

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Breeder's Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscription should be sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation.

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 cheques add 5c extra for exchange fee required at the bank.

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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENT Chicago Office—People's Gas Building, New York Office—100 Broadway

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,900. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies sent to paper and sample copies, varies from 14,500 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Separate detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

BREEDING, BUYING OR BORROWING

The live stock exhibitor who is most surely deserving of credit is he who wins honors on animals of his own breeding.

Credit is due also to the man who proves his knowledge of his breed and of desirable type by such discriminative buying that the purchased animals stand up high in showyard competition.

But the man who merely borrows his neighbor's stock and shows it as his own is guilty of a practice that is reprehensible anyway you look at it. The fact that the stock has been officially transferred to the exhibitor does not make his case any better if it is the intention to transfer it back to the real owner when a "safe" period has elapsed. It makes it worse as it reveals a deliberate intention to deceive. It gives the deceitful exhibitor unearned honors. It is discouraging to other exhibitors or

would be exhibitors, who feel that they will be forced to compete against the pick of several herds.

It is persistently rumored that this practice is not unknown in the judging rings of Canada, and that this year the evil has appeared in an aggravated form. We hope that the well-known sense of justice and fair play that characterizes the membership of breeders' organizations, and which has been shown in connection with recent auction sales of stock, will lead them to take strong action against the continuance of this practice. The appointment of a committee to investigate and deal with these rumors might well be considered by the members of the associations concerned.

RURAL SCHOOL EXHIBIT

Within the last day or two a neat, well illustrated pamphlet came to our desk. It was the prize list of the South Hope Rural School Fair. All of the rural schools working under the direction of the Department of Agriculture send in their exhibits to this fair, where prizes are competed for. On the first page inside the cover we read the following paragraph which is so good and so true that we pass it along:

"The Rural School Fall Fair has come to stay. It has come to stay because it prepares the boy and girl for the farm. It makes them more efficient workers, more practical thinkers, more intelligent citizens. It does this by taking them into the fields; by making them think in terms of the farm and by teaching the value of labor skillfully applied. The School Fair is more than a new study. It is an advancement in country life."

Competition as a means of stimulating boys and girls to new endeavor and of giving them a new and higher conception of the dignity of farming and household tasks is just beginning to be appreciated to the full. This rural school fair idea fostered by the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, is spreading all over Ontario. And it is well that it should. The rural school fair is doing the same work among the children that the county fair is supposed to do among the grown-ups, and it is doing it more thoroughly. The movement is tending to give the boys and girls a new interest in the profession of their fathers and mothers and a new conception of the dignity of agriculture.

A PLEA FOR PEACE

In the course of his annual address to the Congress of Canadian Clubs at Hamilton recently, President W. M. McClemtone made a strong plea for international peace. The small extract from that address given on the upper right hand corner of this page will give an idea of the decided attitude taken by Mr. McClemtone. He said that the great mass of the people who paid the bill for military "glory" are opposed to such expenditure, and that such expenditure is therefore undemocratic. But he said more. In cutting sentences Mr. McClemtone showed the folly of international

rivalry in armaments. He denounced the politicians who foster such sentiment and pictured the financial ruin to which it inevitably leads.

This address is but one indication of the tide of public opinion in this country, which is all towards peace. We have many others. For instance, when Hon. W. A. Carleton, at the last session of the Dominion house, had the courage to oppose the naval policy of both parties, his courage and his sentiments were acclaimed from one end of Canada to the other. At military camps this summer regiments frequently numbered only the strength of a single company. Without exception every farmers' organization in the land has denounced militarism.

We in Canada have adopted people from every country of the world. We have lived beside them. We have found them human as we are. Closer acquaintance has overcome old prejudices. For instance, it is difficult to inspire hatred of Germany in a man whose next neighbor and best friend hails from the Fatherland.

Canada's greatest destiny is to teach anew to the world the lesson of international peace and good will. We have made a good start. For 160 years we have lived at peace with a neighbor whose boundaries adjoin ours for over three thousand miles. In continuing to live up to the great commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," we are doing more to create peace and national security than we would by spending millions on armaments.

THE LIVE STOCK SITUATION

We are so accustomed to think of Canada as a country expanding in every line with unprecedented rapidity that many of us do not care to hear anything else. We prefer to be "boosters." In our desire to "boost," however, let us not be blind to conditions as they actually are. We will be doing our country but poor service by talking of growth where really there is decadence. In the last issue of The Census and Statistics Monthly, issued at Ottawa, are some figures calculated to startle the most sincere booster. These figures concern the number of live stock on Canadian farms in 1913 as compared with 1909. Here they are:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1913, 1909) and Stock Types (Horses, Milch cows, Other cattle, Sheep, Swine) with corresponding counts.

In other words, during a five-year period marked by unprecedented growth in population and by great industrial expansion, the number of cattle and sheep on Canadian farms has been steadily on the decrease, while the small increases in horses and swine are not anything like proportionate to comparative increases in other lines of industry.

The condition indicated by these figures is a serious one. Dr. G. C. Creelman is our authority for the statement that eighty per cent. of the raw products grown on Canadian

What Democracies Desire

"The average Britisher or German in his social relations, and when consulted on the street, seems more favorably disposed to peace than war. The large number of representative Socialist leaders to be found in the German Reichstag, who speak for an ever-growing section of the German people utterly opposed to the German war effort and taxation for militarism, and the fact that the German people have of recent years gained admittance to the League of Nations, would seem to indicate the same ideas as to the waste and folly of war, would seem to indicate that this constant preparation for war is not the universal desire of the great democracy of both of these nations. The Canadian farmer, city industrial worker, and average individual who makes the sacrifice in time of war and assumes its financial burden, when properly consulted, may share their views as well."

"The Canadian politician has more than once failed to arrange matters in the most judicious and sound sense of the Canadian democracy with regard to great national issues."—The Declaration, President of Canadian Clubs.

farms are fed to live stock on the farm. We all know that the maintenance of soil fertility depends on the keeping of an increasing number of live stock. Instead of increasing, however, these statistics show that live stock is decreasing, that our best market for the raw products of the farm is decreasing and that the fertility of our soils, instead of being conserved, will be more and more depleted.

Our folks will agree that the immediate cause of this decrease in live stock is scarcity of labor. But why cannot we farmers hold out to the laborer equal inducements with the city employer whose supply of labor is ample? It would seem that the decrease in number of live stock on Canadian farms is but another indication of the fact that farming is not comparatively profitable.

The additional fact that the rural population everywhere is declining tends to strengthen us in our belief that what is needed to regenerate agriculture is not the importation of cooperative credit or cooperative marketing, but just a square deal. The ever increasing number of enormous fortunes gotten by the monopolization of natural resources through some special privilege such as the protective tariff, all go to the plain why the farmer's share of the wealth he produces is smaller than should be. Remove the conditions that lead to the centralization of wealth in the hands of a few and we will have an expanding agriculture and the live stock situation will right itself. Anything short of this will inevitably end in failure.

"Preferred Stock"

(Breeder's Gazette)

Industrial corporations quite commonly issue two classes of stock, the "common" which may or may not carry dividends, and a special kind of stock called "preferred" which receives dividends first out of funds. That is, in the distribution of profits the preferred stock receives their dividends. If they

anything left they gets its dividend. Farms pay, or will every year, a profit from its come and drought and die, and there is with, and the grass is sometimes bo cheaply. Farming precarious business" stock divi

Tell What You

'HILL-CREST O

"Have you come before? If you breeder no doubt it as one of the Y for sale in Farm Spring by Mr. C. Norwood.

Mr. Brethen is breeders of Ontario letting all his felling when he has some for sale. And mo there has a way of breeders that is co Simply by plain, co fully illustrated. I his ad. in our issue If you have the old well to look it up

But only the m goods to offer come an ad. Hill Crest is a son of 92 lb. gave 20,000 lbs. months. In fact, records on both his sire's side.

Mr. Brethen young bull as one breeding and conform recognized also that receive value for people know these vertising. And so ance of his dairy 17,000 dairymen y sell.

Naturally he wen that reached these breeders who app afford to pay for su animal. Readers are always prospec for high-class, pu mals. They unders of pure bred stock, to pay good prices, individuals.

To-day Hill Crest is in the stable of loughly of Smith's a herd of 21 selecte bull netted Mr. Br ably over \$500.00.

Did it pay Mr. I verise? Did it pay out for this wider n his opportunity to g good value. He through that recog of dairying in Cana Dairy!

It is these people to talk to, and to opportunity of receive when you advertise Dairy—

"A Paper Farmer