

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the Western Ontario, Manitoba, Eastern and Quebec Dairywomen's Associations, and the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.** \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A new subscriber for a club of two.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. On all cheques add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 8,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscription rates are shown then the full do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn 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 our 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. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our readers' advertisers as well. In order to be 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 do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

### FORESTS FOR THE PEOPLE

Not until outsiders came in and commenced to buy at tax sales land in the county for from 20 to 40 cents an acre, did the people of Hastings Co., Ont., realize that they had in the vast areas of their northern townships a heritage, which some day, and that not far off, would be exceedingly valuable. The land in the northern townships of Hastings had been lumbered several years ago. It is now covered with second growth pine of several years standing ranging in height up to 30 feet. The area is only sparsely settled and in the main is wholly unsuited for agriculture. In the township of Grimsthorpe there are but two settlers. Other tracts of considerable area are without a settler.

In forestry matters the people of

Hastings are years ahead of many other localities. The area in question is already replanted. The second growth is there. All it requires is protection. Members of the county council are alive to the situation and so far as is within their power the members of the council will do their part towards keeping these lands out of the hands of private speculators and retain them for the future benefit of the rate payers of the county. In Grimsthorpe township the situation is an ideal one and the two settlers, who therein live, could be given employment as fire rangers.

The councils of other counties wherein land suitable only for forest growth is situated should turn their attention towards having it preserved and managed for the ultimate benefit of the rate payers generally. Wide areas suitable only for purposes of forest growth are known to exist in many counties of Ontario. Much of this private speculator has already been after. Rate payers should see to it that private individuals do not gain control of these so-called waste lands for their private enrichment. These lands should be managed for the good of all.

The counties' council of Durham and Northumberland has taken action in regard to their waste lands. They have taken a plan right to Toronto for the consideration of the Legislature. They, as yet, have received no reply and all are wondering what the Government will do about it. It would be in the general interests of mere counties take up this work of seeking to preserve their slumbering forest assets and put the matter squarely up to the Legislature for assistance, or for such legislation as they need to enable them to acquire and manage these lands for the county.

### RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WORK

One of the grandest things ever started in this country in the interest of dairying is the Record of Performance test. When the work was first launched some few years ago, the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher had in view only the matter of starting it. He did not calculate to carry it on from time to time. But the Minister has changed his mind. He now recognizes that the importance of Record of Performance work cannot be overestimated and he has consented to increase the staff in charge of this work as needs require to keep up with the work.

It is well that the Dominion Government is disposed to provide increased assistance as occasion requires for the carrying on of the Record of Performance tests. In thus recognizing the importance of encouraging the best in dairy cattle, our government is but going a part of the way that Governments in some other dairy countries have gone in seeking to improve their dairy cattle. In Sweden, Government regulations provide that dairy cattle, Ayrshires for instance, may not be imported unless they have yearly records of milk and fat or are from dams that are registered; no

male will be recorded unless from a dam that has a good record of milk and fat to her credit. Thus do the Swedes emphasize the importance of high records in their dairy stock.

Our breeders of pure bred dairy cattle should not miss the opportunity of having their stock entered in the Record of Performance. In fact, things have come to that pass where breeders are forced to enter their cattle in this test if they would sell their stock to the better class of buyers and be numbered in the front rank of dairy cattle breeders. Buyers of dairy stock now want information concerning the milk records of the dams and grand dams of the stuff they are out to purchase and they buy stock where such records, and they must be good ones, are available.

Breeders stand to lose nothing in entering the Record of Performance test. To them it is clear gain. It is gratifying to note the rapid progress that this work has made and it is encouraging to learn that our Government recognizes the importance of it and will increase the assistance given it as occasion demands.

### GOVERNMENT JUDGES CRITICIZED

At the recent meeting in Toronto of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Ex-Warden A. A. Powers, of Durham county, representing the Orone fair board, introduced a motion expressing a desire that the government should use greater caution in the appointment of expert judges, and expressing the hope that an effort would be made to test the judges before appointing them for such work. The majority of the delegates opposed the carrying of the resolution and supported the Department of Agriculture in its selections.

In spite of this the fact cannot be ignored that there has been considerable dissatisfaction in a number of sections in regard to the judges that have been appointed. While the superintendent of fairs claimed that only nine complaints had been received by the department about the judges, this does not indicate as much as it might seem to in view of the fact that frequently societies that are dissatisfied with the judges do not like to complain or prefer to express their dissatisfaction by word of mouth rather than by formal complaint. The excuse that the department found it difficult to secure sufficient good judges is hardly adequate considering the fact that some of the best judges in the province, who gave general satisfaction when employed by the late government, have been given but little or no work by the present administration.

Of late years the great majority of the judges have been given only three or four fairs each. Thus work has been provided for a larger number of judges. Formerly it was the custom to select the best men possible and to give them as large a circuit of fairs as circumstances permitted. This materially reduced the expense and tended to ensure better judging.

While the convention nominally supported the Department of Agriculture,

the department will make a mistake if it ignores the conditions which led to the resolution in question being introduced at the meeting. The best judges possible should be engaged independent of any other consideration than their ability to judge and these judges should be given the largest circuits that can be arranged.

### WHO MADE THE MONEY?

Every time a farmer ships an animal or a bushel of grain to Toronto he helps to increase property values in that city. Every time he purchases an article from a business firm in that city, or visits it himself, he again helps to increase property values there.

In 1906 the value of the land only in Toronto was placed by the city assessment department at \$64,410,655. In 1910 its value was \$107,573,671. Thus in five years land in the city of Toronto increased in value \$42,163,000 or at the rate of \$8,432,600 a year. This immense wealth has poured into the pockets of the few thousand people in Toronto who own that land and who on the average have probably thus obtained about \$600 a year each. Do you wonder that such people consider farming too slow and unprofitable for them? Were land taxed according to its value a large share of these values would be recovered for the farmers whose work in the main has created them.

### THE ONE HORSE FARMER

In our efforts to save a cent many of us farmers are losing a dollar. Many of us are working in a one horse way. In our efforts to cut down expenditures and be economical we make the mistake of withholding the extra expenditure that will return to us the profit. The Glangarry County farmer, who tried to run a two-horse team power with one horse, was a fine illustration of the way in which many of us lay out money. This farmer had two horses with which he was doing his threshing. He was getting on well. He thought he could thresh with one horse, so he sold the other. The result was that the machine, with only one horse, would not work at all. The two horses had been making a fair profit on their owner's investment, but when he did without the second horse, and hence reduced the investment, he experienced a direct loss.

He who sows poor seed, does not provide sufficient machinery to work his farm, who will not spend the time and labor to cultivate properly, who feeds corn fodder rather than erect a silo, and who keeps poor stock, all are in the same class as this Glangarry County farmer. They are doing things in a one horse way.

We cannot afford to farm in a one horse way. We should enquire into our business and see if there are not places where a larger expenditure would mean increasingly larger returns. Then we ought to take courage and make such investments.