

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

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

SOME CHANGES NEEDED

It would seem as if our Eastern Dairywomen's Associations might copy with profit some of the features that have been introduced with success in connection with the conventions of the British Columbia Dairywomen's Association as well as by some of the States of the American Union. The question of tuberculosis in dairy herds is becoming increasingly important. There is need for education on this subject.

At the last convention of the British Columbia Dairywomen's Association, two animals affected by tuberculosis, one seriously and the other only to a limited extent, were slaughtered and opened before the convention. The proceedings attracted a large audience and proved interesting and instructive. At some of the Dairywomen's Conventions, live stock have been shown on the platform and their merits pointed out as is being done at the short courses in agriculture in On-

tario. Education is conveyed through the eye more readily than through the ear. It is for this reason that the Conventions of our Eastern Dairywomen's Associations need the introduction of special features of the nature indicated.

OUR BACON INDUSTRY

The rapid decline that has been operating in the bacon industry of Canada since 1907 has, it would seem, almost reached its lowest point. The extraordinary high prices that have prevailed for hogs and which until last week have been steadily on the rise, have turned many farmers back again to pork production. A great demand exists for breeding stock. Those breeders who possessed the necessary staying power and foresight and kept on breeding hogs are to-day reaping handsome returns, notwithstanding the fact that feeding stuffs are high in price. The whole situation of the past few years in regard to the bacon industry furnishes many valuable lessons, which as farmers and pork producers, we are not likely soon to forget.

Swine, unlike cattle and some other classes of domestic stock, cannot be kept to the best advantage in large numbers and as the main farm stock. They succeed best only in moderate numbers and when associated with dairy farming. Recent experiences have taught many Canadians that it is most unwise to overstock with hogs. The hog should follow naturally in the wake of dairying, in which case it can turn whey, buttermilk and skimmed milk to good account. Only as dairying increases should the number of hogs increase. This seems to have been one of the secrets of successful pork production on the part of the Danes and of farmers in the United Kingdom. The Swine Commission in their report covering this point state that they saw very few pigs being fed without milk or whey.

It has been demonstrated time and again that swine can only succeed when associated with dairying. Our successful hog raisers have proved this. Those who stayed with swine through favorable and unfavorable seasons alike, have been dairymen. Evidence gathered by the Swine Commission points to the fact that the same is true of other countries. Knowing these facts, Canadians are in a position where they may safely set out to produce the bacon hog and regain the place in the English market that we have lost.

Associated with dairying, then, and kept in reasonable numbers, the bacon hog is a safe proposition for Canadian farmers. Prices may fall—and they surely will fall from their present high plane—but the dairy farmer who produces hogs, feeds them judiciously after the most approved practices on by-products of the dairy, roughage in the form of roots or green fodder, and with a suitable grain ration, will stand to gain at all times. On the other hand, the beef raiser, the grain farmer and any man who attempts to feed hogs in large numbers without cheap feeds and by-products from the

dairy, and who rushes in and out of hogs whenever favorable or unfavorable conditions prevail, will most surely stand to lose.

Many valuable points relative to the bacon industry are brought out in the report of the Swine Commission, a summary of which appears elsewhere in this issue. These facts should be cogitated long and well by the farmers of this country, who would do well to time their ventures, so far as hogs are concerned, according to the light therein set forth.

MORE ENTERPRISE NEEDED

The Ontario Government is not doing enough to encourage British settlers to locate on farms in Ontario. It is true that efforts are being made in a tentative manner to secure settlers for New Ontario and that an attempt has been made to advertise in Great Britain, farms in older Ontario that are offered for sale. Still, no earnest effort has been made to push this matter in the aggressive manner that conditions require.

There are some 63,000 less farmers in Ontario to-day than there were 10 years ago. The situation is serious. This tide of emigration from our farms must be stopped or the farms thus vacated, be settled fresh. The government must do it and now is the time.

Two hundred British settlers, having between \$500,000 and \$750,000 in hard cash, passed through Ontario recently on their way to settle on farms in the western provinces. For the most part these farmers had bought western farms and had them cultivated and sown before they left England to take control of them. Among these farmers were expert breeders of sheep, dairy cattle and horses. Most of them went west with the intention of continuing this line of work. Why should these men have passed Ontario? We have in Ontario land equally as good as the best in the west. We have better postal facilities, better schools, better roads, better markets. In spite of this there are a number of sections in the older parts of Ontario where good land may be purchased almost as cheaply as in the better portions of the western provinces. Ontario is glad to see the west settled with a good class of immigrants. It would like to and should secure its share of these settlers. It never will obtain them to any large extent until our Ontario Government arouses from its lethargy and adopts an immigration policy such as is being followed by the western provinces.

LEARN TO VALUE BY-PRODUCTS

If there is one lesson more than another that is taught by example on the part of the packing industry, it is to value by-products. The pork packer at one time made little account of anything save saleable meat. Now everything, save the squeal, is turned to profit. So highly are these by-products valued, that the packer now looks mainly to these for dividends. The packer is not the only one who has by-products capable of yielding profitable returns. There are by-products on every farm the value of

which is little appreciated and, in consequence, allowed to waste.

While there are by-products on every farm, they are more in evidence on dairy farms. Skimmed milk and whey are by-products, the value of which we need more greatly to appreciate. Particularly is this true of whey. Last year large quantities of this valuable feed were allowed to waste. Even where whey is fed, it is often looked on as being mere "pig feed." Chief Dairy Inspector Puhlow affirms that pasteurized whey, fed judiciously, is worth from 15 to 20 cents a cwt. The Swine Commission state in their report that the value of milk and whey in pig feeding was everywhere exemplified in those countries where conditions of the bacon industry were investigated. The Commission state, in fact, that they saw very few pigs being fed without one or the other and nowhere were these feeds used without a care for the greatest profit.

In the light of these facts, it is time for us to develop a greater appreciation for these by-products. In the case of whey, especially, it is but to discard the old practice of giving it away, or selling it for five cents a cwt. Whey properly cared for and pasteurized is a valuable feed. Old methods in regard to handling it should be discarded. We need to insist upon receiving it back to the farm in the best condition possible in order that it may be fed to the greatest advantage.

There is much that is worthy of note in the experience of Mr. Alex. Smith, whose farm in Durham Co., Ont., won first prize in the Special Good Farms Competition held last year for that county. Mr. Smith and his farm is the subject of the leading article in this issue. That he has kept all of his boys interested in, and retained their services on the farm, and has made a distinct success, redounds distinctly to his credit.

A Backward Step
(The Weekly Sun.)

The Holstein Association has decided to change the basis on which the production of butter is estimated for cows entitled to registration in the Association's Record of Merit. It has decided to estimate the amount of butter produced on the basis of 80 lbs. of fat for 100 lbs. of butter.

The legal limit of water in butter, in both Canada and Great Britain, is 16 per cent. If 100 lbs. of butter contains only 80 lbs. of fat, and not more than 16 lbs. of water, it must contain four pounds of curd and other impurities; and this is more than is allowable in a good article.

The Holstein men have an excellent breed—one that can stand, and stand well, on an honest statement of its actual producing capacity. To officially estimate that capacity on a false basis in order to exaggerate performance actually made must have the effect of casting suspicion even on genuine performance. The Holstein men made a forward step when a few years ago they provided for the establishment of a Record of Merit showing