

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

### PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage.  
**ADVERTISING RATES.** 12 cents a line per day, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 40 lines, one column 12 lines. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

#### UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY  
 Chicago Office—People's Gas Building  
 New York Office—Times Building

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We guarantee that every advertisement in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are so carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away any unscrupulous advertiser. Should any advertiser heretofore deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a 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 state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuses 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.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
 PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

#### Apples in July and August

WHO would not enjoy a juicy Spy on a hot day in July or August? This may be more than a beautiful dream. It now seems capable of realization, the Vermont Experimental Station showing the way. At that Station, sound, clean apples were dipped in Bordeaux mixture made by the common 4-4-50 formula, well coated, and then dried. Then they were packed in layers of dry hardwood sawdust and put away in boxes. Baldwin apples stored in this way early in November kept until the following August, 367 days, and were still firm, plump, and of good quality, and made the very best of eating when their coating of Bordeaux was cleaned off. Packed in fine dry sawdust alone, they kept 248 days.

Doesn't it sound fine—apples 365 days in the year? Who of our Folks will be the first to give this plan a trial and report results?

#### Four Faithful Dairymen

THE Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association has a record equalled probably by few organizations of the kind in Canada. In its membership there are a number of men who have not missed a convention in over twenty years, and in one case for forty years. Senator D. Derbyshire, one of the prime movers in the organization of the Association forty years ago, and its President for many years and now Hon. President, is the member who has not been absent from a convention since its organization in 1876. All who have attended the conventions know what a power of strength Senator Derbyshire has been and how he invariably adds life to every gathering. This year's convention was no exception, as his friends were glad to notice.

Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow was not

present at the first convention forty years ago, although he was then engaged in cheese making. During the forty years he has missed not over three conventions. This also is an exceptional record. Mr. James R. Dargavel, M.L.A., Elgin, Ont., has not missed a convention in twenty-five years. Mr. Dargavel was treasurer of the Association for a number of years, and later its President, and is now one of the honorary presidents. Mr. E. G. Henderson, of the Windsor Salt Co., has attended every convention since 1893, or for twenty-three years. In addition he has been a faithful attendant at the conventions of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Much of the successful work accomplished by the Eastern Ontario Association has been due to the interest taken in its work by men of the standing of the four gentlemen mentioned. Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick and many others have also been regular attendants of the conventions for many years, although their records probably are not quite as unbroken as those of the dairymen mentioned. May they long continue to add strength and interest to the conventions is the wish of all the dairymen who know them.

#### Functions of the Farm Press

MANY people believe that the farm paper is getting out of its field when it discusses anything but crop production, cattle feeding, and home making. We know that a few of our Folks would prefer to see Farm and Dairy keep close to the old lines of agricultural journalism. We know that a still greater number of those who farm, the farmer and all representatives of Special Privilege, would prefer to see us do as farm journals were accustomed to do in "the good old days." To the objections of the latter class Farm and Dairy pays no heed. We would like, however, to have a chat with those of our Folks who honestly believe that Farm and Dairy is on the wrong track.

Farm and Dairy is not alone in its editorial policy. Farm papers everywhere are coming to realize that the field of agriculture is all embracing. The editor of one of our progressive contemporaries, "The Nebraska Farmer," makes it a custom to have a heart to heart talk with his readers each year. In one of these chats he explains his position, and incidentally our own position, so clearly that we reproduce an extract from his remarks herewith. He writes:

"Within the past few years there has been a great change of public opinion as to the province of an agricultural paper. Once it was generally thought that a farm paper should discuss only the problems of production and rural home-making. The farmer's relations to the Government and the great industrial world, his place as a citizen, was considered to be 'politics,' and politics was tabooed. It required a good deal of nerve to break away from the traditional view. Not many years have elapsed since it was very unpopular with many influential farmers to suggest that the packers were getting rich at the expense of the farmers or that middlemen were taking too much toll. To say those things opened an agricultural paper to the charge of being a calamity howler. But matters have greatly changed. Now it is quite popular for farm papers to discuss more efficient marketing, cooperation, rural credits, railway rates, and many other questions that directly or indirectly affect the welfare of farmers. I believe that this is just as it should be, and my readers will agree with me, I am sure."

There is a deal of truth in that paragraph. The farmer who pays all attention to the inside of his line fences may not realize that he is being "farmed" when he markets his crops and when he buys his supplies. And the farm paper that sees this kid glove, white collar type of "farmer" at work, and does not protest to the very best of its ability, is not doing its duty, and is not worthy of support from farmers gener-

ally. Some are not prepared to go as far as we do in fighting parasitic business. We regret that because of this we can not set eyes to eye with all of our Folks. There are bound to be honest differences of opinion on all public questions. But of this every one may be sure—that everything for which Farm and Dairy contends we honestly believe to be in the best interests of the people for whose interests we stand—the farmers of Canada. The farmer will be first with us in 1916 as he has been in all preceding years.

#### A Phosphate Discovery

THE importance of the discovery of phosphate of lime in the Rocky Mountains, recently announced by the Commission of Conservation, will not be as fully appreciated by Canadian farmers as it would be in older countries. Our country is new, the soil is fertile, and we have not yet been forced to use commercial fertilizers. The time is within measurable distance, however, when these fertilizers will be used by Canadian farmers and used extensively. When that time comes, natural phosphate rock deposits will be developed and new deposits searched for.

The Western states, once as fertile as our prairie provinces, are now using ground phosphate rock with practically all farm crops, but particularly wheat and alfalfa. Great deposits of this rock have been found in the Rocky Mountain district of the United States, and it was these discoveries which led to the search for similar deposits in the Canadian Rockies. The discovery resulting will play a big part in the future development of Western agriculture.

#### Economic Truth at Last

THE Manitoba Free Press reports an address by Prof. J. B. Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College to the Grain Growers of that province, in part as follows:

"President Reynolds went on to censure speculation in land values and the exactions of middlemen. Men who were willing to work the land should enjoy the profits of their labor. Land speculation robbed the tiller of the soil of that reward by just the amount which the speculator realized on the deal. The students at the Manitoba Agricultural College would receive sound instruction on this subject.

"Speaking of the high cost of living, President Reynolds said that in certain commodities, such as coal, fruit, and clothing, there would always be the cost factor of transportation. Middlemen in the cities also had to have profits, which they based on inflated values of the land on which the stores are situated. Flour, oatmeal, bran, milk, butter, cheese, vegetables, and meat should be no dearer in Manitoba than in Minnesota."

We congratulate Prof. Reynolds on the courage he has shown in throwing aside the advocacy of mere palliatives and speaking the truth about the agencies that oppress farmers and townspeople alike. His condemnation of land speculation and tariff robbery will bring on his head the anathemas of Special Privilege, but it should also win for him the complete confidence of the common people of Manitoba. We need more men in high places of Prof. Reynolds' caliber, men of courage and clarity of economic vision.

Among the freshmen at Queen's University this winter, there are one hundred and twenty farmers' sons, forty-eight who are sons of merchants, fourteen sons of clergymen, and ten sons of teachers. Other walks of life are represented by smaller numbers. The striking feature is the small proportion who come from the old professions—law, medicine, and the Church—or from the newer professions—engineering, teaching, and school inspectors. The professions evidently do not appeal so strongly to the sons of professional men as to the sons of farmers and merchants.