Farm and Dairy

Kural 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, \$1.00 a year. For all countries, except Canal, \$4.00 a year. For all countries, except Canal, \$4.00 a year. For all countries, except Canal, \$4.00 a year. For all countries are the second price of the pr

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

The paid suberplions to Farm and Dairy approximate 50,000. The actual dreutation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 20,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution. By other paper, showing its distribution by the paper showing its distribution by the paper showing its distribution. By the paper showing its distribution by the paper showing its distribution by the paper showing its distribution. By the paper showing its distribution by the paper showing its distribution by the paper showing its distribution by the paper showing the paper show the paper showing the paper showing the paper show the paper showing the paper show the paper

OUR GUARANTEE.

OUR GUARANTEL.

We guaranted the every advertise in this issue is reliable. We are able to advertise in this issue is reliable. We are able to advertise as a carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect users. Should any are advertisers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from doke and the fine that the subscribers of the season o

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETER ORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and ta

The Number in Your Hand

HIS is the second Western Canada Number published by Farm and Dairy. The success of last year's Special Number, in helping to create a greater sympathy between our East ern and Western farmers, decided us to make this an annual feature. Certain conditions have created a real need for such a link between East and West, and it is with the hope that this demand may be in some measure satisfied, that we send out this number.

Western Canada is the country in which the Canadian farmer first really found himself. It was there in the fertile prairie soil that the most powerful farmers' organizations on the continent took root. The same factors that have given us the famous hard wheat of the prairies, have given us hard-headed farmers, who have shown themselves thoroughly capable of managing their own business on a large scale. The growth of the farmers' movement in Ontario has led to an in creased desire for information explaining the success of the farmers' movement in Western Canada and its development in each of the three prairie provinces. A study of the methods by which such success has been achieved cannot fall to be of benefit to the farmers of our older provinces. Much information along this line will be found in this edition of Farm and Dairy.

Each year, also, a certain number of our readers in Ontario, who require more room for working out their plans in farming, sell out their old homesteads and "go West." These prospective settlers are therefore desirious of obtaining accurate information regarding farming conditions in Western Canada. Information from the pen of

the disinterested easterner is of much greater value to such men than the selling points displayed by a real estate agent or a railway company. Here, too, we desire that our Western special may be of value to our readers.

In order that we may keep in touch with Western farming conditions and thereby maintain Farm and Dairy as the national dairy farmers' paper of Canada, our representatives have traveled to the coast, over all three of the great transcoatinental lines; as well as over numerous branch lines, and have thus thoroughly covered the country. Each year we purpose to cover our Western provinces, and each year the results of our studies and observations will be published in an issue such as the one you hold in your hand. Above all else we desire that this issue may be a link be tween the men of the East and their brethren of the West who earn a living from the soil.

The Railway Proposals

THE proposal of the Government to nationalize the Canadian Northern and to loan \$7.500,000 to the Grand Trunk system, is not recognized by anyone as a solution of our railway problems. Even Finance Minister White admitted in introducing his measure that the bill was intended to alleviate the present situation and that the final solution would have to be dealt with by a future Parliament.

Among the more conservative elements of both parties, the Government proposals will be regarded as a long step toward Government ownership. Among the more radical elements, however, and in these are numbered the organized farmers of Canada, the measure now before the House will be regulded as inadequate in the face of a situation that calls for vigorous and fearless action. The nationalization of the Canadian Northern Railway this year will do practically nothing to remove the weakness of the present situation. We will still have the same duplication of tracks in unproductive areas. The lack of Eastern connections will hamper the new government road as it did the old Mackenzie and Mann road. In the nature of things there can be no more cooperation between the roads to render real service to the people than has been the case in the past. Had the recommendations of the Drayton-Ackworth report been followed and the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk systems both nationalized and these connected up with the Intercolonial, much deplication of effort could have been avoided, the combined systems would have had splendid connections with both Eastern and Western points, and would have been the most complete railway system in the world. Such a nationalized railroad would have had a good chance of making ends meet financially. If the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well, had been included in the nationalization, maximum economies would have been possible, operating expenses and dividends could have been met and Canadian railroads could have been an asset to the Canadian people. As a result of partial nationalization as proposed, the Government is undertaking the expense of running a line, a great part of which should never have been corn structed.

An Embargo on Wool

VER a year ago the woollen manufacturers of Canada succeeded in having an embargo placed on Canadian wool, which depressed prices to a point where farmers were compelled to sell at a loss. This embargo was brought on so quietly that farmers knew nothing of it until the market began to drop. We were caught napping and we need to beware lest the manufacturers catch us again unawares. Another embargo is desired. In the Canadian Textile Journal for July the plea is made that such a large

percentage of the Canadian clip is being sold to the United States, that the output of Canadian mills is in danger. The situation can be best remedied, so our contemporary tells us, by another embargo on wool.

August 16, 1917.

It is true that much wool is going across the line. What the Canadian Textile Journal fails to mention, however, is that Canadian mills can buy this wool just as cheaply as the United States mills are doing, and that their manufactured product is being sold at just as good prices. Likewise wages in the textile industry are, if anything, higher in the United States than here. If our mills cannot manufacture in competition with the mills across the line, it must be due to inefficient management, and this can be remedied only by the wool manufacturers themselves. Mr. however, we may judge of the condition of our woollen industry by the dividends that our mills are paying on their capital stock, we should say that they are doing fairly well and are quite able to pay a competitive price for Canadian wool. We know that any farmer would be glad to reap half the interest on his farm investment that the woollen industry is netting its shareholders.

A little history may be of interest. In pre-war days woollen manufacturers enjoyed, as they still do, a high protective tariff on the manufactured article. Even the British Preference was modified to meet their demands and shut out the British manufacturer. Raw wool on the other hand was placed on the free list. Much foreign wool was imported and Canadian manufacturers showed little interest in the Canadian clip until foreign supplies became scanty. Now, when the Canadian farmer, for the first time in the history of the woollen industry in Canada, is in a position to demand a fair price for his product, the woolen manufacturers are said to be importuning the Government to again knock the bottom out of the market with an embargo. The greed of protected corporations is beyond all reason and serves to emphasize anew the need of a powerful farmers' organization to guard our interests.

Big Business

HE Grain Growers of Western Canada at their next annual meeting, so it is reported, are going to ask for authority to borrow the sum of \$15,000,000, protected by mortgage and bond issues. This request is taken to indicate plans for a widespread extension of the company's activities in grain handling and in cooperative selling throughout the West.

This report indicates the extent of the business now being handled by the farmers of Western Canada. It is big business, but unlike "Big Business" as we have known it in the past, it is not intended to enrich corporations at the expense of the masses, but its benefits will be distributed far and wide among the thousands of cooperating farmers in Western Canada. This is a type of big business that we, as farmers, may well endorse. Ontario farmers have made a start and East and West may some day be uniting in even greater undertakings than those which will be considered at the next meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Campany. Our success in the East, and therefore the value of the cooperation that we can extend to the West, all depends on the support which Ontario farmers are willing to give to their own organizations, the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited.

Corn should be nearly ripe before being put in the silo. Experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station have shown that corn in the glazed stage contains three times as much dry matter as when tasseled out, and the glazed corn is also more digestible than corn that is less mature.

A Talk With Dairy

E ver since the chave acquired ing butter to tions in Eastern Ca away the chief awa marked increas towards the dairym as well as a desire as possible about t remarkable successed. As the reason took advantage of while in Calgary re about the growth t in the manufacture Commissioner C. much interesting in

"The increase tha year in the manufadue entirely," said l increased price tha cheese this year. been due to world o crease has taken pl our large cities. The creameries, such a City Dairy, and the Co. of Edmonton an Carlyle Dairy Co. found it possible t making purposes. been enabled to pay ter prices for their merly, and this has the supply of milk.

"I expect that we about 1,000,000 lbs. as against 750,000 19 increase of about cheese is sold almost local markets, althoughning to ship s which in the past has

The Creamery When asked what Mr. Marker replied t texture and low con ture. "We attach a portance to the los moisture," said Mr means less loss in we In salting we use 114 pared with about 3% quality of butter we facturing has grown of the consumers in for such butter.

At one time Briti ported as much as New Zealand butter der that we might f our butter we had t grade of butter tha own with or even s
Zealand product on to
bia market. This we
in doing, as now Brit ports very little from the process we have deal, as the style of manufacturing is sim was imported from ? which they had de shipping butter to Gre our grade of butter is to the demands of the lie in Alberta and I but to the British t I am satisfied that it ter which is bound t Better Keeping

"One advantage I ter possesses, is that keeping qualities. Was a higher pasteurizi our methods are cons of line with the ger mdards set by leading