

FARMERS' RIGHTS

A Champion of Farmers' Rights

A son of the soil in real good earnest is Mr. E. C. Drury of Crown Hill, Ont., one of the prominent leaders in the present forward movement of organized agriculture. Mr. Drury is a son of the late Hon. Chas. Drury who was Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario before the position of Minister of Agriculture had been established. The farm in Simcoe County from which Mr. Drury makes his living has since 1820 been in Mr. Drury's family it having been taken up by his grand father and has come down through his father until now it is owned and worked by the son, it never having changed hands.

Being of English stock, and that of a decided democratic order, Mr. Drury has ever been opposed to special privilege. His connection with the present fight of the farmers in Canada dates back to the time he was at the Guelph Agricultural College as a student and from whence he graduated in 1900. As one of the editors of the O.A.C. Review, the student organ at the College, his attention was directed to the tariff question through several articles, bearing upon this question, which at that time passed through his hands. He then became convinced that things as they have been and as they still remain are grossly unjust to the farmer who is at the mercy of other classes enjoying special privileges.

Mr. Drury is a very effective speaker. His talent in this direction received its first awakening probably in the literary society in connection with the Collegiate Institute at Barrie. Later at Guelph he became more proficient in the art and since on many occasions when he has advocated the farmers' cause he has used his talent in aid of that cause with great effect.

After graduating with the degree of B.S.A., from Guelph, Mr. Drury has read widely along economic lines. In 1904-5, he was prominent among those who were instrumental in bringing about the union of the old Farmers' Association and the Dominion Grange. At the time the Tariff Commission sat in Toronto, Mr. Drury was one of the three that spoke for the farmers. Since 1905, he has been in the fight on every and all occasions. For two years he was Master of the Dominion Grange. While master of the Grange, the union with the Western Organization was effected which resulted in the formation of the National Council of Agriculture and of which Mr. Drury is secretary. Farm and Dairy readers will remember Mr. Drury as having been one of the prominent speakers on the recent farmers' deputation to Ottawa. Previous to that occasion he had been at Ottawa on one if not two occasions in the interests of the farmers' cause.

Mr. Drury's farm consists of 250 acres of the best land in Simcoe Co. He keeps a considerable herd of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle. Cream from the herd is shipped to Toronto and fat bullocks are marketed from the farm each spring during May. Many farmers of Ontario are personally acquainted with Mr. Drury having met him on occasions when he was on Institute work for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and since then

on occasions when they have renewed his acquaintance in connection with the present forward movement of organized agriculture.

A British Manufacturer Talks

(Concluded from last week)

"The advocates of protection tell us that we need protection to help us establish our industries on a firmer and lasting basis. If this is the case, how is it that after 70 years of free trade Great Britain has progressed until we own half the shipping of the whole world, until we control 80 per cent. of the coaling stations of the world, the ability to build ships for the whole world, our preeminent position in the cotton and woolen trade, and the textile trade, and also the ability to be larger exporters of manufactured goods than the United States and Germany, with four times the population, put together?"

"Above all, however, we have a contented people who have been able to bear the burdens of an all powerful navy, a large and expensive army and a world wide and expensive consular service, which has always been behind and ready to uphold the prestige and dignity of Canada as well as the home land in every part of the world. As all this has been accomplished under free trade, I feel that every thoughtful man who will view the situation apart from party bias and with a full knowledge of the facts will come to the conclusion that it would be unwise for us to re-instate a system which brought starvation and lawlessness to the land and to the homes of our workers previous to 1846, and which would be certain to bring corruption and bargaining into our political life in the future."

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.
"We are differently situated from such a country as the United States. The United States is capable of producing practically everything it needs from tropical fruits in the south to the wheat grown in the north. Thus the United States is able to maintain a system of protection which would prove ruinous to us were we to adopt it. We have to buy most of the products which we consume, it is essential to our success that we shall be able to buy these at the lowest possible cost in every market in the world—so that if the crops fail in one quarter of the globe it is compensated for by good crops elsewhere."

"It is because we are able to buy our goods for manufacturing and the food for our people at a lower cost than countries which have a protective tariff that we are able to make progress and thrive. An evidence of this was brought home to me forcibly recently when in Europe while talking with one of our competitors in business in a foreign country. We were underselling this competitor in his own country although his product was protected by a 12 per cent. duty. When I claimed that he had an advantage over us in this duty, he showed me conclusively that the advantage was more than offset by what amounted to a duty of 18 per cent. that he had to pay on the raw products he used in the manufacture of his finished article. Whereas we were able to import our raw products duty free from Russia, South America, and any other countries where we found we could buy them to the best advantage, he had to pay a duty on these articles when importing them into his country and the total amount of this duty was 50 per cent. greater than the protection he was given on his finished article."

"We manufacturers who are competing in the markets of the world have learned to appreciate these facts. We realize that while to erect a tariff wall around Great Britain would enable us to charge more for (Continued on page 14)

Dr. Publow Says DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE THE BEST

Picton, Ont. Nov. 18, 1910

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Gentlemen: When one is connected with a State educational institution in dairy work, he is frequently asked by intending purchasers, "What is the best cream separator to buy?" They are usually given a number of names of the different makes and told to give some of these a trial. Now that I have severed my connection with college work, I am at liberty to express my opinion at will, and while I know you are continually receiving excellent testimonials from users of your machines, still, I wish to express to you the satisfaction it has given me to use De Laval Separators in over 12 years of successful work, in creameries, on the farms, and in dairy schools. My experience has taught me that you have the best cream separators on the market, and if I were to purchase a new one of any size to-day, it would be a De Laval.

Yours very truly,

C. A. PUBLOW, M. D.

The Dr. has simply added his testimony, born of the experience that qualifies, to that of the other dairy authorities the world over.

NOW as a Dairy farmer do you know of any good reason why you should not buy a De Laval Cream Separator? There's an agent near you. Send for our catalog.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William St.
MONTREAL, QUE.