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And Canadian Farm and Home

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Tariff Adjustment

A CAREFUL scrutiny of the arguments presented to the Tariff Commission during the past few weeks shows that those favoring a lower tariff or allowing things to remain pretty much as they are have rather the best of it. While the manufacturer in some instances presented what seemed to be a pretty strong argument in favor of more duty, it was greatly weakened by the fact that he is prosperous, that he has been prosperous for several years past, and that present indications are that a goodly measure of prosperity awaits him in the future if he applies proper skill and intelligence to his business. His request in many instances was for specific duties, an indication that, generally speaking, he is satisfied with things as they are, and only desires the duty on a few things raised in order to round out the present tariff to his liking.

On the other hand, the farmer's presentation of his case was characterized in the main with great moderation. Those who represented him before the Commission are to be congratulated upon the carefulness with which their case was prepared and the absence of narrowness in the advice given. True, a few sections of the farming community were as urgent in their demands for more protection as the manufacturer, but they in no sense represent the farmer in general. If the Commission takes its cue from the farmers as a whole there will at least be no advance on the present tariff and in not a few instances lower duties will prevail.

Viewing the situation as a whole, one cannot but come to the conclusion that any increase in the tariff at the present time would be fatal to the best interests of the country generally. In fact, the rumors of combines and such like may be taken as evidence that present duties, in a number of instances, could be lowered with very great advantage to the consumer. For a number of years the Canadian manufacturer has had a fair share of protection and if he is not in a position today to stand a little reduction there would seem to be something radically wrong with his business acumen and ability to take advantage of the growing demand which the rapid development of a new country is bringing and is bound to bring for his goods. To our way of thinking, he should be in a position to prosper under a strictly revenue tariff. With increased expenditure for railway building, etc., the annual revenue required will be no small amount. To insure a revenue to equal the annual

expenditure of the present day a fairly heavy duty will have to be charged upon all imports, unless other methods are adopted to raise it. If properly adjusted, therefore, a tariff for revenue only should afford sufficient protection to enable our manufacturers to meet successfully any competition from outside sources.

Does the Canadian-Bred Animal Get His Due?

Is it not worth while considering whether the time has not arrived when more attention should be given to the development of distinctly Canadian types of the different breeds

years, have been won on imported animals. While honors won in this way are to be very highly valued, yet everyone will agree that if they had been won on animals distinctly Canadian-bred their worth would have been greatly enhanced. We believe we are safe in stating that we have in this province, conditions, both climatic and otherwise, that would make it the breeding ground of this continent for nearly all kinds of purebred stock. But is this being taken advantage of to the fullest extent by our breeders?

But to be more specific. We are saying nothing to the discredit of the imported animal or to those who have and who are assisting the cattle trade of this country by bringing in the best Shorthorn blood from the best herds of the old land, when we state that the time has come when something more should be done to encourage the breeding of a distinctly Canadian Shorthorn. There are those, whom we could name, who have and are devoting their best energies and skill to the breeding of a purely Canadian strain. But do these persons receive the encouragement they should from both breeder and farmer alike? Is it not true that the imported animal or the one tracing up close to imported stock, sells for more, everything else being equal, than the animal whose progenitors for several generations back have been bred in Canada? But is he really worth more for all practical purposes than the latter? If not, is it not about time that the purely Canadian-bred received greater recognition both in the show-ring and in the sale arena?

But be that as it may, we believe there is a bright future for the purely Canadian-bred animal. And there is a splendid opportunity just here for the several younger men who have recently gone into the Shorthorn business. Let them carve out a new way and make the breeding of a distinctly Canadian strain of Shorthorns the goal of their ambition. Why is it not possible for Canada to have a Cruickshank, a Marr or a Duthie?

Ontario Nurseryman Discriminated Against

In conversation with a prominent British Columbia fruit grower recently, he recited some cases of discrimination in the fumigation of nursery stock brought into that province from Eastern Canada, that do not reflect much credit upon those in charge of the fumigation stations on the Pacific coast. If the story told us is correct, and we have no reason to doubt its authenticity, an unfair discrimination

Hail the Day

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless
sleep

The silent stars go by;
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The Everlasting light;
The hopes and fears of all the
years
Are met in thee to-night.

For Christ is born of Mary,
And gathered all above,
While mortals sleep, the angels
keep

Their watch of wondering love.
O morning stars together
Proclaim the holy birth,
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth!

—Phillips Brooks.

of live stock. While we have not the least desire to discourage the importation of good animals, and believe that the more animals of the right stamp brought into the country the better for our live stock interests, at the same time we cannot but think that the imported animal is often extolled at the expense of the purely Canadian-bred, no matter what the latter's individual qualities may be. There is often a glamour about the word "imported" that obscures individual quality and the essentials in a good animal.

In Canada, and more particularly in Ontario, we have been importing and breeding pure-bred stock for a good many years. Today there are breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, whose blood may be seen on nearly every farm in the older parts of the country, and yet with a few exceptions, perhaps, no distinctly Canadian type of animal has been evolved that attracts attention beyond our own borders. It is all too true that the bulk of the honors that have come to Canadian breeders at the big shows in the United States, even in recent