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EDITORIAL.

E. W. Howe, the retired Atchison (Kansas) editor, now living happily on his "Potato Hill Farm," remarks that millions of elderly men are wearily earning money they never can use.

In his studies of human progress, Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University, concludes that exact statements of facts do more good than mistaken theories can do harm.

What other form of feed storage will compare with a silo in cost per unit of capacity? And what other will preserve feed in such excellent condition for winter feeding?

A strong characteristic of the Iron Chancellor of Germany, Bismarck, was his love for country life and pursuits. "He cares more for a turnip," said his wife once to some distinguished visitors, "than for all your politics."

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, who keeps himself in good "fit," amid all his strenuous office life, by walking, preferably along country ways, says he knows of no place where there is more philosophy than in a barnyard.

As the peoples of different countries grow better acquainted, and the determination to trade with each other grows steadily stronger, the folly of war and excessive tariffs becomes more clearly seen. Both are against the interests of the masses, and the masses will yet sweep them away.

Even Denmark, where co-operation in manufacturing and marketing agricultural products has been reduced to a fine art, did not escape the financial crisis. Nor would Canada have done so if all her buyers and all her sellers had been co-operatively organized. The best to hope for would be a minification of the effects of the great tidal waves of commerce, finance and industry. Co-operation is good, but its most effective advocates are not those who promise too much.

Mr. Burns, the English M. P., stated recently that the Colonies were now receiving 67 per cent. of the people who leave the British Isles to seek homes elsewhere, whereas, only a few years ago, the Colonies only got 35 per cent. of these people, 65 per cent. settling in foreign countries. Mr. Burns believes that it is possible for emigration to deplete the Motherland of her population, and states that three-fourths of the annual increase in the Motherland leaves her shores. He is willing to let the Colonies have some, but not all the increase. Canada can take all that she can get in the way of desirable emigrants, and the more she can get from the British Isles the better. Opportunities are many and varied in a new country like our own, and people are justified in leaving the older, thickly-settled districts to make their homes in such a country. No doubt the home land wishes to keep some of its desirable increase of population at home, but we are glad to get them, and it is hardly likely that so densely populated a country as England will suffer seriously from their loss. In any case, what is their loss is our gain, and all belongs to the one great Empire. There is no need to fear, as long as the colonies are receiving the bulk of emigrants,

The Popular Beef Ring.

A request in the last issue of May of "The Farmer's Advocate" has brought to light information of value regarding a score or more of Canadian beef-rings. This system, whereby people in various communities, by a simple application of the principle of co-operation, supply themselves during hot weather with fresh and wholesome meat economically, is evidently more general in Ontario, at least, than might have been supposed, and can doubtless, with advantage, be still more widely utilized. Extracts from communications which the secretaries have kindly sent us will be appreciated by other readers of the paper.

The "Walton Beef Ring," Huron Co., Ont., with 41 farmers as members, has been in operation for five years. It is a 32-share concern, and runs for 32 weeks, from the first week in April till the first week in November. "We charge meat at 8 cents per pound, and like the best to weigh 450 pounds. Our butcher receives \$2.50 for killing and dividing into half shares. The quarter-share men get 50 cents extra to divide in their quarter. We have a system of putting in the animals that moves on seven weeks each year, and keeps going round the circuit."

Hensall, Huron Co., has a flourishing ring of about 30 members. Verulam Township, in the County of Victoria, is reported to have six rings, several being in the vicinity of Bobcaygeon. At New Dundee, Waterloo County, there is a ring with about 45 members. The secretary and butcher of a Bruce County ring reports that it has been in operation for fifteen years, giving good satisfaction. It opens the first week in June, and, after the last animal has been disposed of, the butcher runs off a few of his own, which has also proven satisfactory. The Beeton, which has also been operating for over 20 years. It is a 16-share ring, with 23 members (seven half-shares). Hoard's Station, in Northumberland County, Ont., has a 20-member ring. Another Bruce County ring of 16 shares has been running successfully for two years, with every prospect of continuing. The secretary naively suggests that one essential of a successful ring is to have it composed of members who try to do as near right as possible. No one will venture to dispute that, and the principle will apply to a good many other things, as well as beef rings. The butcher for twelve years of two Halton County 20-share rings, each having a secretary, reports them supplying 52 families with meat, a few taking half shares. One ring in that county is reported to have broken down, but its butcher was not a farmer, but a butcher by trade. The Crossland (Simcoe County) Mutual Beef-ring Society, with 20 members, has been going for 14 years, and an 18-share ring in Wellington County, giving the best of satisfaction, has revolved without a hitch for 13 years. Many shares are divided into halves, thirds and quarters. There are 40 members. Naturally, the people would not like to see it broken up. A Huron County ring, organized in 1901, has run successfully ever since with 20 shares, several of which are divided. For a time there was a second ring, but it was not possible to keep sufficient members, and those who did belong have joined other rings formed in the district. The secretary of a Simcoe County ring, in the vicinity of Barrie, says he never knew of one failing, but two were divided, forming additional rings for the accommodation of farmers. The one for which he acts has twenty shares,

there being 13 members, seven taking half shares. The half-share members put in an animal every other year. The secretary and butcher of a Bruce County ring which has given good satisfaction for four years reports, however, that it is not running this season, on account of the scarcity of cattle and high prices ruling. A Grey County ring secretary writes that every one of their 24 members seems to like it fine.

Information regarding other rings will doubtless yet come to hand, and, on behalf of our readers, thanks are extended the many secretaries who have already written us. Judged by results, the beef-ring seems to be a good thing that should be pushed along.

Intensive Farming Extensively.

Agricultural journals have, during the last few years, been making an earnest effort to encourage intensive farming. There seems to have been an impression made upon rural people generally that, in order to follow intensive methods, small farms are necessary, and that it is impossible on larger areas. The size of a farm suitable for intensive methods is regarded by many as something like the market garden so common in the vicinities of our large cities. True, these gardeners practice intensive methods, and no land is allowed to go to waste or to make unprofitable returns.

Now, if proper methods are adopted, there is no reason why a farm of fifty, one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and even two hundred, acres, cannot be run on intensive methods. A farm of this size, where dairy cows are kept in conjunction with hogs; where the orchard and fruit-growing receives a due amount of recognition, where the grain and fodder crops are grown for the feeding of live stock, and where everything is fed on the place, the manure being returned as fertilizer, is surely being managed under intensive methods. It is quite possible to farm intensively on fairly large farms, and mixed farming, where all classes of stock are kept, and where all branches of agriculture receive recognition, gives ample opportunity to do work on a scale which quite rightly may be termed intensive.

Internal Protection in France.

Irksome and burdensome as the masses are realizing the outworking of protection to be under present conditions, it is worth while to look back at the "internal protective" system of France about the middle of the 18th century, when Turgot began his memorable crusade against these barriers to commerce. Typical is the fact that on the River Loire, between Orleans and Nantes, a distance of about 200 miles, there were 28 custom houses; and between Gray and Arles, on the Saone and Rhone, 300 miles, over 30, causing long delays, and taking 25 to 30 per cent. in value of all the products transported. A farcical though pathetic story is related of one M. Blanchet, who bought a quantity of wine in the south of France, intending to bring it to Paris. At the chief village in each district as it passed along the duties were levied upon it not only for the municipality, but for various individuals. At Nevers, five distinct tariffs were levied, one for the Duke, one for the mayor and town council, one each for two privileged nobles, and one for the bishop. And so on at place after place, double, triple and quadruple duties, by lords spiritual, lords temporal, monasteries, nunneries and the like along the whole distance. In his efforts to break down such barriers as those, Turgot first ob-