

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, *agat*. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

It is well known in professional circles that he shared largely in the reformation of Canadian veterinary education, the standards of which have been raised, and the Ontario College affiliated with Toronto University and placed under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. In 1908 he was appointed an Honorary Associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and was granted the honor of C. M. G. by the King in 1910.

He has demonstrated the wholesomeness of work, and still more work. After a preliminary year in Great Britain as a special veterinary quarantine officer, he became Chief Veterinary Officer for the Dominion in 1902, succeeding Dr. D. McEachran, and subsequently Live-stock Commissioner, as well. His advent in the dual position was at a crucial period. The time had come when the live-stock and public interests of Canada demanded a more systematically organized and vigorously administered inspection and quarantine service. Bearing in mind the intimate relations of the country with Britain and the United States, the general development of Canadian live-stock industries, the supervision of the system of Canadian National Live-stock Records, established under his predecessor in the Commissionership, F. W. Hodson, and what proved to be Dr. Rutherford's crowning work, the organization of the present system of inspecting meat and canned foods for export and interprovincial trade, the magnitude of the tasks undertaken by him may in some degree be appreciated. In the hands of a man of inferior endowment, and lacking the courage needed to overcome public inertia or the restive opposition of affected interests, one cannot but surmise, with deep misgivings, how untoward might have been the course of these great movements in contrast with the results which stand to his unquestioned credit. The meat inspection service was wholly unorganized, and at its inception there was absolutely no staff, and, because of

the inadequate veterinary education standard then existing, a staff had to be educated, which was achieved by taking the best available men to Chicago for a special course in training at the veterinary college and in the packing-houses, to do which permission was secured by Dr. Rutherford from the American authorities. Over one hundred men are now employed in this division, eighty-five of them specially-trained veterinarians. The general live-stock inspection to deal with outbreaks of contagious diseases, and export regulations under the Health of Animals Branch, and the technical work in pathology in the laboratory at Ottawa, require, in all, probably one hundred and fifty well-trained men, and, considering the vastness of the country and the difficulties arising from the curse of a meddling political patronage, is one of the most efficient in existence. The foundations have been well and truly laid, and, under a rational civil-service system, in which merit prevails, should go on to promote in higher degree the well-being of the country. If brusque and inflexible, Dr. Rutherford has straightened out more complex situations than usually falls to the lot of a departmental officer, and leaves behind him a fine constructive record.

Unbreakable Lantern Globes.

Unexpected good often comes from correspondence. Some weeks ago a subscriber asked how to prevent lantern globes breaking. Several suggestions were offered, of which one, at least, seemed dangerous to a lantern manufacturer, Mr. Hollingsworth, who tendered a word of caution, incidentally stating that high-class globes could be obtained by those who were willing to pay the price. A widespread demand for these unbreakable globes, at almost any price, was promptly manifested through our daily letter-box. A number of inquiries on the subject were referred by us to Mr. Hollingsworth, with a request that he discuss the matter further, indicating the quality of a good globe, and how the specimen might be identified. We are pleased to learn, through a letter received last week, that he has been in communication with his company's glass works in Bohemia, and has induced them to manufacture some specially high-grade lantern globes which they claim can be heated to almost melting point and then plunged into cold water, without doing damage. The negotiations, however, take time, and delivery to the trade is not anticipated much before August. About that date, we trust the advertising columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" may contain an announcement interesting to lantern users. If the globes are of the quality promised, and can be offered at a reasonable price, it will be a decided boon to many a discouraged buyer.

Answers to Questions.

By Peter McArthur.

Some weeks ago I moralized to the extent of several paragraphs on the fact that the farmer is the only man who has a chance to make a fresh start every spring. I want to take that back. I have learned a few things since then. A man can't make a fresh start this year unless he started at it last year. About the most important thing in farm work is to have last year's work done right. Now I understand why city people find it almost impossible to get properly started on a farm. As they were never on a farm before, of course they didn't do any farm work last year, and they can't figure out how to get started. If they want to put in corn according to the most approved methods, they must have the land fertilized and plowed the fall before. But they were not on the land the fall before. It is the same with potatoes and a lot of other things. If this "back to the land" movement is ever to amount to anything, the O. A. C. will have to give short courses on how to start in at farming "right off the bat." We need bulletins on what can be done this year. Of course, we can get ready for next year, but that means the loss of a whole year. I am all fussed up about this, for I want to do things right, and everything I want to do should have been started last year. Even the orchard should have been fixed up last year for this year's treatment. After all, it does seem to be necessary for the farmer to take some thought for the morrow. And he should have been thinking about to-day yesterday. Well, I have learned something, and that is always a pleasure, even though

I should have learned it last year. And I am afraid that a lot of farmers are like the city folks. They never get started right, because they can't figure out how to start last year. I know this sounds foolish, but I feel that there is a big chunk of wisdom mixed up with it, if I could only get hold of it in the right way. Anyway, I have made up my mind that next year I shall have started last year on all the work I have to do.

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In "The Farmer's Advocate" of Feb. 29th, "W. R. C.," Prince Edward Island, did me the favor to ask me to open a discussion on our "Financial System and Our Deluded Voters." He described with vigor the "rottenness" of our party system of Government, and the way it makes possible the robbing of farmers and consumers, and then he asks several questions. For the present I shall content myself with answering his questions. He asked, first:

"Have I overdrawn this description?"
By no means. As a matter of fact, with all your directness, you have merely hinted at the true condition of affairs. But while the country is prospering, I doubt if you or anyone else can make many people believe the truth. Barnum said, "The people like to be humbugged," and he was talking from experience. Nevertheless, I intend to deal with the whole question in a good-humored way as soon as I can manage to get together all the necessary facts. I have found that I can make no progress in discussing a public question except in a good-natured way, and as soon as I find the funny side of the ghastly swindles that are being perpetrated on the people of Canada, I shall set forth the whole matter for the amusement of the sovereign voter. And perhaps, after he has had his proper laugh, he may feel in his pockets for the money that should have been there and is not, and will get mad enough to set his house in order.

Question No. 2.—"Why should any man be allowed to amass a million dollars in a life-time?"
I think if "W. R. C." reconsiders this question, he will change his mind. Men like Edison, Graham Bell, and Westinghouse deserve to earn millions because of the creative work they do in furthering the progress and development of the country by their inventions. Of course, it may be argued that their inventions are valueless unless there were people to use them, and that in that way the people create the large mass of wealth that results from the inventions; but even if the people got their share, these men would still be entitled to millions as their portion. It is unfortunate that the men who have done so much to promote scientific agriculture cannot be rewarded in the same way for the work they do in increasing the wealth of the world, but it seems impossible to devise any method of rewarding them properly. I think that investigation would show that there are many men in business who deserve their millions, because of economies they have perfected, and public services they have rendered. Even the lawless millionaires at whom "W. R. C." is evidently aiming may be plausibly defended. Arthur Brisbane, the most brilliant journalist, and one of the most advanced thinkers now living, once wrote an excellent defence of John D. Rockefeller and Carnegie. He showed that these men, after establishing their grinding monopolies, gave back to the public in the form of contributions to charity and education more money than the foolish people would have voted for these excellent purposes in a hundred years. He showed that, in our present state of society, it is really a good thing to have such men relieve us of our money, if they will only be good enough to use a small part of it in public service. Otherwise, a lot of worthy movements that make for the improvement of the world would die for lack of support. Of course, when the people become wise enough to use their own money, collected as taxes, to promote progress, such men as Rockefeller will be unnecessary. But while our real attitude towards them is one of envy, because they are able to rob us so skillfully, we do not accomplish much by scolding at them. As for our Canadian millionaires, though they have helped themselves liberally, when you consider the opportunities we have given them in the way of special privileges, I think they are entitled to quote Clive, who said: "I am surprised at my own moderation." The men have amassed their wealth by which these riches for discussion later on.

No. 3.—"Have trusts, combines, etc., gained a stronghold in Canada?"
They certainly have. We have had an opportunity to study conditions in the United States, as well as Canada, and we have no hesitation in saying that the trusts and combines are more firmly entrenched here than in the States. But you are not while the managers of the true state of affairs bines occupy the minds of the leading newspapers.

No. 4.—"Should the rate of interest be 25 per cent. or more effective?"
The rate of interest should be directly and in-