

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

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except A. and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy read 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 exceeds 5,000, and the actual circulation of this issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and copies accepted for sale from 5,000 to 11,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than a year's subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. Sundry 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 advertiser, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find cause to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even to the slightest degree we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will place 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 in your advertisements the words "Farm and Dairy" and "Protective Policy" in 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.

## BEWARE OF NEW WEEDS

In Pictou Co., N.S., the death of hundreds of cattle has been caused in past years by a disease brought on by eating "Stinking Willie" or "Ragwort," a weed that when first found in Nova Scotia was not regarded as serious. All of the "Stinking Willie" in Pictou and adjoining counties has been traced to a single plant that grew on the shores of Northumberland Straits, probably coming there from drift wood. Had that one weed been plucked by some observing farmer thousands of dollars would have been saved to the farmers of Pictou county.

We must recognize new weeds as a menace. Many of our worst weeds when first introduced were not regarded as serious because they were so few in number. On this point Mr. Glendinning recently in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy remarked: "I take even greater pre-

cautions to keep the farm free from new weeds than in fighting the old ones already there. In the old weeds, we know what we have to cope with and we do with them the best we can. The new weeds may or may not be more serious, but we are on the safe side and may save ourselves much future trouble by getting rid of them."

It is to our interest to view with suspicion any new weed that appears. We need to study the weed problem and keep clear of new weeds? Any weeds that may appear, and we know not their nature, should be sent to either the Dominion or Provincial Department of Agriculture, there to be identified for us. We are well advised to take no chances with any new weeds, since often a weed that has existed for years in one district without becoming a serious pest may soon be numbered with the most injurious in another section.

## THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

That the farmers in the province of Quebec, particularly in the French-speaking districts, are not as far advanced in their methods or generally as prosperous as their brother farmers in the English-speaking provinces, is a generally admitted fact. This condition is due to a number of causes, one of which is the fact that Quebec is without an independent agricultural press.

There are three purely agricultural papers published in Ontario by private companies and more than twice that number of semi-agricultural papers, each of which are accomplishing valuable work for the farmers among whom they circulate. Through these mediums the farmers of the province of Ontario are kept fully informed concerning the latest and most approved methods of agricultural practice.

In the province of Quebec the situation is utterly different. Only one agricultural publication is issued, and it is under the control of the provincial department of agriculture. This paper is issued only once a month, and naturally it contains nothing that is likely to reflect on the methods being followed by the department of agriculture, of which it is a part.

The complete nature of the control of the department of agriculture over this organ is shown by the fact that the printers have recently been instructed by the department to refuse to accept any advertisements from separator firms on the ground that the introduction of separators in the province will result in a lowering of the standard of quality of the butter manufactured in the creameries because the farmers who purchase the separators will be apt to neglect to give their cream proper care. What would the farmers of the province of Ontario think of it if the Ontario Government undertook to suppress any certain line of advertising such as separator advertising in the agricultural press of the province?

While we do not claim that the objects which have influenced the Quebec department of agriculture in tak-

ing the stand that it has are unworthy, still they are dangerous. Any procedure which tends to muzzle the press and withhold information from the public is despotic in nature and should be resisted. It is a noteworthy fact that a number of the best creameries in the province of Quebec, the butter from some of which has won the highest awards at our leading Canadian exhibitions, are creameries, the patrons of which are using separators. We refer particularly to such creameries as the Adams Creamery Co. of Adamsville, Que., and those controlled by A. Gerin, Coaticook, Que.; H. P. Roy, La Battikille, Que.; W. H. Stewart, Frontenac, Que.; S. Vesot, Joliette, Que., and Wm. Copping, St. John, Que., as well as a number of others which might be mentioned.

Unfortunately there is little probability of there being any improvement in these respects as long as the Government controls the publication of the Journal of Agriculture. A private company could not expect to make a financial success publishing a paper in opposition to a government-controlled publication. It is to be hoped that some of the leading agricultural authorities of the province of Quebec will realize the seriousness of the situation and the need for action, and that the way may be opened in the near future for the publication by private parties of modern agricultural publications that will compare favorably with those published in other provinces.

## APPROPRIATE FREE NITROGEN

The fertilizing soil elements, other than three necessary to plant growth are found in our soils in such quantities that their application in the form of fertilizer is not required. Three elements, however—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—must be applied artificially to the soil before maximum and profitable crops can be secured. If purchased as commercial fertilizers, nitrogen will cost 18 to 22 cents a lb., potash four and a half to five cents, and phosphoric acid, some grades as expensive as either of the other fertilizing elements.

A ton of timothy hay contains 25.2 lbs. of nitrogen. If, therefore, we harvest two tons of timothy hay from an acre, and market it, we have, thereby sold from the farm \$10.08 worth of nitrogen. If we sell timothy hay from 20 acres, we are sending away from the farm each year over \$300 worth of nitrogen.

If we are to maintain the fertility of our farms this nitrogen must be returned to the soil. This can be done by the purchase of commercial fertilizers. This is a common practice, but with nitrogen it is a wasteful practice, since this element is floating in the air.

Over every acre of our farms there is enough nitrogen to feed our crops for the next 1,000 years. Leguminous crops feed on this great store of nitrogen and appropriate for their use on the well managed farm each year nitrogen that, if bought, would

cost hundreds of dollars. We need not purchase nitrogen when leguminous crops, such as clover and alfalfa, will collect it for nothing and yield valuable fodders at the same time.

## A LONE STAR—NOT SHINING

"Dear Sir: I received your card saying my subscription was run as 'you will cancel my name out as I don't want your paper any longer.' I don't see anything in it to only say 'any man with common sense ought to know without paying a dollar a year to know, you please stop it.' 'Farm and Dairy' send it to you—'Belleville, Ont.'"

During the past three years since publishing Farm and Dairy in its present form, we have received many hundreds of letters from appreciative readers congratulating us upon the many improvements that have been made in Farm and Dairy, and commending us for the interesting, intensely practical, and helpful papers we are publishing, and which so aptly meets the needs of the average hard working farmer throughout the country. Occasionally, and we are encouraged that it is only because we receive letters of another nature, and one, a recent one, we have here quoted.

Happily, there are but few afflictions, thus, and most farmers can profit from reading Farm and Dairy.

If you improve the appearance of your farm by painting your buildings, erecting a new wire fence along the road, and making general improvements, thereby adding to the attractiveness of the whole neighborhood, what happens? Why, your taxes go up, of course! Hardly fair is it?

Boys generally need directing more than they do correcting. What they do wrong they should be shown the right way, and never be punished for the blunders of ignorance. The first lessons should teach them the ways of right and wrong. They should be carefully guided, not driven.

## Not a "Boom" in Dairy Cattle Breeder's Gazette

High prices paid for a few of the best cows of some of the dairy breeds need not discourage the farmer from improving his working dairy herd by the introduction of good blood. There is a world of it available on what is still a lost. The old saying means always have and always have high for rare specimens. What through competition they force prices for outstanding specimens of the dairy breeds to what seem skyrocket heights it is merely an evidence of the attention to possess the best available the furtherance of their ambition to work improvement in the breed. This "boom" impends in the dairy cattle world. The purchase at high prices of animals which are especially distinguished among their kind does not prevent the maker of milk from securing improving blood on a very practical and economical basis.

The average dairy cow has a long way to travel before she attains the standard of production which makes her worth while as a provider of the farmer's income. While most of the wealth and liberal spirit are working to raise the average at the top higher, the farmer should labor to raise the least costly to raise the level the bottom.

## Creamery

Butter makers are dissatisfied to this day about the creamery and to suggest any cream letters to the

## To Keep Cream

Please tell me where it is delivered should be taken before taking the cream. Cream delivered every second or third cooled as soon as the temperature of 50 degrees that temperature should be mixed with of slightly cooled. To class condition, icy. An insulator described in Farm and Dairy will reduce the acid and keep the cream pure.

The proper time samples for testing has been poured either from the weighing can at the cream set for or thickened to the top of the can the and the sample for cream in this can give an accurate test of the can.

## Hand Separators

A great deal of attention of hand separators has been avoided by the use of the machine. It appears to be due to the belief that in operation a machine a small error in machine in efficiency some signs of actual loss of butter milk is determined.

With these facts department of the Agricultural College is working them together press them upon the thinking operator.

The conclusions many tests from leading makes of hand separators.

One of the most using the separator was the best when the milk was greater of machines than ever, unless a quantity of milk is run in milk is out considered. The old saying is to remove the but is lodged on the bottom and the spouts. The fat so lodging the construction of the temperature of when the milk is left or the bowl is some of the milk, much cream this. The milk and will the bowl is flushed with skin milk. Often it to run a quart of water the machine before rate in order to water is necessary not to water for this purpose the casing to the machine to the cooler buttable milk. In determining not flushing nor water for the results were basis of 5,000 pounds the annual milk per average dairy cow.