

Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

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



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES. 15 cents a line first, \$1.68 each inch insertion. One page 43 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.
Peterboro Office—Munster and Water Sta.
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 12,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but at less than the full subscription rates. No subscriptions are accepted without the full subscription rates.
Sworn, detailed statement 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 our readers, we take away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly, we will make good the loss of any paid-in-advance subscribers; such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find no facts to be asing to advertisers, you will see your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuge shall be given to our friends through the our subscribers, who are our friends through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and dealers of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

Britain's Message to Canada

LORD RHONDDA, Britain's Food Controller, has sent the following stirring message, through our own Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, to the Canadian people:

"We look to the resources of Canada, and to the indomitable energy of Canadians, for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation. In normal times the Mother Country is dependent on your Dominion for a large part of its food supplies. War has increased this dependence to such an extent that it is now vital for the United Kingdom and the Allies in Europe to obtain from Canada foodstuffs in far larger quantities than under peace conditions. That must necessarily entail effort and far-reaching economy, with their attendant sacrifices on the part of Canadians."

"That, like ourselves at home, the pick of the school have gone, and are going, to take a good share in the front line of battle. And yet, therefore, you are faced with the difficulty of a supply of labor. I also realize that an increased export of food supplies must entail diversion of effort from other enterprises, yet I am convinced that the people of Canada will surmount all obstacles, and that the war is a striking demonstration of Canada's efficiency and determination. The willingness of the Canadian people to winning the war is naturally welcomed by all the Allies, as tending to increase the supply and to regulate prices. The certainty that we can rely on your whole-hearted cooperation, not only in increasing production, but in the equitable adjustment of prices, gives me the greatest encouragement. I most heartily wish you every success in your all-important work."

This statement is addressed to all the people of Canada. Its main appeal is to our farmers, and we are glad to be able to assure Lord Rhondda that Canadian farmers are working harder than

FARM AND DAIRY

any other class in the community to maintain and increase production. We wish that we could add that the help so freely promised by our cities early in the season were forthcoming now, that harvest is on and the need is great. But, for some reason or other, the farmer is, as usual, thrown back on his own resources. Farmers who put in more crop than they can harvest on the strength of city assurances of a supply of labor, feel that explanations are due them.

The Problem of the Farm

UNder this heading the Toronto Globe, in a recent issue, says editorially:

"The general average of farming requires to be raised in this country, and this involves greater attractions for hired help. Not wages only, but the housing and social conditions, need to be improved before labor is attracted to the farm. The story is told of a Devonshire farmer who heard his hired help singing to a very slow scythe accompaniment: 'Barley and water can't go any faster.' Taking the hint, he changed the diet, and next day he heard a new song in fast time: 'Bacon and eggs—mind your legs.' The moral is one that will not be lost on the farmer who believes that efficient labor is contented labor. Much may be done to attract families to the land, first in the capacity of hired help, and later as farmers. The great problem of the high cost of food begins and ends with the farmer. The maximum utilization of the soil, efficiency in marketing—these are the trunk lines to successful farming and cheap food for the millions."

It may be possible to cram more ignorance of agricultural conditions into a single paragraph than is contained in the above, but we do not see how it could well be done. No one knows better

Work For the U. F. O.

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: On Thursday last Hon. F. G. MacDermid, Minister of Public Works, announced that preparations are being made to commence next spring the construction of the proposed automobile highway from Windsor to Montreal. If the United Farmers of Ontario have any influence in public affairs in this province they will see that this preposterous and extravagant outrage is prevented. The proposed road, which is to cost over eight million dollars, will not be of the slightest benefit to farmers, yet they will have to pay the greater portion of the cost by direct taxation. All things considered, it is the wildest scheme of useless expenditure ever proposed by an Ontario government.—H. J. Pettypiece, Forest, Ont.

than the farmer that good wages and attractive living conditions will draw labor to the farm. The problem of the farmer is to pay these wages, provide the attractions which the Globe considers necessary, and keep out of the poorhouse himself. It is a fact well known to all competent observers of farm conditions that if a farmer allows himself five per cent. interest on his investment he has little, if any, more returns on his labor than he pays to his hired man. This does not apply to the inefficient or wasteful farmer, but to farmers of the better class, men who are well read in agricultural science and are up-to-date in their farm practice. In no other business in Canada are the labor incomes of employer and employed on such a parity as they are on the farm. In the face of conditions such as these the paragraph quoted from our city contemporary, inferring as it does that farmers as a class are growing grinding their help, is, to say the least, unjust. Perhaps the rural survey which is being undertaken by the Ontario Department of Agriculture this summer will help to show a few of the farmers' critics just where "the problem of the farm" really lies.

August 2, 1917.

August 2,

Mr. O'Connor's Report

THE interest created by what is now known as "The O'Connor Report," made further action on the part of the Government necessary; a commission has been appointed which will conduct a fuller investigation into the cold storage business of the country. Briefly, Mr. O'Connor claimed that Canadian packing houses were making undue profits out of the cold storage business, and that the business had become centralized to such an extent as to be a menace to the country, although he did not go so far as to state that any combine among packers existed. The Wm. Davies Company, in their reply to Mr. O'Connor, which was published in Farm and Dairy last week, claim that his report was based on altogether insufficient evidence, and while they proved that Mr. O'Connor lacked important data, Mr. Fox, speaking for the Company, has, we believe, failed to satisfy the public that the packers' profits are as moderate as they claim.

We know that it is possible, on a great turnover, to show wonderful profits on capital investment, while at the same time the profits on the business transacted has been very moderate. If the profits of the Wm. Davies Company and other packers are due to efficiency and large scale operations, then the public has no reasonable grounds for objection. If, on the other hand, the business has become so centralized that a combine exists, and the packers are able to set the price to the farmer and to the consumer as well, most drastic action on the part of the Government would be justified. Farmers and consumers have both long felt that meat prices have been manipulated, and the O'Connor report offers an excellent opportunity to probe into the subject more deeply. One result of the publication of Mr. O'Connor's findings should bear fruit immediately in a cessation of the trade of abuse to which farmers have been subjected in many quarters, as a result of the high cost of living.

Progressive Agriculture

THE farmers' platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, published in the June 28th issue of Farm and Dairy, might well be styled the platform of democracy and the square deal. By their general adherence to the principles of true democracy as laid down in this platform, Canadian farmers have won the right to be considered the most progressive body of citizens in Canada and perhaps in the world. We are not alone, however, in our appreciation of the feasibility of such great reforms as the substitution of direct or indirect taxation. The farmers of Denmark are almost a unit in demanding taxation reform. In many districts of South America, in Australia and in New Zealand, organized farmers have been throwing their influence into the scale on behalf of direct taxation. In the United States the powerful Farmers' Non-Partisan League and the Washington State Grange have declared for the taxation of land values. The most recent addition to the ever growing body of farmers who are calling for just taxation, comes from away down south in Texas. On May 20th the Farmers' Institute of Potters Co., Texas, adopted the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the Farmers' Institute of Potter County, Texas, do recommend that all rental values of vacant lands and such others as are not put to their best use, be, as are the soldiers, conscripted into service of the government while in this unprecedented emergency. And that we commend as to methods for the easiest, cheapest and fairest, as has been demonstrated in many of its full rental value, and the exemption from taxation of all improvements and personal property belonging to the owner."

And yet there are those who speak of the farmer as unprogressive in his political ideas and who actually expect that the strongest opposition to the taxation of land values will come from the country districts.

Making the

R. J. Messer

THE man and his high lives on a spiritualizes no the accumulation there is in the country for labor in the country for the nine-tenths of the practical ideas of improvement of course the circumstances only from grounds, local driveways, and labor available to pay for the elimination, or principal thing.

A fundamen consist of cer certain well of out of eight most cases w rather than the cleaning u cumulation of wood, which is it rots. The and rail fence ing up of w these fence s most cases w a good invest expend some well as some of the wire fence increasing v constantly rep fence, save r repairs, and p covered by the We have a clea neat field bon summer wood, any evil. The they should b The average waste land, u profitable, in s rubbish, in the ings and in the pay well for t space which w

Where Do So far our in for the exper money in incre or in dollars m To go farther, volup qualities of the more qualties will be laid-out appr bursings, in lew in the growth ornamental tre tional to the ower.

A well-defi highway to the beginning. By of a certain v gravelled and m between the giv If possible, havin trees on each s of drives or w Uses are availa In this, as well application is a in the country. and where the 10 rods from with two outle curved to pass rance, enclosing forms a pleasant residence. A loc this driveway, might be used a the lawn. When