

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 Farmers' Columbia, and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$10 a year. Great Britain, \$12 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, \$15 a year. Notice of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who are then entitled to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription fee for a club of two non-subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for less than \$1.00. On all checks add 10 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 returned up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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 15,000. The total circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 17,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

Sole detailed 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 columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month of the date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the advertiser to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state how your advertisement is in Farm and Dairy.

Readers should not give their trade at the expense of our readers, 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.

ALREADY A SUCCESS

If Parcels Post does nothing else than compel express companies to give fair treatment to the public, it will have accomplished a great service. This it is already doing in the United States where it has been in operation since New Year's Day. The farm press of the United States, which did splendid work in securing the Parcels Post system, are just as keen in watching the system in operation as they were in fighting for its institution. Here are some proofs of the success of the system as instanced in two United States farm papers:

The "Farmers Review" of Chicago tells us in a recent issue that the total number of parcels post stamps printed and distributed up to January 22nd was 339,000,000, with a total value exceeding \$18,000,000. The Federal Bureau of engraving and printing is being forced, in order to

meet the demand, to print the stamps at the rate of 12,000,000 a day. The "Review" further tells us that the express companies are already announcing decided decreases in express rates and that express patrons have already benefited from the lowering of the rates, although not to the extent that they will when the proposed old rates are considered, and in many cases parcels will be carried by express cheaper than by mail.

The "Western Farmer" gives an instance of how Parcels Post benefited one individual farmer. A fruit grower at San Diego, California, advised the Post Office Department that he proposed to ship two car loads of prunes by Parcel Post. He expected to ship in eight pound boxes. The express rate was held sternly at ninety cents a box. The express company heard of this letter, and the day after Christmas reduced their rates to thirty-three cents a box.

We in Canada would benefit equally through parcels post. Our farmers' organizations and almost all of the farm press are now in the fight for its enactment. When the rank and file of our farmers let their members at Ottawa know that they, too, favor a parcels post system for Canada, we will soon get it.

THE C. P.'S ECONOMIC POINT

The Canadian Pacific Railroad announces that hereafter its lands will be sold to actual settlers only. The Canadian Pacific is not an altruistic corporation, so its reason for barring speculators is a strictly business one. Speculators do not bring any traffic to railroads and they prevent others from bringing traffic. Only land users bring business.

It is a pity that all business concerns do not see as clearly as the Canadian Pacific. Every vacant lot in the cities and every unused piece of valuable land anywhere means business kept away. If business men, farmers and laborers generally realized that fact, they would not tolerate a system which makes it profitable to hold valuable land out of use.

The policy of the Canadian Pacific would not only bring it more business, but it will bring an unearned profit also. There is one strip of land which it will not sell either to settlers or anyone else. The strip of land, reaching across the continent, on which its rails are laid will increase enormously in value. Every new settler will help to create unearned increment for it. This will be the case even if it does not spend a dollar for new improvements. The labor of settlers will enable Canadian Pacific stockholders to live in luxurious idleness.

If the people of Canada are wise, they will put a stop to the absorption of unearned increment by railroad monopolists as well as by the little monopolists whom the railroads seem to dislike. To do this, they need but decree that the values created by the public shall go to the public. This should not be a diffi-

cult matter in Canada, where in the western provinces a beginning has already been made at applying the single tax. It is only necessary to extend the system so that it will be the sole method of raising revenue for all Dominion, provincial, and local purposes. The farmers' organizations of Canada have already endorsed the policy of direct taxation for all purposes.

Between different varieties of grains there may be a difference in yield of ten to fifteen bushels an acre under exactly the same conditions. Between the best varieties the differences in yields

are so small that we are apt to consider them negligible. For instance, the two best oats tested by the Experimental Union in Ontario last year were the Siberian and Regenerated Abundance. The difference in yield of these two varieties is only about three bushels an acre. But if this amount could be added to every acre of oats grown in Ontario last year it would have meant an increased crop of over nine million bushels. To the farmer with thirty acres of oats it would have meant a difference of ninety bushels or over thirty dollars. The seed of the one is as cheap as the seed of the other. It can be secured as easily and requires no more care in seeding. The difference in yield may look small; but why not have the best?

The experienced farm laborer, especially the one who is skilled in the management of live stock, is deserving of a wage commensurate with his skill.

Experienced Assistance. Many farmers, however, do not seem to recognize this fact, and when a man's wages get to a certain point, they will not go higher. An editor of Farm and Dairy recently was talking with an Eastern Ontario Holstein breeder who makes a practice of getting rid of a man as soon as he wants more than twenty-eight dollars a month and board. His former man, a Scotchman with much experience in the handling of live stock, had had full charge of his Holstein herd. His successor, Canadian born by the way, had practically no experience, but was willing to work for \$25 a month. The new man had not been on duty a week until all of the best cows in the herd were off feed and the damage that he did in his first month would have paid the extra wages demanded by the experienced feeder for a couple of years. If we could have experienced farm help we must pay the price that experience demands.

"A bad cold" is a common complaint nowadays, and many people seem to believe that "colds" at this season are as inevitable as the winter itself. Some people would hardly believe us did we tell them that "colds" are

THE REAL GOVERNING BODY
The Congressional Committee investigating the money trust in the United States found that by a system of interlocking directorates 180 men controlled \$25,325,000,000 of the nation's money. The number of money kings is much smaller and their power is relatively much more absolute. The banks, the railways and the sponsored manufacturers constitute the real governing body of this country. Their chief work consists in handing themselves fresh favors, privileges and bounties under cover of our democratic institutions, with a set of timid or green-shed politicians and a party-biased press making no protest against the ceaseless robbing of the common people.—Grain Growers' Guide.

not purely a winter malady, but are as liable to attack one in warm weather as in cold. They would refute such an idea by telling us that they have had a cold every winter since they could remember, but never one in summer. The reason for this, however, is not far to seek. The germs that are the cause of the common "cold" are most virulent in a warm, stuffy atmosphere. In winter we shut up our houses closely in order to keep warm. We produce the very conditions in which these germs thrive best. This is particularly true of the sleeping chambers. Did everyone sleep with the window as wide open in winter as they do in summer and see to it that the rest of the house, too, is well aired, there would not be so many now complaining of bad "colds." Try it for the balance of the winter.

We believe that money invested in pure bred stock is money well invested. But at the same time we would like to sound a

A Note of Warning. Experienced men who are thinking of investing in pure bred dairy cattle. We recently received a letter from a British Columbia subscriber telling us that he had been reading articles in Farm and Dairy on the profits to be had from pure bred cattle and that he was thinking of investing a couple of thousand dollars in a few good animals. He further told us that he had had no previous experience in handling pure bred dairy cattle and very little experience in handling heavy producing cows of any kind. This man might make good in his venture, but we would not consider it advisable for him to make such a large initial investment with so little knowledge of the handling of the cattle when he gets them. One might have to pay too dearly for experience gained under such conditions. We would advise inexperienced dairymen to get into pure bred stock gradually, first buying a pure bred sire and then add a female or two and making this small foundation pay for the additional pure blood incorporated in the herd. If a dairyman is content to start gradually, he will soon know himself whether further investment in pure bred animals is advisable in his case or not.

"Just to be money come." Farm and Dairy have been taught full of profit to see that they are better common stock. With Paul and su
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Which large adve smaller of Both a their place The lar command to be seen it makes is sure to True, it And it is be forgotten But the large that make like unto pared to a er shot. bigger gam The sm the small lacks the can hardly down the Of cour the small it is a very often the smaller adve import the larger membrance its owner in Recall the larger adve have made in this issue comparison Keep in are not alcl Advert think of his stock often tement to Last wee R. Mallory a Holstein his recent ing ad. In him him sales e and more fill. Be not not the onl the rig Then have —a guarant sible, like "A Paper I