

to increase our production, and ensure our national safety."

Great Britain and Industry.

Great Britain realizes that in order to be truly own as a nation and maintain her prosperity, she has not only to do everything possible to get hold of trade again, which she has temporarily lost during the war, but she must put herself in a position to regain that which other nations, particularly Germany, have taken away from her during recent years. In this connection, the British government is taking an efficient direction and help. All sorts of guilds and associations are being formed, acting under the supervision and cooperation of the Government in Great Britain, to secure the best possible measure of trade for British industry. Sir Albert Stanley, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, said recently:

"It could not help thinking, perhaps wrongly, that past Governments of Great Britain really failed to take into account the fundamental fact that this was a commercial era, and that the efficient conduct of the great industries of the country was absolutely vital to its welfare. Unless industries could be carried on with an equal degree of efficiency, which would mean that their manufactured products at prices that would compare favorably with those of their great foreign competitors, what chance had the country of succeeding in establishing its place with the other nations of the world? He thought that the governments from now on would take an infinitely greater interest in industry, and would make it their business to ensure that it was carried on efficiently, and that there would be secured to the country the establishment of industries of efficiency which would make it absolutely secure against dependence on any foreign country for any essential commodity."

Canada Being Poisoned.

It is, however, not only have we received no direct help and lead from the Government in connection with planning for our industries after the war in the nation's interests, but a hostile section of the population is keeping the country in a ferment of agitation which would tend to destroy rather than to build up. There is only one way to pay off our accumulated debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can, and selling these products at as high a margin over the cost of production as we are able to secure.

As far as export trade is concerned, manufacturers in Canada may be forced in the national interests to sell their wares at a merely nominal margin of profit so as to help preserve the balance of trade and at the same time give employment to the largest possible number of people. The crux of the matter is calling for a denunciation of industry, we believe to be just here, interested parties have poisoned the minds of agriculturists and other classes in this country and have led them to believe that the manufacturers not only received directly an enormous advantage from the tariff which they were not entitled to, and in consequence were making profits which were out of proportion to the risks involved, but were also actuated by the most selfish motives. It is, therefore, opportune to say fairly, honestly, and emphatically that the average net return from the investment in manufacturing industry is not more than it should be to encourage men to take the risks incident thereto. Further, while here and there large profits have been made by manufacturers, as is also the case of agriculturists and other classes, yet the history of the past generation shows thousands of abandoned industrial enterprises in which men have lost their lives, just as there have been abandoned farms that were not made to pay.

In the United States, according to

recent returns made to the Federal Trade Commission, out of \$360,000 trading and manufacturing concerns over 100,000 did not net income whatever; in addition, 90,000 of them made less than \$5,000 per year, some of whom have very large capital invested. It is the same thing in Canada; the few succeed, whom we have heard of, the housewives, and the many either just get along or languish and die.

Agriculture Needs Home Markets.

100,000 Old World farmers are already taking steps to make themselves more self-contained and self-supporting in the matter of food stuffs. It may not be long, therefore, before the agriculturists of this country realize that they must depend more largely than ever before upon the home markets. To this end, manufacturing industries, if encouraged, should be established all through the West as soon as the population is able to take care of them and raw materials may be secured. No nation can become great that is concerned solely with agriculture. Every important country in the world, except Great Britain, has found it necessary to adopt a policy which gives protection to its home industries, and many believe that if they could fall into line after the war is over. Under free trade, agriculture has not prospered. A writer in *The Athlete*, for July, 1918, in a remarkable article, advised that we "brought up to reverse free trade," but believes the time has arrived for fresh consideration and revision. He says: "The politician must be aware that it is life and death for England, and for English men and women; it is no game for political struggles, no academic arena for non-participant, detached philosophers to debate."

This section of my address would not be complete without the statement that the challenge of the grain growers, through their official paper, to the manufacturers, to make suggestions on the tariff, and to which I was compelled to respond, led me to study the question from their standpoint, as well as our own. Figures given do not tell all the story, and agriculturists of the West are not receiving proper consideration, then we should be the first to co-operate with them in trying to remedy their difficulties.

There is said to be a condition existing among the truck farmers and gardeners of the East whereby they receive only an average of thirty-five cents as their portion of every dollar's worth of products sold. If this is correct, it is a wrong that should be righted, and for this purpose the facilities of our Association would be placed at the disposal of those interested.

Concluding Words.

In concluding my address, I desire to thank my fellow-officers, the members of the Executive Committee and of the Council, as well as the membership throughout, for the remarkable sympathy, support and encouragement so often expressed during my term of office. This association and experience have been to me a source of happiness and joy that I treasure me throughout the rest of my life. I am sure that I can bespeak the same consideration for my successor.

I should also like to give utterance to my warm feelings of esteem towards our loyal, hard-working, efficient staff at Head Office and at all the Branches. We have a splendid organization, extending from sea to sea, and that is behind us to further the interests of trade and commerce throughout our glorious Dominion.

It is a time to build up and not tear down—a time for co-operation and not opposition—a time when our tasks and not our status are the thing to act unselfishly and not be moved by greed—a time for national unity and not discord—a time to fight our battles bravely and with faith in God that right, not might, will soon rule all the world.

Ontario District Representatives in Conference

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by Tippet of Ontario county, and seconded by Jackson of Carleton, was unanimously adopted, recommending that the law as it stands be strictly enforced.

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution, Mr. C. F. Bailey, assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, suggested two plans by which improved stallions could be procured to take the place of the grades to be displaced. One plan contemplated the holding of a sale of pure-bred stallions at Ottawa about February next, the other a propaganda for the formation of Horse Breeders' Clubs for the hiring of stallions for service.

Principal Bell of Kempenville Agricultural School pointed out that arrangements for the formation of such clubs should be made early, as application for Federal assistance in the hiring of stallions will not be entertained after April 1.

As indicative of the activity of present demand for good draft horses, Dr. Grenville stated that the sale of draft horses held by him last season had realized higher prices than he had paid seven or eight years ago when horses were high.

Stray Settling.

Dr. G. C. Crockett believes that there should be one or two grain and grass seed elevators in Ontario under government control.

At present, the Organization of Resources Committee is looking around in Ontario and the United States, for an adequate supply of fall wheat seed.

Last year the boys and girls pig clubs of the United States raised 10,000,000 pounds of pork. G. C. Carson has the pig club movement well started in Lennox and Addington, and Mr. Sears is doing similar work through the Junior Farm Improvement Association in Peel County.

Mr. Nelson Monteth believes that the farm labor situation might be relieved in some measure by raising larger families on the farm.

Markdale, in Grey county, is setting the pace in giving aid to neighboring farmers. A weekly holiday has been proclaimed and on that day, according to Prof. S. B. McCready, the town people go out and help with the farm work.

In Kent county, 22,000 acres of sugar beets have been contracted for by J. L. Dougherty told of the good work done by city boys, located in camps, in blocking and hocking these beets. The general rate was \$10 an acre for the first hoeing and \$3.50 an acre for the second. Only one camp was a failure.

The cooperative associations in Great Britain have made sufficient profits in their history to make a large millionaires, stated F. C. Hart, of the Cooperation and Markets Branch. But \$1,100,000,000 was distributed back to the cooperators themselves.

F. C. Hart strongly urged that farmers' cooperative business organizations should be incorporated. This limits the personal obligations of each member. If not incorporated, the association may be sued for all the liabilities of an association. The cost of incorporation in Ontario is \$10.

Twelve cooperative societies in Ontario each shipped over \$100,000 worth of live stock in Ontario last year, according to E. G. Gordon, who has been appointed by the Cooperation and Markets Branch, to devote his time exclusively to promoting this work. He advised that cattle and hogs be sold competitively on the market. Any man shipping just as cheaply and conveniently as the drovers, will find there are 1,500 shipping to the Toronto market alone.

The Victoria Club in Grey county, it is reported by H. G. Duff, divided \$128,000 among its members for cattle shipped last year, representing 65 carloads. This club pays its stevenmen \$7 a car.

On July 4, 1918, Mr. Sirett planted

corn on his Ontario county farm. On October last it had reached the milk stage and five acres of it filled a 10 1/2 x 30. Cheering news this year!

P. L. Pancher, corn specialist, urges that all corn growers save good material for seed, particularly where their crop is grown from Ontario seed. Only about 25 per cent of the crop in south-western Ontario is from this seed. Hence the need.

President Douglas of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association said that 1,500 Ontario wool growers had sold their product through the cooperative organization since 1917, and produced 2,450 this year. Only one county in the Province had remained out of the cooperative movement. Wellington furnished the largest number of breeders selling their wool cooperatively—238. Manitowlin Island made, considering distance and limited population, one of the best showings with 128 contributors, or 37 more than the good county of Simcoe. Mr. Douglas pointed out that while 36,000 pounds of the wool handled was graded No. 1, but for the present of burrs and dirt.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture now owns 177 tractors, which, with their equipment represent an expenditure of \$250,000. In the same month and four days 62 machines plowed 3,684 acres and dined 1,620 acres. On the average it required two hours and ten minutes to plow an acre.

Messrs. Finn and Hampson believe that the college should keep more closely in touch with the farmers through demonstration work. Mr. Finn actually went so far as to suggest that the college professors should spend three months a year visiting farmers on their own farms.

W. H. Smith, of Leeds county, believes that farmers can more properly market their goods by improving their marketing than by pooling. He advised that cooperation start at the selling rather than the buying end. With this most disagreed.

"School farm and short course work is the greatest in which the district representative can engage," states Hon. Geo. S. Henry. Its influence will be felt in keeping the farmers' next generation on the farms. We must not lose any more of our people from our farms," said he. "That is of paramount importance."

That Alberta Telegram

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board of directors was as follows:

1. We desire to assure the Government that we are willing to do our full share in giving our best assistance in winning this war, and do not desire to bring about a situation that is ours in this time of danger.
2. We do, however, assure the Government that the situation among the farmers of Alberta is so serious that it calls for the greatest possible wisdom in counsel and steadfastness of purpose to take the kind hearty support that a loyal people owe to their Government is such a time as this.
3. And again, we have been compelled to view with great alarm the situation which is being created in this province by the recent military measures, and especially the last Order-in-Council, April 20, 1918. The seriousness of this situation is only too plainly and clearly apparent, and this organization feels that the Government cannot fully have appreciated the far-reaching effects of the measures that have been taken. The board of directors of the Farmers of Alberta, therefore, have thought it their duty to place this memorial before the Government, so that in assuming responsibility for any further measures which may be taken, the Government will be clearly advised as to the seriousness of the situation which has already been created.