

duty on butter was maintained at 6 cents. By the Reciprocity pact the duty disappears from both butter and cream, and there is no reason why in the future the Canadian dairyman cannot make his cream into butter and send it to the United States instead of sending his cream—an advantage to the factorymen of Canada as well as the producers of the milk. So much for butter.

HAY

Generally speaking it is not advisable to encourage the exportation of Hay. Canada is an agricultural country. To be a successful agricultural country one great object is to see that the fertility of the soil is not impaired. Therefore, to avoid this the Canadian farmer should feed his hay and straw to his stock and produce manure to put back on the land to enrich the soil. There are, however, exceptions to this.

Along the St. Lawrence and other rivers in the Province of Quebec there are large intervale lands which are flooded over year after year. This flooding adds to the fertility of the soil and for 75 or 100 years (and in some cases longer) the owners of these lands have been cutting and selling hay. The farmers owning these lands have grown rich, notwithstanding that their market has been restricted. These lands, as stated above, are fertilized by nature and hay cropping is by far the most profitable use that can be made of them. The same is true in regard to the dyked lands on the Bay of Fundy in New Brunswick and also in Nova Scotia, and it is idle for Mr. Sifton and his clique of capitalists, who are opposing everything that will in any way benefit the farmer, to say that it is to the disadvantage of Canada to have the duty on hay going into the United States taken off. The high duty, \$4.00 per ton, has in the past been a great handicap in getting this Canadian hay into the United States market at prices which would compete with the American grown hay. Canada has, however, as shown in the following table, even under these conditions, sent a considerable quantity of hay to the United States. With this duty off, the American market will undoubtedly be the best, and it is the universal opinion of parties who understand this trade that the Canadian farmer will get the difference of the duty (pretty surely three dollars out of the four), as an increased price for his hay. It is the lawyers, manufacturers, bankers, and