

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully verified as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Any advertiser herein dealt dishonestly with, you as one who reads this paper, and who, in such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated, it is a condition of the contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

To Discuss the Dairy Act

WHEN the Dairy Standards Act was passed it was recognized that, as less than ten per cent. of the cheese factories of Ontario had voluntarily abandoned the pooling system, it would be necessary to do considerable educational work before the act came into force. In order that patrons and makers might be familiarized with the details of the system which it was proposed to establish. The meetings that have been arranged by the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario have for their main object the making of the provisions of the act familiar to those who are affected by them. They will be addressed by men who are thoroughly conversant with conditions that have prevailed and with the necessity for, as well as with the probable difficulties in the way of, the adoption of the quality basis of payment.

It is to be hoped that the meetings will be largely attended by patrons of cheese factories as well as by cheesemakers. By holding meetings at various points, it has been rendered possible for almost every dairymen in Eastern Ontario to attend one of them, and to hear a thorough discussion of the act and of the provisions that have been made for its enforcement. There will be an opportunity to discuss the situation in detail and to obtain all the information required on the subject. During the summer considerable new light has been thrown on the question of the desirability of paying for milk according to quality. Inspector Ward, of the Peterboro district, as he reported elsewhere in this issue, states that he has found the milk being delivered at one factory to vary from three to six per cent. in the butter-fat content. The same has probably been found in many factories. The gross injustice of neglecting the butter-fat when paying for milk is more readily recognized when it has a market value of from 40 to 50 cents or more a pound, as has been the case this season. This fact alone has resulted in making many converts to the new policy. If the cheese trade is to get its share of the milk, it

cannot afford to neglect this important consideration any longer, for there is a tendency for good milk to be diverted to those branches of the industry in which its quality is most recognized. This is obvious to the majority of dairymen, and they are in a frame of mind for uniting to get the Dairy Standards Act off to a good start. A good place to give it a boost is at the district dairy meetings that have been planned.

The Making of a Billionaire

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is said to be now worth \$2,027,000,000. This estimate has been arrived at by one of his fellow-citizens, and is based on the present market price of Standard Oil stock. Two thousand millions is a comfortable fortune. It is about half as much again as the total value of the farms of Ontario, the richest agricultural province of Canada, and has been accumulated in a working lifetime of about fifty years.

How did he get it? Not by earning and saving. He would need to have saved about \$48,000,000 a year in order to have accumulated this amount. He got it by taking advantage of economic conditions to gather into his own control the savings of others. To the dim ages of the past the Creator laid down certain geological deposits, which have served as reservoirs for the oil that has been distilling throughout the centuries that have intervened. He did not charge anyone for doing this, intending that humanity should enjoy the benefit of the oil, on condition that they perform the work necessary for the utilization. But economic conditions have enabled Mr. Rockefeller to frustrate the designs of the Creator and to decree that before humanity could get at the oil they should pay him for the privilege. He has bolstered up his position by all kinds of subterfuge methods. Chief of these have been the influencing of legislation, rebates from transportation companies, and monopolistic control of various phases of the great oil industry. By this means he has been enabled to gather into his own control a sum equal to the total annual income of some 350,000 of his fellow-citizens. As long as men are permitted to deny their fellow-men free access to the gifts of nature multimillionaires will flourish in the midst of poverty.

Paying the Directors

THE directors of the United Farmers' Company are practical farmers. Their time is valuable, yet up to the present they have not been paid for their services while attending meetings of the directorate. Sometimes these meetings necessitate an absence of two days from their farms. Attendance at them entails considerable inconvenience and loss because of the difficulty of securing men and of the high wages that have to be paid to get them. One director recently had to pay five dollars for help necessary to run his farm while he was attending one of the meetings. This exemplifies the self-sacrificing spirit of the men in whose hands the direction of the farmers' company has been placed.

While these sacrifices are an indication of the interest that is being taken by the directors in the progress of the company, and of the economical way in which it has been run to date, it is no longer necessary that they should be continued. It may have been necessary in the early days of the company's activity that the services of the men connected with it should be rendered without recompense, but the company has now plenty of funds from which to reimburse the men for the time they devote to its management. It is not creditable, therefore, for the company to ask that they continue to render gratuitous service. At the next meeting the shareholders should see that a generous allowance is made for attendance at the directors' meetings, in this way ex-

pressing their appreciation of the credit that is due to these men for the success which the company has achieved.

The Service Syndicate

AS the value of dairy products increases the prices of stress from record making days become higher. The price asked for young wire from champion animals is now so high that many of the smaller breeders cannot afford to buy them. This means that such men must use cheaper and inferior animals, which has a tendency to discourage or even cripple their operations.

In the United States and in some parts of Canada, breeders are getting around this obstacle by uniting their resources and purchasing approved animals of high quality to use in their herds. By having an animal kept at certain farms for definite periods of time, a uniform service fee being charged to all, this plan has proved quite practicable. There is a danger, however, in all service syndicates, and it is one which demands constant watching that no undesirable results ensue. One of the rules of every syndicate of this kind should be that no female will be accepted for service until every precaution has been taken to ascertain that she is free from infectious disease. The disastrous effects of these diseases are well known to many Canadian dairymen, and each of them should feel his responsibility for doing all he can in stamping them out. If a diseased sire is used on only one herd the evil effects of infection are not so widespread as if he were used in a syndicate, therefore the greater vigilance is necessary under this arrangement.

Cream Grading Coming

CREAM varies more in quality than any other farm product, yet in Ontario, which has long claimed to be the premier dairy province of the Dominion, the quality of cream is ignored when it is being paid for. In many cases it is gathered in tanks, into which it is thrown promiscuously, whether good, bad and indifferent. In this regard Ontario lags far behind all the other provinces, some of which grade practically all the cream from which their creamery butter is made. The result of the grading is plainly discerned in the quality of the product; those provinces which exercise the greatest care in regard to the quality of their cream standing at the head of the list as far as the quality of their butter is concerned.

The Dairy Standards Act recognizes the necessity of the grading of cream. It defines the grades, and provides that upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council all cream shall be graded according to its suitability for making first or second-class butter. It is understood that investigations are being carried on with a view to securing information on the quality of the butter that is being marketed, and on the probability of improving it by paying more attention to the quality of the cream from which it is made. If Ontario's reputation as a dairy province is to be maintained a change from some of the methods now widely practiced is imperative.

It is reported that the Government is making arrangements for the opening up of war savings accounts in the banks and post office savings branches. When an amount has been saved, the depositor may purchase a war savings certificate, issued at an attractive rate of discount. That is at least an approach to bringing war rates of interest within the reach of the small investor.

The quinquennial census shows that Western Canada's population has increased considerably since 1911. That is not saying that Canada's population is increasing now. The immigration for the first two years of the period more than accounts for the increase reported.

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