

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

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1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Farmers' Union, Eastern Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Friesian and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada, Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription costs a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

### CIRCULAR STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not on the list in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 20,000. The number of subscriptions accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances.

Should we find cause to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable in the treatment they give, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, advertisers must include in all letters to advertisers the name of their advertisement in Farm and Dairy. Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any satisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

# FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### PARCELS POST

The request of the Dominion Postmaster's Association, that the weight of parcels that may be shipped by rail in Canada should be increased, therefore should be decreased, brings to mind the struggle that the farmers of the United States have been making for the parcels post in their country. For almost a score of years the farmers' organizations, their representatives in Congress and the agricultural press of that country have been fighting for a more liberal parcels post law that would give them relief from the extortionate demands of the express companies. And it is only within the last month or so that their demands have received recognition at Washington.

We in Canada may not be so greatly in need of a parcels post law as were the farmers of the United States. Our transportation companies may

not yet have us so tightly in their grip as the transportation companies in the United States had our brethren to the south of the line. But that is all the more reason why we should start to agitate now for the reduction in postal package rates.

If we let things run as they are until we have several more millions of a population as they did in the United States, we are giving our express companies an opportunity to become all the more firmly entrenched and to render all the more effective resistance to the just demands we may then make. Parcel post laws are now in successful operation in Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan. Why not in Canada?

The postmasters have made a valuable suggestion. Let us back them up.

### WHY IT WAS DEFEATED

We would ask the attention of all Farm and Dairy readers who opposed Reciprocity from partisan or other reasons, to the following paragraph appearing in a recent issue of a weekly journal published in Toronto that was much opposed to Reciprocity and is supposed to have a kindly feeling for certain privileged interests:

"Now, what defeated the Government (the Laurier Administration) was this—The business man and manufacturers felt that even if reciprocity was a success and made the farmers more prosperous this 'very prosperity would in a few years' time be used on them as a 'club' to force concessions for the 'American manufacturers.'"

In other words, business men in our cities, realizing that Reciprocity would be a grand thing for our farmers, feared that later on they might be deprived of the privileges that they now enjoy through the protective tariff because of the advantages that Reciprocity would bring to the rural population. That is, the interests of over sixty-six per cent. of the people of Canada were sacrificed for the benefit of a few protected manufacturers.

But we farmers never heard an argument for this either in the anti-Reciprocity or even from anti-Reciprocity papers in their addresses to the electorate. We were told that were Reciprocity adopted, our markets would be flooded with United States farm produce, that the corned hogs of the Middle West would take the place of our bacon hogs at Toronto and Montreal, that American eggs would swamp our markets, that our fruit industry would be ruined by the competition of United States fruit growers, and, above all, that we would be doing a disloyal thing in favouring free trade with the United States. We were told that the inevitable result would be annexation.

But now, several months after the rejection, an anti-Reciprocity paper has told the truth. We were led to sacrifice our own interests for the benefit of the privileged few of this country who were waxing fat at the expense of us farmers behind a protective tariff.

We will not be deceived so easily again. The advantages of access to a market for our surplus farm produce in United States centres are now more evident than ever before. Our farm organizations will continue their fight for freer trade. And they will win, for "Right Must Prevail."

### THE SOIL MULCH AGAIN

The conservation of a supply of soil moisture is the big argument for the maintenance of a soil mulch. But the soil mulch has another value as well. It will preserve the right physical condition of the soil.

We were recently talking with a young farmer who had made the very common mistake of rolling his grain fields as a finishing off operation. Rain fell continuously for three weeks. Then, with the advent of low weather, the soil in that young farmer's grain fields baked hard and cracked. In an endeavour to save his crop he has been harrowing the fields to break up the crust and create a soil mulch.

We fear that our young friend started too late to create that mulch. Had he started sooner with the harrow or weeder to preserve a mulch in his grain fields, and prevent a crust forming, the moisture that evaporated would have been held in the soil, the soil would have been kept in the best mechanical condition and baking would have been impossible.

The great majority of farmers appreciate the value of the soil mulch on the hoe crop. We will soon be striving for a soil mulch on all crops.

We farmers will find small cause for satisfaction in the recent tariff changes made by the Dominion Government. We were

What About pleased to see the farmer's tariff reduced downward, but we would

like to see a few reductions that would be of benefit to us. With the exception of the reduction on the duty on cement, all other reductions have been on raw materials used by our manufacturers. This will enable the manufacturers to secure their raw material more cheaply, and to produce their goods more cheaply. But as the tariff on the finished article remains the same the consumer—the farmer and working man—will not stand to benefit. We know that the selling price of the finished article is determined by the world's price with the amount of the protective tariff added. The reciprocal duties that have been arranged with the British West Indies are open to the same objection. The duty on raw sugar, for instance, has been reduced, but the duty on the refined sugar that we use remains at the old levels. These arrangements will be lovely for the millionaire sugar refiner, but how about us consumers? Recent tariff changes favor too much of class legislation. Farmers would like to see a reduction in the duties of some of the things that we have to buy. Agricultural implements for instance.

The ever increasing numbers of records of milk production of pure bred dairy cattle that we are publishing in Farm and Dairy is evidence enough that our breeders of pure bred stock appreciate the importance of breeding for production. There is a danger

### Watch the Type

that in our efforts to secure great milk yields we may forget that breeding for type is also essential to the best success. It is easier to breed for one thing than for two, and we notice that many breeders who have succeeded in making excellent milk records with their cows are neglecting the type. Several herds that we have seen that have a very high average production have cattle that are characteristic by drooping rumps and very irregular, if large, udders. On talking to these breeders about the importance of type we find that they have been almost altogether neglecting it in their efforts to breed animals that will make big records for milk and fat production. Big records are important. But in working for them let us not forget that good type also is important and essential to the best success of the breed.

### The Law of the Sea

(Grain Growers' Guide)

Through the gloom cast over the world by the loss of the Titanic every real man thrilled with pride at the heroism of those who went down. Magnificently they upheld the law of the sea. Those least able to save themselves were given first care in that awful hour when Death hovered round. The strong did not triumph over the weak; it was not the "survival of the fittest," and neither health nor wealth claimed precedence. When faced to face with death, Almighty the nobler human instincts naturally triumphed. The weaker in the struggle for life were given first chance.

On land the weaker go to the wall in the overpowering rush for wealth. May the law of the land some day become more like unto the law of the sea!

### In the Limelight

(Maritime Farmer)

At Geneva, New York, the authorities classified all dairies as "poor" where conditions were filthy; "medium," which meant dirty; merely "good," which is Geneva, and "excellent," where they were really clean and actually sanitary.

This classification was made public, and milk was bought and sold at prices graded according to it. At the beginning more than a third of the dairies were "poor," more than half only "medium," and only one in 20 was "good." There doesn't seem to have been any "exception." At the end of a year of this publicity, more than half had so far cleaned up as to be "good," and the "medium" had fallen to 38.2 per cent. By the end of a second year, eight out of every 10 were "good," and about one in 10 "excellent." At the end of the first quarter of the fourth year, one dairy in every eight was "excellent"—that is, capable of producing absolutely sanitary milk. The "poor" and "medium" had all been wiped out, and all which were not "excellent" were "good."

We don't like to be shown up, do we? But isn't it good for us?

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