

Founded 1866

"ET" BRAND
MADE IN U. S. A.

at lower prices than
stiffness in the States,
y, distributing direct
concern in the world.

ED TO US.

terminating retailers,
1st, at only 4 per cent
Winnipeg as follows:—

.....8c
.....8½c
.....9c

ions according to crop
proposition. Remem-
te.
XANDER and STANLEY ST.
house B., WINNIPEG.

lows

I buy "New
s, you get ab-
tion in every

feature which
red to be good
ipse" have not.

are so many
verlook.

perience, made
ical help, they

ADISON, WIS.

O., Ltd.

WINNIPEG

ER

ER

brands and

Limited

AIRYING

ting these dol-
rs since cows
lay the cow is
e Cream Sep-

ot the same in
e Cream Sepa-
d be easy to
imple, safe and

CREAM

s of **EMPIRES**
the best proof
by the Empire,

ers is a good
an Empire will

ofs. Address,

ADA, LTD.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 2, 1909

No. 871

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
" " " " " (if in arrears) 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50

Date on label shows time subscription expires.
In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE
is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received
for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all
arrears.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House,
Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.
Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.
Address all communications to the firm, not to any
individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED
14-16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Time Saving

Although it is customary to regard the time between seeding and haying as "slack" the fact remains that unless that time is fully employed there is going to be serious loss and inconvenience. In fact, it is only by crowding a lot of work into this time that one can be prepared for haying, harvest and the next year's seeding. At that a man should not cut out so much work to do in the field by way of breaking, summer fallowing etc., that he has no time for straightening up about the place. Field work, of course, must be done but a few days spent on repairing fences, stables, machinery, etc., will often save hours of time in the field during the whole summer, and time spent on fencing off small paddocks for instance, often saves hours of worry and days of time. It is a good thing to get ready for work before beginning it.

Behind Vancouver's Terminals

One of the basic principles of Liberalism is that it is the duty of government to assist in securing for individuals the fullest degree of personal liberty. Apply this principle to the situation with regard to terminal elevator facilities at Vancouver and remember the political color of Alberta, and we have an explanation of the action of the Alberta farmers and grain men in not emphatically urging for government ownership of the terminal elevators. The circumstance illustrates the fact that men are governed by principles even though they have no knowledge of them.

For the sake of argument it may be supposed that there is no choice between elevators

owned and operated outright by a private corporation, engaged primarily either in the grain trade or railroading, and elevators owned and operated under the direction of a department of government. Upon these premises it is only reasonable that Alberta is not urgent for government ownership, for in a new country the principle of furthering personal liberty is cherished instinctively by men who may be conservative in every other attitude of mind.

Discord in Servants' Quarters

Our parliaments, federal and provincial, have concluded their labors for this year. Recalling in what these sessions have been most prominent we are not pleased with the retrospection. For some years now our parliamentarians have by example and precept promulgated that pernicious doctrine, that what is bad for our neighbors must be good for us. Hence we have the spectacle of men in public places jockeying for personal and party advantage to the neglect of a study of what is to the advantage of the state as a whole.

In an interview at the close of the federal parliament the leader of the opposition dwelt upon the fact that his party had kept the government upon the defensive to a greater degree than ever before and conversely, it can be asserted with just as much truth that the government kept the opposition on the defensive for its party reputation. But is this for what we elect our representatives? Probably yes. And if so we cannot complain of their service.

The Flim Flam of Protection

A trenchant arraignment of protective tariffs as possible, and not only as possible, but as commonly-employed levers used by combines to throttle industry, and realize extravagant profits by extorting inordinate prices from home consumers, appears this week in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, as the third of a very instructive series contributed by E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange. Mr. Drury buttresses his cogent reasoning with examples calculated to dissociate sentiment from logic in the handling of the tariff question. He states, for instance, that the Canadian cotton manufacturers, while pleading inadequate protection as a reason why they could not employ more hands or pay more wages, were yet able to pay dividends amounting to fifty per cent. of the cost of the common stock, seven per cent. on preferred stock, and six per cent. on bonds, besides a large amount for repairs and betterments.

As to the alleged necessity for protection in various lines, Mr. Drury touches a very important point where he says, "Excessive profits are hid from the public eye under the mask of over-capitalization." Thus, a capital-

ist, reaping an annual dividend of, say, four per cent. on stock held, may be actually realizing eight or ten dollars for every hundred dollars he ever put into his business.

When the farmer's business does not pay, he has to find means to make it pay, or quit. When a manufacturer in a protected country is not making as fat a dividend as he would like, he puts on a poor mouth, and runs to the Finance Minister for help—that is, for protection—and if his complaint is loud enough, if he can secure the support of a section of the newspaper press, if he can maintain a sufficiently effective Parliamentary lobby, and if the Government is sufficiently complacent, he stands a good chance of getting what he asks, which, in its working out, has the effect of enabling him to assess still higher prices on farmers and other purchasers.

It is not the least of the numerous evils of protection that it relieves industrial imprudence and mismanagement of its normal penalties, detracts from the protected parties' independence, and places a premium upon misrepresentation, deceit, corruption and casuistry.

A Settled Point in Cattle Feeding

Mr. Murray, of the Brandon Experimental farm, has completed experiments in steer feeding the past winter. The experiments and data are valuable in one sense in particular, they demonstrate the futility of attempting to make money out of feeding undersized steers in winter and especially of feeding them out of doors. Cattle feeders are aware that there is nothing in feeding small steers in winter and have invariably avoided putting up small steers themselves and have advised others against it, but the figures gathered by this year's experiment leave no room to cavil on the point. It might as well be accepted as gospel that only by putting up matured steers can one make a satisfactory profit by feeding in winter whether in doors or out. When a man has a bunch of two and two and a half year old steers in the fall he had better arrange to get them through the winter on as cheap a ration as possible consistent with proper keeping. The following winter when they have reached maturity they will give an account of themselves in the feed lot.

Another feature that the Brandon experiments have emphasized is that much of the profit or loss in winter feeding cattle depends upon the type, conformation, constitution, and condition of the steers in the fall. Nothing will so much retard the practice of winter feeding as to undertake to put flesh on a narrow-backed slab-sided, long-faced, short-ribbed, fleet-footed steer, that has spent the summer without having packed some flesh over his back and ribs. Those feeders who contemplate putting up cattle next fall would do well