that the reasons why the Danes have been driving our bacon out of the British market is because in the aggregate they are better organized, better breeders, better feeders and more consistent producers than our Canadian farmers are as a class. Butter is now being imported into Canada from Europe. We have got to exert ourselves for improvement in all branches of farm work more than we have ever done before. Year by year competition is becoming more keen, and we must recognize the fact and act accordingly or suffer the consequences.

Unlimited possibilities for advancement, in practically all branches of the farm, lie before us. It is for each one to say what shall be done with the opportunities.

THE QUESTION OF FREE PAPERS

We recently received a polite request from an officer of one of the leading agricultural colleges in the United States asking us to send **Farm and Dairy** free to the students' club of the college. The letter politely intimated that as the college was sending **Farm and Dairy** its reports free, the publishers of **Farm and Dairy** should return the courtesy by sending them the paper free. If this were an isolated case, we would not mention it. The fact is that we are constantly in receipt of letters of this nature. They come from Government institutions and officials in all parts of the United States and Canada and from Great Britain as well.

In every case the officials seem to think that there is some special reason why they should receive the paper free. Wherever the request is not granted, they are apt to feel insulted and hurt, and we can only presume, from the tenor of their letters requesting free copies, that they will use their influence against the paper if it is not sent to them free. No one not actually in touch with the situation can have any idea of how many letters of this nature are received.

While the publishers of every agricultural paper desire to do everything within their power to assist the spread of educational information, there is a limit to their possibilities. We are not in the same position as an agricultural college or other government institution. The expense of government work, including the sending out of bulletins, is defrayed by public funds. A paper is published by private funds.

The actual cost of merely printing and sending a copy of **Farm and Dairy** to a person for one year is something over \$2.00. This does not take into consideration the cost of editorial management, illustrations and other general expense. The same condition exists with practically every other agricultural paper on the continent. In no case does the subscription price come near meeting the cost of producing the paper. Were it not for the revenue derived from advertisements, the subscription prices of farm papers would be very much higher than they are. It will be seen, therefore, that when any agricultural paper is expected to send a copy of the paper free to government officials and institutions of one class and another, that the expense amounts to hundreds of dollars.

Governments should request reports from their officers—as a few of them do—as to what papers they require for their work and then see that these papers are subscribed for in the regular way. If an official cannot induce his superiors to subscribe for papers that he requires them to use, he should appreciate the assistance many government officials are extending to **Farm and Dairy**, with only a few exceptions, we feel that we should not be expected to show our appreciation by sending free copies of the paper.

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