

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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LONDON, CANADA.

is primarily an agricultural country, exports constituting the basis of our wealth." Is the latter part of this statement strictly correct? Is it not rather the value (in goods) which you receive in exchange that constitutes your wealth?

Nations do not buy goods for cash; they can only exchange their goods for those of other nations, money (cash) being only a medium of exchange in all cases. Hence, if the merchants who handle your export and import business do so effectively—that is to say, make good bargains both in the selling of exports and in the buying of imports—what avails it to the country if the Government, by putting a duty on the imports, turns it into a bad bargain, and thus depreciates the value of the farmer's labor, industry and thrift?

A protective duty on imports artificially increases their price, thus depreciating the buying or exchanging value of the products of the farm given in exchange for them. Every time a Canadian buys an imported article he is loyal to his country in that the duty he pays thereon goes into the revenue of the country; whereas, every time he buys a Canadian-made article (which is protected), he pays the duty, or an equivalent amount, into the pockets of the monopolist (wholly monopolist, or partly so, according to the effectiveness or otherwise of the trust, combination, or association, or it may be "honorable understanding" existing).

In the solution of the foregoing appears to me the answer to the article in your issue of August 20th, 1908, "To Improve Conditions of Country Life."

Give a farmer wealth, or, rather, allow him to reap the full reward of his industry and thrift, and in nine cases out of ten the first thing he will do will be to improve his farm, improve his homestead and educate his children; and the latter is the shortest and surest way to improved social life on the farm, which will only be checked by taxing him, or, in other words, taking away from him in part his right to live.

God says to this hive of humanity, "Six days shalt thou labor," but are there not too many drones in the hive, and upon whom are they living, and doing it well, too?

Winnipeg, Australia. JAMES BREWSTER.

Argument for Higher Protection.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking over some of the files of your valuable journal, I found an editorial of recent date, headed, "Schools and Tariffs." Your comments on schools are timely, and to the point.

But your views on the protective tariff of the United States are at variance with those of the best minds both in Canada and the United States. The writer fully concurs in your opinion that it would require a great many "Henry Georges," and, allow me to add, a great many editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," to convince any intelligent farmer or business man, either in the United States or Canada, that a high protective tariff is a delusion.

Your space would not permit, or I would go into details and make it clear that it was the most rigid and extremely high protective tariff, continued for centuries, that gave Great Britain her immense wealth and great population. The shrewd, wide-awake United States Government have simply applied a similar trade-policy, although in a modified degree, and have succeeded in building up, in an almost incredibly short time, one of the greatest and wealthiest countries in the world.

Are you aware, Mr. Editor, of the fact that many of the most intelligent and far-seeing statesmen, and others, both in Canada and the United States—men well qualified to form a judgment on the question—are united in the opinion that, when the United States abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty, in 1866, and adopted a high-tariff policy,

he hoped that Canadian statesmen will rise equal to the occasion, and adopt a much higher protective tariff, on the lines intended by the "National Policy," as at first promulgated, viz.: "Reciprocity in trade or reciprocity in tariffs," which, however, has never been enforced. For example, where is the reciprocity in the United States duty of 12½ cents on wool, and Canada 3 cents; or, United States 30 cents on barley, and Canada admitting the United States corn free, etc., all through the list? In a word, the United States tariff averages about 50 per cent., and Canadian about 23 per cent. Hence, it is little wonder Canada has made slow progress, and that the farmers of Canada have in a great measure lost confidence in the National Policy for the simple reason that their interests have been neglected, and the great backbone and main-spring of all our industries have not been given adequate protection. "Canada wants men. Men who their duties know. Who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain. Prevent the long-aimed blow and crush the tyrant while they rend the chain."

Now, Mr. Editor, regard for your space admonishes me to close, although the fringe of the subject has merely been touched, hoping, with your kind permission, to resume the subject in the near future. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

HORSES.

Percheron Certificates Recognized in Canada.

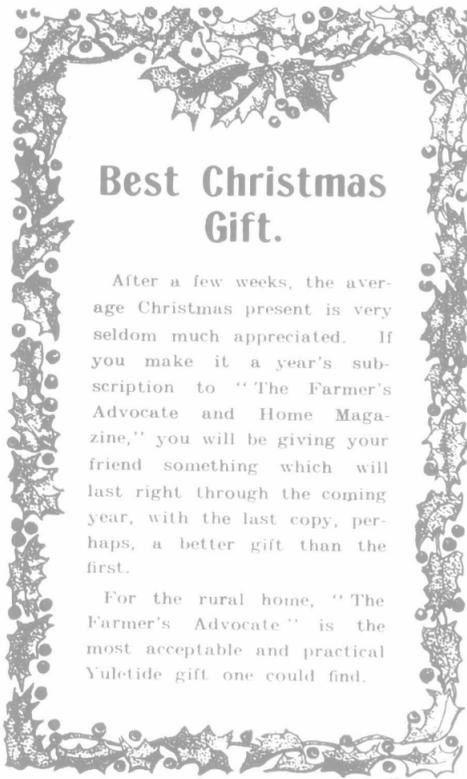
A correspondent at Mayville, Alta., asks which American studbook a Percheron horse must be recorded in, in order to be admitted duty free into Canada, or for registration in the Canadian Studbook. He also wants to know what books are not recognized by the Canadian customs officials and the Canadian Percheron Association.

This is a matter of importance to purchasers, breeders and importers of Percherons. The rules in connection with the importation and registration are very simple, but the consequences, if the rules are avoided, are quite expensive.

In the United States there are several separate associations keeping records of Percheron horses. Some of these are recognized by the United States Government as recording pure-bred horses, while others admit for registration horses which the U. S. Government does not consider pure-bred. The books recognized by the United States Government as containing the records of pure-bred horses are those published by the Percheron Society of America, the Percheron Registry Co., the American Breeders' and Importers' Registry, and the National French Draft-horse Association. So that unless a horse is registered in any one of these books, or is eligible for registration in one of them, he cannot be considered as pure-bred by the United States authorities.

So much for American recognition of Percherons. Now, we will consider the subject from the Canadian standpoint. Breeders of Percherons, a year or two ago, decided that they would conduct a registry of pure-bred horses in the Dominion, and, of course, had to decide upon a basis of admittance to the Canadian book. After due consideration it was decided that Percheron horses with registration certificates from the Percheron Society of America, Geo. W. Stubblefield, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Secretary, or from the Studbook Percheron de France, should be accepted for registration in the Canadian book. When a man wishes to bring a Percheron horse into Canada, duty free, he must have him accepted for registry in the Canadian book, which he will have no difficulty in doing if the animal is already duly recorded in either of the above two books. But he may bring in a horse recorded in any foreign studbook, by paying duty, and then try to sell him for a registered pure-bred. This we have reason to believe is being done in some places. The buyer on this side, not being aware of the conditions of entry through the customs, or of the conditions of registry in Canada, but seeing a highly-ornamented certificate, assumes that he is buying a horse very much pure-bred, until he comes to register him or some of his offspring in the Canadian Studbook. Then he may find that the horse is altogether ineligible, or if he is eligible, the cost of recording his ancestors will amount to more than a certificate is worth.

Of the names of all the records in the United States not recognized by the United States Government, we are not aware; but we have seen certificates from at least two associations that are not recognized. However, one can easily remember that the only one recognized in Canada is the Percheron Society of America; Geo. W. Stubblefield, Secretary, Chicago, Ill., and the others which are recognized in the States have headquarters at Columbus, Ohio; Plainfield, Ohio, and Fairfield, Ohio. C. C. Glen is Secretary of the first, which is called the Percheron Registry Co.; A. J. Long is secretary of the second, the American Breeders' and Importers' Registry; and



Best Christmas Gift.

After a few weeks, the average Christmas present is very seldom much appreciated. If you make it a year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," you will be giving your friend something which will last right through the coming year, with the last copy, perhaps, a better gift than the first.

For the rural home, "The Farmer's Advocate" is the most acceptable and practical Yuletide gift one could find.

had the Government of Canada done likewise, and given them tit for tat, Canada to-day would in all probability have at least twelve millions of a population, and her wealth double what it is to-day?

Unfortunately for Canada, her trade policy has been to a great extent influenced, if not dominated, by a propaganda of English free-traders, some of them ex-professors of English schools, and others occupying the most exalted governing positions, who seem to lose sight of the fact that, while free-trade was or is good policy for England, that it is the bane and curse of a new and undeveloped country like Canada, and can only result in retarding the growth and prosperity of this country. In this connection, Mr. Editor, allow me to remind you of the length one of those English free-traders went to thwart and strangle the "National Policy," when it was first proposed by its great founder. The threat that it would endanger British connection, called forth the reply of that great patriot, Sir J. A. Macdonald, "So much the worse for British connection." Now, sir, our greatest boast and proudest thought is that we are British subjects, and the writer's most earnest wish is that generations yet unborn will echo and re-echo the noble sentiment, "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die."

This most desirable state of affairs can only be continued by a cessation of outside interference with the fiscal policy of Canada. It is to