FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is related. We are ble to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dalry are at the control of the color of the c

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

"Real not to contradict and to confute, nor to dieve and take for granted but to weigh and con

When Danish Butter Comes

DAIRY journal across the line predicts that A one of the results of the present war in Europe will be new competition for United States and Canadian creamery men right on our own markets. Our contemporary believes that all of the big butter importing countries of Europe, now at war, will find their buying power seriously reduced when peace is restored. At the same time the butter production of Denmark will be as great as ever. She must find a market for her surplus, and the logical outlet for that which previously went to Great Britain will be the American continent.

The reasoning of our contemporary seems logical and the competition that they anticipate would be serious indeed. Already we have had a taste of what foreign competition may do to our market. Importations of New Zealand butter into British Columbia have already curtailed the demand of the Pacific province for Ontario and Quebec creamery products; in fact, our shipments to the coast have almost ceased. The only way in which we can hope to meet the competition of high-class imported butter is to offer a product of our own that is of as good or superior quality.

This we have not been doing. Much of the cream arriving at Ontario creameries is unfit to be made into human food. It will continue to be so as long as good cream and bad are paid for on the same basis. The first step toward meeting the competition of foreign butter is the adoption of some system of paying for cream according to its quality. If there were a premium of two or three cents a pound butter fat on good cream, all of us would find time in which to wash the separator twice a day, clean the stables a little more carefully, cool the cream, and do a lot of things we do not now do. And the result of such precautions would be butter of which we need not be ashamed, and with which we could meet any competition.

Safeguard the Family

I N one small section of Eastern Ontario with which Farm and Dairy is thoroughly familiar, fully ninety per cent. of the farms are mortgaged more or less heavily. Many factors account for these mortgages - additional land purchased, claims of other heirs on the old homestead, or money borrowed to make improvements. So long as the fields are well cultivated, the stock kept up to standard, and ordinary good management given, the mortgage may be a blessing. It may stimulate to greater endeavor, and, where the money that it represents has been invested in improvments, it will result in a larger net income, for it is a well established fact that money invested in improvements returns larger dividends than money invested in land.

But what if the breadwinner were to be suddenly removed. The mortgage might then be a dead load on the surviving wife and little ones. It would be a constant threat to their security in their home. Why not remove this menace It is easily done. Take out life insurance to cover the mortgage. If the breadwinner were to be removed the insurance coming due could be used to remove the mortgage. The entire earning power of the farm would then go to the support of the family. This plan has already demonstrated its merits in many cases.

Dairy Cow Prosperity

THE substitution of the cow for the grain sack has had more to do with Wisconsin's proshas had more to do with Wisconsin's prosperity than any other one thing."

H. W. Collingwood, editor of The Rural New Yorker, recently paid this tribute to dairying, and incidentally to the Wisconsin system of diversified farming. A Canadian commercial traveller recently expressed a somewhat similar opinion of the relation of the dairy cow to business when he remarked: "I notice that the more extensively a district gets into dairying, the larger are my orders from local merchants and the less complaint they make to me of bad debts and slow collections. I always welcome an advance in dairying; it means more and better business.

The good dairy cow may demand attentions that would be superfluous if bestowed on her beef-making sister. But she always pays for her board and prosperity follows in her wake. Notice that we limit ourselves to "good dairy cows." Only rich men can afford to keep poor ones. Already sections of Eastern Canada, since the adoption of "good" dairy cows, are deserving the same compliment that Editor Collingwood paid to Wisconsin.

Army Horse Buying

ANADIAN farmers have good cause for complaint in the treatment meted out to them by the Federal Government in the purchase of Army horses. While every horse market in the United States is selling freely to representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, Canadian farmers with horses to spareand there are thousands of them-are limited in their market to the scanty demands of the Canadian Government. Even horse buyers from the Mother Country have been forbidden access to our markets. Apparently Canadian military authorities prefer to play "dog in the manger" in order that they may get horses cheap, even when knowing, as they must, that their total requirements are not sufficient to relieve the congested condition of the horse market, due to the cessation of construction work.

The attention of the Government was called to the injustice of this situation before the close of the last session. Cabinet Ministers talked vaguely about Imperial agreements, but practi-

cally admitted that the closing of the Cana market was due to a desire to buy horses ch for Canadian military requirements. Had we manufacturers been prohibited from account foreign orders with a view to reducing the of woollen clothing and had harnessmakers treated similarly in order that saddles and by might be purchased at less than the comprice, we farmers would have little caus complaint. Just why we should be singled from all other classes of the community restrictive measures, we cannot see. The ha of the horse situation seems to be on a par the intolerable wool embargo through wool manufacturers hoped to line their p at the expense of the Canadian farmer, latter had to be partially rescinded beca the palpable injustice. Canadian horse should protest so vigorously that the equal just restrictions on the horse market wil removed forthwith.

Wheat Prospects

URING the past few months, Ontario has passed the \$1.50 mark several and in the case of hard wheat, a quotation of dollars was almost expected on not a few sions. At time of writing, Ontario wheat i ing at \$1.13 to \$1.15 a bushel and No 1 thern commands only \$1.25%. The rec cline in prices since the month of Fohr attributed to excellent crop prospects. co-ditions have been favorable in Am India. The acreage on both continents his considerably increased Continued for chances of a record eron and the ba continue to be distance to mich mate price, of course, binges on the the war.

The situation is so uncertain that unless prices prevail at threshing, it seem advi warn farmers to be prepared to store their Holding grain when the country is at war an unpatriotic thing to do, but nothing it certain than that if the grain is rushed to ket at slaughter prices it will be the spe and not the country that will get the b Rat-proof, damp-resisting bins may pay dividends next fall and winter .

Farm Furrows

W ILLOWS planted along creeks will vent the washing away of the h which in many types of soil is serious.

Now is a good time to buy mill feeds for winter's requirements. A good way to h cooperatively through the Farmers' Club.

Life insurance does not keep a man alie corn crop insurance, otherwise called culti does keep the corn alive even in the drie son, and will increase the crop in the favorable season.

Do not delay clover cutting. The earlie first cutting is made the more nutrition palatable will the forage be, and the bett be the chance of getting a good crop of seed.

Building plans save money. buildings will be more convenient to when completed, and in ordering mate ter rates can be secured when all lumb hardware can be ordered at one time and proper quantities.

All land intended for grain or roots next should be plowed out of the old sod so harvest and given frequent cultivation if to the time the ground freezes. If available for this work, it will be m repaid in the extra crops next year. The course is advisable where corn is to be on heavy clay land.

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