BIG PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE AND THEIR SOLUTION"

BY DR. CREELMAN

Yield of the Ordinary Farm Should and Could Be Increased 300 Per Cent.

before the Canadian Club of Toronto, made. The difficulty is that he does farming certain fields, in a certain now one in each of 40 districts in this by Dr. G. O. Creelman, President of not know the difference between the way, that breeding and feeding cer-

Perhaps there never was a time in stances with which he would find himthe history of Ontario when there was self surrounded when he gets out of methods, absolute success in farming as much need for instruction in agri- his own element. culture as at the present day.

Farming and farm operations have can not now give the best and most- new conditions, but that his long exup-to-date instruction, even to his own

alfalfa, and peaches and apples and onions, and tomatoes, and tobacco are be able, in his declining years, to do coming to be counted among our

be adapted to the growing of so many tious, broad-minded help is needed varieties of crops that there is no among the school boards in our comreason why the farmer's daily life munities. You know what one man need any longer become monotonous. of the right sort could do with a little Ontario has changed her methods with leisure in improving the appearance the new order of things, and owing of the school and the conditions of to the superior intelligence of her the school grounds. You know what people has established herself as one can be accomplished by such a man

whole world. ment in our Western Provinces the man should stand as a strength in field crops of Ontario yet exceed in the community, and could very easily value all the field crops produced in secure additional funds each year for Canada west of Winnipeg, in spite of the purchase of those little things, in the fact that a large percentage of the way of additional school equipthe Western farmers have been drawn ment that makes the difference befrom Ontario farm homes.

As one goes through this Province, from county to county, and township ing by demonstration. to township, he is forced to the conclusion that as an agricultural district, it is very highly favored indeed. Good land, well watered, and excellent climate with plenty of sunshine always happen if we had a failure here.

operate a farm.

peace and idleness, to sleep late in farmers in the community. the mornings and sit up late at nights, in fact to "eat, drink and be merry"

the Ontario Agricultural College, life of the producer and the consumer, tain classes of live stock that intro-Guelph. His address was as follows: nor can be appreciate the circum- ducing certain crops on certain soils,

Speaking of retired farmers, it seems to me that the great pity lies, not so changed so materially that the father much that he does not fit into his perience, his habits of thrift, his knowledge of the community and his leisure Wheat is now but one of our minor time, are now all lost to the neighborcrops while corn, and sugar beets, bood in which he has done all his us, but there are over 200,000 heads work, and in which position he should of families on farms in this Province

a great deal of good. You know, perhaps better than I The climate of Ontario seems to do, how much clear-headed, conscienof the best farming Provinces of the coming forward, in the support of the teacher, in the introduction of modern Notwithstanding the great develop methods, and you know how such a tween the mere hum-drum of teaching by lectures and text books and teach-

WE MUST START EARLY

If then the coming generation of farmers are to be kept in the country, are to be expected to settle on a cormanagers in their annual statements ner of the old farm after they have ing up even an old pasture to put often forecast good or bad times, ac- turned their larger property over to into alfalfa. the soon or the son-in-law, then we The average cow produces about in the West, yet because they have must start very early to interest the 8,500 pounds of milk per year, and never been disappointed in Ontario boy and the girl in the ethics of rural yet we had a cow in the College herd crops they never speak of what might living. The farmer boy must be en that produced 20,788 pounds by actual he must be taught to co-operate with difference of nearly 700 per cent. one would expect to find farming the his neighbors in everything; he must difference of nearly 700 per cent. difference of nearly 700 per cent. most popular business of all, and the be instructed in the first principles of Here is the record of the cow in quespeople from cities and towns would scientific farming; he must be enonly live in such places until they couraged to read widely and persis- Record for 1 day... could make money enough to own and tently. He must be taught to draw Record for 7 days. 643 lbs. of milk is exactly reversed. Farmers' boys farm may lead to neatness about the The average hen in Ontario lays 100 and the Collegiate Institutes, and the people coming into our cities from the second formers' style are leaving in large buildings and formers are large buildings. and farmers' girls are leaving, in large buildings and fences, orderliness in eggs in a year, while last year we the college and towns at the beauty and towns at the beauty state of all foodstuffs are desired to the state of all fo numbers, for the cities and towns, the barns, stables, harness rocms and had a whole pen that produced 180 have caringless the implement shade; shorter hours! and most of the farmers themselves the implement sheds; shorter hours eggs—best 6—256. hope to remain on the farm only so for men and teams, the desire to adapt long as will enable them to make new methods which have been proven telling of these things does not help enough money which at 8 per cent. to be the best at the Colleges and you to produce this kind of a hen, will give them sufficient income to Experiment Stations; and the readi- or cow, or crop. retire to the neighboring town or city. ness to change from one method to Here they hope to pass their days in the other, on the advice of the best

haps more so, as he is one man who nearly 40 years, has proven by ex-

From that point, however, we have not done all that we should in getting this information to the individual far-

mer at his own farm. We have at the present time over 5,000 farmers conducting experiments on their own farms, and reporting to whom we reach but indirectly.

HELPING FARMERS

As a matter of fact the difference between the average and the possible yield on the ordinary farm is at least

300 per cent. I think it would be quite within the mark were I to say that our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations had already proven, by experiment, enough facts to double the output on the ordinary farm, if put into

actual practice. The whole trouble has been that we have not been able to get the farmers to adapt these facts to their everyday work on the farm.

For instance, alfalfa is worth pound for pound as much as bran for feeding live stock. We can, and do produce 5 tons of alfalfa hay per acre in the ordinary season in Ontario. Bran was worth last week \$24.00 a ton which would make the alfalfa crop actually worth to the farmer \$120 per acre, and yet it is the hardest kind of work at times to persuade farmers who have suitable land to risk plough-

couraged to play in a systematic way; weight in twelve months. This is a

as well as to read and write, and he Record for 30 days. 2,522 lbs. of milk must be encouraged along the line Milk, 88.27 lbs. fat. . . 108 lbs. butter talents, to do everything syste- Record for 865 days...... 20,778 lbs.

And so I might go on, but the very

We were a long time finding this asking for more help from the Agri- quickest way to improve the farming older men in active co-operation with ment, proven absolutely many things and to sew while her time is not the economic as well as the social If the rest of their fives.

Asking for more help from the Agri- quickest way to improve the farmers to the credit and that if put into general practice would worth much that she may economize value of the farmers to the credit and that if put into general practice would be schools at the school at th ferently it works out. The farmer encouragement at home than would trained men into the country and there may be no conflict in the sub-

has earned every dollar that he has periment, surely and definitely that tural representatives, and we have Province, and they are all doing ex-cellent work. They have already ac-cemplished a good deal through holding short courses for farmers, longer courses in High Schools for farmers' cone; introducing pure seed, starting the neighborhood. for drainage; starting school fairs; judging at local exhibitions; taking old corn and beans and tobacco and poul-try and early fruit and vegetables.

The Niagara peninsula to fruit farmers' clubs; giving plans for farms ing in the selection of improved tools and machinery; helping to conduct experiments on different farms and a thousand and one other activities according to climate, soil and altitude. want you to watch the operations of these men and note the progress they are making, because I believe they are going to wield a greater influence on the future prosperity of Ontario than anything else that has

ever been attempted. The science men in the High Schools



President of Ontario Agricultural

College, Guelph.

TRAINED MEN AMONG FARMERS this has been a move in the right meet the increased demands?

are in business of any kind, but at the present, the following seem to stand out as being of much impor-

tance: (1). The killing of weeds.
(2) The planting of varieties of crops best suited to the farm and

Our extreme southeast should devote most of its energies to growing corn and beans and tobacco and poul-The Niagara peninsula to fruit growing and truck farming.

The shores of Lake Ontario, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay to apples. East Ontario, generally speaking, for dairying, and

Western and Northern Ontario for general farming and live stock. (8). The securing of better and more permanent hired help. I would send our best farmers, such

as Farmers' Institute workers, and judges of live stock to Great Britain to hold meetings and show photographs of our fields and orchards, cattle and sheep and homesteads. We need all the farm help we can get and perhaps we could do with fewer so-called mechanics-Jack-of-all-trades-(4). Marketing our crops by cooperation with our neighbors that we may get the most possible for our

CO-OPERATION

This is a question which has occupied the attention of political and social economists for many centuries. It has gained little ground among farmers in this country but has dominated the whole system of farming in some of the countries in Europe.

In Denmark and parts of Germany co-operative methods have given the farmers charge of the banks, the telephones, the railroads, and even the governments. Money may be had at the land.

small jealousies and our petty sus- pitals of this continent. picions of one another.

day to day, it would look as though efficient as well as insufficient help, affairs.

work among the young men and the done it well. They have, by experi- Every girl must be taught how to cook people will come to appreciate more

formation at first hand, not only as our mother's baking. Why den't our to raising a crop but the marketing wives bake now? They would it they and transporting and delivering of it knew how. to the customer.

(5). The improvement of roads. This is absolutely essential and I am now of the opinion that some school of practical science must put on a short course of instruction in roadmaking which must teach draining, draining, draining before metal or cement are thought of at all.

(6). The securing of electric power on the farm. This is coming very fast. Besides the actual saving in animal power, what an uplift it will give the home life, to have electric light in every room of the house and barn and stable. At present farmers work so hard that they have a poor chance to enjoy the light of day, and at night a poor light to enjoy the

reading of books. Think also for one moment the difference running water makes in a domestic establishment.

(7). We want more shrubs and perennial flower beds and tennis courts and time for play, that the farm life may be the envy of the young people of the city and town.

I am convinced it is not the glare and glitter of the city streets that attract boys and girls to the city, but rather the lack of social organization in the country where every healthy young man and young woman may have some exercise and entertainment and amusement in the furthering of which both may take an active

In the Old Country I find that the sim of education is to make a "well dressed man who reads books and for two to three per cent. and the speaks correct English." In Canada where the consumer can get it, in poorest citizen, if he be but honest, he must also work, therefore he must such an attractive condition that canhas the same chance to promote his have special training. In country ned vegetables and dried fruit and business and sell his goods in the best places our young people are practically market as has the largest farmer in all intelligent, temperate, frugal and industrious. That accounts for our and your wife will with confidence, In America it looks as though our young men adapting themselves to any bred of knowledge, take the greatest farmers will be forced almost to the walk of life when they go to our cities pride in personally manufacturing or wall, our farms worn out, and our or to the United States, and our girls personally superintending the manusland desolate before we give up our who practically control the large hos- facturing of your bread and your biss

With so many people rushing from and girl who remain at home? We your jams and your jeilies and your the country to the city and so many have made a start. Five hundred preserves and your pancake, all be

universally. It was with that object people consuming easily accounts for at the Agricultural College. When try children must be different from in view that we have opened our the present conditions of high prices. all rural school teachers have a good that of city children but the training doors to the teaching profession, and The question then arises, how may working knowledge of agriculture, I of each is essential to the best such

The girls-I believe that as many The Colleges and the Experiment men go to perdition each year from

Some Rural Problems" was a sub
| have taken a certain number of stu| sugar and salt are three of our most
| dents from towns and cities and coun| necessary foods and yet they are
| confidence of the people. | This College during its existence of confidence of the people. | Confidence of the people of th best known methods of farming. It takes 1% cents to make your five I think it is lack of organic union cent loaf of bread in Toronto and 1% among ourselves whereby every far- cents to deliver it, then half the cost mer on his own farm may obtain in- of the staff of life was saved us by

You say why bother us city people. with your rural problems-because you are specialists in organization and we are not. We are willing to do the work but we don't know how. We also need public money-and we don's know how to get it. We could use an extra million dollars right now to demonstrate and put into practice

what we already know, We want rural architects to show us how to lay out and plan our homesteads and to get running water into our homes.

We want a model mile of good road in every township.

We want travelling teachers of agriculture and travelling teachers of cooking and sewing in every district. We want a weed killing and good

seed campaign in every county. We want more orchards sprayed and lessons in apple packing and pre-cooling fruit houses, and egg circles not here and there but everywhere,

and we want them now. Please excuse my impetuosity but my heart is in the work and we need the help and sympathy of every thoughtful citizen.

We want as many instructors and experimenters and demonstrators in each county to look after the better breeding and feeding and nourishing and improving of crops and animals as we now have doctors of medicine. Then our farmers who are already intelligent and temperate and indus-trious will produce for you more and better food and put it on the market will all be forced out of competition, cuits and your cakes and your cookies But what about the country boy and your sauces and your salads and

young men took instruction in agri- cause you have come to your senses and insist that vocational training is sensible and necessary training for boys and girls. The training of courfrom the letters being received from we, with more mouths to fill and in- predict a great awakening in rural cess and happiness of the Canadian perhaps in the end country people will lose their jealousy of their neighborn The agricultural representatives will Stations have done their part and bad cooking as from strong drink. In the cities and towns and the town

From Manchester Guardian.

sounded yesterday morning, when they regarded their victory over the electorate's The sergeant of the guard, however, being is the suburban villa residence of Capt. Craig, and, like everyone else, I was night they parade the main streets in militant methods have created a situation so has the self-control of the home rule unparalleled in history known to me. So I population, which is content loyally to

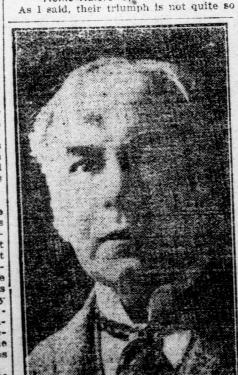
a leading Unionist paper. At the gates we found a small crowd of tion. women, children, and loafers staring with admiration at the sentries inside ciad in second-hand khaki uniforms, from which the badges of regulars had been removed, and armed with old Martini cavalry carbines dating from the years before the magazine rifle was adopted. They wore bardoliers of cartridges round their shoulders, and stood with fixed bayonets that had been recently sharpened at the points, as though threatening to transfix any poor citizen who attempted to pass without the word. The khaki caps were new and differed slightly from those of the King's regulations. A guard-tent was pitched on the grass hard by, and a sergeant changed the guard in due form, giving two hours on duty and four off.

Treated Like King. few minutes the gates were thrown open for a dispatch rider or King's messenger-for Sir Edward's letters cannot be trusted to the ordinary post, but are carried by special delivery throughout Ulster, the messengers riding motorbicycles with a speed on which the fate of empires might depend. The villa's grounds are surrounded day and night by Sir Edward's special guard and the sentries told us a full battalion was encamped in a neighboring field. By the rebellious loyalty of Belfast employers, the men's places in the mills and workshops

are kept open for them. Unfortunately we could not admire the rest of the rebel host. We sent up a card asking permission to go round the orderly brought it back with the decisive unless modified, will bring defeat to the word "No" written across it, which was Asquith Government at the next elections. EVERYWHERE.

be expected to have room for courtesy. since it appeared certain that the regular army would not act against them now the triumphant masters of the situa-

Home-Rulers' Spirits Raised.



counds, and if possible to speak with ber of the British House of Commons, now capt. Craig, but after a long interval the in Canada, says that the home rule bill

The triumph of the would-be rebels has flat and hardly polite, however regal. But | loud today, and the leading Protestant not sounded quite so loud today as it when the brain is occupied with the orbe safe, whereas yesterday they almost representatives as secure. But Sir Ed- an Irishman by race, did his best to supply despaired at the evil fate which has so ward Carson still holds his semi-royal withdraw. This overheaving tone may be court at Craigavon under the protection partly due to the reported vast increase the moment of fulfilment. It must be reof his Volunteer Lifeguards. Craigavon in the number of the rebel volunteers membered that in Ulster all the Protestant home rulers estimate their number at 100,000, of whom 40,000 are in Belfast. On anxious to see the headquarters of the long columns of four, preceded by bands. the point of home rule these Protestants forces and leaders who by their highly Their marching has rapidly improved, and are entirely at one with the Catholic Nationalists, and they make much lighter of drove out through typical Belfast slums support the Government and has hitherto King Carson and his volunteers than the drove out through typical behave stated or organized no resistance to the rebel forces. English generally do, and than I do myself. The Opposition note of triumph is not so high today, but, of course, the abuse of the King's Government in Unionist papers

maintains its standard of eloquence. Today's Ulster Echo, for instance, heads its leader "Falsehood and Farce," and in an early sentence remarks: "The plot was an atrocious one, and it has been explained or explained away by the most atrocious falsehoods that would disgrace a horse dealer or a professor of the threecard trick." The Northern Whig, by far the best Ulster paper, begins its leader: "In order to engage in a successful campaign of lying it is necessary for the liars to have good memories." The Evening Telegraph remarks cursorily that the Government meant wholesale assassination, and have lied at every turn to save themselves from the just odium of the public. But the Belfast News Letter, which has no great repute for moderation, is comparatively tame in its opening sentence: "By an adroit move the Govern- ior. ment has escaped for the time from the peril of dissolution." That moderated tone certainly prevails today, but it is felt that the Curragh is again the centre of interest, and that if events there again imperil the Government an appeal to the country on the army question may be possible

and that in case of defeat the cycle of dis-

turbance will again shift to the south.





HISTORIC.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.] "Say, waiter," said the travelling man o the hotel waiter, "what kind of chicken

"That's a Plymouth Rock, I believe," eplied the waiter. "I'm glad it has some claim to historic mention," said the man. "I thought it was just an ordinary cobblestone."





PRINCESS ELIZABETH, of Roumania. formal etrothal is expected in the near will e twenty years of age this summer.

do you call this?"

THE TRUTH ABOUT ARNOLD BENNETT

TOLD BY HIMSELF - HOW HE BECAME A JOURNALIST AND A NOVELIST - HOW HE WORKS AND ESTIMATES HIS CASH VALUE

lished anonymously. Now he calls it presence there bordered on the miracu- a forest black as midnight; to guess the "The Truth About an Author" (Methuen, lous. I had parted with it at a postoffice. riddle of the circulation-book week by 2s 6d), and very interesting glimpses you It had been stamped, sorted, chucked into week; to know by instinct why Smiths get of the mental development of a literary of London's centre, chucked out of a van, was ten quires less; to keep one eye

Comes to London.

"I came to London at the age of 21, with no definite ambition, and no immediate road and rail, more risks of extinction and disorientation. Then So-and-So, object save to escape from an intellectual and artistic environment which had long been excessively irksome to me."

Sums Up the Londoner. eH began by earning a scanty living as horthand clerk in a solicitor's office. "London the entity was at least as good s my dreams of it, but the general mass of the persons composing it, considered individually, were a sad disapointment. 'What duffers!' I said to myself again and 'What duffers!' I had come prepared to sit provincially at the feet of when I arrived, but they soon cured me fairy tale.' I know now that there are pressed! What struck me was the extraor- where who regard even editors with dinary rarity of the men who really could gentle and condescending toleration. 'do their job.' And when I found them, they were invariably provincials like me who had come up with the same illusions and suffered the same enlightenment."

Then he became a free-lance. The shame of the free-lance is none he less real because he alone witnesses it-he and the postman, that postman with elongated missie, that herald of ignominy, that dismaying process-server, who raps the rap of apprehension and probable doom six, eight and even twelve

times per diem!" He Joins a Ladies' Paper. One outstanding incident marked Mr. Bennett's career as assistant-editor of ladies' paper, where he impersonated "Gwendolen," and other writers of won-

derful columns! "A layette, perhaps I ought to explain is an outfit for a new-born babe, and ter of Prince eFrdinand of Roumania, and naturally it is prepared in advance of the stranger's arrival. Underneath a page of layette Illustrations I once put the legend, correct in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand-but this was the thousandth-Cut-to-measure patterns supplied. The solecism stands to all eternity against me on the file of the paper and the recollection of it, like the recollection of a gaucherie, is persistently haunting.

He Sees a Publisher. When Mr. Bennett went to see his first publisher about the MS. of his first novel, he had a lively sense of the journeys and perils endured by that MS.

"My manuscript lay on an occasional new chatable by his side and I had the curious Council.

a van, whirled through the perilous traffic The published had said: 'Send this to Soand-So to read.' Then more perils by and a short way with new authors, had

He Dines With Editors.

"I dined as an editor with other editors. I remember one day sitting down to table in a populous haunt of jour-"Three years ago,' I said to myself. 'I should have deemed this an impossible

His Difficulties as Editor.

"I could 'execute' anything, from a eulogy of a philanthropic duchess to a Paris fashion letter. I could instruct a fashion artist as though I knew what I was talking about. I could play Blucher at the Waterloo of the advertisement manager. I could interview a beauty and make her say the things that a beauty must say in an interview. But to devise the contents of an issue, to plan them, o balance them; to sail with this wind and tack against that; to keep a sensi-



LORD PEEL, who 'as been nominated

Arnold Bennett has produced a very illusion that he was posing for his photo- tive cool finger on the faintly beating Arnold Bennett has produced a very musion that he was posing to a I glanced pulse of the terrible many-headed lively little book, which first was public little book, which is a straight little book with the book which is a straight little book. sent in a repeat-order, or why Simpkins' sorted again, and delivered with many on the majestic march of the world, and other similar parcels at the publisher's. the other on the vagarles of a bazaarreporter who has forgotten the law of libel: these things, and seventy-seven others, are the real journalism. It is probably a curt man, with a palate cloyed these things that make editors sardonic,

by the sickliness of many manuscripts.
and a short way with new authors, had read it or pretended to read it. Then per, and observe the column devoted finally the third ordeal of locomotion. to fiction of the day. It com-And there it was, I saw it once more, prises some fifteen hundred words, and the reviewer receives, if he is well paid, three guineas for it. Five novels are discussed. Those novels will amount to 1,600 pages of printed mater. Reading at the rate of eight words a second, the reviewer would accomplish two pages a nalists with no less than four editors. minute, and 1,600 pages in thirteen hours and twenty minutes. Add an hour and 40 minutes for the composition, and we have fifteen hours, or two days' work. Do you imagine that the reviewer of a London morning paper is going to hire out his immortal soul, his experience, his mere skill, at the rate of 31 and sixpence perday on irregular jobs? Scarcely. He will earn three guineas inside three hours, and it will be well and truly earned. As a journeyman author, with the ability and inclination to turn my pen in any direction at request, I long ago established a rule never to work for less than 10 shil-

lings an hour on piece work. He Reviews Book.

'If an editor commissioned an article, he received from me as much fundamental brain power and as much time as the article demanded—up to the ilmit of his pay in terms of hours at 10 shillings apiece. But each year I raise my price per hour. Of course, when I am working on my own nitiative, for the sole advancement of my artistic reputation, I ignore finance and

think of glory alone. "It cannot, however, be too clearly unlerstood that the professional author, the nan who depends entirely on his pen for the continuance of breath, and whose income is at the mercy of an illness or a headache, is eternally compromising between glory and something more edible and warmer at nights. He labors in the first place for food, shelter, tailors, & woman. European travel, horses, stalls at he opera, restaurants, and he gives glory the best chance he can. I am not speaking of geniuses with a mania for posterity; am speaking of human beings."

Obviously this autobiography of Mr. ew chairman of the London County Bennett is a very lively and entertaining