

Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

"The Farm Paper of Canada's Dairy Farmers"
Published Every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
Peterboro and Toronto

47

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, 15c an inch an insertion. One page 45 inches, one column 22 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.
Peterboro Office—Hutter and Water Sts.
Toronto Office—37 McCall Street.

United States Representatives:
Stockwell's Special Agency
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 22,000 to 25,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Solemn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly, 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."

Rogues 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, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The Ormstown Spring Show

THE ORMSTOWN Spring Show, reported in this issue of Farm and Dairy, is one of the most remarkable live stock fairs of Canada. It is remarkable because of the number of the exhibits and exhibitions, considered along with the limited district from which they are drawn. At the fair of last week there were three hundred and fifteen horses, one hundred and fifty Ayrshire cattle, one hundred and eighteen Holsteins, fifty-five Jerseys, and a small exhibit of sheep, swine and poultry. A small percentage of this exhibit came from Ontario, a slightly larger percentage from other sections of Quebec, but a great part of the total came from the small district of Beauharnois and a good portion of these came from within a few miles of Ormstown. There are other sections of Canada of equal extent that might have produced as good a horse show or a better Holstein display; certainly many other sections of the Dominion could improve on the sheep and swine exhibit, and the Jerseys came from outside anyway; but we know of no other district that could reproduce a show so strong in all departments, and at no fair in Canada is competition keener in Ayrshires, for, be it known, this is the first home of the Ayrshire in America and still the great Ayrshire capital of the continent.

The Ormstown Show is the result of a system of agriculture that rests on the sure foundation of live stock farming. The fair and the district afford conclusive evidence of the profitability of good live stock and lots of it. Prosperity is reflected in the well kept farms and, more con-

clusively still, the splendid homes and farm buildings. And the Beauharnois District, in common with many other of the best sections of rural Canada, owes much to the dairy cow.

The Second Silo

THE silo manufacturers of Canada are rushed with orders. The greater part of these orders come from men who are building their first silo. "It is really astonishing, though," writes an extensive manufacturer, "what a large proportion of our correspondents tell us that one silo has proven so valuable that they have decided that two must be better, and they order a second for this season's delivery."

There are many arguments for a second silo. The value of silage for summer feeding is becoming more generally appreciated and corn is becoming a greater winter mainstay than it once was. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa have this winter come to appreciate fully still another advantage of lots of silo capacity on the farm—it affords the best possible method of carrying the surplus crop of flush years over to the leaner years and thus maintaining a stable live stock population on the farm without great expenditures for feed. At Ottawa there was silo capacity to store the bumper corn crop of 1915. The surplus was carried over and has supplemented the short crop of 1916 to such good effect that the new crop silage was not touched until the early weeks of April, 1917. There will be no scarcity of corn ensilage at Ottawa this year. A second silo may seem expensive, but if cost is figured against storage capacity it will be found that this is the most economical method of carrying surplus roughage for future use. If the corn acreage and prospects justify it, by all means erect a second silo. Many who have two are now erecting three.

Why We Urge Production

THE following extract from a letter received by Farm and Dairy a few days ago explains itself:

"I notice that Farm and Dairy is howling at the farmers to produce more crops and isn't offering us any more assistance than are the city fellows who are strong on the same cry. Now let me tell you, the farmers are getting mighty sick of this hot air and they don't like it from you and the other farm papers. I advise you to cut it out."

Farm and Dairy can quite understand the attitude of the farmer toward the rivers of advice that he has been receiving gratis for many months past, much of it coming from parties who know nothing of the difficulties with which the farmer has to cope. We appreciate the great efforts that the farmer is making to maintain the nation's food supply; no class in the community are working longer hours or to greater purpose. But it is necessary that we have before us a clear conception of the great need for food, that we may leave no stone unturned to keep production at a maximum. Many countries in the world are already on the verge of starvation and the world's food supplies are exceedingly short. The call to produce is based, therefore, on both patriotic and humanitarian grounds. The farmer will respond to both appeals and Farm and Dairy has no apology to offer for the part it has taken in the production campaign. The quotation from the letter of our irate subscriber, however, should serve as a warning to many meddlesome organizations to keep their hands, and likewise their tongues, off the farmers' business, unless they first make themselves more fully acquainted with the real needs of the hour.

Labor for the Farm

WHILE it is true that many city organizations have proven more meddlesome than useful in the production campaign, this does not apply to all, and farmers should investigate very closely the motives of our city friends before we condemn their work. The War Production Club of Toronto has, so far this year, placed almost four hundred men for the whole season on the farms of the adjoining counties. They have a list of over one thousand men who are willing to assist with haying and harvest at military pay of "a dollar ten" a day. In addition one large factory is willing to free five hundred of its employees on full pay for three weeks for the same purpose. Work such as this is most creditable and very valuable with the labor situation as it is. In a smaller way, other organizations have done similar good work.

A great difficulty in applying this city labor to the extraordinary demands of the farm is that, through many years of labor scarcity, the farmer has learned to so regulate his system of farming that there is a uniform demand for labor through the entire season. This system cannot be changed at quick notice, and it has been a source of surprise to city organizers that the supply of short time labor seems to be greater than the demand. It may be that much of this surplus labor will be absorbed when harvest is actually on, but to properly organize the supply, city production clubs require in advance a definite idea of how many men will be needed and where. If this advance information is given, our city friends are confident of their ability to meet the demand.

The Hydro-Electric Purchase

PUBLIC ownership in Ontario has achieved a notable advance in the purchase by the Hydro-Electric Commission of extensive water rights at Niagara Falls. Heretofore the Commission has acted only as a middleman, distributing Niagara power to municipalities and corporations. It will now develop and distribute its own power. The purchase of the Ontario Power Company's water rights will be a permanent advantage to the people of Ontario.

But there is "a fly in the ointment." Of the millions of dollars paid over by the people of Ontario for their new property, at least seventy-five per cent. of the purchase price is for the water rights and not twenty-five per cent. for improvements. In other words, Ontario has been forced to pay millions of dollars to buy back one of its natural resources that, under a wise and far-sighted policy, would never have been surrendered to a private corporation. It is now too late to lament over the loss of these millions, but the transaction should carry with it a lesson for the future. There are many undeveloped power possibilities in Canada that have not yet been exploited. These should be retained in the possession of the Crown for the benefit of the Canadian people. If private corporations are allowed the privilege of developing these powers it should be on a rental basis only, and even then ninety-nine year leases are too long to be tolerated. Let us recognize that the water powers of the country should be an inalienable right of the public.

Cheese prices have been fixed for the season. While not as high as farmers were anticipating, they are such as to guarantee a reasonable price for our product. The element of speculation, too, has been removed. The farmer may lay his plans for the season and his plans need not be altered to meet the vicissitudes of the cheese market. For the dealers it means close figuring and competition may become so keen that country buyers will be done away with altogether and cheese be shipped direct to Montreal.

The

The
Bei

THE
son of
publication
Cheese Coun
ed to govern
has gone far
satisfactory
for some tim
of cheese in
on the new
Hon. Martin
in the House
This was t
ment of the
the purchase
drafted by th
which were
boards of
this the Mor
ditional Nati
details on son
their buyers
commission h
cheese board
factory men
some points
will seek for
situation now

The British
with the appr
ernment, has
grand which c
in Great Brit
at 25 cts.
etc., a 1b. ret
Government of
Commission, w
deal with the
established the
sada at 21 1/2
Montreal, for
as finest. As
age from coun
treed, together
such as packin
the British Bro
ments and all
Montreal after
cheese, and put
steamer, must
cheese, as well
fit, the price in
enough lower to
At the cheese f
price ruled at fr
20 15-16 cts. a lb.
ang been paid at

Grading

One effect
promises to be
graded more str
ever before. If
cases, it should
eliminating impu
city of our cheese
has decided that
he as follows: C
f.o.b. steamer, M
2, 2 1/4 cts. a lb.
etc., a 1b. Culls
the Commission,
will be on the m
Grades have bee
Commission, who
grade according
of cheese purcha
sion that goes to
In the past buye
habit, on a rising
many cheese that
cept under other
price has now bee
it means that th
practically elimin
cheese will be grad
the buyers. Make
in the habit of skip
der to visit petro
factories, and who
have had to turn
cheese, which they