

## THE PRICE OF CHEESE

"How do you explain the high price of cheese?" This is a question that we are frequently asked now-a-days. For the last three months cheese has been selling at a price unprecedented in the history of dairying in Canada. Receipts of cheese at Montreal to date are not much behind last year. The high price, therefore, cannot be accounted for by Canadian conditions. We must look elsewhere for an explanation.

The main factor is the shortage of the make in Great Britain. England is the greatest cheese-producing country in the world, their make in a normal season being more than twice that of Canada. Owing to drought the make in Great Britain this year will be twenty per cent. short. New Zealand, which stands second to Canada in the amount of cheese that it exports to the British market, has a make eight to ten per cent. short, and it is estimated that in Canada also the total make this year will be considerably behind that of 1910. Hence the abnormal price of cheese.

There is urgent need that fruit growers redouble their efforts in combating the disease variously

**Blight  
Canker**

known as apple canker, pear blight, and fire blight. In some sections of Canada whole orchards have been ruined by the depredations of this disease. In many sections of Ontario fruit men have given up trying to grow pears on account of the ravages of the canker. The disease, once it gets established in an apple orchard, will depreciate the value of the orchard fifty per cent. Bacteriologists who have made a study of the disease, tell us that did all fruit growers take proper precautions, the disease could be completely stamped out in a comparatively few years. As soon as cankers are noticed, they should be cut out and burned. If such a policy were rigidly adhered to, the disease would no longer be troublesome, many thousands of dollars' worth of apple trees would be saved each year, and pear culture would again be profitable.

The experiences of fruit growers in 1910 proved conclusively the advantages of cooperative

**Cooperative  
Societies**

fruit packing and shipping societies. Better markets were found and higher prices realized by the members of cooperative societies than by those who sold directly to apple buyers. It is now apparent that the season of 1911 will prove just as conclusively the advantages of cooperative enterprise in the handling of fruit. In several sections of Eastern Ontario that we have heard from where there are cooperative societies, the prices realized by members of those societies for their summer and early fall fruit have been 25 to 50 per cent. greater than those paid by apple buyers. The members of these societies all testify to the advantages of cooperative marketing. As we get a larger appreciation of the benefits

to be derived from cooperative societies more and more of them will be established.

The farmer with a silo full of good ensilage corn does not need to worry about the feed problem.

In the new Parliament there will be 76 lawyers and 33 farmers. Would this indicate that the Canadian Parliament is truly representative of the Canadian people?

If the manure will not go over all of the corn land next spring now is an excellent time to look over the field and determine which parts will need it most.

## The Election Results

(Grain Growers' Guide.)

The rejection of reciprocity will mean the loss of several millions of dollars to the Western farmers this year. It will also mean a loss of at least one million dollars per year in the price of agricultural implements to the west alone. We merely point out these things that there may be a clear understanding of what the rejection of reciprocity means. We also want to drive home to every thinking man the necessity of having national questions submitted to a Referendum of the people separate and distinct from the vote of the people for the selection of their representatives. The Guide still believes that reciprocity would have been of inestimable value to the people of Canada, despite the result of the election. The offer will, no doubt, remain on the American statutes as it did on Canadian statutes, for nearly twenty years. There will yet be free trade in natural products between Canada and United States.

The result of an election cannot by any means be taken as a definite and final pronouncement upon the principle of protection. For years the manufacturers have dictated the prices the farmers must pay for what they buy, and where they must buy it, and now they have even dictated where the farmer may and may not sell his crop. We will now see how much the local manufacturers are desirous of having closer trade relations with the Mother Country. We will venture the assertion that the manufacturers will put their foot on anything that tends to lower the Canadian tariff.

## A United States Opinion

(New England Homestead)

The unexpected happened. Canadian farmers and business men alike turned down reciprocity good and hard, and this lopsided measure is a dead duck. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Liberal party, which have directed the destinies of Canada for nearly two decades, were overwhelmingly defeated by the Conservatives last week. Reciprocity was the issue, with other contributing factors like annexation, political mix-ups in the Government, etc., in the background.

All this is history, and farmers have read the detailed reports in their daily newspapers. As New England farmers awoke Friday morning and learned the truth, they rubbed their eyes with astonishment, for it seemed too good to be true. They are still wondering why Canada refused to take the jug of which Uncle Sam had only the handle. But they refused. That is their funeral, not ours. They are satisfied; New England farmers certainly are. The pact never would have reached Canada had American farmers decided the issue instead of having it decided for them by politicians and daily newspapers.



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