

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
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**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## Will It Be World Bankruptcy?

WORLD-WIDE conditions must have a world-wide cause. Business has been dull in Canada for some months; we all know that. But we are not alone in this condition. The people of free trade Britain and of highly-protected Germany are both finding it hard to make ends meet. Christian United States is little better off than heathen Japan; there have been food riots in both countries. Evidently the business depression is international. What is its international cause?

Many factors may be held partially accountable for the situation, but the two greatest factors, we believe, in the creation of the present depression are the waste on military and the tying up of capital in unproductive land speculation. Only the first factor will be discussed here. Farm, Stock and Home, a United States contemporary, estimates that the countries of the world are now asking for loans totaling \$1,854,000,000. Practically all of this great sum is wanted by the various governments for military and naval purposes. Interest on this sum at five per cent. annually amounts to almost \$100,000,000 a year. All of this is unproductive expenditure and weighs heavily on the taxpayers of the world. When we add to this the decreased production of wealth due to several millions of men being held out of productive employment who constitute the standing armies of the world, we see what an immense burden militarism is.

The appeals of humanitarians and of the Christian church have never been sufficient to eradicate the war spirit, although they have both done a valuable work in that direction. When, however, the people of the world begin to understand how militarism is cutting holes in their own pockets, when they come to understand that the governments of the world are being rapidly driven to bankruptcy by international rivalry in armaments, militarism will be doomed. The

question is still before the Canadian people,—are we to join in the insane race towards national and world bankruptcy? Or are we to set the world an example of international amity and good will?

## Weed Inspection

WE wonder how effective the Fruit Marks Act would have been had the inspectors been appointed locally by the growers themselves. The answer is easy: Just as effective as the provincial statute dealing with weed inspection has been in Ontario. This statute, designed to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, has long proved itself largely a dead letter. The inspector is naturally backward about interfering with his neighbors who allow noxious weeds to grow on their farms. Even did he interfere the chances are that the careless farmer would bring his influence to bear on the members of the council, who, fearing to endanger their re-election, interfere and recall the inspector, and a good law becomes inoperative.

Weed inspection must be taken out of local

## It Couldn't Be Done

Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But he with a chuckle replied: That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one who wouldn't say so till he tried. So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin on his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it. Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that—at least, no one ever has done it off." But he took off his coat and he took off his hat. And the first thing we knew he'd begun it. With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin. Without any doubting or quailing. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done. There are thousands to prophesy failure; There are thousands to point out to you one by one. The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin. Then take off your coat and go to it! Just start in to sing as he tackled the thing that "cannot be done" and you'll do it.

—Edgar A. Guest, in the Detroit Free Press.

politics. A concerted effort is now being made to that end. The Welland County Farmers' Institute has appointed a committee, who are making it their duty to get in touch with Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Clubs throughout the province in order that the combined influence of all may be brought to bear on the Provincial Government to revise the statute in question so that weed inspectors will hereafter be appointed by the province in every municipality applying for the same, and who will be responsible to the Provincial Department of Agriculture instead of to the local council. Farm and Dairy wishes the Welland County Farmers' Institute all success in their campaign, as we believe that only under provincial jurisdiction will the Provincial Noxious Weed Act be properly enforced.

## Two Kinds of Speculation

THE "ticket speculator" is to be made a criminal in the eyes of the law. A ticket speculator, we may explain, is one who gets to the wicket early and purchases a ticket or tickets to seats in a theatre or grand stand where the number is limited, and then turns around and sells them to others at a higher price than he paid in the first place. Mr. Gooderham has recently introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature, the object of which is to impose a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than fifty dollars on the ticket speculator for each offence.

There is another kind of speculation much in vogue that is much more disastrous in its results

than is ticket speculation, but which in the eye of the law and of the majority of people, is quite respectable. We refer to the speculators who get ahead of population and buy up the land at a low price, hold it until it is in great demand, and then sell it on long advances to people who wish to use it.

The ticket speculator deals in a commodity that is a luxury. People do not have to buy tickets from him at an advance in price, as a seat in the theatre or on the grand stand is not a necessity to either their physical or moral well-being. The ticket speculator has not the power to injure anyone. The land speculator, on the other hand, deals with the greatest of all necessities, the land on which we dwell. People must submit to his exactions if they would live. The land speculator by his operations is forcing the farmers on the prairie far from shipping facilities and from neighbors. In the city his operations are one of the main factors in causing the crowded slum with all the poverty, vice and degradation that go with it. The law imposes a fine on the ticket speculator, but all proposed legislation that would put a curb on the operations of the land speculator, such as the bills recently introduced in the Ontario House providing for taxation of land values, is tabooed. Truly, the workings of many of our laws are past finding out. Verily, we strain at a gnat while we swallow a camel.

## Does Education Pay?

THE Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently conducted some investigation work that makes it possible for parents to answer intelligently the question, Does education pay? Those investigations include a census of over five hundred corn belt farmers, of whom two hundred and seventy-three were farm owners and two hundred and forty-seven tenants. The financial returns secured on all these farms are compared with the education of the farmers. "Farm and Fireside" gives a report of the investigations as follows:

"Two hundred and fourteen of the owners had common-school educations, and are worth an average of over \$27,000 each; but their labor income is only \$300 a year on the average. The tenants with common-school education number 186, and average \$742 each for their labor income. Among the owners the 46 with high-school educations are worth on the average nearly \$38,000, and are getting \$650 each for their work, while the 51 high-school men among tenants are as labor income \$1,268 each annually. The 20 college men among the owners are worth on the average \$42,000 each, and get labor incomes averaging \$800; while the six tenants who are college men get the highest labor income of all, averaging \$1,721.

"Labor income" is what a farmer gets after the payment of rent and interest on investments. While the labor income of the tenants is less than that of the owners, the owners receive less interest on their greater wealth before wages are paid. For illustration, the college-educated tenants, allowing them six per cent. on their average capital of \$3,351, would have a gross income of less than \$20,000 a year, while the college-bred owners, allowing them six per cent. on an average capital of \$42,781, have a total income to themselves of nearly \$3,500 each.

These figures seem to prove that even with land or inherited property educated farmers are able to get the best returns from their farms. A moral that might be drawn from these investigations would be: Improve the rural school.

I haven't seen alfalfa grow successfully on a black mucky soil. Nor have I seen alfalfa survive on wet or sour land. To grow alfalfa successfully you must put the land in proper shape. If wet, it must be drained to a depth of three feet at least and I would put the drains moderately close together.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario.

## R. O. P. for P.

According to P. Canadian Record pure bred dairy cows the live stock breeders of Agriculture and 25 bulls of March, 1913, of the following: Ayrshire, Friesian, 357; Canadian, 21, 1 bulls which qualified in the same race, each from a list of 15 Ayrshire. A fact worthy of that several of these were milked through

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## Making vs. S.

How much value to add to your farm? Unconsciously the question we ask each season. For to make some value you planning to add in the coming year? Is it to be a new labour-saving machine or new fence? old-fashioned, but puts a big "W" on the account and draws There is a vital between the big count and the things easy.

Our up-to-date, to-day seldom has count of any size, to loan his hard-earned bank for 3 per cent more than that on in better equipment farm factory more than that the best of money-saving, investment gasoline engine is called the barn and than hired men—there is not too good for that very improvement is an increase in his corresponding return.

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