

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Make Improvements Now

THE business depression that is hanging over our cities makes this a good time to effect improvements. Labor is more plentiful than it has been for several years. Probably, too, it can be gotten much cheaper. The income of the farmer has not been reduced by war but rather increased. All things combine to make this an ideal construction period.

When the war is over and trade revives there will be much building with increasing demand for both labor and materials. The cost of construction will go up. To do our building now when the labor market is depressed, would not only be good business but a patriotic action as well. Why not provide work for the unemployed of our cities in erecting the new fences, laying the tile drains, or completing some of the more extensive building operations that we have long had in prospect?

A Proved Lie

"THE only insurance of peace is preparedness for war." We all know that maxim. It has been a favorite one on the lips of jingoistic politicians and with editors of a perverted yellow press. In the past it has impressed some of us as being good logic. We now know that it was molded in the hell of international jealousies and that it has resulted in the letting loose of that hell in the most terrible and bloodiest struggle the world has ever seen. The lie has been nailed. The evidence against it is written large in the blood of our soldiers. Ravished women and burning cities attest its falsity.

"In times of peace prepare for war as an insurance for continued peace," we have been advised. We have done it. Perfect organization has made quick mobilization possible. It is so

easy to start an international conflict when military machinery moves like clock work that an incident, which otherwise would have been peaceably settled, has resulted in almost a world war.

"In times of peace prepare for peace," was the good but unheeded advice of the pacifists. When the bright day of peace again comes we will be more ready to take their advice, and we will not do it as in the past by building greater navies and training greater armies, but by spreading abroad the spirit of the Man of Galilee, who expounded the grand doctrine of brotherhood, in these simple words, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

The Logic of International Trade

IF our export trade were to be brought to a standstill by the Canadian people insisting on Canadian made goods only, the country would of course in time adjust itself to changed conditions, and factories would start again. Industries based on an export business would be reduced. Others, manufacturing products that had been more largely imported, would increase. But would such a readjustment be a profitable one? An illustration will answer the question.

Let us suppose that a community has an output of one hundred million dollars, fifty millions of which is clothing and fifty million agricultural implements. The people of this community find that another community can produce sixty million dollars worth of clothing as cheaply as they can produce fifty million dollars worth. In the case of implements the situation is reversed; the first community can produce sixty million dollars worth of implements as easily as the foreigner can produce fifty million dollars worth. Were competition allowed absolutely free play trade would so adjust itself that in a short time the first community would be manufacturing agricultural implements only and importing all of their clothing, and the second community would be manufacturing clothing only. Suppose that the first community requires one-half of its implement output for its own use. The result of a year's trading would leave its people with fifty million dollars worth of implements and sixty million dollars worth of clothing in exchange for their export of fifty million dollars worth of implements, or a total of one hundred and ten million dollars worth of goods. The foreigner would also gain ten million dollars by the transaction. There would be twenty million dollars more wealth in the world than had each insisted on producing both implements and clothes. There would be just as many men working in both countries. The pay envelope would be heavier because the same amount of money would buy more goods.

This is the reason for international trade. Nations trade together because it is profitable to do so. Obviously anything that stands in the way of this trade reduces profits; hence, the protective tariff, hampering international trade as it does, stands directly in the way of the best industrial development. It leads to the establishment of exotic industries and retards the development of industries to which the country is admirably adapted. The organized farmers of Canada in standing for free trade as they do, have shown a truer appreciation of sound economics than many who hold college degrees and preach protection.

Trade within the Empire

MANY who will grant the sound logic of the free trade argument urge that it is the duty of all Canadians to demand goods of Canadian or British manufacture at the present time, and thus keep the wheels of industry moving. Such a course, it is urged, will provide work for the unemployed and help to solve one of the most difficult problems confronting the country. It

will also help Old England to market some of the goods that, in times of peace, went to Germany.

To follow such a course absolutely would involve a considerable sacrifice on the part of the people. We trade with foreign countries because it is profitable to do so. To stop such trade entirely would inevitably result in an increased cost of living. Is it, then, too much to ask that the Canadian manufacturers agree to run their plants on a no-profit basis until the close of the war? They have not hesitated to ask us to make sacrifices on the home account. Should they hesitate to make equal sacrifices on our behalf?

Even were the Canadian people and Canadian manufacturers to agree to work together for the solution of the unemployment problem it is unthinkable that imports of manufactured goods would entirely cease. Canada is a large importer of agricultural produce and we are not being urged to redouble our efforts to produce more for export. It is a rule of international trade that goods must be paid for in goods. Imports represent our pay for exports. It is just a question of where those imports will come from. Heretofore they have come in greatest quantity from the United States. It is now desirable that they come from Great Britain, and thus keep the factories going there. This trade could be augmented greatly by an increase of the British Preference. The throwing down of tariff walls to Great Britain would result in an immediate increase of trade between Canada and the Motherland, with marked advantage to both. With such cooperation—the people demanding Canadian and British goods, the manufacturers supplying these goods at cost price, and the government removing the barriers to trade within the Empire—we would go a long way towards solving the problem of unemployment for our working men. But the people cannot be expected to make all the sacrifices.

Farming with Brains

ONE paragraph in an article in a recent issue of our United States contemporary, Successful Farming, attracted our attention. The writer in speaking of a locality in which are many educated farmers, not a few being university graduates, says:

"It is particularly noteworthy that all of these educated countrymen are making a success of farming. They are up-to-date; they pursue improved methods of agriculture; they feed their soil and increase its yield; they apply factory methods and business system to their farming operations; they keep in touch with the markets and their requirements. In a word they are farming with brains instead of brainless operating farms."

The application of brains to farming is bound to bring results. Some time ago Farm and Dairy published on this page the result of investigation conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in three states of the American Union. Almost without exception, it was found that college educated farmers were the best farmers, their labor incomes being larger than those of their neighbors who had equal opportunities but less education. The ridicule with which the suggestion of book farming was once received is now a thing of the past. The value of education in its relation to farming is being placed in its proper place. We now recognize that while education will not make a good farmer of a man not naturally adapted to the business, that it will make a better farmer of the man whose inclinations lie in the direction of agriculture. The educated man on the farm has "made good."

Silo filling is the rush order of the day. It is rushing, more farmers this year than ever before. You can't stop a good thing.

Pruning—A R

John Buchanan

I note an article in Farming in which the writer is Scott, who says to argue no use to either. You argue increased him. The Scotsman. My own opinion is that the writer is a very old man. I note an article in the Scotchman. My own opinion is that the writer is a very old man. I note an article in the Scotchman. My own opinion is that the writer is a very old man.

He says, "Man are overpruned. Now, first and foremost, brands of an export of 10 years in the specific trust for the position, it isn't truth—it's a capacity. It needs to demolish him by knocking."

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1902 1% ac
1901 9 ac
1904 8 ac
1905 7 ac
1906 6 ac

Crop 1908
Crop 1909
Crop 1910 (1911)
Crop 1911
Crop 1912
Crop 1913 (1914)

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"In a recent issue of the Scotchman, the writer is quite heavy pruning and Mr. Buchanan, he is a