

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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F. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and the Dominion Dairy and Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Association. Its Canadian U. S. Representative: W. H. Stockwell, 629 Peoples Gas Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

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7. 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 exceed 15,700. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slighted in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,500 to 17,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

Shown detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

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 edited as the reading matter and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertising agencies and advertiser herein dealt dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will refund the amount of your loss, provided 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 this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Refusers shall not ply their 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 honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of dishonest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

The dairy industry of Canada is progressing; but it is not progressing as it should. The total value of the dairy products produced in the Dominion last year were valued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner at \$105,000,000. This is a small increase over the year previous. In the same year the number of dairy cows shows a falling off of several thousands from the number kept in 1911. Our export trade in dairy products declined, not only relatively, but actually, the value of these exported in 1912 being almost two and one-half million dollars less than in the previous year. In the case of butter, Canada is now an importing country. This falling-off is explained in part by an increasing population, and hence an increase in the demands of the home market. But with such a large area suitable for

dairying, we would expect a development of the industry sufficient to meet both home and foreign demands. We may well ask what factors are hindering the extension of dairying.

In the first place, we need better cows. There are enough cows in the country now to supply the growing home demand and to maintain and increase our export trade. The trouble is that many of these cows are not paying their board. The average production of dairy cows in Canada is only a little over three thousand pounds of milk a year. We may, however, look for a better day. More interest than ever before is being taken in cow testing, due largely to the enthusiastic work of Mr. C. F. Whitley, and breeders of pure bred dairy stock report that never before in the history of the trade in Canada has the demand for good stock been so keen.

In the second place we must grow more suitable crops. We need a larger acreage devoted to corn and more silos. Instead of, as in the case of Ontario, thirty-three per cent. of the dairy farmers growing alfalfa, one hundred per cent. should be growing this greatest of all milk producing crops. A good acreage of corn and alfalfa on every dairy farm would mean more milk at less cost.

But at the basis of all improvement must be more interest on the part of dairymen themselves. Too many of us are accustomed to regard dairying as a kind of a side line and the milking as chores. Dairying, where properly conducted, is a business worthy of the first attention, and when it gets this attention it is the most profitable branch of live stock farming. Farmers, we believe, are coming to see the merit of the dairy cow as a money maker. In the growth of this new interest we foresee a great expansion of the dairy industry in Canada.

THE NATURE OF MONOPOLY

Every millionaire-making trust derives its immense profits from some form of monopoly. Some trusts already are world-wide in their operations. William E. Cory, a former president of the United States Steel Corporation, testified in 1910 that there was an understanding with foreign rail manufacturers in which each corporation agreed not to compete with the others in their own countries. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, before an investigating committee recently, further testified that competition in steel within the United States is not possible, because the corporation of which he is the head have cornered all the best ores. The Standard Oil Company, too, cannot be reached through the lowering of the protective tariff, as there is a world-wide agreement among leading oil dealers who own most of the oil wells. Where lies the monopoly in these two cases?

The steel and oil trusts represent a form of monopoly that is fraught with much danger to humanity. They represent a monopoly of the resources

of the earth itself. Did the God-Creator, when he placed iron ore in the bosom of the earth, intend that that ore should be cornered by any one concern? Has any combine of capitalists any moral right to take unto themselves the God-given wealth of the earth, to keep others from using what they are not using themselves and set an exorbitant price on the small portions that they deal out from year to year? Similarly, were the oilfields intended to make millionaires out of a few oil magnates such as John D. Rockefeller?

We contend that concerns such as these, which have secured a monopoly of some natural resource, should not be allowed to benefit unduly, but that, through taxes, much of the benefit should be taken by the state for the benefit of all the people. Every natural resource should be taxed at its full value. For instance, valuable coalfields held out of use should not be taxed as if growing scrub spruce, but at the value of such a proportion of the wealth they represent as is readily available. Such a system of taxation is in line with that endorsed by every farmers' organization in Canada.

WHY COOPERATION FAILS

It is a mistake to assume that business methods that have proved most satisfactory in the city are equally applicable to the country. It is this tendency to "townification" of country business that explains the failure of so many of our so-called cooperative societies. We say "so-called," because many of these societies are not really cooperative in nature, but are formed on the joint-stock plan. There is an essential difference between joint-stock and cooperation that makes the former peculiarly adapted to the town and the latter most desirable in the country. Speaking before the South Commercial Congress at Washington, Sir Horace Plunkett, who established the cooperative system in Ireland, emphasized the difference between these two systems of doing business.

"The ordinary joint-stock corporation," said Sir Horace, "is a pooling of business for more economic or thorough conduct of an investment of capital for profit. The majority of those who join part with all control of their business. The farmers' combination is wholly different in its purpose. He who enters it does not wish to part with his business or with its control, and he does not seek an investment for his capital. He joins with his neighbors with the sole object of bettering the conditions under which he conducts his own business."

Hence it is that a farmers' organization, formed on the joint-stock or capitalistic basis, almost always breaks down. The control of the profits of the joint undertaking falls into the hands of those who happen to have the most stock in it. In the truly cooperative concern the reward of capital is limited to a fixed percentage and the remainder of the capital is divided among the partici-

Protection and Wages

The average wages of the 72,571 women wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of the Dominion in the year 1910 are shown by the Dominion census of manufactures to have been \$1 cent a day, or \$17.75 per month. These women were all over 16 years of age, and many of them had children or parents to support. Upwards of 10,000 of these women 16 years of age were also employed in the mills and factories of Canada in the same year for 100 days a month, or \$12.50 a month. The 17,572 men working for wages in our great manufacturing establishments received an average of \$1.46 a day, or \$38.33 a month. While women work for \$17.75 and men for \$38.33 a month, in order that mill-owners and multi-millionaires should be created it cannot be claimed that protection protects the worker.—Grain Growers' Guide.

pants in proportion to the business they each do in the concern. This is the form of cooperation that has been so successful in Ireland, that has made Denmark one of the most talked of countries in the world, and it is also the system on which our own most successful cooperative concerns here in Canada are based. It is the failure to adopt the truly cooperative principle which rewards every man according to the business that he does rather than the money that he invests in the stock of the association, that explains the failure of many cooperative enterprises in rural Canada to accomplish the purpose for which they were formed.

BOOK FARMERS

The book farmer was once a subject of ridicule. By book farmer, we mean the man who studies dairy papers and all agricultural text books available in an effort to inform himself on the problems of his occupation. But the book farmer has made good. Our most successful farmers are all more or less bookish. If any further proof were needed of the practical dollars and cents value of dairy literature to a dairy farmer, it is afforded in a review of the cow census work conducted by W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, and published in a recent bulletin.

Conditions in Wisconsin, which is almost entirely a dairy state, are very similar to conditions we find there in any of the dairy districts of Canada. The owners of four hundred and sixty-four herds investigated, having six thousand three hundred and three cows, were registered as readers of dairy papers. They fed their cows at an average cost of \$34.78, securing \$1.42 for each dollar spent for feed, and had a net profit of \$14.54 a cow. The cow owners, whose minds were not illuminated or their methods improved through the influence of dairy literature, had seven hundred and fifty-three herds, composed of nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two cows. They fed their cows for \$35 each, and had an average annual profit of \$1.85 a cow as compared with the average profit of \$14.54 a cow made by the "bookish" ones. Of the non-readers forty-eight per cent. actually lost money in following the dairy business.

A further point brought out in con-

nection the greater country, by dairy farmers, profitably exactly successful investment great milk silages, good buying cement those words, the "books"

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It is worth over Mr. H. also to note Ford Motor Farm and D "A Paper F