

Either Thieves or Hogs.

One of the worst features of a protective tariff is that the beneficiaries thereof have a strong impulse to work for retention or increase of the duties imposed, and, being compact and organized, can exert decided pressure to secure their specific ends; whereas the great masses of unorganized consumers, though they may feel the burden heavy in the aggregate, are neither aroused nor effectively organized to resist the aggression of the various special interests. As an editorial in a recent issue of The Outlook puts it: "You can hardly have an association of shoe-wearers, or of flour-eaters, or of shingle-buyers, or of watch-owners. But the country (United States) can and does have compact organizations of the manufacturers of these articles, and we are very much afraid that they are to some extent influenced by the motives to which Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, alludes in a recently-published letter to Representative McCall, of Massachusetts. Mr. Adams, in a characteristically frank fashion, says in this letter of the men who are directly and pecuniarily interested in a protective tariff, that they naturally divide into two classes:

"Speaking after the fashion of men, they are either thieves or hogs. I myself belong to the former class. I am a tariff thief, and I have a license to steal. It bears the broad seal of the United States, and is what is known as the 'Dingley Tariff.' I stole under it yesterday; I am stealing under it to-day; I propose to steal under it to-morrow. The Government has forced me into this position, and I both do and shall take full advantage of it. I am, therefore, a tariff thief, with a license to steal. And—what are you going to do about it? The other class come under the hog category; that is, they rush, squealing and struggling, to the great Washington protection trough, and with all four feet in it they proceed to gobble the swill. . . . To this class I do not belong. I am simply a tariff thief. . . . But, on the other hand, I am also a tariff reformer. I would like to see every protective schedule swept out of existence, my own included. Meanwhile, what inducement have I to go to Washington on a public mission of this sort? A mere citizen, I represent no one. . . . Meanwhile, have it well understood that my position is exactly the position of tens of thousands of others scattered throughout the country; to ask us to put aside our business affairs, and at our own expense to go to Washington on a desperate mission, is asking a little too much."

Better all the Time.

I have much pleasure in renewing my subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." It is a very welcome visitor to our home. I consider it the best agricultural paper published; it gets better all the time. F. S. CALDWELL.
Carleton Co., Ont.

The total traffic of the Soo canals for the season just closed is 41,418,895 tons, compared with 58,217,214 net tons during 1907. The total net tons for December was 1,041,089. During December, 51,918,515 bushels of wheat passed the Soo, while iron ore fell off to but 96,669 tons, compared with 3,577,281 during November. The report for the entire year will show the total iron ore traffic for the year to be about 24,627,598 net tons. Last year it was 39,549,944 net tons. The total wheat traffic for the season ended is about 106,121,873 bushels; last season it was 98,135,775 bushels.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

BUCKWHEAT FOR COWS.

How does buckwheat (ground) compare with other grains; shorts and bran, for milch cows? I am sending my milk to Toronto.

Ans.—Buckwheat grain has a considerably lower feeding value than wheat, which it resembles in respect of nutritive ratio. The floury portions of the grain are valuable, but the coarse, woody hulls contain little nutriment. Buckwheat middlings make an excellent feed for dairy cows. The following table of analysis will give an idea of how buck-

wheat, buckwheat bran, buckwheat shorts and buckwheat middlings compare with wheat and its mill by-products:

	Carbohy-	Ether
	drates.	extract.
Buckwheat (whole grain)	7.7	49.2
Buckwheat bran... ..	7.4	30.4
Buckwheat shorts. . .	21.1	33.5
Buckwheat mid'l's . .	22	33.4
Wheat	10.2	69.2
Wheat bran	12.2	39.2
Wheat shorts.....	12.2	50.
Wheat middlings... .	12.8	53

From the above, it will be seen that buckwheat shorts and middlings carry a large percentage of protein, which explains their value as a milk-producing feed.

CREAM WILL NOT CHURN.

The last twice we have churned we can get no butter, although taking care of our cream the same as usual. We have a separator, and churn at 66 degrees. Am feeding my cows corn at night, hay in the morning, and oat straw at noon. A little buckwheat straw is given after I water them in the morning, but taken

from them at noon after they have eaten the chaff out of it. Salt once a week.

O. C.

Ans.—The fact that your cows get chiefly dry feed may have much to do with the difficulty in getting butter from the churning. For milch cows, succulent diet is desirable. In winter, roots, (preferably mangels or sugar beets), and corn silage, form one of the best milk-making materials. Again, the difficulty may lie in the fact that the cows have been milking for a long time, in which case the mixing of milk from a newly-calved cow would help. Change the ration; feed roots, if possible, and churn at slightly higher temperature. If roots are not available, buy some bran and oil-cake meal, and feed from one to two pounds daily of a mixture of these two feeds.

FEEDING HEIFER.

1. I have a Jersey heifer twenty-six months old, dropped first calf December 9th. Please tell me how to feed her with the feed I have, namely: Mixed hay, bran, wheat mouillee, a few potatoes, oil cake.

2. Would 25 lbs. of milk per day be considered pretty fair milking for this heifer?

R. A. S.

Protection by its Fruits.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of December 17th I notice a contribution on "Higher Protection," by a Simcoe County reader. This, I must say, is contrary to my views on the subject. My reason is this: The farmer (who is the chief consumer here) has to pay enough for goods which he buys, whereas, if we protect the manufacturers, they may charge what they like for their products, up to the level the tariff permits, and we have to pay for them.

It is stated that Great Britain acquired her wealth under high protective tariff. Now, sir, Great Britain is a manufacturing country, whereas Canada is an agricultural nation. Ninety per cent. of Britain's laborers depend on her manufacturing establishments for their daily bread, and, therefore, it was all right for her to protect her mainstay for a time, till that industry was placed on a rock-bottom foundation; but in Canada, farming is our mainstay.

Your correspondent refers to the national policy, and says that, had it been in force, our population would be 12,000,000. How does he figure that out? By official records, we find that in 1879, the first year that said policy was in force, we had 4,068 homestead entries, and 18 years later, when it went out of force, there were only 1,857 entries. Is that increasing our population fast?

He also says that our wealth would be double what it is to-day. Again, by records, I find, during the 18 years his favored policy was in force, our national debt increased by \$118,000,000. Did our wealth increase? Well, yes—backwards. A CONSTANT READER.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Horse-breeders' Annual Meetings.

The following annual meetings will be held in Room "G," King Edward Hotel, Toronto, during the time of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, at West Toronto, Jan. 13th to 15th, 1909.

The Canadian Pony Society.—Tuesday, Jan. 12th, at 8 p. m.

The Canadian Shire Horse Association.—Wednesday, January 13th, at 10 a. m.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society.—Thursday, January 14th, at 9.30 a. m.

The Canadian Clydesdale Association.—Thursday, January 14th, at 7.30 p. m.

The Ontario Horse-breeders' Association.—Friday, January 15th, at 9.30 a. m.

Time to Change Dates on Labels.

Do not be surprised if the date on your address-label is not changed for two or three weeks after your subscription is sent in. At this season the rush of business taxes the resources of our subscription staff, and a little extra time is required to revise, print and check over the mailing sheets.

New Stud for Northumberland Co.

Mrs. Livingstone, proprietor of Rancocas Stock Farm, New Jersey, has bought the Fowler farm, Northumberland Co., Ont., owned by Jas. Wellwood, and consisting of over 400 acres, with the intention of establishing a farm for breeding Thoroughbred horses in Canada, and we are informed that she will at once ship her large and valuable stud to its new home.

Ans.—1. Give hay two or three times a day, as convenient, following regularly whichever routine is adopted. Vary this with an occasional feed of clean straw or corn fodder, if any is to be had. With this, give twice a day a mixture of bran mouillee and oil cake in the proportions of 2:2:1, the proportion of oil cake to be gradually increased to the same proportion as the bran as the heifer passes the first week or two of lactation. Of the mixture named, start with a couple of pounds twice a day, and gradually increase both quantity fed and proportion of oil cake according to the response. The potatoes may be fed raw or boiled, and given with meal sprinkled over them.

2. Yes; 25 pounds a day of Jersey milk would be a reasonably good flow for a two-year-old heifer.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1909.

Is the time and place arranged for the 1909 Dominion Exposition yet?

H. N. D.

Ans.—The Accountant of the National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, informs us that they have made inquiries from the Department of Agriculture, and are informed that nothing has yet been settled.