

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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the British market, will assuredly have a whole-some effect. Canada has a great deal now at stake in the dairy industry, and when the increased cost of cows, feed and labor are considered, all tending to advance the outlay of production, it would surely prove a boon to permit those engaged in the business to enjoy the privilege of selling in an additional market.

## Good Wages and Yearly Employment.

Emphasizing the desirability of Western farmers employing help the year round, a correspondent styling himself "Aitchie McClure," writes in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, holding up as an example a certain Eastern farmer. He says, in part:

"I had a letter to-day from a friend of mine in the East—one of the younger generation of Ontario Farmers, and a son of a particular friend of mine. He says he has hired a man for the year at \$300. Now, this looks like big wages for hired help, when board and washing are considered. In fact, when I served my country in the capacity of hired man, wages were more like half that sum, or even less. I have known tolerably strong and sensible chaps to put in seven months in the summer, when farm work was more laborious than it is at present, at \$100 or less, and if a man got over \$20 a month, he was thought to be something of a marvel.

"The strange thing about this young friend's letter is that he says it pays him to keep this man at these seemingly high wages. He fed a bunch of steers, but they were sold in January. Since then, time has been put in painting sleighs, oiling and repairing harness, overhauling machinery, and attending to the hundred and one odd things that have to be attended to on an Ontario farm, as well as those things that help the hustle of spring seeding. Just think, wages at the rate of \$300 a year, and good board, to a man for putting in time at such work! And yet it pays him. He keeps books, and knows what he is talking about, for he had the same man last year at about the same pay."

## Farming and Teaching Tablets.

Gathered from Garland A. Bricker's new book on Teaching Agriculture.

"Inadequate methods of agriculture are fundamentally wasteful."  
"The farm is to be idealized as a mode of social life."

"Of what use is the best capacity to make a living without a corresponding power to make life worth while?"

"The ardent curiosity of youth is nowhere more alert than in the realm of nature."  
"What is wanted in our High Schools is not elementary agriculture, but elemental, fundamental agriculture."

"Until we recognize agriculture as both a science and an art, we shall go amiss in developing methods for its instruction."

"Agriculture is the basic industry of human life."

"The demand that will bring the schools nearer to the life of the people is insistent, and no one will deny its justification."

"If agricultural education simply encourages the youth to regard scientific and economical methods of husbandry as a means of increasing his own material prosperity, it will fall short of its possibilities."

"Agricultural teaching is nature study which articulates with the affairs of real men in real life."

"Knowledge is necessary to a just appreciation of other people and their professions and mode of life."

"Through contact with an agricultural course, a city-born boy may develop the instinct to get back to nature, and become a successful farmer, whereas he might otherwise have become a petty-fogging lawyer or a quack doctor."

"The principles of the science and the art of agriculture may be as truly educative as any of the regular High-school courses."

"We protest against the proposal to tack the science and practice of agriculture to the various sciences of the High School as a sort of appendage."

"Teaching agriculture is more than teaching a conglomeration of physical and biological sciences."

"The nature of the learner is the fundamental consideration in the method of teaching."

"In agriculture, the first articles to be selected for study are those with which the average pupil is most familiar."

"The object of agriculture in the High School is not to produce professional agriculturists, but to teach the scientific principles involved in agriculture as part of general culture."

"In teaching agriculture, the economic approach and sanction appeal to a very strong instinct in the youth, but must not stop there."

"Information is useful in making the activities of the individual more intelligent."

"The function of a book is to express to other minds, in terms of printed language, the information which a mind has acquired by contact with the original subject itself."

"The mind of the learner must be brought in contact with the real thing. It is not sufficient for a pupil to be told a thing; he must experience it."

"Information, ability to do, and good habits, are the primary elements in the educational programme that leads to efficient service."

"Bushels of happiness" are about as essential as bushels of wheat."

"Ideals are the silken threads of consistency upon which the golden acts of our lives are strung."

"Too many men make the mistake of thinking that one or two trials are conclusive proof."

"Unless the ability to do is acquired by individuals before the age of adolescence is entirely past, the world will never, except in rare cases, secure marked service from them."

"Habits are the crystallization of mental and physical experience by repetition."

"Carving a turkey at a social dinner may be as essential to a young man as manipulating a plow."

"By gaining knowledge of agriculture and experience related to this great art of food production, the pupil gradually acquires a sympathetic attitude to it and to those engaged in its pursuit."

"In studying life and the conditions of growth, the adolescent secures a conception of his relation to his and nature's God."

## Advertisers Should Give County.

May I make a suggestion to advertisers in "The Farmer's Advocate"? Many of them give only post-office address, and in many cases said post office or station may be anywhere between Windsor and Ottawa, as far as the average reader knows. If they would give the county, as well as post office, it would add to the value of the advertisement.

A. L. MACKINNON.

Note.—Good suggestion. Some advertisers, in sending copy, omit even their Province. This

publication circulates far beyond the Province within which it is published. Patrons do well to bear this in mind.—Editor.]

## Britisher Wants Brown Bread.

(Our English correspondence.)

The supply of bread made from whole meal for the villagers on the estate of Sir Oswald Mosley has aroused an interest which can only be fittingly described as national. The matter has been vigorously discussed by the press, and it really looks as if we were at the beginning of a new era in bread-making. Everywhere the consumers are discarding the white loaf for a whole-meal loaf, and a number of prominent physicians have issued a manifesto recommending what is termed "standard" bread. Such bread is described as made from unadulterated wheat flour, containing at least 80 per cent. of the whole wheat, including the germ and semolina. Standard bread is said to contain almost four times as much of both phosphoric acid and iron as bread made from fine white flour.

One prominent doctor says that better teeth, stronger bones, steadier nerves, and greater immunity from disease will be found in the next generation if whole-meal bread is used in place of the usual white loaf. There is a large demand for "standard" flour and "standard" bread from every section of the community, and millers and bakers are providing the required flour or loaves. Liverpool is our greatest milling center, and the millers report a big demand for the new "standard" flour. One prominent miller states that, if the public desire brown bread, the mills can readily be adapted to secure the supply.

This demand for a bread with a higher nitrogenous content, and less of starchy matter, will tell largely in favor of the rich Manitoba and Russian grains, and against the starchy South American and Australian wheat. Scientific opinion, upon the whole, seems in favor of the "standard" bread as being more nutritious. White bread seems to be better absorbed by the digestive system, but it is so refined that there is a lack of stimulus to the intestinal tract, and constipation frequently follows. It is claimed that the "standard" bread provides a mild stimulant, and is less clogging and starchy. The day of the extremely white loaf seems to be passing in Britain.

F. DEWHIRST.

## The Sun Will Still Shine.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am glad to see the stand you take upon the question of reciprocity, and I feel sure that the reasonableness of your arguments will commend itself to the great majority of Canadian farmers. We hear a great deal of hysterical outcry against reciprocity, but it has not the ring of sincerity. The very fact that the press is being flooded with advertising matter against reciprocity, and that, according to the testimony of an editor in the Eastern part of our Province, newspapers are being offered double the ordinary advertising rates if they will insert anti-reciprocity articles, without marking them as advertisements—this at once excites our suspicion that the real reasons at the back of the campaign are most wisely left unexpressed. The vested interests are fighting, tooth and nail, to prevent any withdrawal of the special privileges which they have been enjoying under protection, and we see exemplified in a most emphatic way the truth of Lord Rosebery's indictment. Here is his statement: "Under the baneful shadow of protection there grows up every form of interest and almost every species of corruption. You may, after a little trial of protection, wish to retrace your steps, and go back on the path on which you have entered. You cannot. The moment you try it, a hundred giants spring up behind you to bar your path—giants, or trade interests that have become giants under protection, and which are determined that by no means shall you ever be allowed to return to the free air of free trade. Why? The reason is obvious. Under protection, every protected trade becomes a vested interest, and defends itself by the methods which are known to vested interests. If they are threatened, they combine in trusts. They fight every election, political or municipal. They haunt the lobbies of our Parliament, and corrupt our legislators."

Have we not seen the truth of this indictment realized time and again in the recent history of Canada and the United States? A protective tariff establishes a condition in which the various industries depend upon legislative favors, and no condition could be more encouraging to all sorts of political corruption. And now, when the reciprocity agreement threatens the downfall of protection, "the interests" are pouring out money like water, in what is, I hope, a vain attempt to block the movement for freer trade. Reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States has every reason of common sense in its favor, and rural Ontario, which, during the last twenty years, has suffered depopulation to the extent of almost a hundred thousand, in order to build up great cities wherein are bred millionaires and