

Canadian Seed Growers Meet

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association met in annual convention in Ottawa last week. The president, Dr. James W. Robertson, at the opening session, drew attention to the fact that the association was an effective agency for having the principles of the three great factors of the association work (1, soil; 2, management; 3, good seed) applied at large on farms throughout the country. He instanced how the members of the association were getting bigger and better

MAN WANTED

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crops as a result of a better way of applying knowledge.

During the past year, 212 members of the association operated about 429 plots. Less than 50 per cent. of these plots in complete reports. Mr. E. D. Eddy, of the Seed Branch Staff, who acted as sec-treas, during Mr. Newman's absence to Sweden, stated that in the potato work more failures occurred than with any other crop. Good progress, he said, however, was being made by the members all along the line. Of the \$6,000 at the disposal of the association at the beginning of the year, about \$1,100 was left to close the year, which ends March 31. This amount would just about meet requirements.

Speaking for Ontario, Mr. T. G. Raynor reported the 60 members that he had visited. These members were operating 110 plots. A number of the members were quite enthusiastic about the work. These men were

getting splendid results and were making money out of the transaction. He told of one member who had turned down orders for over \$400 worth of seed because he had not enough to supply the demand. J. C. Cote, speaking for Quebec, Mr. Moore for the Maritime provinces, and a report from F. H. Reed, of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, were optimistic, and reported a successful year.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Dr. Jas. W. Robertson; 1st Vice-Pres., C. A. Zavitz; 2nd Vice-Pres., G. A. Giguault; 3rd Vice-Pres., T. M. Mooney; Directors, Messrs. Zavitz, Giguault, Mooney, Clark, Wheaton, Innes, Brackon, Harcourt, and Thos. Waugh. The directors as named were given power to add 10 more to the number.

Some of the more important papers read at the convention will be presented in part in subsequent issues of Farm and Dairy.—T. G. R.

Fruits of Protection

(Continued from page 1)

the tariff. The wages of the working man, however, are not determined by the profits of the manufacturers but by demand and supply. The cotton operators mentioned before were receiving average wages of from 72 cents to \$1.68 a day. The women and children were receiving from 60 to 61.5 to 12, and from 12.45 to 16, and yet this concern was working 50 per cent. on the actual investment.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF

The protective tariff which is supposed to encourage infant industries of late years has had the very opposite effect. Mr. Drury quoted figures to show that in 1871 there were 41,000 manufacturing establishments in Canada. In 1871 there were 75,000. Up to this point protection had done its legitimate work. In 1909 there were 15,000. This showed the tendency of the present day to combine.

DEMANDS WERE REASONABLE

Mr. Drury claimed that we farmers would have been justified in demanding much greater reductions in the tariff than we did. All that we did ask, however, was free trade in natural products, agricultural implements, and bringing materials and fertilizers. "By demanding also an increase of 11 per cent. preference to 50 per cent., and the doing away with the duty on English goods altogether in 10 years, we have proved our loyalty to the Empire in a way such as our manufacturers never did." The speaker ridiculed the idea that free trade meant annexation. "What difference does it make to the farmer," said Mr. Drury, "whether his lambs are sold in Toronto or Buffalo? Does he do up his loyalty in a package and ship it out with his mutton?"

In closing, Mr. Drury dealt briefly with some of the arguments brought forth by Mr. Russell, the representative of the Manufacturers. The arguments in brief follow:

WEAK ARGUMENTS

1. Mr. Russell claimed that free trade with the United States would be the cause of the destruction of our forests. This was ridiculous. Forests on crown lands are under provincial control. The province can limit and define just how the trees shall be cut. Under free trade our forests will be worth more. This will incline us to take better care of them and adopt a policy of reforestation.

2. Mr. Russell had claimed that it will mean the sacrifice of our seaports for those of the United States. The fact is it would make no difference, as Canadian goods can now go through United States seaports under the bonding privileges and pay no duty, as United States goods now do through Canada.

3. Mr. Russell had said that our present system of taxation, that is, by tariff, bears less heavily on the farmer than upon any other class as he only purchases implements. "Where heard," asked Mr. Drury, "of a farmer who bought nothing in the line of manufactured goods except implements. He buys everything that the man in town does with the implements added."

4. It was contended by Mr. Russell that free trade will prevent the establishment of new industries. To refute this argument, Mr. Drury mentioned the case of cream separators. In 1901 there was one plant in Canada with an output of \$40,000. In 1906 there were six with a total output of \$665,000. That is the cream separator business, which has no protection, has gone ahead more rapidly than any protected industry. Binder twine is not protected, and yet the production of binder twine in Canada has increased five times as fast as the average output of the protected interests.

As a result of the information gained by the farmers of Peterboro County last week, it is anticipated that several Granges will be organized shortly, and that several of the Farmers' Clubs will reorganize into Granges.

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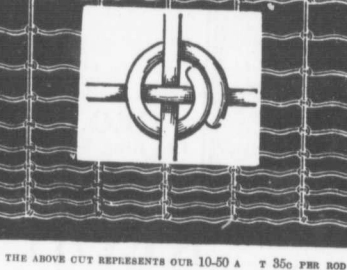
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30c

30c

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