

The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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 Cattle Raisers' Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, 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. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all cheques add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—when a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the 7th day preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid-in-advance subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceeds 11,000. The actual circulation on each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, exceeds 14,000.

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 The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers on our accurate and reliable basis. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser 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. Should the circumstances warrant, we will also discontinue through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. It is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words: "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after the reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

LABOR SAVING HAY MAKING IMPLEMENTS

For some years past, the farmer has been somewhat handicapped in his farming operations, owing to the scarcity of labor. At some seasons of the year, the farmer on 100 acres of land can get along very well with his own help, but at this season of the year, when haying and harvesting are advancing upon him, the matter of taking care of the crops assumes a serious aspect in many cases. However, in this day of modern labor-saving devices for the unloading of hay and grain in the barn, and the side delivery rake and hay loader in the field, much can be accomplished with a minimum of labor.

It is true that the farmer who would make use of these modern implements, is often handicapped through lack of means to purchase them, and it is doubtful, indeed, in most instances, if the farmer would be justified in going seriously into debt for the purchase of same. It frequently happens, though, that the

farmer has funds in the bank, or in some concern, where it is drawing him a fair amount of interest. This capital, did he take it, and invest it in modern machinery, would return him several times the interest he now draws. Besides, when investing it in improvements of this nature upon his own farm, he has the satisfaction of controlling his investment and of controlling the returns therefrom. The first thing to do when considering the purchase of any modern machinery is to convince oneself that it will pay. When this has been done, or when it has been demonstrated to one's satisfaction that such an investment would be a paying one, no time should be lost in making the necessary outlay to procure these implements.

On looking over purchases of this nature that we have made in the past, and considering them, we often wonder how we ever managed our farming operations without them. We ask ourselves, why did we not bestir ourselves in this matter at an earlier date, when, had we done so, we would have reaped the benefits therefrom for a greater length of time? Why do we not do this reasoning a little more in advance? There are many implements and labor-saving devices which, as yet, we have not installed upon our farms that would give as great, or even greater, returns than those we already have.

Probably no work upon the farm of the same magnitude and importance as haymaking, requires so much labor in its successful control. The hardest work that the farmer does is invariably done in connection with the saving of his hay. This can be overcome largely by making use of some unloading device in the barn, and by using one of the best makes of hay loaders, to load the hay, in the field. It is argued by some that a first class quality of hay cannot be made unless it has been coiled and the hay loader does not work in a satisfactory manner when loading hay from the coils. It has been amply demonstrated on many farms throughout our country, that a first class quality of hay can be made when hay loaders and side delivery rakes are used.

The main principle in hay making is to take the moisture from the hay in the quickest possible manner. This end will not be accomplished if the hay is allowed to sunburn, after which the leaves fall off. The leaves should be made use of to pump the moisture from the stems, and throw it off into the atmosphere, in somewhat the same manner as do the lungs of an animal. This end is accomplished when the hay is kept tamped up, or left in a loose windrow, such as is left after the work of a side delivery rake.

Where loaders are to be made use of, it is always advisable to use them in conjunction with a side delivery rake.

Unless the windrow can be handled in a light one, there is always considerable trouble in loading the hay from these machines, and much of the ill-fame which loaders have received at the hands of some is due to having used the loader in con-

junction with the ordinary hay rake. In using a loader, the aim should be to save labor, and not to make it. There is a wide difference in loaders in this respect, and one should make sure that he is getting one which will be a labor saver before making the purchase.

BUYING SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

The attempt of the large packers and abattoirs to enforce the buying of cattle subject to Government Inspection created no little stir at the live stock markets last week. The announcement was made a couple of weeks ago that on June 1st all cattle would be bought on this basis, but drovers did not seem to have realized the effect of the announcement when buying in the country. A great many of them, at least, were unprepared for it when they arrived on the market, and consequently trade was considerably hampered.

Whether packers will be able to enforce this method of buying remains to be seen. There are so many small men in the business of killing cattle for the local trade, who are not subject to this inspection, that it is doubtful if the regulation can be enforced, especially if the supply is small and the demand good. The abattoir men who are subject to government inspection, must have cattle to keep their establishments running, and if they cannot buy subject to inspection, will have to recede somewhat.

But be that as it may, their action opens up an important question that our governments will have to give some attention to sooner or later. The meat inspection act now in force is a Dominion one and was made necessary in order to protect the export trade. A packing or abattoir concern in anyway connected with the export trade is subject to this inspection. For the purely local trade a provincial act would be necessary as it would come under the public health departments of the provinces. The situation is thus somewhat complicated and to effectually solve the problem is no easy task. It does not seem fair, however, that one set of men should be subject to this inspection and others not. The concerns now under inspection do a large local as well as an export trade. In selling to the local trade they have to compete with the small dealer, who is not under inspection and are placed at a disadvantage.

The latter can afford to pay more for his stock as he runs no risk or he can buy at the same price and sell cheaper to the city butcher.

What the large concerns should do is to create a demand for inspected or guaranteed healthy meat. Something of this kind would appeal to the better class of consumers. No householder will endanger the health of his family by buying diseased meat no more than he would by buying unclean milk. The example set by the large city dairies in providing clean, healthy milk might be profitably followed by the large concerns which come under the meat inspec-

tion act. If they did and a strong demand was created for guaranteed healthy meat, the smaller fellows would have to follow suit or go out of business.

But whether this is done or not, and buying subject to inspection is carried out, the loss, whatever it is, will eventually come back on the farmer or cattle raiser. The local trade cannot take all the cattle marketed. There must be the outlet to steady the market.

If the drover has to sell subject to inspection, he will pay a lower price for his cattle in the country. It will make no difference, whether the farmer considers his cattle absolutely free from disease or not, there is no surety as to this until they have passed the government inspector, and a certain amount of risk has to be run, which someone must pay for. The drover, the commission man and the packer, as they are in no way responsible for disease in the animals they handle, feel that they should not be called upon to bear the loss.

This is the situation. What effect will it have? Will the attempt to enforce buying subject to inspection eventually bring about the inspection of all animals slaughtered for consumption, whether at home or abroad, or will it do away with inspection altogether? These are questions which time alone can answer.

In the meantime the stock raiser should look after the health of his animals. Those diseased should be weeded out and a clean bill of health maintained in all his stock.

IS IT A CRIMINAL OFFENCE?

Owing to the scarcity of feed in some districts during the past winter, many cattle came out of their winter quarters so thin in condition as to be a disgrace to their owners. For the farmer of small means, who, probably, without burdening himself, could not afford to provide fodder in sufficient quantities to keep his stock in condition, there may be some excuse, but, for those of comfortable means, what argument is there for them allowing their stock to become in such a deplorable condition, as too many of them were found this past spring? Men who know better, in fact, some of them supposed to be among the leading dairymen of our country, had such stock on exhibition in their farmyards when the spring opened up. It is acknowledged, that taken as a whole, the stock this year came through in somewhat poor condition, and the shortage of milk during the early part of the cheesemaking season, was largely attributed to this cause. This, probably, could not be helped, but what of these other cases of which we speak?

In our cities at the present time, a man who would work his horses when they were in such a lamentable condition as some of these cattle were to be found, would promptly be brought before the police court to answer the charges that would be laid against him by the Humane Society. A man would not dare attempt to work a horse that was so thin it would stagger while in locomotion.