

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slight arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,139 to 17,390 copies. No subscription is accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns in Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of loss, plus the transaction occurring within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we will do the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I am your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Refuses shall not ply the trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and responsible business men who advertise, nor the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR HEAVY TAXES

The Canadian people are more heavily taxed than almost any other civilized people on the face of the earth. The supplementary estimates laid before the Dominion House recently bring the total appropriation for current accounts well over \$300,000,000. This, however, is not all. The \$35,000,000 bonus for the navy is not here included. The fat slice of Government pap that McKenzie and Mann are to receive from the Government this session is yet to come. The total outlay will probably be not less than \$250,000,000.

Such tremendous increases and expenditures are naturally beginning to create alarm in the presiding country. "This is over eight times the total disbursements of the Dominion Government in the last year Alexander McKenzie was in power,"

says the Weekly Sun in a recent editorial: "It is nearly six times the aggregate expenditure of the last year of the Tupper Government. It is more than twice as much as was spent in the last year of the Laurier administration."

The supplementary estimates alone are equal to twenty-six dollars for every man, woman and child in Canada, which on the basis of five members to a family, means an expenditure of one hundred and thirty dollars a family.

How does this compare with other countries? The Toronto Star estimates the expenditure of Great Britain on the same basis at eighteen dollars fifty cents a head, that of the United States at nine dollars sixty-five cents, and of Germany at seven dollars forty cents; that is, our expenditure is nearly three times that of the United States and almost four times that of Germany.

The farmers of Canada are paying the major portion of this heavy tax. We contribute to our share every time we go to the store to buy clothes, hardware, implements, boots and shoes, anything and everything that comes through a customs house. So indirect is the tax that we do not realize its magnitude. But we pay it just the same.

This indirect tax goes a long way towards explaining why we have to work so hard and figure so closely to make ends meet. In the light of these figures it is not time that we were calling a halt on extravagant expenditure of public moneys.

TIME YET

"Is it too late yet to sow a field of alfalfa?"

This is a question that reaches us frequently now-a-days. The question comes from farmers who had intended to make a start with alfalfa this year, but through scarcity of help were not able to get the land in shape earlier. Sometimes the same query comes from a man who has formerly seeded alfalfa about the middle of May and is dubious of its success if sowed now.

It will be reassuring to these farmers to learn that some of our most successful alfalfa growers had not seeded any alfalfa this spring. Their practice is to disc and drag the land at intervals up to the last of June or the first of July, and then seed without a nurse crop. In this way they get the land in capital shape, kill millions of weed seeds that are allowed to germinate but not grow and conserve soil moisture.

In the very dry season of two years ago W. O. Morse, Halton Co., Ont., a very successful alfalfa grower, seeded part of his alfalfa in this manner and part of it earlier in the season with a nurse crop. His July seeding was away ahead of the earlier seeding in the fall, and away ahead of the fields of any of his neighbors seeded in the ordinary way with a nurse crop.

Some months ago J. W. Clark, Grant Co., Ont., told us that he had made a practice of plowing up meadows that had not come through the

winter in good shape, working the soil thoroughly and seeding again in alfalfa in the early part of July. Mr. Clark not only got a good catch that season but quite frequently was able to make a good cutting of alfalfa early in September. Sufficient growth would be made thereafter to give the field top enough to protect it through the winter.

We notice that for the last couple of years no other than Prof. C. A. Zavitz at the O. A. C., has been recommending the late seeding of alfalfa without a nurse crop. Surely, with Prof. Zavitz' O.K. on this method, no one need hesitate to still sow a few acres of this grand crop.

FARMING AND CAPITAL

The Wisconsin Experiment Station have been investigating the relation of operating capital to profits in farming. They found that when the operating capital, that is machinery, cattle and cash, was 13.5 per cent. of the total investment, the profits were \$167.78 a farm. Increasing the operating capital to 17.7 per cent. raised the profits to \$433.68, and when it was raised to 28.2 per cent. the profits went to \$1,628.56. When the operating capital was 33.3 per cent. the profits went to \$3,511.33.

These figures are the averages of many farms and indicate quite plainly that there is a close relation between operating capital and profit; the biggest profits coming when one-third of the capital was in stock, machinery and cash for operating, and but two-thirds of it in land and buildings.

When nearly all the capital was in land and buildings the profits were smaller, or to use the familiar expression, these farmers were land-poor. Having nearly all the capital in land and buildings is a good deal like the merchant who has a big store but scarcely any goods on the shelves. Better to have a smaller store with well stocked shelves. Likewise it is better to have a smaller farm, provided it is well supplied with stock, machinery and cash for running expenses.

BOUNTIES ON LEAD

The Dominion Government is to continue the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada. For nine years now the lead industry has been fed on Government pay; surely long enough for this "infant" industry to get on its feet. It has, however, been definitely decided that the payment of bounties, which expire on June 30th this year, shall be continued until July 1st, 1918.

Why should these bounties be continued? There was no inquiry in the House as to the profits that the lead operators are making. The fact that none of the supporters of the measure claimed that the companies were hard up would seem to indicate that good profits are being made. It was also brought out in the course of the debate that the prices received for lead have increased from sixty dollars to ninety dollars a ton since

The Manure Spreader a Symbol

"A symbol of what," you ask, of progress. When we go to farm and see the farmer, whether tenant or land owner, using a manure spreader, we at once raise our estimation of that unknown farmer at least twenty-five per cent. The farm may look like what the Scotchman would call "a poor farm"; it may bear evidence of having been a rented farm, a rented grain farm, a farm rented on a one-year lease; but we know that the manure spreader was a change in the appearance of the whole farm. We know that this man is already beginning to handle some kind of live stock, else he would not have enough manure to spread.

—Walter's Farmer.

the introduction of bounties. If the miner could afford to do business with lead at sixty dollars, surely he is making a better profit with lead at ninety dollars. We believe that the continuance of these bounties is equivalent to giving a present to the lead operators of Canada; a present for which the people of Canada must pay.

Only one lone member made forcible protest against the continuance of these bounties, Mr. J. H. Burnham, the Conservative member for West Peterborough. He, however, received but scant support in his independent stand from the Liberal Opposition, who might have been expected, under the circumstances, to support him. By this indifference the Opposition thereby lost an excellent opportunity of showing up the absurdity of the whole bounty-giving system and they, to that degree, were remiss in their duties to the Canadian taxpayer who, in the long run, must pay the bounty. The fact that the Opposition did not even bring the matter to a vote does not speak well for its vigilance. As the farmers of Canada will have to pay over half of the large sum these bounties represent, it is a question on which as farmers we have a right to make our views known.

Many fields of alfalfa fail to survive the winter. Many who sowed their first alfalfa last spring and were looking forward to cutting their first crop this year have plowed it

Try Again.

under instead. Many of these new beginners have announced their intention of trying again. This is the right spirit. How much clover would be grown to-day if all who failed to get a catch or have had it winter killed were to stop growing clover? Every failure should teach us something of the peculiar requirements of the alfalfa plant and enable us to do better next time. Our most successful alfalfa growers tell us that their success has been built on the lessons learned from many failures.

Fines for Industry

(Nebraska Farmer).
The assessors are now making their annual round. One of their duties is to look out for buildings erected, or other real estate improvements made, since last year. Land was assessed a year ago, and that assessment will stand until revaluation for four

years; but any upon land in the added to the tax.

Is it a crime to own a farm? If you have been so important improvement in the farm within the year, the assessor will add it to the tax. If you have a new year, and you pay a fine for you by improving you added to the value of your farm, and your taxes go up, that unimproved matter how much increased since last year. A better system encourage the improvement and to encourage a

AD. T. LXX

It is little show the live stock responded to the in Farm and Dairy umms.

Many of our live when they come to tising, think in terms pages, and quartered used never to the ad, was their limit

It has become now. Last week it Gordon S. Gooden Mann, Farm, and of Springfield, Ont. full **TWO-PAGE** space there is a reason- derful advance in of Farm and Dairy; are many reasons; however, is that Far paying the breeders

Best of all these not hesitate to come tell us how profita found our service. Wm. A. Shaw, at recently wrote us di advertisement for th and said:

"We have sold all our when we should have Farm and Dairy has pro we as to advertising an only paper carrying a draw on as at Foxba balance of account."

As regards big stock advertising their you may have overloo it pays. F. R. Mallo ford, Ont., expressed last March when he follows, after having ad. in Farm and Dairy. From the full-page ad Farm and Dairy for in- ions, financial results ing. It has proved to me at was to advertising. The sheep buyer looks for was and made him by his

Perhaps you are I wish to try an ad. Dairy. This is the pe ad. to be in, as Mr. F. of Windsor, Ont., a d- chrons, told us last w "It is enough for m the remarkable grow made in Farm and Da certain of the results factory from your page. "A Paper Farmers a