

The Unfair Deal Canadian Farmers are Getting

Back in 1921 we sold the United States agricultural products to the value of \$146,539,883. After the Fordney U.S. Tariff of 1922 went into effect in the United States we sold them only \$51,337,733 worth.

By raising their tariffs the United States farmers have put about \$100,000,000 per annum more into their pockets and the Canadian farmers have lost it.

What is the lesson to the Canadian farmer?

On what terms is the Canadian farmer competing with the farmer of the United States? They are terms that not only forbid the sale of his products in the United States but compel him at the same time to witness United States farm products replacing his own in the home markets of Canada. Let us examine some of these terms.

PRODUCTS	For Entrance into Canada the Americans pay:		For Entrance into the United States the Canadians pay:	
Potatoes	35 cts. per 100 lbs.	50 cts. per 100 lbs.		
Eggs	3 cts. per doz.	8 cts. per doz.		
Butter	4 cts. per lb.	8 cts. per lb.		
Cheese	3 cts. per lb.	5 cts. per lb.		
Cattle	25¢	40¢		
Hay	\$2.00 per ton	\$4.00 per ton		
Wheat Flour	50 cts. per barrel	\$2.04 per barrel		
Wheat	12 cts. per bushel	42 cts. per bushel		
Corn	Free	15 cts. per bushel		
Certain Fruits	25%	35%		

The United States raised their tariff, in order to protect the American Farmers, and the purchasing of foreign farm products was reduced. It was, therefore, to the American Farmer's benefit.

And we prove it. In the next column we list a few Canadian products imported by the United States under the 1921 tariff and under the raised tariff of September 21st, 1922. These figures are quoted from the "Commercial Intelligence Journal" published by Ottawa Government (26th September, 1925, page 324).

Canada will be flooded with farm products from other countries at these low rates, but Canadian farm products are shut out of other countries by high tariffs. Meanwhile half a million Canadians have moved to the United States because of the tariff reductions that have closed up or slowed down hundreds of factories. That is, half a million buyers of Canadian farm products have been lost. The farmers are hit twice.

Vote for Protection For the Farming Industry

The Property League of Canada, 446 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Canadian Farm Exports to the United States, 11 months ending August 1921 and 11 months ending August 1925

Articles	U.S. Tariff	1921		1925	
		Quantity or Value	U.S. Tariff	Quantity or Value	U.S. Tariff
Horned cattle	Free	\$14,970,944	1 1/2 to 2c. per lb.	\$2,897,753	plus \$2 per head
Poultry	1c. per lb.	769,060	3c. per lb.	611,529	
Sheep	Free	1,184,950	\$2 per head	219,878	
Oats (bushel)	6c. per bus.	2,822,129	15c. per 32 lbs.	389,280	
Wheat (bushel)	Free	47,735,082	42c. per 60 lbs.	3,408,152	
Fresh Beef chilled or frozen (quintals)	Free	237,782	3c. per lb.	63,408	
Potatoes (bushel)	Free	2,581,237	50c. per qtl.	566,115	
Eggs (doz.)	Free	264,676	8c. per doz.	52,887	

And now a great reduction has been made by the Canadian-Australian Treaty which just went into effect on October 1st, 1925. Under this treaty Australian (and New Zealand) farm products will enter Canada at the following tariffs.

PRODUCTS	For Entrance into Canada the Australians pay:		For Entrance into Australia the Canadians pay:	
Eggs, per doz.	Free	18 cts.		
Cheese	Free	6 cts. per lb.		
Butter	1 ct. per lb.	6 cts. per lb.		
Honey	1 ct. per lb.	4 cts. per lb.		
Bees Wax	Free	3 cts. per lb.		
Fresh Meats	1/2 ct.	5 cts. per lb.		
Canned Meats	15%	40%		
Canned Poultry	15%	40%		
Lard	Free	4 cts. per lb.		
Tallow	10%	1 ct. per lb.		
Canned Vegetables	Free	30 cts. to \$2.10 per doz. cans of 1/2 to 4 pints		

Apples and other Dried Fruits	For Entrance into Canada the Australians pay:		For Entrance into Australia the Canadians pay:	
Fruits	10%	8 cts. per lb.		
Quinces, Pears & Apricots	25 cts. per 100 lbs.	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.		
Canned Fruits	1/2 ct. per lb.	30 cts. to \$2.10 per doz. cans, according to size		

British Journalists Give Impressions of Canada

Having completed a ten-thousand-mile tour of Canada from coast to coast and return at the invitation of E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, ten British journalists representing papers from London, Western England, Wales, Glasgow and Belfast, now broadcast to Canadians their views of this Dominion. These journalists were asked to come to this country to study at first hand the economic, commercial, industrial and agricultural conditions of the Dominion and to thus enable them to meet and come from their own knowledge the misapprehensions and misrepresentations of Canada and Canadian conditions that have been prevalent in the Old Country of late months. Their trip was an unqualified success from every point of view. The impressions follow:



E. A. CORWILL, Western Morning News, Plymouth.

"Canada has given me a true appreciation of what is meant by great open spaces. The possibilities of this vast country are enormous, and you have as yet barely scratched the surface of its wealth. It is a land which offers great opportunities to men of the right type." But this great Dominion is obviously a young man's country, and one where every man must work. You ask no questions as to his antecedents. You merely ask him to carve out his own career. You take a man for what he himself is worth, not for what his father was. In such a land a man who is a man can work and be happy."



H. S. READ, South West News, Toronto.

"Canada is not a country but a continent. It is not a rich country and is not rich in the industrial sense of a people whose most conspicuous social features are their devotion to education and research, in spite of the fact that the development of the 'best' requirement of population which can best be supported by cooperative action of home and Dominion authorities in training would be disastrous for agricultural work. Training is an essential requisite to rescue men and women from unskilled jobs in the Old Country and put them within reach of the abundant opportunities of the New Land. It is the Empire. We are greatly indebted to the Canadian Pacific Railway for their invitation to make the tour."



W. D. DENTON, Daily Chronicle, London.

"Canada's supreme confidence in her future greatness has made a deep impression upon me. Only men possessed of great vision and almost overpowering energy would have laid so soundly and so such comprehensive lines the foundations which we have everywhere seen the coming of a great civilization. The solid planned industrial buildings, the ambitious university institutions, the network of railways, harbours, facilities, gas, water powers, electricity schemes, irrigation works, and other planned out on a grand scale, have been conceived for a great tomorrow. Canada is shouldering financial and other burdens in this task of Empire building which so few people should have accomplished so much in so short a time which accompanied Canada's history."



HUGH MARTIN, Daily News, London.

"Canada's need is the Old Country's opportunity. Equally Britain is the new country's opportunity. From the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, I have heard the cry, 'Send us men, send us capital, and have found conclusive proof that once across the new world has the power to redress the balance of the old. I have eye and hand you will be the will to make that power effective.' It seems to me to be largely a matter of understanding and sympathy. Patriotism is not enough, but translated into terms of mutual help I know is capable of leading us both into a new promised land. Let us pull together."



J. A. B. CHAPLIN, Westminster Gazette, London.

"Since I was here in 1911 there has been great improvement in the roads of Canada. Though the country is said to have passed through hard times, recently the enormous number of automobiles now in use appears to indicate a return to rapidly returning prosperity. Very many more trees are conserved on the prairie landscape, the planting of which and the more general use of paint for the decoration of dwellings suggests an increasing desire to have homes rather than mere houses. This spirit, it seems to me, will do more for the re-orientation of Canada as a nation than any great increase in those whose chief desire is to get rich and quit."



JOHN A. BEIST, Glasgow Herald.

"Every province of Canada claims that it is the land of opportunity. I believe that each is entitled to make that claim and that the opportunity is for most people who are willing to work primarily on the land and are determined to succeed. The vast open spaces must be populated. As a Scotchman who has met many old emigrants on this wonderful tour via the Canadian Pacific Railway across the Dominion I should like to see a large influx of immigrants belonging to the race which played such a noble part in the pioneer work in the land of promise. The Old Country can aid them. They lack the means, not the desire. I believe that if our home government and the Dominion Government could agree to a system to a certain extent that has hitherto been done, the main obstacle to the flow of Scottish immigration into Canada would be removed. The people must be found, if not from the Old Land then taken from elsewhere. But I think you would prefer the old stock."



CAPT. E. ALTMAN, C.R., B.N., Morning Post, London.

"(1) Canada has laid foundations on generous lines, worthy of a great future. (2) Her waiting spaces and Britain's need for room within the Empire for an overflowing population create a new bond of union. (3) The future prosperity of Canada rests not only upon agricultural development but on increased employment of British labor in both countries for manufacturing her raw materials. (4) Misunderstanding of Old Country conditions is being caused by misleading, and even malevolent, news too often supplied from England to the Canadian Press. (5) The importance of a navy for Canada's growing exports and imports is becoming better appreciated. (6) Canada is a land where men must be men indeed, no wasters, idlers, or traitors to King, Flag and Empire, need apply. That is my predominant impression."



CHAS. J. JORY, Daily Telegraph, London.

"I became more and more impressed with the boundless possibilities of this great Dominion every day of my tour. From Halifax to Vancouver that impression grew from wonder to amazement. Surely for a man who will work, and for the woman who will help him, there is no land so rich in resource, so full of opportunity. All honor then, to the brave men who made this possible, to the pioneers who blazed a nation's way through brush and canyon, who adventured over river and lake and prairie, and to the Canadian statesmen whose vision was not that of ordinary men."



P. G. R. PITTESSON, Times, London.

"At the end of a long journey, in the course of which we have crossed the Dominion twice and travelled nearly ten thousand miles, we are returning to our homes deeply impressed with the immense resources of Canada. We have seen life and conditions fit labor in the Maritimes, in the industrial centres of the East, on the prairies and at the Pacific Coast. We have set ourselves to learn something of the twin problems of men and markets which face the Canadian people, and the experience which we have thus gained will be of incalculable advantage to us in the future. It will enable us to set the proper value on items of news from the Dominion, to refute baseless charges against its own good name, to make known to the young men of our own country the splendid opportunities that await them, in short, so far as lies within our power, to tell the Motherland the truth about Canada."



JOHN SAVERS, Belfast Telegraph.

"Canada fills me with wonder and admiration. That a comparatively small population should have accomplished so much in so short a time is marvelous, and from what I have seen I am convinced that the tapping of the Dominion's resources, particularly of Alberta and British Columbia, has only begun. If the two urgent needs of men and capital British it possible can be supplied, there seems to be no limit to the future of the country. I am impressed by the loyalty, the beauty, and the black Canada, and I take off my hat in the courage of the early explorers and settlers. They laid foundations upon which it should be an honor to be... Forest Canada."

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