

Canada, since the poultrymen have decided that roosters may only run at large during the mating season.

The C. M. A. and the Tariff.

The meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers in Winnipeg a week ago was not productive of anything remarkable to the farmers beyond adducing evidence that the C. M. A. is determined to secure an increase in the tariff and that the agricultural public must be on the alert to resist any movement on the part of the government to make the farmer's burden heavier than now. Persons would naturally think that the lessons to be read from Canada's period of stagnation during the eighties and early nineties, would be sufficient for the government of the present day. To-day the cost of building to both farmer and townsman is so expensive, due to the cost of lumber, that an increase of tariff on that article would make the load unbearable. The demand for higher tariffs is not likely to be yielded to by the Federal government, which assumes that the general prosperity has lulled the tariff for revenue only and other advocates of minimum tariffs into a false security.

The C. M. A. cannot be blamed for preaching a doctrine entirely in their own interests, they are sincere and as such their views are entitled to consideration, both from the government and the people, *the thing is to see that their views do not receive more consideration than such are entitled to.*

Incidentally the C. M. A. president delivered a speech, the tenor of which was *more protection*, not because the industries are struggling, people can no longer be fooled with that cry, but the appeal is being made to the patriotism of the people. If an article can be made in Canada as good as elsewhere and if it is sold for the same price, the public can be trusted to do the right thing, without being turned into the narrow way by legislative enactment. The president's speech is a splendid effort and if read in its entirety will take some time and thought, because no reasonable person with a knowledge of Canadian agriculture, of the farmers' views, and of Great Britain can accept all the statements therein made. *The plea for more protection* is sugared and chocolate coated, but still it *will not go down*. There are several matters discussed in that speech not relevant to agriculture, but we just desire to draw attention to one or two statements, which are wide off the mark. Referring to the exodus to the U. S. by the flower of Canadian youth, the statement is made that they went south because they had seen enough of the fields and desired work in the factories. It was nothing of the kind, the great impulse was, that in the U. S. at that time, opportunities for advancement were plentiful, and the Canadian West was practically undiscovered. Speaking to the question of an equalizing tariff so as to give the home manufacturer protection against the Britisher, it was explained that "Canadian manufacturers do not demand a prohibitive tariff against the United Kingdom, but that we must at least have sufficient protection to put our Canadian manufacturers on an equivalent footing with those of Great Britain." Further it was said, "but if, while giving our manufacturers fair play in competition with British manufacturers, we make our tariff so high against all foreign countries that our surplus requirements, above what our own factories can supply, will be obtained from British manufacturers, a vast amount of money which now goes to enrich foreign nations will be turned into the pockets of British manufacturers and their workingmen." All of which would make splendid reading for the Birmingham man. The petition of a few Medicine Hat protectionists and real estate men to the Tariff Commission is cited as an opinion that the West wants protection, when the real opinion is just the opposite, judged by the people's votes and the press of the country. Evidently then the British manufacturers would only be allowed the trade that Canada could not handle, which in view of the fact that this association is so strongly in favor of a contribution to Imperial defence, means that the Canadian taxpayer would be forced to pay twice or thrice the taxes he now does. The plea for the Canadian manufacturer is that the English manufacturer pays his labor less; he certainly does, but the laborer's living expenses are very much less than if he lived in a Canadian city.

Protection for the farmers is cited as a *quid pro quo* for increasing the duties on everything they use, but they have stated openly and to the

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Under the caption, "Between Ourselves," we intend to talk straight to our readers about the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We confidently believe that we are placing before the public the best value in agricultural journals to be found in the world. Early in the history of our business we had to decide between a cheap type of publication, with advertisements spread promisciously through the reading matter, that would make money fast for the publishers, but which would necessarily be lacking in influence, and, one that would be more expensive to produce by reason of the superior talent employed upon it, the excellence of the material used, and the quality of the work expended upon it. Our choice fell upon the latter and we have ever aimed at the higher ideal, realizing that an institution such as ours should be commensurate with the class of people whose opinions it professes to represent.

As our older readers know, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has always been one of the highest priced papers placed before the public. It was a choice between a high subscription price or no paper, and the fact that we have been able to carry out our policy is sufficient proof for us that the agricultural public is willing to pay for good quality. It is not our intention to present here a story of the early struggle of the publishers to establish and maintain a journal of this class: suffice it to say that it is now sixteen years since we first began the publication of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, with a circulation of less than four thousand, but which has grown steadily with the increase of population, until it has now reached the grand total of 20,500 and some odd.

From the very beginning of its existence the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has enjoyed the acquaintance and received the assistance of the brightest men in almost every community. Many of these have been personally acquainted with the publishers, while others have established an impersonal friendship with the paper itself. All have exerted themselves to make the paper a continuous success. Some contributed to its reading columns, some devoted their time to securing new readers. We appreciate such work and would be glad of an opportunity to personally thank each of our friends for their assistance, for if the work of every man could be accurately estimated, it is more than probable that the efforts of these men have contributed more to the success of this paper than any other force.

Before we conclude these series of talks to our readers, we shall tell you what our ambition is with regard to the making more valuable the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, because we want you to appreciate our work, as we do the work of our friends in the country. During the past three months we have kept nine men in the country working up subscriptions. A representative has worked in every town on the railway lines of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Estimating that each of these representatives interviewed forty men a day, which is a very low average, considering that nearly every fair was visited, this would make 41,400 personal interviews for the canvassing season. In itself this is a gigantic task, and as a campaign of publicity, has never been equalled by any other journal in Canada.

This is our plan of making newcomers acquainted with what we have to offer them. Our methods are direct. We have tested the public opinion and we know that when a man sets his name down as a reader, only the final end, physically or mentally, will necessitate its removal. If you are a live farmer you will want to read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and get your neighbors to read it.

Tariff Commission that they are quite willing to forego that small amount of protection rather than have high tariffs, and the necessities of life higher in price, *the two go together*. It savors of farce, to hear the tariff on eggs and butter quoted, when such cannot now be procured in the country in sufficient quantities; eggs when imported are brought in because such are needed for food, and when such can be gotten in Canada of good quality and for the same price, Canadian supplies when existing will be drawn upon. The president also said, "I wish to point out to the intelligent farmers of the West that the American farmers find flax more profitable to grow than wheat, and I hope that when revision of the tariff takes place there will be a duty placed on flaxseed for the benefit of the farmer, and that all flaxseed used in Canada will be 'grown in Canada'." and asked the question, "Why do not our Canadian farmers ask our government to place a duty on flax grown in Canada to give them the home market which they are justly entitled to? There is from a million and a half to two million bushels of flaxseed consumed in Canada annually by our Canadian linseed oil crushers, and why should a million bushels or more of foreign seed be used instead of buying 'grown in Canada' flaxseed, and grown right here in the West, the best that can be produced?" To which answer may be made, "they have better sense." Flaxseed prices are invariably higher on the U. S. side of the line and buyers are here constantly to buy for export, the lack of a duty has had nothing whatever to do with the little favor shown this crop as yet by Canadian farmers. It is to be expected that once farmers grew plenty of flax that an export duty would be asked for by the high tariff advocates. Taken all round the address is one to be proud of as the dominant note in it is, that Canadian manufacturers are well fed, are thriving, are rapidly becoming millionaires, and yet there is, sad to relate, underlying it, a note of 'man's inhumanity to man,' inasmuch as that, although doing well, we would plunder our brothers to become still richer.

HORSE

The Pabst Brewing Co. have disbanded their six horse team of geldings and will not show them again.

It's a sign that a colt needs bran and linseed meal if his coat is harsh and staring. Keep him healthy and growing from now until spring and he will repay the extra care as a three-year-old.

The style of team a man drives and his manner of hitching them up has a lot to do with this credit at the store or the bank. Ill-mated teams and broken harness are enough to discredit any man in a banker's estimation.

Up-to-Time and Baron o' Bucklyvie have sired an exceptional number of the prize horses that have come to Canada this year. Both are the get of the famous Baron's Pride.

Thoroughbred Types.

At almost every exhibition and horse show we have attended the question of type in Thoroughbreds has been raised. Winnipeg shows are peculiarly prolific of such discussions on account of the fact that the representatives of two distinct types generally meet there. The one type was well represented last exhibition by Copper King, a smoothly turned, well muscled, snug, clean horse, calculated to get decidedly useful stock but not built upon extreme racing lines. The other type was represented by Central Trust, a horse that is a bundle of nerves and bone. To those who admire a horse simply for his racing qualities such a representative as Central Trust is handsome, but to those who place extreme speed among the minor requisites of the Thoroughbred he is decidedly unattractive.

These two horses are mentioned here because they represent distinct types that are struggling for most recognition not only in Canada but in other countries. The admirers of the Copper King type claim that such horses are just as good as the other kind and can cite numerous instances to support their contentions. The admirers of the latter of ordinary driving horses claim that there is a comparison between the two types.