

# 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 District Dairyman's Associations and the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

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

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed \$4000. The actual circulation of this issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 11,000 copies (never being less than that) to 12,000 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed, are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription price. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. Several detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can rely on our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. However 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. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. This we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that 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 reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD  
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## OFFICIAL ORGANS

In order that the membership may be increased, the directors of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association decided, at their recent convention, to discontinue sending their official organ to all their members and to reduce the membership fee from one dollar to fifty cents a year. The directors of the association, however, requested the secretary to write to all the members and urge them to continue to take the paper. This circumstance has been seized on by a weekly farm paper as a chance to tell other associations that official organs are a snare and a delusion. This paper intimates that associations that have official organs run the risk of losing the support of other farm papers as these farm papers consider it to be a slap at them when associa-

tions subscribe or support one paper in particular. It believes that organizations receiving government grants are especially open to censure when they adopt a paper as their official organ.

The establishment of official organs is the settled policy of numerous governments as well as of a large proportion of associations. For many years the Quebec Government has subsidized The Journal of Agriculture, copies of which are sent to all the members of all the agricultural societies in the province. The Dominion Government publishes The Labor Gazette, for the benefit of the laboring classes, and has assisted the publication of an official organ of the Forestry Association. The Ontario Government for years allowed the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to spend thousands of dollars in the publication of its official organ. When a company was finally formed to take over the publication of this paper, Hon. John Dryden, first and later, Hon. Nelson Montevith, granted the association permission to sell the paper and to take some stock in the new company in order that the publication of the paper might be assisted. The members of the women's institutes of Ontario have adopted The Home Journal as their official organ. The Weekly Sun is the official organ of The Dominion Grange. The Maritime Farmer is the official organ of a number of Maritime farmers' organizations, a column in the household page of The Toronto News is the official organ of the National Women's Council, The Canadian Florist, of the Canadian Horticultural Association; But why multiply instances. Even school teachers, doctors, engineers and others have official organs. In some cases associations own their papers; in others they merely subscribe for them for all their members, in others they simply urge their members to subscribe for some one paper. In all cases, however, they realize that to be thoroughly organized they must have some means of distributing helpful information to their members. Years of experience have shown that this can be done best by means of official organs.

As our readers know, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, is the official organ of the British Columbia, the Manitoba, two Ontario, and the Bedford District Quebec Dairyman's Association, and of the Canadian Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association. Had other farm papers covered the dairy field in a manner satisfactory to dairymen, The Canadian Dairyman would never have been established. These papers did not do so. The dairymen never received much support from these papers and for years they felt that their interests were being neglected. When it was suggested that a dairy paper should be established the suggestion met with the instant approval of the dairymen from one end of Canada to the other. To ensure its success the various associations pledged their active support. As was expected, the dairy interests of Canada have

never been so well advertised as during the past four years, or since The Canadian Dairyman was started. Questions, such as the sanitary inspection of factories, a standard of qualification for cheese and butter makers, the class of dairy cattle kept at the Guelph College, the holding of a National Dairy Show (which is by no means dead), and others have been taken up and thrashed out in these columns. Other papers have been forced to discuss them. Thus, instead of other papers neglecting the dairy interests because organizations have made The Canadian Dairyman their official organ, the dairy interests have been better advertised than ever before.

We have several excellent farm papers in Canada, but being general in character they are unable to devote the attention to dairying, to fruit growing, to poultry raising, or to bee keeping that the people most interested in these industries desire. Special papers have, therefore, been established.

The paper, that has raised this point, admits that organizations that do not receive government grants have a right to have official organs if they so desire. Associations receiving government assistance, if they believe that the interests which they represent can be advanced thereby, should have the same privilege. About the best work any association can do is to distribute educational literature. Whether they have this literature printed at their own expense, and thus favor some printer as against others, or encourage the wider circulation of some paper which they consider of special value to them, thus discriminating among publishers, is of minor importance.

## AN IMPOSSIBLE SUGGESTION

In last week's issue one of our correspondents said that if the pork packers would keep the price of hogs at a reasonable figure then farmers would raise plenty of hogs. The inference was that the pork packers could do so if they would. This suggestion has been made time and again. It was advanced once by such an agricultural authority as Hon. John Dryden.

We believe that the pork packers would be glad to maintain the price of hogs at any figure that would ensure their receiving a liberal supply of hogs, and still leave them a profit. But, how can they do it? Is there any product of the farm for which an uniform price is paid?

The price that the packers receive for their hogs is not uniform. It shows wide variations. How then can they agree to pay us a minimum price when they can't get the British consumers to guarantee to pay them a minimum price for bacon?

When the price of cheese advances past a certain figure a large part of the public ceases to buy it. The public might say to us, just as sensibly, if you will agree not to charge more than eleven and a half cents a pound for cheese we will buy all that you make. Just as we are unable to control the condition of our pastures or

the milk production of our cows and, therefore, the cost of producing milk, so the pork packers are unable to control the consumption of bacon or the prices that they can pay for hogs.

In the discussion of this subject, while we must protect our own interests, we must at least be fair to the packers. Apparently all we can do is to take the prices paid for hogs over a period of years and then decide whether or not hogs can be raised most years at a profit. If we find that they cannot, then we had better get out of the hog business and let the Danes have the field. If we decide that hog raising is profitable we are not going to advance ourselves by finding fault with the packers for not doing what the conditions of business prevent their doing. One thing seems certain. The Danes are satisfied that they can raise hogs at a profit if we can't.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

We draw attention to the article appearing on page 3 of this issue, entitled "Dairying Given a Place on A Large Farm." When we were informed that the well-known firm of Donald, Gunn & Son, Beaverton, Ont., were installing, or had installed, a dairy herd on their large stock farm, we at once took steps to secure for our readers the testimony from this enterprising firm as to why they had taken this step. That this firm have found it profitable to install a dairy herd in connection with their other branches of live stock is a tribute to the dairy industry.

In all other branches of agriculture, there is an element of uncertainty and of speculation in the returns therefrom when compared with dairying. The dairy cow can be depended on, provided she is well bred and well fed, to bring in a regular wage-paying, expense-meeting income to all who can look with certainty. This phase of the business, above all others, is the one that does and should appeal to farmers.

Mr. Gunn hits the nail on the head when he affirms that a good cow, well fed, is worth looking after and that a poor cow or careless feeding has no place on a well-regulated stock farm. Did our dairymen realize this axiom to a fuller extent, the dairy industry would be far above its present level. What we require on the farm end of the dairy business is more systematic breeding, systematic feeding and caring for the cows will work wonders far beyond the belief of the average dairymen. What we need is to study more along the line of the utilization of our land, of our animals, and of our men to the very best advantage all the time. In this, and in this way only, will we attain the best results that are possible.

## OUR AMUSEMENT COST HER LIFE

The following news item appeared in a recent issue of a Toronto daily paper:

"Marie La Blonche, who was in-