FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Com-



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia. Manitoba. Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein. Ayrahire, and Jer sey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year

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 banks.

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

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

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and
Dairy exceed 19,506. The actual creatation of each issue, including copies of
paper sent subscriptions and copies of
paper sent subscriptions are accepted at test
from 11,806 to 11,306 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at test than the
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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

EXPENDITURES ON AGRICULTURE

The small expenditures that have been made by the Dominion Government for the advancement of agriculture as compared with the lavish out pouring of public money for other purposes was dwelt upon in the House of Commons last session by Mr. Arthur Gilbert, the Nationalist member for Drummond and Artha-

In forty-four years the expenditures of the Government in subsidies to railways have been \$607,000,000; on militia, \$83,000,000; on bounties on iron and steel, which industries are not one-tenth as important as agriculture, \$17,000,000; and on agriculture, only \$14,464,935.48. Even this sum was not all spent on agriculture as included in the estimate are the expenditures on arts, statistics, civic government and quarantine. This is, as Mr. Gilbert states, a most deplorable state of affairs.

Measures taken for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country affect more people than expenditures on behalf of any other section of the community.

There is much room for a wise expenditure of much more of the public revenue in behalf of agriculture in the future than has been spent in the Through the Department of nast Agriculture, the Government at Ottawa can do much for the dissemina tion of scientific agricultural know ledge, in the providing of facilities for carrying on of fuller investigation work into agricultural problems and in assisting in the extension of cooperative enterprise in rural dis-

A new Government is now in power in Ottawa. A new Minister is at the head of the Agricultural Department. If the Government truly wishes for the well-being of the people of Canada as a whole, they will give more attention to the agricultural interests than has been the practice in the

A MENANCE TO OUR HEALTH

Typhoid fever is more prevalent in rural Ontario than in our cities. This condition of affairs, Dr. W. T. Connell, of Queen's University, attributes sections. In an address before the ronto recently he said:

"Out of one thousand samples well water of Eastern Ontario I found two-thirds of them to be polluted, and in one village eighty per cent of the wells were polluted. In Eastern On-tario nearly all the wells are surface wells, and this accounts for the bad condition of the water. typhoid in our rural districts

of typhoid in rural sections was always a mystery until we began to extake it for granted that in our own to pay for them in the city. well is the best water in the country. The first step that we should take toown minds that it is safe.

and, if possible, on higher ground than are the buildings. Wells should deep to be reached in that way. be covered to keep out vermin. Even then, it is doubtful if shallow wells Mr. Rowell, who is without legislacan make.

earnest labor.

Don't be ever looking back to some good piece of work you have done. are going to do in the future.

AN ADVANCED PROPOSAL

In his speech at Guelph, in which he paid special attention to the agricultural problems of the province, Mr. N. W. Rowell, the new leader of the Liberal party in Ontario, approached the subject of rural depopulation from a distinctly new standpoint as far as either of the political parties of the province are concerned. After calling attention to the general prosperity of the country, as a result of which practically all forms of industry except agriculture have been expanding remarkably, Mr. Rowell pointed out that the value of farm lands in Ontario has been decreasing, while on the other hand the values of land in our leading cities have been increasing by millions of dollars a year.

Mr. Rowell said that while it is true that farmers were receiving more for their farm produce than ever before, he was told that they were being forced to pay more also for practically everything that they buy, and that, in consequence, they were doing little if any better than they were many years ago. These conditions, he said, he had been told were due to the presence of combines, which advanced the price of the goods the farmer has to purchase. The great increase in the value of land in the cities tended to the poor water supply of country also to increase the cost of doing business there by advancing the rents of Women's Institute Convention in To- those who handle the farmers' products and who manufactured the goods the farmer purchases. It also increased the cost of living to the working man, and thereby decreased his purchasing power.

Such conditions, Mr. Rowell con tended, represented a great economic problem that needed to be investigatthan in any of our cities, and the cause of this is that in many cases the wells are too near to the pig pen, the horse stable, or, worse still, the barnyard. ed if the condition of agriculture in mission, with power to investigate Dr. Connell here gives both the these problems thoroughly, and at the cause and the remedy; the prevalence same time to find the reason for the great difference in the price that the farmer receives for his products on amine our well water. Most of us the farm and what the consumer has

In taking this stand, Mr. Rowell has made a distinct departure from wards ensuring the health of ourselves the usual method of dealing with this and our families is to have our well subject. While he is in favor of the water tested for bacterial content, improvement of the common roads of even though we are certain in our the country and of increased grants for the promotion of agricultural edu-There are certain precautions we cation, he shows that he realizes that should take in any case to ensure a these will never tend to prevent the healthy supply of water. The well rural depopulation of Ontario, inasshould be distant from the buildings much as the problem it involves, being economic in character, lies too

While many farmers will hold that supplied by surface water can be contive experience, will be the better for sidered safe. A good bored well is the training he would gain by a one of the best investments that we period in opposition, and that Premier Whitney deserves a further term in office because of the honest admini-Theory goes a good way, but it is stration of public affairs that he has effectual only when associated with given, still everyone who is interested in agriculture will appreciate the value of Mr. Rowell's proposal. The problems which Mr. Rowell would have investigated are of vast import-Look ahead to the bigger thing you ance to the farmers of the province. Were they to be examined into, as Guide.

we believe that they will be in tinwe are satisfied that they would yeal a condition of affairs that would lead to far-reaching reforms.

INCREASE BY SPECIALIZATION

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, in an a dress before the Canadian Club at Niagara Falls, emphasized the portance of specialization in farm work. He said that the earnings of Ontario farms could be increased by millions of dellars by our farmers specializing in their products. Dairy ing alone, if systematic methods were pursued in selecting cows, would result in millions of dollars of increase in our incomes.

This is an age of specialization So many are the claims made on our intelligence in even one small branch of agriculture that we cannot hope to dabble in all lines of farming and be masters of all.

The greatest improvements that have been made in dairy cattle have been made in such countries as the Channel Islands, in Holland, and certain sections of Scotland where dairy cattle, and dairy cattle only, are kept. So in other lines. best beef cattle come from beef sections, our best horses from horse sec-

We in Canada have been carrying on mixed farming-a little dairying and a little beef. In our endeavors to get both milk and beef we have fallen down between the two and have 3,000-pound cows and inferior cattle for beef. If we are going to stay in dairying, let us specialize on dairying, devote all our energies and abilities to make the most out of that one branch of agriculture and the returns will be larger than from general farm-

The State Legislature of Virginia has set aside a week to be devoted especially to the interests of better roads. The farmers of A Good Roads the State are urged to

get together on that

Week

week and discuss the good roads question and to put in part of their time at least in improving such roads as they now have. This idea of a good roads week has been tried in several states of the American Union, and always with most gratifying results. Why notes have a good roads week in Ontario

The farmer who skins his land will be skinned himself in the end.

The Census and Protection.-The dvocates of a protective tarif will
do well to give the census returns
very careful study. What has high
protection done for the farmers of
Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime
Provinces? It has taxed them so
heavily that they are twing to see heavily that they are trying to escape it by moving into the cities or to the West. Where are the great advan-tages of the "home market" that we hear so much of? The Ontario farmer is steadily being driven out of business by the heavy burden placed protective upon him by our protective tariff Protection is huddling the people of Canada into large cities and is de-populating the rural communities of the older provinces.—Grain Growers' How to W The custon pasture duri mon one or xtent in th

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