

plowing. "Our practice," said Mr. W. G. Rennie, "is to plow everything, save our seeded land, as soon as our crop is off. We go right on with our large chills plow turning from one foot to 14 inches wide and skimming it but three inches deep. In case it has been very dry we are forced to plow somewhat deeper. The land thus plowed is in the best shape for taking in any rain that comes and conserving it for the crop the next year. This is one of the points to which we owe much of our success in growing big crops, it is in the saving of the moisture. This land is again plowed in the fall to a depth of seven inches and sometimes eight inches.

"Our land is always plowed twice in this way, our root land included. Many think it is all right to leave the root land over until the next spring, but we plow ours as soon as any of it, giving it the second plowing in the fall.

BELIEVES IN SALT FOR BARLEY

"Our land for barley is always treated with an application of salt. Many farmers have lost faith in this old-time practice, and could we not get the crushed salt we would not apply it either, since the ordinary land salt does not give re-



A Valuable Farm Team

These horses are out of an ordinary chunk of a mare and by a registered Clydesdale stallion. They are the main work team on Mr. W. G. Rennie's farm, York Co., Ont.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

sults, it being only about 60 per cent pure salt. The crushed rock salt is nearly 100 per cent pure. We buy it at from \$8.50 to \$9 a ton in car lots. This crushed rock salt can be stored in the barns, since it will not draw the dampness and it will keep without caking. It is about the size of grain and one can sow it just as he would the seed.

"There are some points about the rape crop that many farmers overlook. It is one of the best things I know of for starting off a bunch of fattening cattle. It is better than a dose of medicine, and the feeders that have had two weeks or more on a field of rape go into the stable and seem to thrive and gain right from the start without there being any lost time. The rape should not be sown too early; then one has a long season in which to clear the land and store moisture, which will force the rape plant once it is sown on August 1. After the rape crop barley seems to thrive like it will after no other crop. The rape has some beneficial action upon the soil that is very apparent the following year in the stand of barley."

WHY SEED GRAIN IS NOT SOLD

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Rennie has been very successful in raising large crops and in winning out at exhibitions with his seed, he has sold very little, practically none of his grain, for seed purposes. This year he has planned to sell a part of his crop in this way. Asked as to his reason for not selling seed grain, Mr. Rennie replied: "I must have the grain to feed and I must feed in order to keep up the fertility of my farm, and you know one cannot buy grain for feeding purposes that does not contain weeds. The ordinary crushed oats that one might buy are more than likely to contain wild oats, and the crushing process does not kill the germ in these, hence I have fed my own grain because of the danger in buying oats or even barley."

A FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF MARKET PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Do the farmers' organizations and farm papers of Canada or the politicians, pork packers, horse, sheep and cattle buyers, manufacturers and financiers know best what is in our best interests as farmers? The former unanimously tell us that entrance for our farm products to the markets of the United States will be a great benefit to us. The latter are trying to make us believe that it will injure us. In the consideration of this matter there are a number of points that we should not overlook.

WE ARE AT A GREAT DISADVANTAGE

At present the United States farmers have a great advantage over us. It costs us 25¢ a bushel to send wheat into the United States. They can send us wheat into Canada for 15¢ a bushel. It costs us 30¢ a bushel to send corn into the United States. They can ship barley into Canada for 15¢. If we want to ship beans into the United States we have to pay 45¢ a bushel duty. Their beans can come into Canada for 25¢. They charge us 25¢ a bushel on the apples we send them. We charge them only 40¢ a barrel on what they send us. They charge us \$4 a ton on the hay we send them. We charge them \$2. They charge us 60¢ a ton on butter, we charge them 40¢. They charge us 50¢ a lb. on cheese, we charge them 30¢. Thus in almost every farm product. Under reciprocity these disadvantages will be wiped out and we will be able to deal with them on an equal basis. Is not that worth while?

OUR EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

They tell us that the United States exports immense quantities of farm products and, therefore, has no room to take more from us. If that is so, how is it that last year 86,000 tons of Canadian hay were sold in the United States on which we paid a duty of \$344,000; 700,000 bushels of potatoes on which we paid a duty of \$240,000; 45,000 bbls. of apples, nearly 700,000 bushels of peaches on which we paid a duty of \$240,000; 12,000 head of cattle on which the duty was \$2 a head for calves, \$3.75 on cattle valued at \$14.00 or less and 27½ per cent. on other cattle; 88,000 lambs on which the duty was 75¢ a head; 16,500 Canadian sheep on which the duty was \$1.50 a head, and so on in practically all other lines of products. How much more do you suppose we would have sent them had there been no duty to pay? Under reciprocity the duty will be wiped out. Then their great markets will be ours.

WHICH MARKETS ARE THE BEST

In the great Eastern States, where the large manufacturing centers are located, there are 80 city people to 20 farmers. Thus the 20 farmers have to produce enough food for 100 people or it is brought in from a distance. In Canada we have 62 farmers to 38 city people. Thus 62 people in Canada are producing the food for 100. Where does our common sense tell us? In the States the free land there will be the greatest shortage of food? Just figure it out. In the States the free land is all gone, and from now on their cities will grow by leaps and bounds. In Canada we have millions of acres of free land yet, including 16,000,000 acres in New Ontario into which farm population is just beginning to flow. Ten years from now we should have 100,000 farms in New Ontario. Which country, then, needs enlarged markets the most? Do you wonder that the farmers' organizations and farm papers of the United States are so strongly opposed to reciprocity as ours are in favor of it?

THE FAVORED NATION BOGEY

They tell us that we can't stand the competition of the twelve favored nations, only about four of which export farm products. It is a funny thing if we can't when we are already doing it. Fully 50 per cent., not 15 per cent., of our farm products are exported and on the British markets meet the competition of the world. We hold our own there, and, therefore, need not die from heart failure or take to our beds at the thought of doing so on our home markets where our products can be marketed easily and with but little expense.

THE HOME MARKET MISQUOTATION

They tell us that our home markets consume 85 per cent. of what we produce and that we export only 15 per cent., and that therefore we should not endanger the home market in an effort to secure a great third market. Their figures are wrong and could not be proved. They include in their total the corn, oats, hay, mangels and other crops produced on the farm but which are fed on the farm and not sold off it. The only products that should be considered are those that are actually sold off the farm, such as live stock, cheese, butter, cream and apples. Of these we export over 50 per cent.; in some cases, such as wheat, 70 per cent. of what we produce. That is why we need larger markets.

A COMPARISON OF PRICES THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Since the politicians and horse and produce dealers have entered the fight they have quoted all kinds of misleading figures, generally covering only individual shipments and for markets that do not correspond, in an effort to prove that Canadian prices are higher than prices in the United States. These farmers and breeders who ship goods direct to the United States and the editors of the agricultural press, who have the market quotations and farm papers of both countries with their market reports constantly before them, have not been misled. That is why they still stand together on this question. The following table of prices of leading agricultural and trade papers on both sides of the line. Where we have been unable to get the average price for Toronto and Buffalo we give it for Montreal and Boston or New York. Read them, and judge for yourself which markets are the best and if it is worth our while to back up The Canadian Council of Agriculture in its efforts to secure free trade in natural products with the United States:

LIVE STOCK				DAIRY PRODUCE			
Article	Mkt prices	Mkt prices	Article	Mkt prices	Mkt prices	Article	Mkt prices
Steers, choice, Toronto	\$ 5.51	Buffalo	\$ 6.48	Butter, creamery prints,			
Steers, butcher, Toronto	5.29	Buffalo	5.56	Toronto	.20	Buffalo	.30
Veals, Toronto	5.01	Buffalo	8.13	Butter, Toronto	.15	Buffalo	.25
Lambs, Montreal	6.05	New York	7.27	Cheese, Toronto	.13	Buffalo	.15
Fwes, Montreal	4.47	Buffalo	4.88	Eggs, storage, Toronto	.21	Buffalo	.25
Hogs, choice, Toronto	6.96	Buffalo	7.35	Eggs, fresh, Toronto	.24	Buffalo	.27
GRAIN				LIVESTOCK			
Wheat, winter, Toronto	.90	Detroit	1.00	Horses, heavy draft, Toronto	\$305	Boston	\$373
Oats, No. 2, white, Toronto	.40	Buffalo	.45	Horses, medium draft, Toronto	219	Boston	278
Barley, maltine, Toronto	.57	Buffalo	.78	Horses, agricultural, Toronto	192	Boston	225
Rye, No. 2, Toronto	.71	Buffalo	.88				
FODDER				LIVESTOCK			
Timothy, No. 1, Toronto	12.54	Buffalo	16.30				
Straw, oat, Toronto	7.23	Buffalo	8.09				

Dairy farmers who have followed this article thus far will be wondering where the money comes from in this style of farming. It comes from the hogs and the cattle that are fed, also from all wheat that is sold, and from hay marketed in Toronto. Most of it comes from the cattle and

hogs. The Rennies are good judges of both. When they are ready to stock their stable with feeders they purchase the cattle they require most of them being gotten from the Stock Yards. They will have no animals save the best feeders.

(Concluded on page 10)

Feeding C

D. D. Gray, I

The feeding of the dairyman... that is to be different... If one could feed as the... he an easy m... and the en... digestion of... one must def... and blendi... med. For in... practically the... exception of... feeder, it is k... results obtain... due to the fact... built up by the... expanded in th... at much less... blending of th... of the differ... there are the... of the con... great deal; so... best advantage... separately, and



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