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EDITORIAL.

Some towns and cities still persist in saving daylight while they already have twice-as much as they make good use of.

Some crop that can be utilized for summer feeding has become a necessity where a reasonable amount of live stock is maintained.

Probably the maximum amount of fodder at the minimum experience of labor can be produced from a corn crop. Corn should be emphasized more than it is.

Immigration is going on with renewed vigor. While we need more people we cannot afford to make Canada a little Europe. Only the best type of prospective citizens should be admitted.

A committee met in Ottawa last week to discuss ways and means of reducing disease in Canadian live stock. This is a matter in which producer and consumer alike should be interested. Tuberculosis is a terrible scourge that must be combatted and on the basis of health and human lives the effort is worth while.

There is a great deal of talk about the fact that farmers are not getting the cost of production. The fairness of these arguments altogether depends upon what farmers are under consideration. If some farmers were paid according to what it cost them to produce milk, they would have to get twice the highest price milk has ever sold for in Canada. Such a man does not deserve to be protected to the extent of his cost of production. The dairyman who regards milk production as a business proposition and tries to be as efficient as possible deserves a price that will encourage him to progress still further, but the sluggard deserves little sympathy.

The results of the farm management survey of 329 farms in the Counties of Dufferin, Peel and Wellington, for the year ending April 30, 1919, indicate that the average farm of 152 acres possessed 124 tillable acres, carried 90 acres in crop, involved a capital investment of \$13,000, of which about \$4,500 was unproductive in that it was invested in buildings and machinery, and returned a labor income of \$937. Each man cared for 47 acres of crop, and each horse did the work on 20 acres of crop. In view of the fact that farming now is recognized to be very much more profitable than in the days prior to the war, one is led to wonder what the labor incomes of these farms were in those days.

The special report of G. T. Clarkson to the Ontario Government regarding the Hydro Electric Power Commission says: "There is in my opinion every reason to justify the Government in according a full measure of support to the Commission in its efforts to develop and utilize the power resources of this Province." The report calls attention, however, to certain conditions which should be thoroughly recognized. It is pointed out that the present debt of Ontario is about \$100,000,000 and that although \$40,000,000 of this is represented by Hydro enterprises, a further \$65,000,000 is in contemplation for the future. In view of these large commitments and the present finance conditions, the report suggests that possibly it would be better if the Legislature had more direct control of the finances of the Commission. This would seem a good principle to follow if our politicians could keep from playing politics and spend a little more time looking after the interests of the people they represent. Almost any cabinet council or commission would make as much progress as would Howard Ferguson and Hartley Dewar in an argument.

The Much Abused Potato.

Townpeople have been riding in their expensive limousines, of late, to indignation meetings where the lowly, though necessary, potato has been the subject of discussion. Potatoes have been cursed, discussed, abused, boycotted, and otherwise handled in a disrespectful manner. Even in the Legislature of Ontario some members representing urban ridings have, in an effort to stand in well with their constituents, thrown taunts at the farmer for accepting so much for a bag of potatoes. After all is said and done, potatoes at six dollars a bag are not so much more expensive than the other necessities of life that urban people are obliged to purchase, and there is a great deal more value in a bag of potatoes at six dollars than there is in many of the unnecessary commodities which urban people purchase and pay for without a whimper. It is simply a case where the law of supply and demand has operated to raise the price of potatoes, for on the other side of the line buyers have been willing and anxious to take all the potatoes the producers of this country can send them. In such a case the boycott is as futile as are the words used in condemning farmers for accepting the price the market offers.

It usually happens through a series of years that a scarcity of potatoes one season will encourage a heavy production the next, and the producers then are obliged to accept much less than they expected. The high price for potatoes this spring is no index to what they will be worth next fall or next winter, and farmers would be well advised not to attempt anything extraordinary in the way of large acreages of this crop. There are certain districts where potatoes are extensively grown, and there are individuals who specialize on this tuber. It is a business proposition with them and they will govern themselves accordingly, but there have been many instances in the past where farmers unaccustomed to producing potatoes have rushed in and have been sorry for it.

Our Live Stock Needs Good Blood.

Canada's live stock would be greatly benefitted by the introduction of new and good blood. We would emphasize "good blood," because much that is "new", now coming to our shore, is brought as a commercial enterprise instead of in the spirit of improving our herds and flocks. The importing business is perfectly legitimate and useful to the country, and possibly the rank and file of breeders are not yet sufficiently advanced to make the importation of extra good blood a paying proposition. We must live down that lack of appreciation of good breeding, and nothing would help to a greater extent to increase our appraisal of high-class live stock than more of it. We need more stallions like Craigie Masterpiece, and more bulls like Millhills Comet, even if our Government—Provincial and Dominion—must take a hand in obtaining them.

The swine industry is greatly in need of new, strong and improved blood. There has been so much close breeding in Berkshires, Tamworths, Chester Whites, and even Yorkshires, in the swine breeding districts of Canada that it is getting more and more difficult to obtain really high-class breeding stock, especially boars. New blood, even if it is no better than the best we have, would do a great deal of good, for it would afford breeders an opportunity to make selections and matings more to their liking. However, there is an opportunity to improve upon the quantity and quality of bone in our pure-bred breeding hogs, and constitution, that vital link in the hog's anatomy, should be strengthened.

We have always brought in good sheep with which to replenish and improve our flocks. This should continue and the very best sheep that can be obtained in the Old Country are none too good to bring over.

Many good bulls and female cattle are being imported from Great Britain and the United States, but it is just

possible that a great stimulus could be given to cattle breeding in this country by the introduction of more outstanding bulls. The Governments—Provincial and Dominion—might well give this matter some consideration, and upon their best breeding herds introduce some really high-class sires, even if they are obliged to pay \$25,000 apiece. Two or three hundred thousand dollars expended on high-class breeding stock in Canada would be returned fivefold inside of ten years, and, if the Governments use discretion in the selection of this breeding stock and the matings made therewith, it would be the best investment made in a long time. Canada is approaching a stage in her development where she must compete on the open market with other cattle-producing countries, and we should look at it as a business enterprise and be prepared for a stiff contest.

Good blood is no more important in any class of live stock than in horses. One glance at a horse is sufficient to tell one what his breeding is. We need more big, strong, good-quality, draft horses, and to stock this country with the right kind of breeding mares and stallions there should be plenty of opportunity afforded to mate the really good mares we have with horses better than themselves.

We have good foundation stock in Canada, but to build a thriving, prosperous, live-stock industry on this foundation we must continue to bring in better and still better sires.

Speed Fiends on Country Roads.

Canada like practically all other countries, has gone motor mad. Life has been speeded up, and in the great haste to keep up with the times the speed limit is too often exceeded, precautions are not taken, and fatalities result. Perhaps ninety per cent., or over, of automobile drivers are careful in operating a car and considerate of others, but there is a small percentage so reckless that the great majority of automobile drivers are endangered, while the pedestrian lives in constant fear. We have road laws and other regulations enacted for the purpose of safeguarding the public, but autoists must go even further than these laws compel and give some consideration to those travelling in nature's way, or in a horse-drawn vehicle. Many autoists conform with the regulations while officers lurk around the corner in towns and cities but when those same drivers see a country road ahead of them they open the throttle and away they go regardless of law or consequences. There is too much reckless, dare-devil driving over country roads. We have road laws and they should be enforced in country as well as city.

When Will Prices Fall?

The markets of the world are in a strange condition at the present time. Prices have reached a level that they have never reached before. Wages are abnormally high, and there is a disposition on the part of most working people to keep one eye on the clock. People everywhere are complaining loudly about the high cost of living, but it is worth observing that extravagance and improvidence are marked characteristics of the majority of the people of this country at the present time. People are demanding luxuries of one kind or another. They seem to be able to find the money to buy them, and they are not concerned about the future. Our cities are over-crowded—filled, apparently, with carefree, extravagant and pleasure-loving people, who live from day to day, taking no thought of the morrow. The conditions which exist in our over-crowded cities to-day are a plausible explanation of the high cost of food, clothing and articles of luxury, for the producers of Canada are in the minority. One man's guess regarding the future trend of prices is pretty nearly as good as another's, but it seems evident that the diminishing army of producers of necessities and luxuries are not