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# SIO

FARM AND DAIRY

## THE FARMER VS. THE MANUFACTURER

#### A Joint Debate at Beaverton between the Champions of the two interests. Both sides ably presented. Important points scored.

The joint debate at Beaverinn, Ont., last Friday evening, between Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, Ont., repre-senting the farmers, and Mr. T. A. Russell, of Toronto, representing the affair. As Far band a memorable affair. As Far band a memorable affair. As far band Mr. Drury he drili own and reflected credit on the cause of agriculture. agriculture

February 2, 1911.

and reflected creat on the cause or agriculture. The debate took place in Alexandria Hall, at Beaverton, which holds com-fortably about 330 people. It was janmed to the doors, Probably 450 peo-ple heard the discussion. Beaverton is the centre of three granges. The farmers for miles around began gathering as early as half past seven. About 125 seats were reserved for the use of a party of man-ulacturers and university students of Toronto who accompanied Mr. Russell by train from Toronto. The Toronto daily papers had one or two repre-sentatives each three while the tele-kraph\_companies sent a special operagraph companies sent a special opera-tor. The university students soon let tor. The university students soon let it be known, by means of their col-lege yell, that they were for Drury and free trade. Rev. J. WcKee McLen-nan, acted as chairman. It was ar-ranged beforehand that no decision should be given. The verdict was left open

#### THE DEBATZ

The DEBATE Mr. Drury spoke first for 45 min-utes. Mr. Russell then spoke for 50 minutes. Mr. Drury followed for 15 minutes and Mr. Russell closed the de-bate with 10 minutes. This was a de-cided advantage for Mr. Russell, 1t gave him : better opportunity to an-swer Mr. Drury's arguments, while Mr. Drury advances of the second Mr. Drury had but comparatively little opportunity to answer his. Largely for this reason it is possible that had the debate been settled on the points scor-ed that Mr. Russell would have won. On the ether hand, Mr. Drury had such a fund of arguments on his side he found it difficult to present them effectively, and many were not even touched on. Mr. Drury reached his time limit, both times he spoke, and had to be called off by the chairman. Mr. Russell, on the other hand, did nou use his full time either time he spoke. TIE SPEAKERS Mr. Drury had but comparatively little THE SPEAKERS

THE SPEAKERS Both speakers, considering the mag-nitude of the interests they represent-ed, had the appearance of being very young They were both clean shaven and might have passed for 30, or but little over that age, though Mr. Rus-sell is probably considerably older than that

Mr. Drury proved himself to be the more ready and forceful speaker. He relied but little on his notes. Mr. Rus-sell, who had not been feeling well, spoke pleasantly, but relied on his notes largely. He was tather the more effective debater of the two, as he con-densed his material somewhat better and therefore scored to advantage. In one respect the debate was dis-ippointing. Probably because the had dealt exhaustively with the funda-mental principles of free trade vs. pro-Mr. Drury proved himself to be the

mental principles of free trade vs. pro-tection in previous addresses both speakers showed a tendency to neglect these essentials, and to try and intro-duce new material. Mr. Drury, for in-stance, did not emphasize, as he might have, the point that protection limits the farmer's markets for his products the farmer's markets for his products and increases the cost of the articles he buys. Mr. Russell, on the other hand, did not attempt to prove as strongly as he might, that given good home markets under protection farm-ers do not greatly need foreign mar-kets for their surplus, and that protec-tion has provided such markets. The fact was that neither speaker was able to do full justice to his subject in the to do full justice to his subject in the time at his disposal.

Lack of space makes it impossible to give a full report of the addresses. A summary of the main points scored by cach is all that can be given. Both speakers started by expressing a de site on deal with the question from a standhoird not from a purely class standhoird not from a purely class standpoint. MR. DRURY'S POINTS \*

Mr. Drury's main points were as fellow

First-That he was not opposed to a PIPSUMA In at new as not opposed to a purely protective tariff for revenue only. Such protection should be giv-en for a limited period and a tariff comission should be appointed to in-vestigate and estimate the needs of the inducting execution is the industries receiving it.

Second—That our present tariff is not for a revenue only. He claims that it puts \$3 in the pockets of the manunot for a revenue only. The claums that it puts \$3" in the pockets of the manu-facturer to every dollar received by the government. This, he claimed, was an unfair burden on the farmers, who have to pay at least \$200 a year in protective duties, which is equal to carrying a mortgage of \$4,000 a year. That.—That the depopulation of the rural districts and the increase in ur-ban population is due largely to the present facal system, which builds un the famula: turers at the expense of fourth—That the disset system of taxation is one which will encourage the great agricultural intercourage the foundation of all inducrist, at the foundation of all inducrist of the faming districts cannot be accounted.

faming districts cannot be accounted for by modern farm machinery, inas-much as there is still a greater de-mand for farm help than can be sup-rlied at the prices farmers are able

to pay. Sixth-That advice to the farmers to Signs - That advice to the farmers to increase the production of their farms was good as far as it went, but was given mostly by popole who were not working on the farms and who did not realize the tremendous difficulties farmers labor under. Seventh—That the manufacturers of this Mr. Drury held up some sam-take advantage of the tariff to advance ples of cloth of English and Canadian their prices to undue figures. In proof manufacture, apparently identical in 

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