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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOMB

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THE COST OF WAR

In these days of war and rumors of war (the latter mostly false) there is a stronger peace sentiment among the people of the world than ever before. Leaders of men are more and more holding on high the ideal of peace. Among those who are helping to add to the literature that is doing so much to disillusionize a war-hypnotized people by sane and logical reasoning is Dr. David Jordan, President of Stanford University. In his recent work, "The Unseen Empire," he gives facts and figures that afford much food for thought.

The great burden that war imposes on European peoples is evidenced in the appalling magnitude of their national debts, which are due almost altogether to war and preparation for war. The British National Debt, for instance, amounts to \$3,389,577,000. The National Debt of France is such

that every inhabitant of the country must pay a tax of twenty-five dollars to satisfy the national tax collector, much of which goes to pay the interest on previous war debts and current expenses for military purposes. When we consider that a man with a family of four may have to pay a tax to the national treasury of one hundred dollars a year and when we consider further that returns for labor in France are much lower than they are in Canada, we have an idea of the grievous burden that the French taxpayer must bear. But grievous as are the taxes of the French people the other Latin mations of Europe are bearing still heavier loads in comparison with their resources

Dr. Jordan claims with reason that the armed peace of the last decade is little less exhausting than actual war. The annual war cost of the world, Dr. Jordan estimates, is equivalent to the wages of eight million American workmen. If this comparison were applied to Europe where wages are much lower the war bill of one year would consume the entire earnings of about fifteen million workmen.

Leaving aside the sacrifice of human life that war involeys, the degrading effect that barrack life is having on hundreds of thousands of young men and considering only its financial aspect, we have here presented to us one of the greatest problems of modern times. Can anyone doubt that this staggering waste is a large factor in causing the worldwide high cost of living? It is regrettable that in Canada neither political party are presenting such facts as these to the people.

HIS MISTAKE

Recently we were talking on farm topics in general with an Institute speaker. He expressed himself freely and wisely on all questions that had to do with practical farm operations. When we started to talk on the subject of keeping the boy on the farm, however, our friend suddenly became strangely reticient. Later it developed that he had two sons, and they both had left him. We know that this man was farming under exceptionally favorable conditions, with a good farm that he owned himself, and, therefore, it was not lack of good financial prospects that drove the boys to the city. As we talked the real reason soon came

We found that this man had not given his boys a business interest in the farm. He had always kept them well supplied with money, he thought, but he himself had been boss, and his sons, so far as the management of the farm was concerned were only a superior sort of hired men. Every young man with initiative and ability desires to work to a place where he will be his own boss. Few of our young men care to stay around home waiting until their father dies or retires in order that they may work out their own ideas. This farmer's sons did just what most other ambi-

tious young fellows would have done. They sought work elsewhere.

Another reason why these might have left, came out later. The chores on this farm were not regarded as a part of the farm work. They were done after supper. No wonder the boys got disgusted and decided to quit. As he was leaving, our visitor remarked that he did not do very very much of the farm work now, he had gone into partnership with a man who had worked for him int seven years. How much better it would have been had he formed a business partnership with his sons long before, and kept them on the farm with him.

PARCEL POST A SUCCESS

The Parcels Post system recently adopted in the United States has not vet been in operation one month, but already its usefulness has been demonstrated. Opponents of the measure said that the people would not use the Parcels Post even if they had it. In less than three days after the Act came in force, many of the post offices in the United States found that their facilities for handling parcels were entirely inadequate and Parcels Post stamps were bought and used just about as fast as they could be printed. Our Canadian Post Office Department has already begun to feel the effect of the new postal system on the other side of the line, and as many as one thousand parcels have been received in the Toronto Post Office from the United States in one day.

Shipments of farm produce, it

would appear, are likely to make up a larger percentage of the parcels post business than was contemplated. There is a reason. The difference between what the farmer receives and the consumer pays for eggs ranges all the way from five to fifteen cents. A dozen eggs weigh about one and a half pounds, or with the package two pounds. Under the new postal regulations in the United States, a two-pound package of eggs might be sent to any customer within fifty miles for ten cents, the package to be delivered right at the customer's door. The postal charge decreases, however, with heavier packages so that five or six dozen eggs weighing eleven pounds might be mailed for thirty-five cents or only about six cents a dozen. Here is an opportunity for the farmer to build up a splendid retail trade in eggs when they are high in price, to the advantage of both himself and his customer. A pound of butter may be mailed for five cents, two pounds for eight cents, and if as much as eleven pounds can be included in one shipment the charge would be thirtyfive cents, or only a little more than three cents a pound.

Advocates of the parcels post measure have always claimed that parcels post would open up a new era in transportation, that it would be of great advantage to farmer and consumer, and that it would be a profitable business for the post office department. The first two of their readers.

Canada's Real Danger

While our politicians are busy preparing a law to tax the people \$35,000,000 for a Navy (which will in reality be \$105, 000,000, as it will be raised by the tariff) they are overlooking a real danger here at home. They are ignoring the made-in-Canada triple alliance of railways, banks, and manufactur-ers, who are taking hundreds of millions out of the people every year and driving thousteadily Into deeper sands poverty. This triple alliance is more dangerous to the Canadian people than all the bayonets and Dreadnoughts of Europe.
There is no power from without Canada that can harm the people half as much as these unscrupulous barons of special privilege, who are steadily tightening their grip upon the common people.

-Grain Growers' Guide.

contentions have already proved correct. When the Post Office Department of the United States adjusts itself to the new conditions, the third contention also will probably be proved correct.

We in Canada need a Parcels Post Act as much as did the people of the United States. We are just as firmly in the grip of the express companies; we have just as many middlemen eating up the profits as they have. Why not have a Parcels Post law in Canada? We would suggest that every farmer's organization from the National Council of Agriculture down to the smallest Farmers' Ch , petition the Government at Ottawa to give a Parcels Post measure for Canada their early consideration. This the Dominion Grange has already done. Our influence will aid in ending discussion by legislation.

In this commercial age when rush and worry are making many of us old before our time, a story that carries us to a community Our New where the people are

Serial living simply, free from the turmoil and strife of our own world, is bound to be appreciated. Our new serial, "Rose of Old Harpeth," starting in this issue, is such a story. In it, Maria Thompson Davies carries us in thought to the simple restfulness of her own Tennessee Valley, and gives us a vision in "Rose of Old Harpeth" of a woman to be loved indeed, whose full blooming beauty is accompanied by grace and ineffable charm, one who sheds blessings all around her. Readers of Farm and Dairy will remember appreciatively the story of Miss Selina Lue and Mother Mayberry by the same author. 'Our new heroine is just as witty as is Selina Lue, and her piety as simple and sincere, but her heart is young, while their's were growing old and her romance is her own, no that of someone else. "Rose of Old Harpeth is a story of love in its wholesome purity, and in it we be lieve we are offering a treat to our

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