

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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I. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Quebec Agricultural Societies, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 16,150 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE
We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading matter and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein dishonestly wish to use as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such fraud occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is not due to an error of week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you are to state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Refugees shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

CHEAPER FARM CREDITS

In the discussion of economic conditions as they relate to agriculture, the opinion appears to be held by many that if changes can be brought about by means of which farmers will be enabled to obtain loans on low terms of interest, many of the problems of the farm will be settled. We are not as hopeful of this proving true as many seem to be. While we believe that farmers should have every possible advantage in the obtaining of easy credits, the ultimate outcome is likely to be that the cost of the goods they desire to obtain will be advanced enough to more than offset any improvement in the facilities for obtaining cheap money. Take for instance, a young man desiring to buy a farm: When such a young man begins to negotiate for the purchase of a farm the men who own these farms will know, as well as he does, the terms

upon which he is able to obtain advances. In consequence they will increase the price of their farms in proportion. The same principle works through all lines of business. Improved facilities for obtaining money are almost invariably soon counteracted by an increase in the cost of those things which the money enables one to buy.

What we are most anxious to see is such an improvement in economic conditions that farmers will be able to make enough off their farms that it will not be necessary for them, except under unusual conditions, to look for loans at all. Were it not for the fact that existing conditions are working strongly against the farmers it would be unnecessary for any large portion of our farmers to mortgage their farms in order to raise money. When we understand the forces that are handicapping us, such as unjust tariff laws and an unfair taxation system, as well as the monopolization of our natural resources and of our transportation systems, we will, by improving these conditions be able to so increase the net returns of the average farmer that the same need will not exist as does at present for cheaper credits.

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION

A farmer's education nowadays cannot be considered well rounded and complete unless it embodies instruction in marketing as well as in production. Farm marketing is becoming more and more cooperative marketing. In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy we called attention to a bill before one of the state legislatures of the United States making provision for the teaching of cooperative marketing in the public schools, and suggested that such legislation would be equally timely and valuable in Ontario and the other provinces of Canada. Prof. S. B. McCready, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education in Public Schools of Ontario, in a recent letter, endorses the suggestion advanced by Farm and Dairy, and adds the following pertinent sentence:

"The teaching of cooperation in our public schools would be a very difficult task unless made real and practical through the children's work; book teaching of it is almost outside the mark for our public schools."

Prof. McCready is about right. Even as production and marketing must go together in the after life of the child, so must instruction in the two subjects be given together to be of the greatest practical value. The co-operative spirit that may be developed among the children in the operation of their school gardens, develops their cooperative instincts, and adds to the interest that they would take in more purely cooperative instruction. Were Prof. McCready's ideas, as advanced by him in various school bulletins, more fully carried out and school improvement societies, school fairs and school picnics organized, the co-operative spirit of all in the community would tend to develop.

We do not believe, however, that book teaching of cooperation, par-

ticularly in the higher grades of rural schools, is outside of the mark of public school instruction. If instruction in production can be properly introduced into our public school system, we believe that instruction in marketing, particularly cooperative marketing, has a proper place there too. The two work admirably together.

WILFUL WASTE

"I believe that the average farmer of this country is dropping all the way from \$100 to \$200 in good hard cash every year through his careless methods of housing and handling his implements." This statement, made by an agricultural implement man whose business covers all of one province, should cause some of us to sit up and take notice of the manner in which we are caring for our own implements.

It isn't the fault of the farmer that the binder for which he paid \$135 lies idle 51 weeks of the year. The nature of his calling makes it impossible for him to use his machinery constantly as does the manufacturer. It is the farmer's fault, however, if the binder is allowed to rust out because of lack of attention during the idle 51 weeks. The fact that the farmer uses his machines so little should be all the greater reason why he should take the greatest care of them.

On thousands of farms, perhaps some into the homes of which Farm and Dairy goes, the implements are drawn out in the spring and may be found almost anywhere on the farm but in the implement shed until the fall. If one is going to house implements at all, it would be better to leave them exposed in the winter and housed in the summer, as rusting proceeds much more rapidly in the warm summer weather.

RAILWAY TAXATION

We in Canada have the most insane railway policy of any country on the face of the earth. We bonus our railways heavier than any other country, we give them larger land grants; and after we have done all of this, we subject them to lighter taxation than rules elsewhere. The members of the council of Grey Co., Ont., believe that the railways should be made to return to the people in just taxation a small portion of what they have received from the people. Moreover, they intend to do their part to see that our railways are taxed as they should be. At the November session of the Grey County Council, Mr. John R. Philip moved:

"That this council memorialize all other county councils in the province with a view of having representatives of same meet on some convenient date in the city of Toronto and have the matter of more equitable equalization of taxation threshed out, and, if need be, obtain an interview with the Provincial Cabinet."

This resolution met with hearty approval, and the following counties have fallen in with the suggestion coming from Grey, and have appoint-

ed delegates to a conference that will meet in September: Simcoe, Bruce, Norfolk, Victoria, Peterboro, Waterloo, Durham, Lambton, York, Elgin, Wentworth and Prescott and Russell.

The claim of the Grey county councillors that our railroads should be more heavily taxed would seem to be a just one. Up to June, 1911, the Dominion Government subsidized and bonused railways to the extent of \$148,217,071.75. The Ontario government has subsidized railways lying in its domain to the extent of \$19,361,075.63, and the various municipalities have expended \$18,042,823.60 in the same manner. In addition to these large cash subsidies, Canadian railways have received land grants totaling 35,000,000 acres and bonds and guarantees of \$60,000,000. And with all of this assistance railways in Ontario and in the rest of Canada, and much more lightly taxed than the ordinary ratepayer.

An official report of the Railway Department at Ottawa states that Ontario has 8,230 miles of railway, and receives in taxes \$747,000, or less than \$9 a mile. Railways in Michigan, where conditions are similar to what they are in Ontario, pay taxes of \$400 a mile; in Dakota of \$300 a mile; Wisconsin, \$410 and in Maine, \$314 a mile. And even at this higher rate of taxation the United States railways under like conditions and mileage, afford a lower freight and passenger tariff than obtains in Ontario.

It is evident that our railways are not paying anything like their fair proportion of the taxes. It is only a matter of common justice that they should be on the same basis as the farmer when it comes to meeting the assessor and tax collector. County councils that did not appoint delegates to the Toronto conference at their last session, would be wise to do so at their next session, in June. The question has now been opened up, and it is up to the county councils of Ontario to push the matter vigorously.

Based on the value of the various fertilizing ingredients contained in commercial fertilizers, we estimate that a ton of farmyard manure properly used is worth to the farmer six dollars and sixty cents.

The average ton of farmyard manure will contain five pounds of phosphoric acid, ten pounds of nitrogen, and ten pounds of potash. At seven cents, eighteen cents, and five cents a pound respectively, we get our total of two dollars and sixty-six cents. If an average ton of manure is worth two dollars sixty-six cents because of its fertilizing value, it is worth while hauling it to the field. Be sure and clean the barnyard well this spring. We cannot afford not to.

Cooperation among farmers, as only in things commercial, but also in things political, will result in better living for the farmer and improved social and educational conditions for the family.

Notes on Farming

E. F. Eaton, of Potatoes are of making crops do Scotia. I am told of Ontario is a quarter of an acre, and the change potatoes on the under the plow it not consider that feebly without.

AD.

LX.

Some breeders agnost at the asked. "Does it men of the prog THAT IT WOUL Gooderham, of the have his QUARTER in Farm and Dairy to advertise and increase in his cattle.

Mr. Gooderham running his ad, f over his first year page space in Farm is his decided inte right along.

What more pro sure that it pays space in Farm and

He says: "Adve and Dairy is excell fied right from the

Of course you yourself much of ju to Mr. Gooderham sage going out each than 16,000 possib Holsteins.

He sends this comm commanding space Dairy at the merce it would cost to acco results in any other

In each and all has told a plain, si He has good stuff to stuff to sell, and he sonable prices.

In many ways his have been unique.

absolutely new star stock breeders)—(not of space)—his ads. real sales stuff, gene the first person, an able, interesting, w and often illustrated his own stock.

Never before in nism has a farmer try out his conviction to advertise as Mr. C done in his 1/2-page now running well in year.

Others may be exp follow him. There are more of breeders who would pay well to take page each week in Farm

It simply means set value of one real good to advertise and make increase from a herd. Mighty good business!

Write us for particu are ready to reap a si tage through Farm and "A Paper Farmers