

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the only organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Dairywomen's Association, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeding Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**, \$2.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 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 checks add 2c extra for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday 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.

7. **CIRCULATION STATEMENT**. The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 5,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including the sales of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 9,000 to 11,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. The mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

8. **SEVERAL 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 Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with the assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should 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. We will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. It is our policy, entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week 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 will endeavor to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

ALFALFA

As a soil enricher, and as a sub-soiler, alfalfa of all farm crops stands out pre-eminently and alone. As a yielder of abundant nitrogen or protein-rich fodder, alfalfa is peer of all farm fodder crops. Alfalfa is a crop we all may grow. It is a crop we cannot afford not to grow.

For years Farm and Dairy has laid before its readers the experience of well known practical and successful farmers who have grown this crop to their marked advantage. In recent issues we have published a great fund of most valuable and practical information in regard to alfalfa. We trust you have appreciated this information and will profit as you should from it.

There is nothing to gain in putting off for years to come the matter of growing alfalfa. This spring is the time to start, if you have never before sown alfalfa, and then in years to come you will not have occasion to

look back with regret at what will then appear to have been your seeming stupidity in not taking advantage of the opportunity, which now alfalfa places before you.

Not a man can we find, who has grown alfalfa according to the approved practice of later years, as has been set forth in the special series of articles by Mr. Marsh, but is satisfied with alfalfa and wishes he had more. The probabilities are that on your farm you can grow alfalfa, and if you do not grow it, you are losing much that otherwise would be yours. Will you longer continue to suffer this loss? We trust not. Grow alfalfa this year. Here's wishing you success with this, one of the greatest of crops!

HOG PRICES AND RECIPROCITY

What effect will reciprocity with the United States have on the price of hogs? Advocates of reciprocity, and these include the majority of Canadian farmers, tell us that the price for our hogs will be advanced 50 to 75 cents. Those who oppose reciprocity are no less emphatic in telling us that Canadian farmers may as well make up their minds to give up the business of raising hogs altogether if the reciprocity agreement is adopted. Figures that, while authentic, are nevertheless misleading, are given to prove that the average price of hogs in the United States for some years past has been lower than in Canada. Comparisons of quotations from 1906 to 1910 on Chicago and Montreal markets, showing much higher values on the latter, have received wide publicity. These quotations, while they look very convincing, are unfair from two points of view; it is not fair to compare Chicago quotations with those of Montreal, and the higher quality of Canadian hogs is not taken into consideration.

Hogs were quoted last week on the Chicago market at \$6.25 to \$6.65 a cwt. for the best quality; on the Buffalo market, \$6.90 to \$7.00; Toronto, \$6.15 to \$6.50; and on the Montreal market \$7.00 to \$7.20. It will be seen from these quotations that even last week the Montreal market is above that of Chicago. It is also above that of Toronto. The difference comes in freight rates. The only fair comparison is a comparison of points similarly located in the two countries. Such a comparison would be that between Toronto and Buffalo. The average price of hogs in Buffalo rules from 60 cents to \$1 higher than in Toronto, and this comparison can be taken as a fair criterion of hog values in the two countries.

A study of market quotations of any of the principal live stock markets of the United States will show a very wide variation in prices for different classification of hogs. Over 50 per cent. of the hogs marketed there could not find a market at all in Canada. Our packers are much more particular as to quality than are United States packers. It is a very easy, therefore, to take an average of prices for all classes of hogs in the United States, good and bad alike,

and show prices lower than those that rule in Canada for best bacon hogs. The only true comparison would be to take quotations for the grade of hogs known as "Yorkers," with our bacon hogs. Even comparing these classes, Canadians still have an advantage as hogs of the quality of those marketed in Canada are almost unknown to the south of the line.

In spite of the juggling of figures practiced by opponents of reciprocity, we farmers can rest assured that reciprocity will mean higher prices for our hogs. On account of the high class bacon that can be made from Canadian sires our hogs will top the market in competition with the United States short, fat hogs.

CHEAP AND EFFICIENT ROADS

In a country as thinly settled as are many parts of Canada, it is not readily possible to finance the construction of first class roads everywhere costing \$1,000 to \$2,000 a mile. Our efforts in this direction must be directed to the main highways. It is possible, however, at very nominal expense to convert our ordinary earth roads into fairly good highways by the use of tile drains and the King split log drag.

In many sections, in Ontario particularly, we are coming to realize that tile drains under the road are equally as valuable as tile drains under wet fields. Two lines of tiles laid three feet deep under the shoulder of the road and the trench filled in with gravel makes a dry road at all seasons, if the surface is kept slightly rounded by the constant use of the split log drag. Gravel used in filling in these trenches over the tiles will be as effective as ten times as much gravel spread on the road without the tiles.

The tiled and dragged road is giving good satisfaction where it has been tried. It is worthy of a trial in all the rural sections of Canada where good road making material is scarce. When laying plans for road work we should not forget to take into consideration the benefit of the tile drain.

USE SCALES IN CREAM TESTING

It is universally acknowledged by dairy authorities in all countries that cream of various degrees of richness and sweetness varies considerably in weight, bulk for bulk, and that a correct test of the butter making value of cream (since the Babcock test is based on weight) cannot be obtained where the pipette (volumetric measure) is used. The use of scales in taking cream samples for the Babcock test is made compulsory by law in all of the leading states of the American Union. Here in Canada the province of Alberta has made the use of scales compulsory.

We dairymen in Ontario have always been proud of the reputation that we have enjoyed as a dairy country. We have come to be considered and to consider ourselves, as in the very forefront of progress along dairy lines. In the testing of cream, however, while in recent years many have come to use the scales, too many

of our creamery men are still holding to antiquated methods. United States dairy authorities have expressed surprise that we in Ontario should countenance the inaccurate and out-of-date pipette.

There can be no question as to which is preferable, scales or pipette. The use of the pipette puts a premium on thin cream, adds to the expense of butter making and is unjust to those patrons who do send a good, rich grade of cream. The responsibility rests on our Government to make the use of scales compulsory; but our creamery men all ought to be progressive enough to adopt the scales, the only accurate method of measuring samples of cream for the Babcock test. We ought to disclaim for ever the inaccurate and out-of-date method of taking samples of cream with the pipette.

"PROTECTION GONE TO SEED"

So long as protection fostered the growth of industrial establishments, we farmers were content to bear the burden of protection necessarily imposed upon us. Now that it has the effect of crowding cut industries, limiting production, inflating prices, and fostering the operations of combines and mergers, the day of high protection must pass.

In a study of the causes of high prices and their effect upon the country, Mr. J. J. Harpell, in a work entitled "Canadian National Economy" quotes from the Monetary Times the statement that in 1909, 52 large manufacturing companies were merged into 10 with an aggregate capital of \$195,000,000, and he makes a remarkable comparison between the number of factories in several lines in 1891 and in 1906. Thus the number of boot and shoe factories declined from 5,308 to 138; of carpet factories from 557 to 5; carriages and wagons, 3,386 to 368; agricultural implements, 221 to 88; furniture, 1,286 to 181.

This tendency to centralization is perhaps inevitable, but it clearly has a bearing on the question of protective tariffs, which clearly are not in the interests of the masses—the farmers and consumers generally—but rather are for the classes.

Large amounts of money are turned away every year by Farm and Dairy because the management refuses to accept patent medicine, liquor, and other advertisements.

Questionable of a questionable nature. Advertising use. This is done so that our subscribers may have the same confidence that we have in Farm and Dairy advertisers. This is in harmony with our Protective Policy as published every week on the editorial page.

Dairying has a great civilizing, softening influence upon mankind. Next to fruit raising it is the most refining of all branches of farming. Some may even place it ahead of fruit growing in that respect. Anyhow, peaches and cream make too delightful a combination for us to argue as to which is of greater influence upon the happiness of man.

FARMER

A son of a pig Queen's bush, Peterborough, Ont., at 87 years. Mr. J. J. Morrison, P.O., Ontario.



J. J. Morrison

on the farm in the seventies and reaching manhood on the farm to his brother, he graduated from Business College, a position on the weekly journal. Identified with a stirring concern, the capacities of force mechanic and for years. This was days and thus a life affiliation with culture was Morrison's reach unto to the farm, in close observation was always with brilliant but short. When the Farm formed, Mr. Morrison organized one of the original work immediately in East and both of which were Morrison acted as Wellington. Hays was one of the chief of that organization.

Upon the Association with the Grange movement. Through service in committee, tending the annual December he was for his electoral delegates on the Ottawa.

When the last was in session in appeared before a assessor of his evidence regarding tendency of our leave the farm.

TRUSTEE While organization received Mr. Morrison's port education, solving masses, the public school appealed to his the unsettled matters in 1906, lightenment. Trust formed in several it was made possible to attend the Association and of educational projects interest in was created and for the education to follow industry coming a live education. Through these problems affecting brought into form Ontario Education thus find their ment of Education rural trustees have