

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural subject. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

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The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 18,000. No other publications are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sovereign detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be made free on request.

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of the Farm and Dairy are carefully edited and no advertiser is allowed to advertise until he has been recommended by our advertiser herein dealt dishonestly with us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers. We will refund the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from the date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the advertiser to be dishonest. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I give your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuge shall not plying their trade at the expense of our subscribers. Should our friends, through the medium of these columns, but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

NEW U.S. TARIFF OF RECIPROCITY

Not in a quarter of an age has such a boon been bestowed on Canadian agriculture as is conveyed to our farmers through the Underwood tariff of the United States, which became law on October the fourth last. Although these new regulations have been in operation only a couple of weeks, our farmers have already reaped material benefit. Cattle have crossed over the border in thousands and at profitable prices; quotations on our own markets have gone up in sympathy. Dairy men have shared in the benefits of increased trade and will benefit more as time goes on. And so on all along the line. Many who opposed a proposal that have enabled us to begin reaping all of these benefits of a larger market over two years ago feel that the Underwood bill justifies them in the stand they took against reciprocity. We have gotten all the advantages of reciprocity and

none of its disadvantages they tell us. Let us compare the two schedules.

There is one clear and outstanding difference between the two measures: Reciprocity would have given us a monopoly of the United States market. The Underwood tariff gives an opportunity to compete for a place on that market along with every other country in the world. Under Reciprocity our butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and so forth would have had only the insufficient production of the United States with which to compete. Now, on the same market, our products will be side by side with those of New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, and Siberia.

When we compare the two schedules, we find that the Underwood tariff does not give all that reciprocity would have done. Barley, of which we grow much and could grow more did we have a profitable market, is still dutiable at fifteen cents a bushel. In the next couple of weeks eight or ten million bushels of oats will cross the line, paying about half a million dollars of duty that under reciprocity would have gone into the pocket of the Canadian producer. Similarly there is a duty of two and one-half cents a pound on butter, ten per cent. on cheese, ten cents a bushel on wheat, ten cents a bushel on potatoes, ten per cent. on horses, two dollars a ton on hay, and so on, through many other important agricultural products, all of which would have entered the United States free of duty under the proposed reciprocal agreement.

The fact that our tariff barriers are still up, whereas under reciprocity they would have come down, is a protection of doubtful worth, as in almost all lines United States markets are uniformly higher than ours and have been for the past decade. To compensate for what disadvantage there might have been through United States products competing on our markets at certain seasons our farmers would have gotten cheaper implements, cheaper cement, and cheaper goods in several other lines where reciprocity provided for a lowering of duties on the farmers' supplies coming into Canada.

Do not these outstanding merits of the reciprocity proposal justify the organized farmers of Canada in their declaration that the fight for wider markets must still continue, even though part of the benefits the pact would have conferred are now being enjoyed?

THE POWER OF IDEALS

As a man thinketh of his farm, so is it—or so it soon becomes. Our ideals are almost everything in determining whether or not we will be successful as farmers.

Some years ago a boy went from a somewhat backward section of Eastern Ontario on a trip to one of the western states. The farm he visited there was a model one; good crops, good stock, good buildings, and good management. That boy went

home with a picture of that model farm constantly in his mind's eye. He was determined to have a farm like that himself some day. He met with many reverses and discouragements. The very first one to throw obstacles in his way was his own father.

We will not give the name of that boy, now a man grown; he does not wish it. Suffice it to say that to-day he has a farm just as good as the model one that he carried for years as his ideal. Did we mention his name he would be known to every Farm and Dairy reader.

It was the high ideal entertained by this now successful farmer that enabled him to climb to the top. Without such an ideal, work is purposeless.

THE LOYALTY OF FARMERS

In the light of the events of the past few weeks may we not ask ourselves a few searching questions as regards the new tariff situation that has been created by the United States. When the farmers' organizations of Ontario and the West went to Ottawa three years ago and asked for a measure of freer trade in farm products with the United States, and later, in reply to their demand, the Reciprocity measure was submitted to the country for its approval, an instant and organized effort was made to divide the farmers and to defeat the measure. The great financial interests that had grown rich behind our high protective tariff, became alarmed at what they called "the thin edge of the wedge," and set to work to protect their own interests.

We were told that our east and west traffic would be ruined, that our wheat would be ground in the mills of the United States, that our loyalty to Great Britain would be undermined, that our neighbors to the South were too sharp for us, and that we, therefore, should have "no truck nor trade with the Yankees," that our home markets were the best, and that these would be deluged with shipments of farm products from the States, and much more to the same effect.

Farm and Dairy did not believe these claims at that time, and we defended a few of our subscribers by saying so. Now, what do we find? If the arguments then used were true, the disasters then predicted would be brought about shortly through the lowering of the United States tariff. Millions of bushels of western oats and thousands of head of Canadian cattle, both in the west and in the east, are passing over the United States border. According to the prophets of evil this should ruin our trade between the east and the west, and our railways with them, yet, strange to say, our railways do not seem to be protesting and their stocks have not declined in value.

Millions of dollars of Canadian farm produce is moving across the border but we do not see any of our Canadian farmers waving the United States flag or hear them talking of separation from the Mother Land.

So far our United States cousins do not appear to be too sharp for us and

for the simple reason that we are setting the prices we want for our products, and it is "up to them" to pay them or leave them. It is evident, also, that we are not afraid of them on this score as we are not talking about putting export duties on our farm products to prevent ourselves from "trucking and trading with the Yankees."

The fact that our farm products are already moving across the border in such immense quantities, pretty well disproves the claim that our markets are the best, as otherwise there would be little or no demand for our goods. Do not these facts provide plenty of food for thought? The new situation brought about by the change in the United States tariff is going to prove a valuable object lesson.

THE GREATEST BENEFICIARIES

Farm and Dairy favors farmers being given the widest possible markets in which to sell their products. For this reason we were in favor of Reciprocity two years ago and for the same reason we were pleased when the recent reduction in the United States tariff went into effect. Already hundreds of thousands of United States dollars are being changed into Canadian coinage and are passing into the pockets of our Canadian farmers. The increased prosperity we will enjoy will soon be shared by all other classes in the community, and we will all be better Canadians on that account.

There is one prediction, however, that we desire to make, and we would like our readers to bear it in mind during the next few years: The increased prices that are now being paid for our cattle, sheep, milk, cream, oats, and other products are not going to bring us as much additional prosperity as most of us suppose. Instead of stopping rural depopulation, as some may expect their tendency will be, the effect rather will be to increase it.

The final effect of the increased price of our farm products, will be this: The value of farm land will advance sharply wherever these increased prices are obtained. This will increase the temptation of many of our farmers to sell their farms, and it will make it more difficult for our farmers' sons to buy and settle on farms of their own. The rentals of farm lands will increase. Thus, in time, renters will pay the increased prices they receive for their products over to the landowner in the form of rent. In the end the position of the renter will show little or no improvement.

These results are inevitable. Land speculators everywhere will be quick to advertise the benefit the United States markets will be to our Canadian farmers and fruit growers, and to capitalize these benefits by advancing the prices asked for farm land. Thus it will become harder and harder to buy and work land profitably after allowing for a reasonably interest return. The ultimate effect will be the same as it has been in the United States where the states in

which land value has risen so high, those where the greatest amount of tenant farming is being done, and where the tenant farmer is being driven out of the land.

WHY THE PRICE OF UNITED STATES CATTLE IS GOING UP

On Monday, Nov. 18, the price of cattle in the United States was quoted at 10c. The week previous the price had ranged from 8c to 10c. The increase of activity in the United States has been shown in Canadian production in duty to 10c.

In 1912 Canada's bushels of potatoes consumed at home the balance of exports. It is definite figures of Canada this year estimated by the government at around 80,000,000 bushels. We will market for almost all of the potatoes outside of Canada.

One million bushels not much over total production, marketing of our surplus of it look like a proposition. As we know, however, we can export what we export. The great surplus of potatoes in Canada is a question of the finding of a market is a question of the finding of a market. The market for the new crop of potatoes is the market for the new crop of potatoes. The following figures show what we have exported in former years:

1912
To U.S. 7,750,000 bushels
To other countries 28,966 bushels
Duty on potatoes 8c per bushel

In other years 1911
To U.S. 8,179,064 bushels
To other countries 28,966 bushels
Duty on potatoes 8c per bushel
In 1910 a crop of 10c a bushel, moved as any time in Canada. Parliament, therefore, in the United States, influence in determining the price of potatoes. The last crop reported estimated in the past year proved substantial. The total United States at 289,000,000 bushels with 171,000,000 in 1911, and 315,000,000 in 1912. The aggregate of Canada and the United States is only 369,000,000 bushels with an aggregate of 442,000,000 bushels in 1913.

WE HAVE THE MARKET
Another factor that the market is that European countries have barred out of the market the quarantine against the United States. Therefore, must be the domestic and Canadian. In the past three years the range in prices of potatoes in the United States and Canada has been from 20 to 35c. The difference in the price of around 10c and 15c.