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"Persevere and
Succeed."

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EDITORIAL.

There is no money in grumbling; take another tack.

British consumer and Canadian, as well as British and European producers, may alike rejoice to hear that the trade in Chinese pork is not likely to flourish.

Horse-trainers, here is your chance. Twenty-five dollars for the best two letters based on experience in "breaking" colts. Particulars on the horse page.

A fully-equipped duke, says British Chancellor Lloyd-George, costs as much to keep up as a couple of Dreadnoughts. As between the two institutions, viz., a landed aristocracy and an aggressive navy, it is hard to say which is the more mischievous.

The Canadian cement-merger's prompt activity in raising prices points to the probable necessity of the Dominion Government availing itself of the combine clause in the customs tariff, either putting cement on the free list, or practically so. A Government's first duty is to safeguard the interests of its citizens. Monopolies may look out for themselves, without the assistance of Federal tariff protection.

Homesteading of agricultural lands has begun in the Kenai peninsula of Alaska. In Western Canada settlers are trekking into the great Peace River country, while Ontario is opening up the great clay belt of her hinterland. America's twentieth century bids fair to be marked by prodigious development of the agricultural and other capabilities of the North, once valued only for its fur-bearing animals. The North, like the West, is a relative location. The frontier of yesterday is the settled area of to-day, while the Western and Northern horizon of civilization recedes as it is approached.

Canada's exports of cured-pork meats are variable, but large, being, even in the unfavorable year ending March 31st, 1909, when hogs were exceptionally scarce in the country, almost six times as much as her imports. The exact figures are: Total imports from all countries, \$1,636,873; total exports, \$9,406,538. With lard, however, the case is different. We produce much less than we need. Total exports of lard from Canada for year as above, \$35,521. Total imports of lard from United States alone, \$1,228,293. What would happen if American lard were shut out? We need it.

Assuming the statements of Mr. Sealey, M. P., regarding the average comparative prices of live hogs and hog products in the United States and Canada as correct, then supposing the duty on hog products coming in from the United States were removed, who would suffer? Not the consumer, for he would get his bacon for two cents per pound less. Not the farmer—at least not to any appreciable extent—for the price of hogs is as high on the average in Buffalo as in Toronto, and being himself a large consumer of cured meat and lard, he would profit at that end of the business by lowered prices. But the packer would suffer, as he must at present be pocketing the extra two cents, which Mr. Sealey claims he is overcharging on every pound of pork consumed at home.

The Farmer's Thanksgiving.

Our National Thanksgiving holiday, even though the date fixed for its public celebration may not appeal to farmers as having been chosen with special regard to their convenience, should be observed by all in the spirit of grateful recognition of the blessings of a beneficent Providence. While in some sections of our wide Dominion, owing to excessive spring rains, late seeding and subsequent drouth, the harvest yield of certain crops may be under the average, yet, on the whole, we have had a prosperous year, with enough and to spare of the fruits of the earth and the labor of the husbandman. The Dominion Statistical Report to September 30th, based on data from reliable correspondents in all sections, shows that in quality, as well as quantity, this year's Canadian harvest was of a record-breaking order. The grain fields of our Western Provinces, for the returns of which much anxiety was felt and many fears entertained, were blessed with uncommonly favorable weather conditions during the season of growth, and have produced a bountiful harvest, cheering to the pioneer, serving to increase confidence in the future of the Prairie Provinces, and having a beneficial reflex influence upon trade and commerce throughout the Dominion.

In Ontario and the Coast Provinces, notwithstanding some unfavorable seeding conditions, followed by protracted drouth in sections, the returns from the dairy, the orchard, and live stock and its products, will be well up to the average, if not beyond, taking into account the unusually high prices ruling for most of these, as well as for hay and grain if sold. Evidences of continued prosperity abound. Savings-bank funds, so largely the outcome of the farm, are rapidly growing; homes and outbuildings are being splendidly improved, and everywhere are to be found better conditions of living and culture. On the whole, therefore, the farmers of Canada have much to be grateful for in the outcome of the year, while business in most branches of trade and manufacture is flourishing, and work is generally available for the laborer and the artisan, and wages are liberal, enabling those who are willing to work to live comfortably, and by the exercise of thrift to save something for the future.

In Canada the land is available to the people, a substantial reason for profound gratitude, as we survey the congested conditions of British cities and sympathize with the masses there in the tremendous struggle with entrenched privilege for a fairer adjustment of burdens, access to the soil, and deliverance from age-long and blighting evils.

Our climate, as evidenced by average health and longevity of life, and by the activity, cheerfulness and optimistic tone of our people, is excelled by that of no other country in the world. New Brunswick, for example, rivals Ireland in the number of centenarians she boasts. Our land, also, is singularly free from the destroying cyclonic terrors that have affected others. The warm glow of our autumn, with its brightly-tinted and variegated foliage, unknown in the old lands, lends enchantment to the departing year; while our clear skies and bracing atmosphere give the feeling of youthfulness, replete with bright anticipation and confident hopefulness.

Our form of government, by which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, by means of representative institutions, is free, yet plastic, giving liberty and security, while our laws are equitable, and justice is administered impartially. The growth of Canadian national feeling, which we are experiencing, gives the sensation of growth and power, confirming the predication that the twentieth century is ours, for the development

of the possibilities of our splendid heritage in a country of as yet unbounded limits, with possibilities unknown, but destined to afford fruitful farms for the millions who will come from many lands to seek homes in a healthful and prosperous country. For Canada, east as well as west, provides a field for an increasing population such as no other country at this date can boast. The call to effort on the part of our people, in view of the surging crowds of incomers to our country, should serve to put iron in the blood, steady the nerves and give exercise to our moral thews and sinews, in order that the education and direction of these elements shall be such as to maintain the character of our Dominion as the most enviable of the Empire's daughters.

Ineffective Protection for the Hog-raiser.

In an editorial published October 7th, reference was made to an attempt to work up a sentiment among farmers in favor of an increase in the tariff on pork and pork products coming in from the United States. One argument advanced, namely, that American pork was being imported into Canada and after undergoing process of manufacture was shipped across the ocean and there sold as Canadian, thereby injuring the reputation of our bacon in the English market, and seriously lowering the price, was found to be baseless and untrue.

Among other pleas being put forward by interested parties is that farmers are not receiving their fair share of the protective benefits enjoyed by other classes. It is alleged that the duty of two cents per pound on American-cured pork products does not sufficiently protect the Canadian farmer, and that it should be raised to four cents per pound. It may be mentioned in passing that the duty on fresh pork is three cents per pound, and the importation of American live hogs for slaughter in bond is prohibited, on account of the danger of introducing disease.

In reply to this argument it may be said, in the first place, that while two cents per pound may seem to be a light tax, it in reality amounts to a very considerable ad valorem duty. During the year ending March 31st, 1909, there were imported from the United States for consumption in this country: Of lard, 12,512,958 pounds, valued at \$1,230,019; of bacon, hams, shoulders and sides, 5,877,303 pounds, valued at \$785,867, and of pork, barrelled in brine, 10,501,089 pounds, valued at \$862,043; or a total of 28,891,345 pounds, at a valuation of \$2,827,429. On this total importation, at the rate of 2c. per pound, there was paid a duty of \$577,826.90. This was 20.4% of the total value of the goods on which it was levied. No one would think of calling a 20% duty absurdly low, and yet this percentage was exceeded in the year when pork products were exceptionally high in price. If pork had been but two-thirds of last year's price, as was the case a few years ago, the specific duty paid would have amounted to over 30% ad valorem. It will be seen that those who contend that farmers are inadequately protected so far as hog products are concerned are either mistaken or wilfully trying to deceive others.

In the second place, though the tariff rate on hog products is already reasonably high, yet the farmer gets little benefit from it. This is just what ought to be expected. Prices for hogs here are mainly governed by the price received in Britain for the Wiltshire sides exported. Other factors are the price of lard and by-products in Canada, and the packers' ease or difficulty, as the case may be, in securing enough hogs from week