

## FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural subject. We will always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 1000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are entitled to it in arrears, and unsold copies, varies from 15,675 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Solemn 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 the assurance of the advertiser's reliability. 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, or should any advertiser be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any advertiser's statements 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. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I am an advertiser in Farm and Dairy," in your advertisement. If Farm and Dairy Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one year from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to make trifling distinctions between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### CLEAN UP FALL FAIRS

Of what should a county or township fair consist? We should say that it should be designed to be of the greatest educational value to the district that it serves. Programs and expenditures should be arranged in such a manner as to draw the chief attention of visitors to the agricultural and educational exhibits. The directors of many of our fairs, however, seem to have forgotten that they are conducting an educational institution and in its place have substituted something that is more akin to a circus or an amusement park. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes for Ontario, states that this year showdowns and mid-way attractions at the small fairs throughout the country were of a more demoralizing character than ever before.

It would be difficult with the most

rigid inspection to entirely eliminate these fairs from our fairs. The Provincial constable complains that even when he does secure a conviction, the chances are that the magistrate does not even impose a fine, but allows the culprits to go on suspended sentence. These fairs are thus able, at comparatively little expense, to follow the shows throughout the entire fair season. And yet it should be comparatively easy to clean our fairs of such features.

The only reason that these fairs are allowed on the grounds at all is that fair directors, in order to make a good financial showing, set great value on the money that fairs pay for their concessions. Of vastly more importance to the directors, however, than the money thus secured, is the grant that they secure from the Provincial government. There is a clause in the Act governing this grant that makes it possible to withhold the grant altogether to fairs that permit undesirable on the grounds.

It is time that this clause of the Act was put into force. Those fair directors who will not obey the law should be brought to time. This clause of the Act providing for the withholding of fair grants would not need to be enforced many times before there would be the greatest clean out of demoralizing features that our fairs have ever experienced.

### ABOUT BIG PRODUCERS

How often when the merits of well bred, high producing cows are being told, some one will advance this time-worn objection, "Yes, they produce a lot, but they eat their heads off just the same." Many of us have so often excused our tardiness in starting to breed for higher producing cows with this objection that we have really come to believe that these record making cows that we hear about really do "eat their heads off." But is our conclusion borne out by well substantiated facts?

The inspectors in connection with the Record of Performance test work have collected some very valuable data this year as to the cost of producing milk. This data "knocks on the head" the theory that small producers are just as economical producers as are heavier milking individuals. The inspectors have been determining in so far as possible the exact weight of each kind of feed fed during their visits to the dairy herds that they are testing, and while the work has not yet been in practice long enough to justify the making of extensive deductions, we may safely conclude that they have proven beyond a doubt the greater profitability of a high producing cow. The average of all results obtained shows that cows giving thirty to forty pounds of milk a day make milk at a cost of seventy-seven cents a hundredweight, forty to fifty pounds a day, sixty-six cents a hundredweight, fifty to sixty pounds a day, fifty-seven cents a hundredweight, and cows giving sixty pounds a day and upwards produced milk for the low average price of fifty-one cents a hundredweight.

Here is the strongest proof possible that big producing cows not only make more hundredweights of milk on which to make profit but that there is more actual profit in each of the many more hundredweights that they produce. Those of us who have always claimed that big producing cows are not the economical producers, should stop and ask ourselves whether or not our conclusion is founded on prejudice or on such authenticated tests as those made by the R.O.P. inspectors. If we have only prejudice to back our conclusion, would it not be well to face the situation and start out resolutely to breed for higher producing cows?

The purchase of a well bred, dairy bred bull to head our grade herd would be an excellent start on the road to a higher producing and more profitable dairy herd.

Most foreigners and a good many Canadians regard the agricultural section of Canada as being a comparatively narrow strip of the North-Country southern border.

The vast areas of our country lying in the far north have formerly been considered as of little or no value agriculturally. We are just beginning to realize what a great heritage is ours in that northern country. When it was first announced that No. 1 Northern wheat grew to perfection in the Peace River Valley, the report was regarded as fiction. But the wheat is now being grown there in ever increasing quantities. Now comes word that the potato crop in the Yukon is a bumper one. In the Klondike District alone, the crop is valued at \$30,000. We are told that along the Yukon River are many splendid farms. Many tons of cabbages, carrots, turnips, celery, parsnips and such crops were produced in that country this year, and marketed at Dawson. We will soon cease to talk of the "waste areas of the north." Who knows but that some day there may be in that unknown country the greatest farming districts of Canada. If social conditions in Canada were as favorable to the farmer as are the natural conditions of soil and climate, the development of this great north country would be one of the world's great wonders.

The success that has attended the introduction of the Record of Performance test in Canada, and the increasing prominence that is being given

### R. of P. Tests.

these yearly tests in dairy cattle advertisements and in sale catalogues shows the trend of public opinion; it is in the direction of the semi-official yearly test, in preference to the short time test of seven or thirty days that formerly held sway. Short time official tests have been of untold value to dairy breeders and have played a most important part in the development of our dairy breeds. But it would seem that public opinion now favours the longer test. In 1908, the first year in which R.O.P. tests were made in

**G**OOD roads, good in all seasons, are second only in importance to railroads, and are even more necessary in the social life and local intercommunication in rural communities.

Farmers complain about freight rates and railroad transportation when the worst roads and the highest freight rates and the poorest opportunities and the highest indices of cost are on the average country dirt road, past our own doors.

Good roads are an economic necessity and there is no occasion to labor the argument. The roads are an index of the character of any community, determining its importance and limiting or aiding its advance, and a country that isn't worth a good road, isn't worth what it sells for and soon won't be worth living in.—B. F. Harris.

Canada, five hundred and sixty-one animals were entered in the test, of which forty-four qualified. For the year ending March 31, 1912, eight hundred and one animals were entered, and one hundred and sixty qualified. The more favorable attitude of the Holstein men are taking towards the twelve month test is shown by the increase from one hundred and ninety-four Holstein cows tested in 1908 to three hundred and ninety-one cows of that breed tested in the last year ending March 31st. Could we have any better proof of the greater favor that the long time test is now meeting with among dairy cattle breeders? It is the long time test that purchasers are demanding, and our breeders are wise in adopting the semi-official test.

The last report of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle will be studied with interest by pure bred dairymen, who are directly interested in the test work.

A Guide dairy cattle breeders to Dairymen, who are directly interested in the test work.

We especially desire, however, to call the attention of those of our readers who have only grade herds to this report, which can be secured on application to the Stock Branch at Ottawa. We believe that most Farm and Dairy readers will admit the desirability of having a pure bred sire at the head of the herd. The question is where to get a sire of desirable breeding. A careful study of the records for the different breeds in this last report of the R.O.P. tests will give one an idea of what families of the different breeds are the best producers and where animals from stock of known producing ability can be secured. This report is published as much for the benefit of the thousands of dairymen with grade herds as for the few hundred breeders of pure bred stock. Let us all make good use of this report.

Farm and Dairy is indebted to Mr. A. J. Emmett of South End, Ont., for one of the finest baskets of peaches that has ever reached our office. The peaches were large and well formed and members of the staff are prepared to bear grateful testimony that in flavor and texture these peaches were "all to the good."

One of the pioneers in the implementation of this life was Mr. J. President of the in Peterboro, be-

When his business in 1848 know anything we have then their manufacture. These beam and cast iron

As the years Hamilton, who of the founding of the charge of it from James Hamilton, towards inventing and bringing up to modern, highly efficient and farm machinery

Mr. Hamilton, a factors like him, possible our presence. Their faithful made it possible for more from our farm

Mr. Peter Hamilton the first in Canada self-binder. His frame binder gave satisfactory service. Hamilton's invention has since been in year and kept in front of up-to-date

Mr. Hamilton was dozens of farm implement makers who were field until recent times and mergers many of these from the Peter Hamilton

to its now departed the high standard he times to the front very few outside of gantic institutions machinery and tend to the farm implement

Although for some the business of the on Co., has been aged by his son, J. the father has continued his interest. Do the office and at the death overtook him suddenly at the of was conversing with

In earlier years not developed as was day. The Peter Hamilton did not recognize the modern force in business, the son, Jas. Hamilton, it up. While he out, beginning where left off, he is building foundation that his f

It was not until Farm moved its offices to Peterboro this company sought to Farm public publicity advertising in a local Farm and Dairy. So profitable. So profitable that the firm has since but is now issuing farm papers. Of continue to use Farm

A Paper Farmers