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Farm and Dairy Rural Bome

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."
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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

A Look Ahead

HE scarcest thing I know of," wrote back a farmer's son from "over there," "is pasturage in France. If a cow found a blade of grass she's faint-but then, there aren't any cows." Well, that is going a little strong. There are still cows in France, several hundred thousand of them in fact. That the cow population of France has been seriously reduced, however, the most conservative authorities agree. Even so responsible a person as Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, after considering the world situation, penned the following:

"There is no type of farming that has so bright a future as dairying. Dairy herds of the old world are depleted to an appalling degree. There is not a country in Europe where the people have enough dairy products, and this process of depletion will continue on as long as the war lasts. When the war is finished we will find the world with a demand for dairy products two-fold, four-fold, ten-fold greater than the supply. Europe will come to us with outstretched hands, every country in Europe will say to us: 'We must have milk; give us canned milk; give us dry milk; give us butter; give us cheese; give us dairy cattle; give us animals to build up our dairy herds again.' And unless America has stimulated the production of dairy products, and has increased the supply of dairy animals far peyond anything in the past, we will be utterly unable to supply this demand."

This is merely another way of stating that the after war demand will be greater for the finished products of the farm than for the raw products and all signs point to the correctness of this conclusion. Probably Mr. Vrooman overestimates the future demand but he is headed in the right direction. Great Britain has always been the world's greatest importer of wheat and other grains. During the war grain production in Britain has made tremendous strides and it is estimated that this year the home grown grains will meet four-fifths of British requirements. This increased grain production will not cease with the conclusion of peace and the value of the British

FARM AND DAIRY market to grain exporting countries will have been

seriously reduced. Other European nations, with population reduced by war and famine, will rapidly overtake their grain requirements.

But the re-establishment of the live stock industry and particularly of the dairy industry, will take years where the re-establishmentt of grain production on a normal scale will require but months. As we have stated many times before a long look ahead cannot but encourage the dairyman to maintain his breeding herd intact.

Representative Government

UR so-called representative government does not always represent. A case in point is the way in which our Federal Government handled the question of titles. The great majority of Canadian people would like to see titles abolished, at least 90 per cent. of us are not anxious to have the insignias of autocracy distributed in our democratic land. Legislators at Ottawa evidently understood the sentiments of their constituents and were prepared to vote titles into oblivion. The Prime Minister interfered. He threatened to resign if the matter was passed. He gave the members no choice. Their decision is a matter of history.

Did we have direct legislation such an incident would not be like. to occur. A plank in favor of Direct Legislation it found in the platform of the organized farmers of Canada. Its instruments are the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Had we Direct Legislation in Canada the people could settle this question of titles for themselves. They would take the initiative by circulating a petition which would demand that the Government either abolish titles or submit the question to the people themselves in the form of a referendum. We could circulate such a petition at present but the Government would not be under any obligation to submit the referen dum. With Direct Legislation they would be obliged to. Under the Recall we could in a similar manner force representatives who are not satisfactory to us to resign and stand for re-elect! n. This would make a big difference just now in reference to the Military Service Act.

Direct Legislation, once on the statute books, would need to be invoked but seldom. The knowledge that the people had the power of initiative and recall would make legislators more representative and legis lation more democratic. We would never have such a spectacle as we had at Ottawa recently when the House of Commons acted in opposition to the wellknown will of the Canadian people.

THE youngest child of the Canadian Manufac-The Reconstruction Association

of the Home Markets' League, the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, has at last been launched with branches at Toronto and Montreal. Already the new organization has been under fire and in the discussion that has ensued, it has become more and more evident, as was intimated in Farm and Dairy when its prospectus was first issued, that the one and only object of the new association is to defend the privileges of the manufacturers, particularly the protective tariff. The influence of the new association will also be felt in opposition to any attempt to place on the manufacturing industry any great proportion of that after war taxation that will have to be levied directly. Just where the manufacturers desire to see these direct taxes placed, is indicated by the utterances of their leading newspaper supporter, which is already educating its readers to believe that the farmers are not paying their fair share of federal taxation. Apparently, if the new organization is allowed to dictate our reconstruction policies, the farmers of Canada will not only have to struggle along under a greater tariff handicathan is now imposed, and which is heavy enough in all truth, but will be subjected to heavy direct taxation as well.

We know from past experience just how influential such an organization as the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association can be at Ottawa. The only safeguard of the farmer is further organization. Privilege has organized to attain all of the advantages that have enabled privilege holders to fatten at the public expense for more years than we care to remember. If we would oppose their organization successfully we must enroll in the organized farmers' movement, not 75,000 farmers, but hundreds of thousands. Not till then can we hope to wield the influence that will compel legislatures to give just consideration to our demands. The activity of our on popents should be our greatest incentive to still great er organizing efforts than we have displayed even in the last three years

The G.W.V.A. and the Y.M.C.A.

HE Great War Veterans' Association, during a recent convention, made serious charges as to abuses in the administration of Y.M.C.A. funds in France. Several returned veterans indignantly declared that they had never received any of the free drinks, food and tobacco which the association claims it distributes to the troops, and a motion of censure on the Y.M.C.A. was passed unanimously. As the Y.M.C.A. will be coming back to the Canadian people for further funds if the war continues for another year, it is essential that these misunderstandings be cleared up

In judging the issue between the Great War Veterans' Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, the public should bear in mind that the growth of the war efforts of the latter association to its present dimensions has occurred within the past two years. Although the Y.M.C.A. has operated overseas from the very beginning of the war, its first activities were severely limited and wholly experimental. It is quite possible, therefore, that members of the G.W.V.A., who served during the early months of the war, did not receive free drinks or food. Last year, however, the cost of free drinks, writing material, free entertainment of all kinds, equipment, athletics, etc., was \$500,000. The cost of operations in England and France were in the same period about \$725,000, and this has since been increased to \$100,000 a month. Prices of articles purchased in Y.M.C.A. canteens are governed by the military authorities and the Y.M.C.A. is not allowed to undersell the regular army canteens. Any profits made in these canteens are absorbed in helping to meet the heavy deficits incurred by the free services already mentioned. Letters received from all of the one-time members of Farm and Dairy staff, who are now serving in France, speak highly of the work of the Y.M.C.A. Several branches of the G.W.V.A. have gone on record as disapproving of the Hamilton resolution. The public may rest assured that no error has been made in providing the means whereby the work of the Red Triangle amongst the soldiers may be continued and extended.

Dry Pastures

OWS in Eastern Canada are now wading, lots of them, knee deep in pasture. Frequent showers are keeping the grass growing and the prospect for pastures this summer seems bright. It is not wise, however, to become too enthusiastic over the outlook as a dry spell later in the summer might upset our calculations. We can remember several seasons when spring pastures promised excellently and the latter part of the season was characterized by severe drouth. It always pays to play safe and be prepared to supplement pastures if necessary.

It is not too late yet to seed a mixture of peas and oats for supplementary feeding, especially if the soil has been well worked earlier in the season and the moisture conserved. The early varieties of corn, if planted now, will make good fall feed; and seed of these early varieties may now be freely imported from the United States, the embargo having been lifted. Greystone turnips for fall feeding may be seeded from now on. Most fortunate of all, however, are the farmers who have a few feet of ensilage in the bottom of their siles reserved for summer feeding, or the more extensive dairyman who has a full summer silo reserved for the purpose. After all, doesn't it seem foolish to bend every effort toward filling our barns and silos for winter feeding, while allowing the cews to go on short rations in midsummer and fall?

Letters to the Machinery and Depo

June 20, 1918.

DITOR Farm and Dai in your issue of Mayou ask the question our Folks think of it," to "The Machinery Age." deavor to explain what I Machinery is beneficia ish any task that can plish any task that can by human labor, or where scarcity of labor, but whe abundance of labor, to a labor and drive the labor callings that are already lowers the standard of 1 laborer in every calling, end must defeat itself, chinery reduces the cos tion it at the same time ability of the people to I cle at the reduced price: out of work has but littl anything, and the more m more idle men I know t ployed making the machi a number are so employe is the number so employ factory such as Massey-l pared to the number the the villages? In proof of the rural population in Europe and America fast

Of course I do not thi making of machinery estopped, but I do think to ery is the main reason for of the socialistic ideas. A to own the machinery or I would say to the if machinery makes a sn immense estate owners small holders off the la becomes a positive curse is a proof of it in Scotl time, in the loss of so places where the people driven off to make room farming on a large scale. "Ill fares that land to has

country for the cities?

prey, Where wealth accumulate

decay."

—J. Parkin, Was

Farm Drawbac

DITOR, Farm and I makes me feel very say the least of it, such remarks from Lord S

as the following Farming should be mad able by educational and fi and the social conditions candid be so improved, tha of men with natural inclin

way, will be attracted to and will succeed at it." Who is to give us the fir Who is to give us the fir if any man more than anoth cially fleeced, it is the fa instance, if he buys a farm pay high taxes for his mone The capitalist can loan amount of money and not of taxes on it, but instead, high interest on his money are to be opened and ma comes out of the farmer. are to be built, it comes farmer, while the moneyed travel and use the railroa paying a cent, and the doesn't own a foot of land

If implements are to be are held up by high prices government-protected man Why should they be pro more than the struggling for As to educational

school equipments are only compared to the city outfl children try for the entranc tions, do the city children o country schools and pay trai