

cannot control. Middlemen were necessary, and the spirit of fairness to both sides should prevail. More than 90 per cent. of produce dealers in Montreal have failed, and those in the business are not making over 1 cent per pound of cheese handled. Mr. Hodgson, another Montreal dealer, spoke briefly. He said that the quality of cheese of the past season was exceptionally fine.

Resolution.—In connection with failures of buyers and losses to dairymen, a resolution was presented to the Convention by W. A. Ross, President of the Ottawa Cheese Board, from which Board it had been sent up for consideration, asking, in substance, "That the Dominion Minister of Agriculture be urged to introduce legislation at the earliest possible moment, requiring cheese-buying firms to give bonds to secure payment for such goods purchased on Montreal inspection, or otherwise, and thus afford protection to Canadian dairymen similar to that which is afforded through legislation to grain-growers of the Canadian Northwest." This resolution was carried.

G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying, said that dairymen should not only be experts in their business, but should also engage in other lines of farming, such as poultry and fruit farming. He believed that cheese and butter makers having to qualify for certificates of competency will result in improvement of the product. Already 700 certificates have been issued, and 600 are still to be sent out.

"Where We Are Losing Money in Cheese-making" was the topic assigned to Dr. Chas. A. Publow, of Picton. On the farm there is a loss in keeping inferior cows, feeding unsuitable or too costly foods, raising mongrel calves, and poor herd management generally. At the factory, by receiving over-acid or gassy milk, by using too much starter, or starter of bad flavor, by not pasteurizing whey, by employing cheap cheese-makers, by improper curing and lack of paraffining, by using poor boxes, etc.

A practical paper on "Buttermaking" was given by L. A. Zuvelt, of the Kingston Dairy School. He referred to the eight or ten different fats which are united in butter; how the peculiar butter flavor depends on one, color on others, and consistency on the proportions of the soft and hard fats. The power of these fats to absorb foul odors, not only after butter is made up, but even before milk is drawn from the cow, is very marked. Churning should be done at as low a temperature as possible, to be finished in 45 to 60 minutes. Care in salting, working and packing were emphasized.

The closing address was by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and dealt with the feed end of dairying. The corn crop was extolled as by far the most important and economical for this purpose that can be grown, though other feeds should be grown, as well. By being made into silage, it can be used twelve months in the year, and cost need not exceed \$1.25 per ton, rent of land not included. Details as to best methods of culture and management were given.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The officers elected were: President, Henry Glendinning, Manilla (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, J. H. Singleton, Smith's Falls (re-elected), and G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro; Secretary, T. A. Thompson, Almonte (re-elected); Treasurer, J. R. Anderson, Mountain View; Rep. Canadian National, Edward Kidd, M. P.; Executive—Edward Kidd, J. H. Singleton, G. A. Gillespie, Jas. Sanderson, Joseph McGrath, J. T. Payne and Nelson Stone. Directors—Victoria, Ontario, and Haliburton, Henry Glendinning; Peterboro, G. A. Gillespie; Hastings, Thomas Thompson; Northumberland, Nelson Stone; Prince Edward, Willett Farley; Lennox and Addington, Charles Anderson; Frontenac, Joseph McGrath; Leeds, J. B. Wilson; Dundas, J. J. Payne; Glengarry, John F. McGregor; Prescott, Neil Fraser; Stormont, W. J. Johnston; Russell, W. H. Olmstead; Renfrew, J. H. Singleton; Lanark, Albert Scott; Carleton, Edward Kidd, M. P.; Grenville, James A. Sanderson.

The auditor's report showed receipts of \$5,206.29, and expenditures of \$4,421.57.

The convention carried a resolution of condolence by a standing vote to the family of the late R. G. Murphy, secretary for many years.

Date of Shire Horse Association Meeting.

G. de W. Green, Secretary Canadian Shire Horse Association, advises us that the date of the Shire meeting, as given in Mr. Pettit's list of live-stock meetings, issue January 5th, is incorrect. The date is February 3rd, at 10 a. m., with a directors' meeting at 9.30 a. m.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Hon. Wm. Paterson, Minister of Customs; Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Sir A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, together with several of their experts and subordinates, left Ottawa for Washington on January 5th, to negotiate with the United States Government regarding reciprocity.

A Western View of the Tariff.

Amongst the many memorials presented to Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Ministry by the leaders of the monster agricultural delegation which waited upon him at Ottawa recently, was one prepared and delivered by R. M'Kenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, which, in its thoroughness, clear-thinking, logical conclusions and good sense, might well be most carefully studied by all our people. The full text of this memorial is too lengthy to be presented here in full, but the following paragraphs represent the gist of part of this treatise.

Arguing for reciprocal free trade and tariff reduction, as advocated by the delegation, Mr. M'Kenzie set forth that the election of 1896 was decided on the issue of a diminishing tariff tax; the party then returned to power was supported for that reason; that the schedule of 1897 was disappointing to the farmers of Canada, but accepted as the beginning of the fulfilment of party promises. The revision of 1907, however, disabused their minds, and, while lowering the tax on a few items, in general afforded a greater protection. Aside from free binder twine, barbed wire, cream separators, and corn for feeding purposes, most of the other free items are raw material used by manufacturers. Since the revision of 1907, some twenty items have been placed on the free list, and the duty reduced on thirteen others. All these reductions have been on raw materials used by manufacturers. "Yet," says Mr. M'Kenzie, "Farmers do not object to the principle of free import of raw materials, but we do object to a tariff which, giving manufacturers this just privilege, permits them to levy unjustly a heavy tribute from the people who use their goods, by the higher prices which they are enabled to charge through the power given them by the customs tariff. The method of collecting revenue through customs duties is inherently unsound, because it destroys the balance of equity in taxation. Sir Richard Cartwright, than whom there is no better authority in Canada on statistics and fiscal questions, is credited with the statement, in 1893, that, 'If you add together the sum that has been paid into the treasury, and the largest sum that has been extracted from the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few private and favored individuals, you will find that the total for the last fourteen years is hardly less than \$1,000,000,000.' And about the same time Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated: 'For every dollar that goes into the Dominion Treasury, two or three dollars goes into the pocket of the manufacturer.'

"According to the census of 1906, there were agricultural implements manufactured in Canada, in the year previous, to the value of \$12,835,745, of which \$2,342,826 worth were exported, leaving for home consumption, \$10,492,919. There were imported that year \$1,593,914 worth of implements, on which the Government collected a duty to the extent of 20 per cent., or \$318,782. It is now conceded that the manufacturer adds to the selling price of his commodity the total amount of the protection granted him by the customs duty. The farmers of Canada thus paid the Government that year \$318,782, and the manufacturers of farming implements \$2,098,383. Of leather, we used of domestic manufacture \$13,394,416 worth; we imported \$901,197 worth, on which we paid a duty to the Government of \$157,709, and, through enhanced prices, paid the manufacturers \$2,344,022. Boots and shoes manufactured in Canada amounted to \$20,264,686. We imported \$1,178,740 worth, on which we paid the Government a duty of \$353,690, and paid the manufacturer \$6,079,405. Cement, an article that is now being used very extensively in Canada, practically every farmer who does any building making use of it to some extent, carries protection to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent. In 1909 there was manufactured in Canada \$5,266,008 worth of cement. We imported \$405,676 worth, on which the Government collected a duty of \$159,977, and we paid the Canadian merger that controls the manufacture of that article \$1,755,336. The same thing applies to woollens, cottons, cutlery, but why go further? On these several items enumerated above, alone, the people pay a revenue to the Government of \$989,168, and the very large sum of \$12,277,146 into the treasury of the manufacturers of these commodities. The taxes paid by the people are approximately in the following proportion: For every \$100 farmers are taxed by reason of the customs duty on agricultural implements, the Government gets \$11, and the manufacturer \$86. On cement, the Government gets \$8, and the manufacturers \$92. On boots and shoes the Government gets \$6, and the manufacturers \$94. On leather, the Government receives \$6, and the manufacturer \$94.

"Of recent years, manufacturers have practically eliminated competition by the formation of mergers. The different companies engaged in the same line of manufacture have been absorbed

by the larger companies. Since January, 1909, twenty industrial amalgamations have been consummated in Canada, absorbing 135 individual companies. While in each case the capitalization of the merged concern is very much larger than the total capital of the absorbed companies, it is rare that any of this additional capital enters into the business of the new concern. The huge capitalization enables the organization concerned to conceal from the general public, in a measure, the large tribute they are enabled to impose on the consumers of their manufactured goods by reasons of the customs duty.

"According to the census of 1901, the total capital invested in the agricultural industry was \$1,787,102,630, not including working capital; that is, capital used. After deducting the charge of labor and rent, the surplus for the year's operations is placed at \$331,542,546, or 18.55 per cent. on the capital invested, allowing nothing for the working capital, the farmer's own labor, or that of the members of his family, or his raw material. Had the wages of the farmer and the adult members of his family been reckoned at the usual wage of a day laborer, there would have been nothing left for interest on this very large capital. On the other hand, the industry of manufacturing invested, including the working capital, a total of \$446,916,487. After allowing for the costs of raw material, then rent of offices and work, the cost of wages and salary, power, heat, fuel, light, taxes, the surplus netted 19.82 per cent. of that capital. This economic condition seriously affects progress in the development of farm lands. In the older districts, where land has made a rapid advance in price, farmers are disposing of their holdings and moving into the towns, and investing the proceeds of their sale as indicated above. In the majority of cases, although there are exceptions, the purchasers of these farms have only a limited capital, and frequently the largest portion of the purchase money is carried on a mortgage. The increased cost of living and of conducting his operations, due to the exactions of a protective tariff, so disables him that there are often seasons when he can pay no more than the interest on his principal, which condition denies him the opportunities of culture and education that by right belong to him as much as to anyone else, besides preventing him from improving his holdings."

Brown Bros.' Holstein Sale.

The auction sale, on December 28th, of 48 head of registered Holstein cattle, from the noted Lyndale herd of Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont., despite stormy weather, was a decided success, the average price for the whole number, old and young, fifteen being 1910 calves, figuring out at \$237. The highest price realized for a single animal was \$1,000, for the five-year-old cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld II., with a record of 20.47 pounds butter-fat in seven days, purchased by A. C. Hardy, Brockville. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, took the seven-year-old cow, Natoye De Kol IV., at \$725. The two-year-old heifer, Inka De Kol Pietertje IV., went to J. W. Stewart, Lyn, at \$620, and the same buyer took the two-year-old heifer, Sara Jewel Hengerveld III., at \$700. The highest price realized for a bull was \$800 for the five-year-old Count Hengerveld De Kol, purchased by J. Davis, Gananoque. Macdonald College took the five-year-old Count De Kol Pietertje Paul, at \$280; and the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, secured the five-year-old Sir Hengerveld Jewel, at \$240. The majority of the animals were taken by Eastern Ontario farmers, and the sale was considered by the sellers a fairly satisfactory one, while good bargains to purchasers were not a few.

\$100,000 for Short Courses.

Whatever their faults, our American cousins—or brothers—know a good thing when they see it, and they can see it about as far as anybody. As evidence, the Iowa people are beginning a campaign to have their Legislature set aside \$100,000 for the express purpose of carrying on short courses for the next two years in that State. So far, these short courses have been carried on in Iowa under the Extension Department of the State College, but the demands have been so numerous that the staff and finances of the College have not been anywhere equal to the needs, so the people are going to see that money enough is provided that they may all receive this valuable aid. Would not such an appropriation for such a purpose look good in Ontario and other Provinces of the Dominion?

EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.—Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced eight months by sending us the name of one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$1.50. Look this up in our premium announcement on page 79 of this issue, and read about all our premiums. By very little effort you can secure several of them.