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# FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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OUR GUARANTEE We durantice that every advertiser in this issue for reliable. We are able to do this because the adver-tised of the second of the because the adver-tiser readers, we turn away all uncertainties a transmission of the second of the second of the second of the anomalies of the second of the second of the anomalies of the second second of the second o

### The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."-Bacon.

# Men and Land

M EN and land are interdependent. The works of men have made the desert to broom as a rose. It is equally true that poor land has made degenerates of splendid races of men. We have in mind as we write, two neighboring townships in one of the richest agricultural counties in old Ontario. In one township the soil is rich and easily worked. The prosperous farms are owned by an educated and progressive people. The adjoining township was settled at the same time and by people of the same extraction. The soil is thin and poor. The people, in spite of their hard toil, have not been able to make it yield sufficient returns to keep up to the standard of the early settlers, either physically or mentally. A more extensive illustration of the effect of poor soil in stunting human development is seen in some sections of the Trent watershed district and in some sections of Manitoba.

The question may naturally be asked, why did these settlers ever select such poor land? We might better ask, why were they allowed to settle on such land? It is the duty of the Government in a new country to direct settlement. If old Ontario had had a proper survey in its earlier days and the soils of the country classified as to their value for agriculture, its poor sections would never have been settled. It is not yet too late to conduct such surveys in the newer parts of the province. Many sections of new Ontario even in the clay belt, are not suitable for settlement, but with no accurate information as to the character of the soil on hand, the Government is not yet in a position to direct settlement.

We lay great stress on the educational factor in the improvement of our citizenship; let us

not forget the importance of the land factor. When we grasp the importance of this factor, soil survey work will rank as one of the important functions of all our provincial Governments

# Conserve the Moisture

in Canada.

T may rain and it may not. Even if it rains good and plenty, the clouds won't leak enough moisture between now and the corn and root har-vest to supply the moisture requirements. It has been estimated that the average farm crop requires two to three times as much moisture to carry it through the growing season as the rainfall for that period supplies. The major portion required for the proper maturing of the crop must come from the water held in the soil from the previous winter.

There is only one practical way in which to conserve this moisture for the use of the cropby the preservation of the dust mulch. Continual cultivation is the price of good hoe crops in a dry season and go a long way towards ensuring a bumper crop in one in which rainfall is abundant. Other work at times may interfere with regular cultivation, but whatever we do from now till corn harvest, let us preserve that dust mulch. Particularly is cultivation important this year when the hay crop is short and the hoe crop must go a long way towards carrying the stock over the winter.

## Medical Fakirs

"T HE thought is father to the deed" runs "thought," and we have the explanation of the success of the medical fakir. Diseased persons wish with all their hearts for a cure. They will go to heavy expense and incur great risks if they think that there is any chance of regained health and an opportunity to again enjoy life.

Here is where the medical fakir sees his chance. His well worded advertisements come to the attention of those in search of health. First comes an accurate description of symptoms that apply to many common diseases. These descriptions so well apply to the case of the reader that confidence is inspired. Then the results of using the nostrum advocated is dealt with in glowing colors, and the advertisement concludes with several fictitious testimonials.

Farm and Dairy does not claim that all patent medicines are useless or their manufacturers fakirs. But we believe that the majority of them are. Hence we bar all from the use of our advertising columns. The medical fakir we regard as the meanest of all fakirs, for he traffics in human suffering; and the journal that accepts the advertisements of such a fakir must share the responsibility for the harm that is done. No paper entering into the homes of our people has any moral right to publish such advertisements. Even if the law does not prevent their publishing patent medicine advertisements, their own sense of their duty to their subscribers should cause them to refuse all such business.

## A Breeding Superstition

LETTER recently received from an On-A tario reader of Farm and Dairy voices a supposition that might almost be termed a breeding superstition. It reads as follows:

"I have a grade Jersey cow, nearly a pure bred. She is a real good cow and is just fresh. She gives on an average through her milking period fifty-three pounds of milk a day, and tests five to eight per cent. fat. Now, I should like your advice. I have a registered Holstein bull. Would you advise me to breed this Jersey cow to my bull to get a big milking strain and a good

fat test, providing she throws a heifer call or

would you advise me to breed this cow to a sure

bred Jersey bull? Kindly state this case in

We would say, by all means breed such a com

to a pure bred Jersey bull of good producing an-

cestry. The idea that the crossing of breeds will

produce a strain that will combine the good qual-

ities of both is not based on logical reasoning or

the results of practical experiments. The Jersey

has been bred for hundreds of years to produce

milk of high fat content; its tendencies are fixed.

The Holstein has been bred for a great quantity

of moderately rich milk for even a greater length

of time; its tendencies, too, are fixed. When we

cross-breed, these fixed tendencies come into

conflict with each other. Instead of combining,

they may to a large extent nullify each other, and

the resultant progeny is apt to be inferior to

both sire and dam-in other words, a scrub.

There may be exceptions to this rule, but in a

great majority of cases this will be the result.

By cross-breeding we lose the advantage of hun-

dreds of years of breeding with a set purpose

Still another law of breeding will operate to

prevent G.K. from attaining the result desired.

Many of our best breeders are coming to believe

that heifers receive their milking qualities from

their sires rather than their dams. If this be

true, the offspring of a Holstein bull and a Jersey

cow would give milk of nearer Holstein quality

than Jersey richness. The identical experiment

that G.K. now has under consideration has al-

ready been tested hundreds of times, and the fact

that the practice has not become more general is proof enough that, on the whole, the results

have not been satisfactory. If Holsteins are

wanted, it would be better to sell the Jersey and

Ireland's Lesson for Canada

RELAND'S dream promises to become a real-

ity. For over a century Irishmen have fought

and voted for a Parliament in Dublin. In their

struggle for political freedom they have raised

the tone of democracy all over the British Isles.

Having solved one great national problem, the

people of Ireland now find themselves face to

face with another; for the Irish problem, the

re-peopling of Ireland with a happy and pros-

perous population, will not be solved until they

find a satisfactory solution of the land question.

Most coople of Ireland are aliens in the

land be theirs. In spite of the efforts

of the comment to establish small freehold

farms, the greater portion of the agricultural

land of Ireland is still owned by a landed aris-

We in Canada should not forget that our land

laws are almost identical with those of Ireland.

We have no special Providence watching over

us, and as population increases and the demand

for land grows greater, there is a danger that

Canadian lands, too, may be alionated from the

people who work them. Then we will have

duplicated in Canada the system of land owner-

ship that has cursed Ireland. Now is the time

for us to deal with the problem, and leaders of

our farmers' organizations have already sounded

a warning. They tell us that our system of tax-

ation is one that makes it easy to hold land idle

and unprofitable to improve it to the greatest es-

tent. Tarifi taxation adds to the cost of practi-

cally all the commodities of life. Municipal tax-

ation of improvements, by lifting a portion of the

burden of taxation from land, makes it easier to

hold land idle or to hold more than one can con-

veniently use. Canada, too, needs a readjust-

ment of its system of taxation.

buy a Holstein grade to take her place.

Farm and Dairy .-- G.K."

in view.

tocracy.

July 16, 1914.

#### The Rigid Stanchi

"In the name of huma hand knock eve mon 5 n a goo Thus did a man opportunities many had airy conditions at first has one of the editor v address d Dairy

ture that cattle hose old rigid s The to ed in to keep you awak ink of it," conti the cow. "Why of I was in a stabl enough end of the cow. eks ago Ik county where cows we ly in rigid stanchions posts made dents in t they could move neit they could move When d nor forward. out they were fairly cra re they drank, no ma they were. insty they were. I don nose cows would ever h tek into that stable if hu old had not conspired to n The rigid stanchion s hibited by law from a h standpoint. For the ben ketbook every dairy fari afford to throw them ble stanchion is the

th while now-a-days." Every sane thinking ready to endorse a going.

#### Millstone Around H

By L. W. Lighty That is what the "board e "robber cow," the un rub cow is to the farmer. will for my figures, I find re production so low th re production so low the ws that go below the aver losers to the keepers. ast lately 1 got figures creameries and then as number of cows that co the centre of manufacture suprised to learn that production per cow was 184 lbs. of butter. I had b the same results in alm made when stigation I number of cows The man with the was not holding his own the man with those h rage fare?

The price of butter will gh enough to make a w profitable. The only can be of any use to to furnish prime extra ch r the hotel and restaura farmer who keeps and getting poorer every day If you come to ill show you some of both d not come-you have th

hat poor fellow slaving year out, working hard a feeding a herd of " And some of you want to be pretty wise have not kept an acco cows with scale and pe hy men should persist why men should watery a may seem a mystery rut and it is easier to r he rut than to turn out of unworn ground. It tak be laughed at and be a faw, and that is alway opens to the man who t the rut in word, thought But had no one tr would still be dwelling d cooking meat by drop nes in a pot. Time was who defied fixed cust dared a heretic and put i on, but now the world o ws at him.

FARM AND DAIRY