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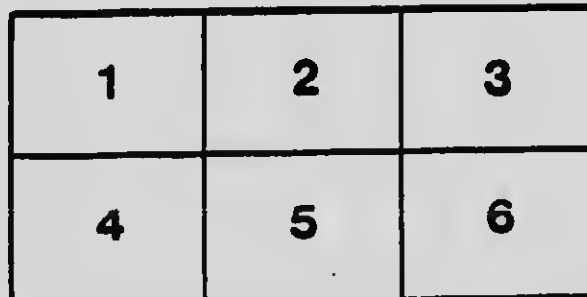
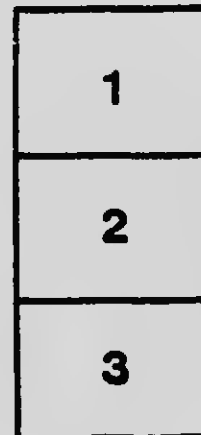
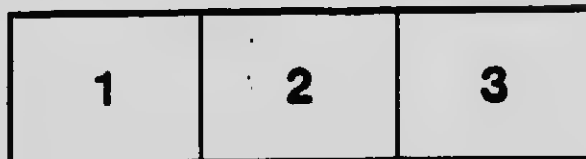
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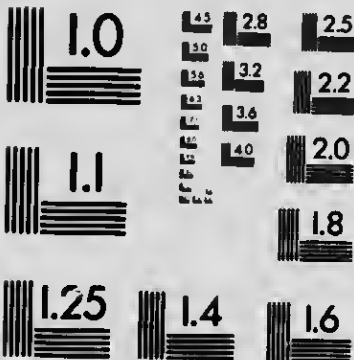
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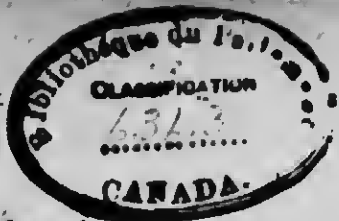
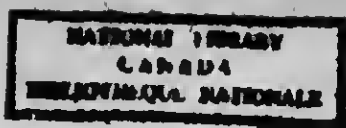
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Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and the Woolen Manufacturers

FARMER AND MANUFACTURER.

Editorial from the CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL

A report of the annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeder Association and a meeting of the woolen manufacture will be found in this issue. The noteworthy feature of these meetings is the frank recognition by the representatives of each industry that the other is entitled to an equitable share of protection, and that the woolen industry of Canada will never be on a solid foundation until that mutual right is admitted. Woolen manufacturing in this country can never be called a native Canadian industry unless it is founded in the main on Canadian wool. That principle being accepted, the indifference or antagonism that has in recent years marked the two interests will disappear, and the result under a broad revision of the tariff will be such a revival of wool growing and such an expansion of the woolen industry in every branch as will complete the missing link in our round of industries, and make this country a really self-sustaining nation.

It is a remarkable proof of the fairness and soundness of the principle of protection to both wool and woolens in the United States that the resolutions of 1865 have at the close of 1908 been reaffirmed in identical terms by a conference of wool-growers and woolen manufacturers. It may be true, as most Canadians would probably admit, that the degree of protection in the United States is greater than was necessary, but that these resolutions should be formally reindorsed after the varying experiences of forty-three years, is proof not only of the equity of the policy, but its success in practice.

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CONFERENCE REPORT
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The proposal for a conference between the wool-growers of Canada and the woolen manufacturers will be of immense benefit to both interests, even if the subject of the tariff is not discussed, and we feel sure that the outcome will be a new impetus to sheep-raising and a new view of the claims of the farmer on the part of the manufacturer.

One remark may be made on the interesting letter of Mr. Rosamond. The Rosamond Woolen Co. uses large quantities of fine merino for their high class goods, and the cost of raw material would be greater than with most mills. But the principle of the preferential tariff would be applied in this case in favor of merino wool from the colonies, so that the imports of such fine merinos as the manufacturers really needed would be obtained without unnecessary extra cost. We have already a mutual preference between Canada and South Africa and between Canada and New Zealand, and it is expected that in a short time an arrangement will be made with the Australian Commonwealth. Under such mutual preference the needed imports of such fine wool as cannot be grown in Canada will be obtained from the British colonies instead of foreign countries, while all else will be thrown into the hands of the Canadian farmers.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING

From the CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
March, 1909

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held in Toronto on the 5th February, John Campbell, the president, in the chair.

The finances of the association were reported to be in good shape, and the membership increasing.

Mr. Campbell in the course of the proceedings said he had been for the past month addressing farmers institutes throughout the province, and everywhere the farmers were showing a new interest in sheep. This was in pleasing contrast to the indifference with which sheep were regarded in recent years. He had no difficulty in getting an attentive audience when he "talked sheep" now, and it was a hopeful sign.

The Farmers Advocate's report of the convention contains the following references to the relations of sheep breeders to the woolen industry:

A report of the committee that went to Ottawa to interview the Department regarding the duty on wool, was given by Colonel McCrae, who stated that the minister of Customs had been approached, and changes in wool tariff suggested. It was found that there was practically no duty charged against wool coming into Canada, although a tariff of three cents was on the hooks. From the wool-growers' viewpoint, conditions were not satisfactory. Manufacturers had bought foreign wool in large quantities at high figures, and, to get even, offered low prices to Canadian farmers.

A duty on all wools was urged by J. Lloyd-Jones, of Burford. Canadians could produce all the wool of any grade that was required. J. Campbell said that, despite the fact that five or six million pounds of wool had been imported in 1907, the duty collected amounted to about \$6. Manufacturers and wool-growers should have a joint convention. A. W. Smith, M.P., of Maple Lodge, pointed out that this was a question that must be considered carefully. Citizens of Canada required woolen clothes, and they must have them at reasonable prices. If we taxed ourselves in one way, we paid it in another. Climatic and other conditions did not make it possible to grow higher grades of wool. If it was possible to place a tax on wool, without having it come back on the consumers, he would be pleased to do what he could in the matter while in the Dominion House. The importance of a general knowledge by men engaged in all phases of work connected with growing wool and manufacturing woolen goods was emphasized by Dr. J. G. Rutberford, of Ottawa. It was possible that arrangements could be made to have the Dominion Government assist in arranging for a general conference.

The manufacturers' side was brought forward by E. B. Biggar, of Toronto, who said a conference was most desirable. A study of tariffs in other countries led him to conclude that a duty on wool was advisable. It was necessary to consider the problem, beginning with the producer. Canadian manufacturers brought in five to eight million pounds per year, and at the same time sent out three to five million pounds, because the grades grown were not suited to the machinery used in Canadian mills. A reasonable tariff would benefit the producers over \$2,000,000 in the first year. In addition, the consumers would get better cloth.

It was agreed to make an effort to arrange for a convention of representatives of the wool-growers and manufacturers to discuss the question of duty. Colonel McCrae;

R. H. Harding, of Thorndale; James Bowman, of Guelph, and J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, and John Campbell, of Woodville, were named as a committee to arrange with the manufacturers to approach the Dominion Government, with a view to obtaining a conference to discuss the question of duty on wool and shoddy, and to press the claim of the sheep interests of Canada for more protection.

A hearty vote of appreciation to Dr. J. G. Rutherford and J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, was tendered in return for the most excellent bulletin recently published in the interests of sheep-raising. The authors were congratulated on making the bulletin so practical and so attractive to young farmers.

The officers elected for 1909 were: President, Andrew Whitelaw, of Guelph; vice-president, J. G. Hanmer. Directors: Cotswolds—Colonel McCrae; Leicesters—James Snell, of Clinton; Hampshires and Suffolks—John Kelly, of Shakespeare; Dorsets—R. H. Harding; Southdowns—John Jackson, of Ahlmgdon; Lincolns—J. T. Gibson, of Denfield; Oxfords—J. E. Cousins, of Harriston; Shropshires—C. W. Gurney, of Paris. O. A. C. Director, Professor G. E. Day; General Directors, W. H. Gibson, of Beaconsfield, Que., and A. W. Smith. Representatives to National Live Stock Record—Messrs. Whitelaw and Hanmer. Representatives to the Fair Boards for 1910: Toronto—Hon. John Dryden and J. G. Hanmer; London—Colonel McEwen, of Byron, and George Telfer, of Paris; Ottawa—N. F. Wilson, of Cumberland; Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show, Ottawa—A. Whitelaw; W. A. Wallace, of Kars; R. Richardson, of Southmarch, and N. F. Wilson; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph—A. W. Smith, J. Jackson, Colonel McEwen and Robert Miller; Winnipeg, Man.—J. E. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, and George Allison, of Burbank.

Woolen Manufacturers Meet.

On the 18th ult., a meeting of woolen manufacturers and wool dealers was held in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto, to talk over relations with the growers in the endeavor to bring together all branches of the industry depending on wool for its raw material.

E. B. Biggar, of the "Canadian Textile Journal," explained that at the recent Convention of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, the question of the duties on wool came up, and that he had been asked to come there and say something on behalf of the woolen manufacturers. He did so, and at the end of the discussion a resolution was passed appointing a committee of six who would name a sub-committee to meet a similar

sub-committee appointed by a committee named by the woolen manufacturers to go to Ottawa to ask the Minister of Agriculture to call a conference of wool growers and woolen manufacturers. Mr. Campbell, who has been travelling for the last month addressing farmers' institutes, states that everywhere he has gone he has found a new interest in the sheep question; that farmers are very hopeful, and that a new era may be brought about in woolen manufacturing through the coming together of these two interests. Within the past year not less than three official publications have been issued from the farmer's standpoint on the question of sheep. This accounts in part for the renewed increase of interest in this question; and no doubt when the campaign of education goes on a little further we will see the results of this. The prominence Canada has got to-day in cattle, dairy and cheese, has been due to the campaign of education such as this carried out many years ago.

Some interesting statements bearing on the situation in Canada were made concerning the evolution of the woolen industry of the United States.

For about 75 years the interests of the farmers and woolen manufacturers in that country were antagonistic. Whenever a Congress was in power favorable to the farmers you found the woolen manufacturers combined against it, and when an administration came in that was favorable to the manufacturers then the farmers got it in the neck, and the tariff was revised against the interests of the farmer and in favor of the manufacturers. That kind of see-sawing went on until 1865, and then there came into force what is known now as the Morrill Tariff, and that tariff was the result of a joint conference such as we suggest here, at which the wool growers and manufacturers met and agreed to join hands instead of fighting each other. They passed a resolution which formed the basis of a tariff which has stood in the United States for 43 years and will stand perhaps for another 143 years, or at all events as long as the protective system stands, for it is based on fair play and mutual interests.

What makes this resolution of immediate interest now is this, that reports were circulated during the last campaign in the United States and have been continued since the talk of tariff reform, that the woolen manufacturing branch as distinguished from the worsted manufacturers were trying to do away with that principle and get free shoddy, noils and other things free, which hitherto have been put under a tariff. It was true that individual manufacturers were in favor of putting these on the free list, but the bulk of the manufacturers stood where they were. They had a conference

which met in October last, the result of which was this, that this joint committee, composed of the woolen manufacturers, including the worsted trade and the wool growers, re-affirmed the resolution of 1865, and used the identical words of the original resolution, so that the principle that has been adopted in the United States and in operation for the last 43 years has been formally confirmed in the most clear and unmistakable way.

The resolution was to the effect that the history of the wool industry in the United States showed that the prosperity or depression of the wool growers and wool manufacturers coincided in time; that the development of the country would be advanced by harmonising the interests of the farmer and manufacturer, and that the mutual interests of the sheep raiser and the woolen manufacturer required a common protection to put both industries on a sound basis.

The result of that policy is that starting, we will say, from 1860 (the Morrill Tariff came into operation in 1866), you have this development of the woolen industry along with a similar development of manufacturing. Mr. Biggar clearly illustrated the wonderful development of woolen manufacturing together with the growth of the sheep raising industry by means of diagrams.

The development in Canada is unfortunately almost the reverse of this. It is certain that the achievement of getting the wool growers into line with the woolen manufacturers will give this interest a moral support which it has never had hitherto, and if the clothing manufacturers can be brought to see that their interests are identical with ours then the influence at Ottawa will be certainly what it never has been before. Unless something be done the stagnation of the woolen industry will be followed by a similar result in the knit goods and clothing manufacture themselves.

It was shown by charts, how Canadian wool had been displaced by foreign to the extent of fourteen to sixteen million pounds per year. The farmers of Ontario, and to some extent of Quebec are forced, because there is no worsted industry in Canada, to ship to the United States wool to the amount of nearly two million pounds for want of a market at home, making a grand total of sixteen million pounds of wool, most of which certainly could be manufactured in Canada under the tariff suggested; and then if you add to that the enormous quantities of wool imported in completely manufactured goods you could almost double that in the scope of what would happen to the wool industry in Canada by such a tariff.

The following letters were read from woolen manufacturers and wool dealers:

The Lethbridge Woolen Co., Limited, Lethbridge, Alta.—We are in favor of the tariff on wool, provided an equal amount of protection is given on the manufactured article. We believe the sheep industry should be encouraged, and this is one way of doing it, but, of course, the manufacturer does not want to be in any worse position than he is at the present time.

Glendyer Woolen Mills, Limited, Glendyer, N.S.—We are in favor of a tariff giving a measure of protection to Canadian wool, provided a compensating specific duty is added to the present ad valorem duties on imported wools, with protection a stage higher on woolen clothing.

Horn Bros. Woolen Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ont.—We heartily endorse the proposal regarding our co-operation with the wool-growers in order to reach the ears of the Government. When our representative interviewed the Tariff Committee in Peterborough about two years ago, and after hearing the speeches made by the farmers, and seeing the interest with which the members of the committee received them, and noting the way they patted them on the back, so to speak, he came to the conclusion that the Tariff Commission were out to make friends of the tillers of the soil. This is the best scheme yet proposed, and, though hope was almost dead, we find ourselves encouraged to believe that at last the day is breaking after the long night of depression.

The Pearce Co., Limited, Marmora, Ont.—Replying to your letter of the 10th, we think this idea an excellent one, and would heartily support any reasonable measures the convention adopt looking toward the improvement of the wool and woolen industries. Certainly conditions cannot be worse than they are at present and have been for the last six or seven years. We sincerely hope the convention will be successful, and that an efficient and aggressive committee will be appointed to see what can be done with the Government towards securing some relief.

E. Warner & Son, Alvinston, Ont.—We think a certain tariff giving a fair measure of protection to our Canadian wools would be all right, provided protection was given to woolen goods in proportionate way. We appreciate the stand you are taking in the matter of wedding the two industries together; i.e., wool raising and wool manufacturing.

J. C. Larocque, Saint Jérôme, Que.—My woolen mill is not running the half of what it was sixteen years ago, and

would see with joy my industry rehabilitated, and endorse with both hands that the tariff must be raised so as to get more protection against foreign wools.

St. Croix Woolen Manufacturing Co., Limited, Newport Station, N.S.—We believe the interests of the wool-grower, woolen manufacturer, and clothing manufacturer to be one of immense national importance, and we are, therefore, in favor of a good, strong, reasonable duty on wool, with a complete compensating increase on woolen manufactures to the mutual satisfaction of the woolen mill men and clothing manufacturers. If the British preference is to be continued, then these compensating increases should be sufficient to insure Canadian woolen and clothing manufacturers and wool-growers a positive, adequate and equable protection in any and every case or exigency that may hereafter arise, or an unmistakable provision providing for same should any change or changes take place.

William Algie, Alton, Ont.—You know my sentiments in reference to the various questions to be discussed, and I wish the gathering every measure of success.

Rosamond Woolen Co., Almonte, Ont.—Possibly the scheme of following the United States plan of high duties on both the raw material and the manufactured product may serve the interests of both, but I have not been able yet to bring myself to look on it favorably. Unfortunately, the great bulk of Canadian wool is not suited for making any but the coarsest goods and blankets—very well suited for those—but, as you cannot make a silk purse from a sow's ear, no more can you make fine worsted suitings and fine goods generally from the coarse wools grown in Ontario, Quebec and Eastern Provinces. Some of our native wools are very good for underwear and what are called homespuns, but for nothing else. I do not see how a duty on wool would help us as to fine goods. However, I am open to conviction and to the adoption of anything likely to benefit all parties, as I quite admit that wool-growers are fully entitled to as much consideration as anyone else.

One reason why Canadian wool has fallen off in production and price is probably because the coarse goods made from these wools are unsaleable unless at very low prices. The finer appearing products from shoddy and cotton mixed, selling at very low prices, are much more to the liking of the mass of consumers, even if the wearing quality is nothing like so good as the old-fashioned cloth from native wool.

Dufton & Sons, Stratford, Ont.—As to the desirability of a duty on wool for the country, I am of opinion that our land is adapted to other and more profitable use. Cheap,

hilly land for sheep is all right—you can judge the proportion of such—in my judgment too little to be of use. I know, of course, that the United States have adopted the duty; but more especially do I think the matter unworkable, with such men as fill the benches or form the Cabinet at Ottawa.

You will quite understand that the writer is too painfully aware of the dire necessity of more duty for the woollen manufacturer; but I feel that to start at the raw material, other than shoddy, which is a manufactured product as well as raw material, is out of the question. If matters or sentiments were just the exact opposite of what they are, then it might be possible to start there.

The T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.—This is a worthy object which you have taken up, and we fully concur that if we can get the wool-growers interested in this matter it will help the manufacturers as well. We will be quite in favor of a tariff giving a measure of protection to Canadian wool, provided a compensating specific duty is added to the ad valorem duty on imported woollens, with protection a stage higher on woollen cloth.

A. Carruthers Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.—We are in favor of a tariff for protection of Canadian wool, providing, of course, that the import duty on manufactured goods is substantially increased.

J. F. Dickison, Arkona, Ont.—I can assure you that you have my hearty co-operation in the matter. I am of the opinion that an export duty should be placed on all raw wool going out of Canada. The United States worsted mills want our long wools in order to manufacture worsteds, and I am of the opinion that if a sufficient export duty was put on raw wool it would compel them to manufacture the wool in Canadian territory, instead of giving the labor to the United States as at present. Take, if you will, the lumber industry. Before an export duty was put on logs the American mills were fed by Canadian logs, but as soon as an export duty was put on logs the Americans were compelled to move their mills into Canada rather than pay an export duty into our Dominion treasury. Therefore, I feel that similar results would follow if such action was taken in regard to the woollen industry. We certainly have to admit that the textile industry of Canada is at a very low ebb at present.

The Bird Woollen Mill Co., Limited, Bracebridge, Ont.—We are quite in accord with the standing you have taken in the matter, and think that a graduating scale of specific duties along the lines you suggest would be to the interest of both growers and manufacturers.

The Brown & Wigle Co., Limited, Kingsville, Ont.—We are heartily in accord with protection all the way around, on wool, woolen goods, and Canadian clothing, but it must be so arranged that in putting up the duty on one a correspondingly higher duty is placed on the other, to make them all on a par with one another. Otherwise, if the duty were put on raw material and not correspondingly increased on manufactured goods, it would only have a tendency to make things worse for the wool-grower instead of better, so that one must be put in harmony with the other, or else there will be no good results come out of it. Still, we are going to leave that in your hands, as we know it will receive proper attention and care. Anything you may do you will find us in line with.

Hewson Woolen Mills, Limited, Amherst, N.S.—We wish to express our approval in general of the idea, and believe that once the wool-growers understand that the manufacturers are their friends, a joint movement can be made which will result in saving the woolen industry and at the same time promote to a vast extent the sheep-raising industry in Canada. In this latter business there is an unlimited scope for profitable employment of capital and labor, the Maritime Provinces being particularly adapted to the raising of a splendid grade of medium wool. We hope that the movement will meet with every success.

The Dominion Hammock Manufacturing Co., Dunnville, Ont.—We fully agree with you that the Canadian farmer should be protected as well as the manufacturer, no matter if his product be wool or not. We are what you would term "Protectionists," but not of that kind that wants everything that comes into the factory free, and everything that goes out protected.

Thos. W. Flett, St. John, N.B.—Although I am not interested in the wool business any more than running a country carding mill, I never thought for one moment that our woolen goods manufacturers were any more than half protected against foreign manufacturers. Our cousins have a wall reaching to the skies. If our New Brunswick or Nova Scotia manufacturers could ship their produce into the States, with the near railroad carriage, they would make money. I understood some two or three years ago while in Boston that their tariff was 100 per cent. On the other hand, if our Government made the tariff higher the manufacturers would send their price to the top notch. If you would be satisfied at a fair profit so long as the door was kept shut it would be all right, but you are not.

Morden Woolen Mills Co., Limited, Morden, Man.—We

are in accord with any measure that will make the woolen industry a paying concern, and place the manufacturers in position to carry on their mills without a loss, for such it has been for several years past. Wishing the meeting all success.

John Menten, Sarnia.—I am in favor of protective tariff for all Canadian wool.

Mr. Forbes moved, seconded by Mr. Murray, that a committee of the Woolen Manufacturers consisting of Messrs. Murray, Pattinson, Thompson, Kendry, Forbes and Harris be appointed to meet and confer with the committee appointed by the Wool Growers.

The motion was carried

THE NEW UNITED STATES WOOL TARIFF.

From the CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
April, 1909

The new Payne tariff is now before the United States Congress, and the debate is being followed with interest on the Canadian side of the line. Those who predicted, when our own Canadian tariff was being discussed in the House of Commons last year, that the next tariff in the United States would see wool on the free list and the protection on woolen goods materially reduced are badly out in their prediction. The Payne tariff as drawn up maintains the present rate on woolen fabrics—from twice to three times the protection now accorded to woollens in Canada—and makes only one change in the duty on raw wools. By this change it is proposed to reduce the duty on wools known as Class 3. These wools are the coarse Asiatic wools used in carpet manufacturing, and are of a kind not raised to any extent in the United States, yet the farming interests there are opposing the reduction of the duties even on this grade of wools.

It will thus be seen that the principle of a protection on American wools as well as American woollens has been maintained unimpaired. This is remarkable, because the lines of this tariff were laid down in 1865, so that the principle of a protection in the woolen industry beginning with the wool-grower has been put to a practical test for forty-four years, less the short interregnum of four years under the Wilson free wool tariff, which

proved so disastrous to both wool-growers and woolen manufacturers throughout every branch of these industries.

The tariff, which first acknowledged the right of the wool-grower to protection, was the result of a conference of sheep breeders and woolen manufacturers of the United States in 1865, and the terms of the resolutions are worth repeating since this question is being considered in Canada. They are as follows:—

“Resolved, That of the great industries with which the people of the United States can occupy themselves to advantage, the woolen interest is especially commended for combining and developing in the highest degree the agricultural and mechanical resources of the nation.

“Resolved, That the mutuality of the interests of the wool producers and wool manufacturers of the United States is established by the closest of commercial bonds—that of demand and supply, it having been demonstrated that the American grower supplies more than 70 per cent. of all the wool consumed by American mills, and, with equal encouragement, would soon supply all which is properly adapted to production here; and, further, it is confirmed by the experience of half a century that the periods of prosperity and depression in the two branches of the woolen industry have been identical in time and induced by the same general causes.

“Resolved, That as the two branches of agricultural and manufacturing industry represented by the woolen interest involve largely the labor of the country, whose productiveness is the basis of national prosperity, sound policy requires such legislative action as shall place them on an equal footing, and give them equal encouragement and protection in competing with the accumulated capital and low wages of other countries.

“Resolved, That the benefits of a truly national system as applied to American industry, will be found in developing manufacturing and agricultural enterprise in all the States, thus furnishing markets at home for the products of both interests.”

These resolutions were reaffirmed only last year at another joint convention of the representatives of these two great industries, supplemented by a declaration that in the coming revision of the tariff these duties should be maintained.

