

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

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

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## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

### THE CANADIAN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

The yearly tests for pure bred dairy cattle each year are becoming more and more popular. Since the first report of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle was issued in 1908 the work has grown materially. All the animals the records of which are published in Report No. 1 of the Record of Performance were owned in Ontario and Quebec. Now yearly testing is going on in all of the provinces save Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although few have yet qualified for registration in the outlying provinces. A review of the second report of the Record of Performance recently issued shows that Ayrshire, Holstein, French Canadian and Jersey cows have qualified and their records have been registered. A number of Guernseys are under test, but have not yet completed a year's work.

It augurs well for the future of dairying in Canada that breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are so much alive to the importance of yearly tests in the Record of Performance. The buyer of pure bred dairy cattle to-day asks for the record of production of the stock or of its ancestry. Those breeders who are in a position to answer these queries and to back them up by the semi-official records as made in the Record of Performance test are thereby enabled to know the real value of their stock and to secure prices accordingly.

This good work is bound to go on and to become increasingly popular. Breeders who wish to make the most of their dairy cattle should fall in line and develop their cows in the Record of Performance test.

### FREE RAW MATERIAL NEEDED

The farmers of Canada pay a duty averaging at least 12 per cent. on all of their raw material. The manufacturer gets his raw material duty free. In other words the farmers of Canada are placed at a most decided disadvantage when competing with other industries by our present tariff arrangements. Is it any wonder that the rural districts are being drained of both capital and labor?

That raw material for use in any industry should be admitted duty free is a policy that meets with the approval of all thinking men. To tax the materials which are used in manufacturing is to tax industry and progress. We all see this very clearly when the principle is applied to urban industries. The manufacturers have done their best to impress the fact very clearly on our minds. But when it comes to the farmers' raw material they do not see this fact so clearly. In fact, they immediately start to preach that the prosperity of Canada depends on putting a good stiff tax on raw material used by the farmer.

What are the farmers' raw materials? Farm machinery is the most important item on the list. On machinery he must pay a tax of 17½ per cent. If he buys in a foreign country he pays this tax into the revenues of the country. If he buys from a home manufacturer the manufacturer gets the tax. Most of our common seeds are subject to a tax of 10 to 25 per cent. Compounded fertilizers are dutiable at 10 per cent.

When one industry has advantages that enable it to pay larger dividends and higher wages than others, it is an axiom of political economy that capital and labor will flow into that favored industry to the detriment of industries not so favored. If urban industries are given advantages not possessed by agriculture we may expect to see capital and labor drained from the rural districts to build up our cities.

And this is exactly the way in which our tariff is working. There are over 62,000 less farmers in Ontario to-day than there were 10 years ago. The labor problem has become so serious that the Provincial Governments are bringing out immi-

grants only on condition that they will seek work in rural districts. This is starting at the wrong end to solve the rural problem. Just so long as our tariff gives the city capitalist and the city employer such an unfair advantage in attracting capital and labor as they now have will the country continue to be drained of both.

A most decided reduction of the tariff on farm implements and the complete removal of the tariff on seeds and fertilizers would place agriculture on a stronger footing, without injuring any established industry.

### ACCORD A JUDGE FAIR TREATMENT

The management of the National Dairy Show, which this year was held in Chicago, has some things to learn in the matter of how to accord fair treatment to those whom they invite to place awards in their various exhibits. Very unpleasant dealings were meted out to Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., by one of the Ayrshire exhibitors. Protest against his judgment in a couple of cases was entered. In order to smooth matters, two other men were brought into the ring to assist Mr. Ballantyne to finish the groups, herds and championships. These men although favorable to the protest, on handling the cattle agreed with the judgment as handed out by Mr. Ballantyne.

Commenting upon this unpleasantness. The Breeders' Gazette states, "the board made an unwarranted concession when it appointed Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt of Iowa and W. B. Arckell, Paoli, Pa., to act with Mr. Ballantyne in judging the groups and championships."

Who ever heard of such a thing being done in Canada? It is beyond the remotest possibility that the management of one of our largest exhibitions would allow any exhibitor to work a game on them in order to get other men, whom the protester knew to be in favor of him, to judge his cattle. We fancy any of our boys turning down a man whom the breeders' associations have nominated as judge, as in the case of Mr. Ballantyne at the National Dairy Show! If they would have our judges to place their stock, Americans must learn to accord them fair treatment.

### THE FUTURE OF ORCHARDING

Each succeeding year the food problem is becoming more serious. The percentage of people living in towns is increasing rapidly, while the percentage—in some cases the actual population—in rural districts is decreasing. It has been estimated by economists that by 1914 the consumption of cereals in the United States will be equal to the production.

Consumption in Canada is rapidly approaching production. Consider that the population of the Dominion has almost doubled in the time it takes to bring a Northern Spruce tree to a profitable bearing age! Then the importance of the ratio of in-

crease in population to the increase in production in the case of fruit particularly becomes apparent. It is evident that those who recently have set young orchards need have no fear of being able to find a market when such orchards reach bearing age. It is also true, as Professor Crow of the O. A. C. pointed out in Farm and Dairy last week, that the increase in population justifies much more extensive orchard setting than now prevails.

Compared with the area of habitable Canada, the area of our orchard districts is comparatively small. In years to come we will find our orchards concentrated into certain favorable districts, while the greater portion of Canada will be devoted to other lines of agricultural enterprise. Those favored parts of Canada, sections of Ontario, British Columbia, and to a more limited extent the Maritime Provinces, will become more and more profitable as orchard sections in the future.

Farmers who are favorably located need have no fear of going more extensively into orcharding as they become more generally devoted to fruit growing, for the products of which there is assured an ever expanding market.

In spite of the efforts which have been made to suppress rabies in Ontario and impress on

**Keep Dogs Muzzled** dog owners the absolute necessity of keeping their dogs muzzled, there has been much carelessness in this respect. As a result, another case of rabies has developed in Western Ontario. Fortunately in this case it was a cow that was bitten; the chances were just as favorable for it to have been a person. In order to hold this dread disease in check, owners of dogs should cooperate with the public health officials by keeping their dogs muzzled until such time as the authorities see fit to permit their removal. Too many of the dogs in the quarantined districts are being allowed to run at large unmuzzled. Many of them are out with muzzles quite uselessly dangling from their necks. This ought not to be.

With Montreal and Toronto taking the initiative, resolutions will be passed by the Boards of Concerning Rotten Eggs Trade in all of our larger towns and cities, urging that legislation

be provided that will make the selling of rotten eggs a criminal offence. In all probability this matter will be brought up at the next session of the Dominion House. There is no reason why the selling of rotten eggs should not be made a criminal offence. But when dealing with this question, our legislators should remember that just as much blame for the present condition of eggs delivered to the consumer should be attached to the middle man who holds them, sometimes for four or five weeks, as to the farmer who is careless in collecting them regularly. Notwithstanding this fact, the most satisfactory way of solving the bad egg problem, lies with the farmer

himself. It is the best problem turns to fact to

CHICKEN MILK

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