

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

### RENEWAL OFFER EXTENDED!

Thousands of our subscribers have taken advantage of this Special Renewal Offer, but some have written asking us to extend the date for a short time, so they will be able to secure the new subscriber.

We have decided to do this, and will make the offer good till Jan. 15th, 1911.

It is as follows:

For one new yearly subscription and your own renewal for 12 months, we will accept \$2.00. For each new name in addition to the first one we will accept from you \$1.00, the balance of 50 cents being retained by you as a commission. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year), and take your choice of one of our splendid premiums. These, like the paper, are astonishingly good value.

NOTE.—This is a special offer, good only till Jan. 15, 1911. Speak to your neighbor to-day. Get his name before he has signed for other papers. Roll in the new names now.

Cities have their drawbacks, but they are centers of thought and progress. A community without them is liable to be narrow and provincial in ideas, and offering poor opportunities for genius. And there are other arguments we need not enter into here. We quite agree that our industries should not expect these high tariff favors to be continued indefinitely, and that they should be straightway reduced by a liberal percentage year after year. But we are not convinced that it would be any safer in Canada to handicap her industries by throwing down all tariff bars; at least, until the United States does the same. So long as protection is part of our general policy,

it is scarcely fair or expedient to single out any one class of manufacturers to run the gauntlet of complete free trade. Would it not be better to gradually reduce our whole protective tariff to a uniform basis of, say, ten, or perhaps five, per cent., with no exemptions to anyone? This would collect an immense amount of revenue, without affording any great opportunity for extortion. It would eliminate log-rolling from tariff construction, and enable everyone to know where he was at. Is it not possible, also, that the maintenance of such a duty, separating the manufacturers of two countries, would render less likely the formation of a continental harvester trust? Such a trust, if effected, could dictate prices to Canadian, as well as American, farmers, in spite of free trade, for, in this industry, European or other foreign competition cannot be depended upon to regulate prices. To be sure, a ten-per-cent. tariff maintained on implements would not insure positively against such continental implement combination, but we believe it would tend to do so, and, at all events, any manufactured goods then crossing the boundary would pay at least some revenue to the Dominion exchequer. A low tariff often produces more revenue than a high tariff, as under it importations are heavier. In general, the lower the tariff, the larger the percentage of taxation that goes into the Government coffers, and the higher the tariff, the greater the proportion that goes into the tills of the protected industries.

It may be objected that the United States does not offer partial reciprocity in implements. Quite true, but this does not prove that such could not be obtained by negotiation. It is a question whether partial reciprocity, as indicated, would not be better for Canada and fairer to our implement makers than complete reciprocity in agricultural products and implements only.

But, in case such partial reciprocity could not be secured, then we believe our implement industries might safely be asked to run the gauntlet of complete reciprocity. It was at one time thought that our binder-twine industry could not exist without protection. The duty was cut in two, then wiped out entirely, and still we have an important American company manufacturing twine at Welland. We strongly suspect that many of our implement manufacturers would fare better under reciprocity than they anticipate.

Whenever the profits of an industry are artificially expanded by tariffs or otherwise, there are forces at work tending to absorb the surplus earnings. First of all, in the management, there is not the same pressing incentive to skill and economy. Again, experience in many cases has shown that railroads stand ready to levy in increased freight rates a portion of the surplus accumulating. This principle was conversely illustrated at the Ontario Fruit-growers' Convention a year or two ago, when E. D. Smith declared that, for Eastern fruit-growers to capture the Western market, it was necessary to secure either higher protection or lower freight rates. Higher protection, of course, would increase the price to the consumer; lower freight rates would not. The easier it is to secure artificial advantages, such as tariff favors, the less the incentive to press for better terms from the carrying companies. The principle has a wide application. High tariff tends to extravagance, reckless management and waste; free trade or low tariff to economy, careful management, and thrift.

\* \* \*

Unanimous and emphatic was the spirited repudiation of the assertion that Canadian farmers would like to dicker with the Mother Country a preference on manufactures for a preference on wheat. "In practical patriotism," said E. C. Drury, "Canadian farmers can excel the flag-flapping class a long way. We are not going to hang a rider on the preferential tariff clause of our platform, asking the starving masses of Britain to tax their bread and meat for the benefit of Canadian farmers. But our motives in declaring for the opening of our market to British imports are not wholly unselfish. We want Old Country manufacturers in here to regulate our cotton prices."

Thus, the convention, actuated by motives of patriotism, gratitude and self-interest, all combined, declared for an extension of the preferential tariff and provision for gradual reduction of duties on British imports, calculated to bring about free trade with the Mother Country in ten years' time.

Upon the three cardinal principles of tariff reduction in the interests of consumers, reciprocity with the United States in the interests of our producers, and increased preference to Britain on grounds of patriotism and gratitude, Canadian farmers have a broad, progressive, fundamental platform, on which they can all unite, from East to West. The secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association endorsed it; the president of the New Brunswick Farmers' & Dairymen's Association did the same; the membership of the Dominion Grange and of the Western Grain-growers' Associations were for it to a man. The president of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association

urged strongly the advantage of reciprocity in apples, as calculated to benefit at one time or another both our producers and consumers. Our dairymen would favor it strongly, though they were not heard. Even the small-fruit and vegetable-growers, when they realize how much they have to gain by cheaper implements, living and supplies, will probably perceive the advantage of reciprocity.

Let us not exaggerate or expect too much. Complete reciprocity with the United States, while lending an immediate impulse to Canadian agriculture, would not permanently raise farm profits to the extent that some of us may be led to expect, because wider markets would mean larger production, which, in turn, would tend to satisfy demand, and modify present prices obtaining across the line. It would, however, increase real estate values, and place more people upon the land, thus bringing a train of social and community benefits to our rural population. Cheaper implements, cheaper clothing, and less expensive living generally, will enable our farmers to produce more economically than they now do, with resultant advantages to the consumers in our cities. In short, all our working classes, farmers included, would stand to fare better under a lower tariff.

In the last analysis, therefore, we see that the reduction of tariff burdens is not to be advocated in behalf of this industry or that, but in favor of the nation as a whole, to prevent economic waste, regulate extortion, energize sound, well-managed industries, and allow others to be destroyed by competition; in short, to insure that all the labor employed within the country may be employed in those industries where it can produce the largest result, and that the resulting wealth may be distributed as uniformly and fairly among the masses of the people as inequality in human capacity and attributes will allow. The reduction of the tariff is not simply a farmers' question. It is a national question, and as such should be regarded.

### Promoting Peace.

Coincident with the noble gift by Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000,000 for promoting the world's peace through the agency of The Hague Tribunal, there was delivered at that cosmopolitan seat of learning, Cornell University, a truly notable address by Dr. David Star Jordan, on the subject of "War and Manhood." To take anger out of the counsels of the nations, was described as the greatest political movement of the age. International warfare was the one place where murder was yet legalized. During peace, nations can promote their internal affairs which are neglected in war time, when vast debts are contracted, the burden of which largely falls upon farmers and laborers. The present war debt of Europe is \$26,000,000,000. War has been commonly regarded as the lurid background against which courage and bravery are shown, but Dr. Jordan held that war had no more to do with heroism than horse stealing or burglary. True courage can best be cultivated in the trials and occupations of every-day life—far better than on the battlefield. Not only is war the destroyer of industry, but of nations, for it is the strong and most able that go to fight and die, while the weaker remain at home, and from them the race is descended. Dr. Jordan said that Europe looked to America to lead in the peace movement, and recognized that Canada occupies a unique position. If war strengthened a country, he declared, the world would not look to the United States and Canada for great achievements, but to Venezuela, where wars are incessantly going on. In the face of all these considerations, and the deliverances of friends of humanity—like Dr. Jordan and Mr. Carnegie—the fever of militarism will surely one day be relegated to the archives of things belated and barbarous.

### Rural Interests Inadequately Represented.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto this month, J. J. Morrison pointed out that in 1896 a law was passed providing for an Advisory Council to advise the Ontario Department of Education. Of the twenty men constituting this Board, eighteen are professional men, only two of the twenty being trustees, while of these two one is a rural trustee. The trustees on the Board are elected at the annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, election being for three years. As few rural trustees attend the Educational Convention, it will be appreciated how little chance they have of being properly represented on the Advisory Council. At the last meeting of the Educational Association, only fifteen rural trustees were present. The Government has been asked to increase the trustee representation on the Council from two to four, but this has not yet been done. It is also asked that the trustees' section of the Education Association receive the same consideration as the teachers' section.