

# Island Senators Debate Merits Of Trade Treaty Negotiated At Washington

## Senator John A. MacDonald Champions Interests Of Prince Edward Island Producers, Replying To Laboured Defense Of Treaty By Senator Sinclair.

Arguments for and against the concessions given by the Mackenzie King Government under the Canada-U. S. trade treaty were advanced in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, on April 2 by two representatives from Prince Edward Island—Hon. John E. Sinclair (Liberal) and Hon. J. A. MacDonald.

Notable in Senator Sinclair's address was the extended reference made to benefits the lumber industry would derive under the treaty—benefits which, as Senator MacDonald pointed out in following him, were of no value to Prince Edward Island and would actually be to the detriment of our basic producers if it resulted in a rise in lumber prices.

On the other hand, Senator MacDonald showed that in return for a free market in Canada, our potato producers received no concession on table stock and were restricted in the matter of seed potato exports to such a small amount that it did not represent the total shipped in some years by one organization in Prince Edward Island alone; whereas the important fishery and silver fox fur industries of the Province had been totally ignored by Mr. King in negotiating the treaty.

Senator MacDonald expressed surprise that any representative from this Province would attempt to defend a treaty which was so obviously one-sided, and which places the producers of this section of Canada at such disadvantage.

Following is the Hansard report of both addresses, as delivered:

Hon. J. E. Sinclair: May I compliment the honourable senators recently appointed to this Chamber on their contributions to this debate. By their eloquence and logic they have maintained it at a high level.

We must not lose sight of the fact that this trade treaty is based on an agreement arrived at by the representatives of two great nations, and neither country could expect to secure any great advantage over the other. We have tried to reduce the barriers so that we may increase our trade with our neighbours to the south, and to secure a quid pro quo for what we have given.

The knowledge that we are all pretty much in agreement with respect to the main object of the treaty is a source of pleasure. The criticisms thus far offered, if I may refer to them as such, have been that the agreement does not go far enough in securing reductions of duty on our goods entering the United States, and that we have not been able to induce that country to give us larger quotas on the items with respect to which quotas have been fixed.

That, I think, is a healthy sign. Naturally, in making a bargain we all wish to get as much as possible and to give as little as necessary. It is worthy of particular note, I think, that very little criticism has been heard with regard to what we have had to give the United States.

### Silver Fox Furs

I should like to speak more directly about a few items which are of particular interest to Eastern Canada. The people of the Maritime Provinces are interested in the export of lumber and potatoes, two items which are dealt with in the agreement before us. In speaking of these items we must notice that there are two methods of dealing with them. One is by way of a reduction of duty on certain articles in Schedule I when they come into Canada; the other is by providing that for three years, or the life of the treaty, certain articles shall remain on the free list. One of these articles, silver fox furs, was referred to the other night. The honourable member from Acadia (Hon. Mr. Leger), in error, I think, spoke of the agreement placing that item on the free list. The principle adopted in regard to silver fox furs was that of continuing them on the free list, a principle which is not confined to this agreement. Those who followed the reading of the memorandum this afternoon by the honourable senator from Parkdale (Hon. Mr. Murdoch) may have noted that the same principle was adopted by the late Government when it began the negotiation of a treaty with the United States in 1934. Perhaps I may cite the letter referred to. I think it is important. On page 9 of the pamphlet issued by the Government last year we find our Canadian Minister in Washington making this statement to the Secretary of State of the United States:

"The Government of Canada would therefore favour, as the first step the reductions included in the proposals set out in the next paragraph, to be succeeded by progressive mutual reductions in the duties on natural products, leading to the attainment of the desired objective."

"I am authorized to put forward the following outline as a suitable basis for the negotiation of a trade agreement."

"(b) A mutual undertaking to maintain during the lifetime of the agreement the unrestricted free entry of commodities now on the free list of either country."

tariff for the past thirty years, or perhaps longer.

### Fairly Generous

Now may I refer to quotas? While the quotas on some articles going to the United States—such as cream, potatoes, lumber and cattle—are not as large as we should have liked to see them, the United States has dealt fairly generously with us in respect to the method by which they will be interpreted. Quotas, of course, apply to all articles of the class or kind referred to. Under the agreement, if concessions are given by the United States to any third country they shall apply also to Canada; and if a third country, such as Mexico, should increase her exports to the United States, the quota, as far as Canada is concerned, would be interpreted on the basis of our trade over a representative period of years prior to the coming into force of the agreement. So we have nothing to fear with respect to any change that may take place in the exports of any other country into the United States.

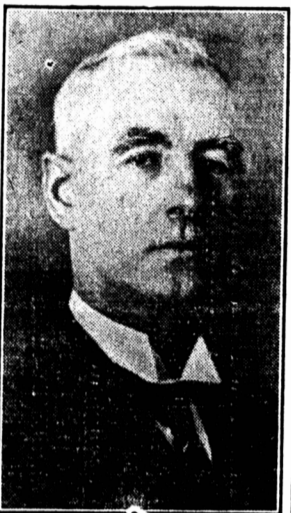
It is unfortunate, I think, that the honourable member from Westmorland (Hon. Mr. Black), who spoke a few days ago, should have referred to the duty as applying to table potatoes. The treaty does not reduce the duty on table potatoes going into the United States, but it does appreciably reduce the duty on seed potatoes. While seed potatoes going into the United States are subject to 75 cents per hundred pounds, the treaty reduces this duty to 60 cents per hundred pounds between the first of December and the end of February, and, to 45 cents per 100 pounds between March 1 and November 30. That is an appreciable reduction, and is of benefit to the growers of the Maritime Provinces, particularly those of Prince Edward Island, where we have specialized to a considerable degree in the growing of seed potatoes for sale to the Southern States.

In years gone by, though not so much in the immediate past, that business was a profitable one. The treaty guarantees it for the life of the agreement.

### Seed Potatoes

Furthermore, there is a change in the import regulations which is of benefit to us. The United States were generous enough to accept as prima facie evidence of the fact that our potatoes are seed potatoes, the certificate of the Government Inspector in Canada stating that they are such and are intended for the purpose for which they are permitted to enter under the low rate of duty. Prior to 1932 we enjoyed the privilege of shipping potatoes to the United States in the early part of the season, and putting them in bond. In the early winter the Maritime Provinces are able to ship by water to the American ports, and, by reason of the cheaper rates, to save almost enough to pay the duty. Otherwise we should be very much handicapped in competing with Maine. In order to get the low rate we have to ship before December. Under the old arrangement, if we had done that, we should have had to pay the higher rate of duty applicable between December 1 and March 1; but the regulations have been so arranged as to give us the privilege of putting in our potatoes under general order warehouse regulations and paying the duty when they are taken out of bond. We could do that prior to 1932, but as some of the American importers were violating the provision under which it could be done, that right was cancelled. Seed potatoes can now be entered at any Atlantic port and put into storage by the customs officers, and kept there until the first

### Spoke In Senate



HON. J. A. MACDONALD

of March, after which they may be taken out under the lower rate. This, I think, shows the spirit of the agreement in relation to trade barriers, and it is apparent that our efforts towards the efficient functioning of the treaty are being met with a good measure of fairness by the United States.

### The Cuban Market

It is important for the people of the Maritime Provinces to have as wide a market as possible for their potatoes. Our farmers depend very largely upon potatoes for their cash crop. Formerly we enjoyed a market in Cuba for table potatoes, but some four or five years ago, owing to a change in the Cuban tariff regulations, a preference of fifty per cent in duty was given to the United States, this made it impossible for us to sell in that market except for a few seed potatoes, and some potatoes of second size which were used for seed. Formerly we shipped from three to four million bushels—a trade which was of real help to the growers of the Maritime Provinces.

Since losing that outlet we have suffered from a restricted market for table potatoes. Not being able to sell over the duty of 75 cents, we have had only the Canadian market. If there is a good crop throughout Canada each province can readily raise potatoes sufficient for its own needs. We therefore welcome the opening of the American market to us by this agreement.

There is another item which is of interest to the people of the East, and I think to the people of other parts as well. I refer to the reduction on cattle, particularly dairy cattle. Some years ago we, in common with breeders in Ontario and Quebec, enjoyed a very good market for our milk cows in the New England States. Pure-bred cows now go into the States free of duty. On other cattle the tariff is three cents a pound, except dairy cattle of grade varieties, on which the rate is one cent and a half. Now, the bulk of the cattle that we produce are dairy cows. We can raise them cheaply and well, and they are highly thought of and readily purchased by dairymen of the New England States. I think it is generally felt that the halving of the duty on dairy cows will be of real benefit to cattle shippers of the Maritime Provinces.

### Cream Exports

I should like to refer to a statement quoted a few evenings ago by the honourable senator from Peterborough (Hon. Mr. Falls) from the unrevised Hansard report of a speech made by the Prime Minister in another place. I appreciate the confidence the honourable senator showed in the Prime Minister by taking it correct, without checking it. A figure found in that report, it was stated that in 1929 the exports of cream to the United States were over 5,000,000 tons. It is obvious that that could not possibly be so, for it would mean we had exported the stupendous quantity of ten billion pounds. The statement should have read that the exports amounted to \$5,000,000 in value, and this correction was made by the Debates Office of another place as soon as the error was noticed.

There is another item in the treaty which will be of real benefit to the Maritime Provinces, and particularly to Prince Edward Island, and that is table turnips. In the last decade we have built up a fine business in growing table turnips and shipping them to New England markets. Ontario and Prince Edward Island are the only provinces that really specialize in these shipments to the United States, and Ontario has been in the business for the longer time. We have made good progress on the Island, and that is table turnips. In the last decade we have built up a fine business in growing table turnips and shipping them to New England markets. Ontario and Prince Edward Island are the only provinces that really specialize in these shipments to the United States, and Ontario has been in the business for the longer time. We have made good progress on the Island, and that is table turnips. In the last decade we have built up a fine business in growing table turnips and shipping them to New England markets. Ontario and Prince Edward Island are the only provinces that really specialize in these shipments to the United States, and Ontario has been in the business for the longer time. We have made good progress on the Island, and that is table turnips.

aged to grow table turnips for a greater extent than before.

### Lumber Duties

Now may I make a few remarks with regard to the question of lumber, which was referred to by the honourable senator who spoke immediately before me (Hon. Mr. Gordon). The reduction in duties on lumber under this agreement is a real benefit to eastern, central and western Canada. I have in my hand a report prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce from which some figures were quoted a few days ago by an honourable senator on the other side. It gives in detail the duties prevailing under various tariffs in the United States from 1921 up to the present time. Under the Hawley-Smoot tariff, sawed boards, planks, deals, and sawed timber, of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock or larch, entered the United States free on a reciprocal basis, up to June 21, 1933. Since that date there has been a duty of \$1. plus \$3 revenue tax, or \$4 a thousand feet. By this agreement the duty is reduced to fifty cents and the revenue tax to \$1.50 or \$2 in all. But in the case of Douglas fir, and Western hemlock these rates of duty and tax do not apply to more than 250 million board feet in any calendar year.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: How can you reconcile that statement with item 1803 (1) of the United States tariff?

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: I think that item applies to timber.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: It also applies to lumber not further manufactured than planed, and tongued and grooved.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: The item reads:

Timber hewn, sided, or squared, otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building, when sawed, planed, and grooved; all the foregoing, if not of hewn or oak, and not specially provided for, free.

The last four words, "not specially provided for," mean that the item does not apply to anything that is specially provided for.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: But does that item provides for free entry of more than is covered by the statement he was reading? This refers to tongued and grooved lumber—

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: The words "not specially provided for" mean that the item does not apply to goods of the class referred to in the statement I was quoting.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: I venture to say that if the statement read by my honourable friend does actually apply, not one thousand feet of lumber will go into the States under this agreement.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: That may be. The honourable gentleman may be correct in that.

The next item referred to in the statement in "Other softwood, except cabinet wood." Under the Hawley-Smoot tariff that was free, but after June 21, 1932, it was subject to a revenue tax of \$3 a thousand feet. In this agreement that tax is cut in half, to \$1.50. Then hardwood of all kinds, except flooring of maple, birch and beech, was free up to June 21, 1932, when it also was made subject to a revenue tax of \$3. And under the agreement this tax likewise has been reduced to \$1.50.

On flooring of maple, birch and beech the duty under the Hawley-Smoot tariff was 9 per cent, but there was no revenue tax. The agreement cuts the duty in half, to 4 per cent. Flooring of other kinds of wood, except those I have just referred to, was free up to June 21, 1932, at which time a revenue tax of \$3 a thousand feet was imposed. Under the agreement it is still free and the tax has been reduced by one half.

Item 1803 (1), to which my honourable friend has called attention, applies only to such lumber, other than bass or teak, as is not specially provided for.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: Then will my honourable friend tell me what kind of lumber does go in free, under that item? There is nothing.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: Timber.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: But the item also mentions lumber.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: If the honourable senator wishes to know what lumber is admitted free to the United States under item 1803 (1) he will have to get the details from the Customs or the Department of Trade and Commerce.

### Claims Industry Benefited

May I add this, with regard to lumber? Item 401 of the United States Tariff Act of 1930 imposed a duty of \$1 a thousand feet board measure on sawed lumber of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock or larch. There was, however, a proviso in this paragraph exempting from such duty certain classes of lumber "when imported from a country contiguous to the Continental United States, which country admits free of duty similar lumber imported from the United States." Now we know that at that time no duty was applied on Canadian lumber of the classes in question. But in 1931 our Government imposed on lumber a special war revenue tax of one per cent, which was interpreted by the United States Customs as a duty, and as justifying them in applying a duty of one dollar per thousand to imports from this country. Negotiations were carried on between the governments of the two countries, I think, although I have not seen the correspondence, and late in the autumn of the same year our Government, by Order in Council, suspended the application of the ex-

cess tax; and then the United States cancelled their duty of \$1. Later on that year, in November, our Government passed a further Order in Council, making this exemption retroactive to the time that the Budget was brought down, in order to keep lumber on the free list. There was no change from that time until April 6, 1932, when the Budget resolutions increased the special excise tax from one to three per cent. In the following June the American government imposed a tax of \$3 a thousand feet upon imports of lumber. It does seem to me that by negotiation the two governments might have avoided the imposition of these taxes. The reduction under this agreement will be of substantial benefit to Canada.

May I cite a Canadian Press dispatch from Victoria, of March 28, which appeared in an Ottawa paper last month. It refers to record activities in the timber market on Vancouver Island and reads:

Greater activity in the standing timber market and in logging and milling operations than at any time in the history of Vancouver Island was revealed in a survey made public by the Canadian Forestry Service.

Within the last few weeks billions of feet of standing timber, mostly Douglas fir, have been acquired by logging companies in a series of deals running into millions of dollars. New operations are being opened up on the east and west coasts of the island.

A check of the operating companies today indicated 1,500 men are being employed in logging and milling companies in the area between Victoria and the Nanaimo-Alberni line. Above the Nanaimo-Alberni line the big camps in the Campbell river area will be reopening on full production within the next few weeks, taking on more than 2,000 men.

Reopening of the United States markets has been one of the favourable factors, still operators said. At the same time exporters have been able to hold their market for higher grades of lumber in England. There has also been a large demand from Japan.

Log prices in the last year have risen 20 per cent. Prices of standing timber are also stiffening, but not yet up to the pre-depression level. Producers see possibilities of the Canadian market on the prairie coast, with the big camps in construction activities. This market has taken little for 10 years.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: I am afraid that is too optimistic.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: The Canadian Press has a reputation for reliability.

I think those who make a careful study of the agreement, particularly in relation to the items to which I have referred, will admit that this is a move in the right direction, for by increasing our foreign trade there will be greater opportunities for employment, and this in turn will be reflected in better conditions throughout the country. All honourable members have practically admitted this. True, there are differences between us, but they are largely matters of detail. Therefore I submit that the treaty is decidedly a step in the right direction and should be approved.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne: Honourable senators, I cannot let the remarks of the honourable senator who has just taken his seat (Hon. Mr. Sinclair) pass without dissent. He said he was sure that all honourable members on this side agree with honourable members on the other side in favouring this treaty. Surely the honourable gentleman has listened to the numerous and very plain spoken speeches from this side for the last few days. Certainly we do not agree with our honourable friends' opposition to this is a good trade agreement. My right honourable leader (Right Hon. Mr. Meighen) said a few days ago, we are not voting against it. But let there be no misunderstanding; we on this side of the House do not favour the treaty.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: I may explain to my honourable friend that I based my statement on what is contained in the letter delivered by our Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State of the United States, which I thought reflected the views of the Conservative party.

### SENATOR MACDONALD

Hon. John A. MacDonald (Cardigan): Honourable members, rising for the first time in this Chamber, I should like to say of the honourable gentleman whose seat I now occupy, the late Hon. John McLean, who died a few weeks ago in the ninetieth year of his age, that no finer gentleman ever lived.

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: This treaty has been discussed so fully that I had not intended to take part in the debate, and would not do so but for certain remarks made by the honourable gentleman from Queen's (Hon. Mr. Sinclair). To me it is amazing to hear any honourable gentleman from Prince Edward Island, of all places in Canada, defend the treaty, Prince Edward Island is already suffering, and will continue to suffer from its operation. Of all places in Canada from which one might expect approbation of this treaty, certainly Prince Edward Island should be the last.

Hon. B. F. Smith: What about New Brunswick?

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: New Brunswick may get some little concession on lumber.

Hon. Mr. Murdoch: Might I ask the honourable gentleman a question? What is the position with respect to the tariff on Prince Edward Island's lumber?

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: I do not know to what recollection the honourable gentleman refers. The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has been in session for only two or three days.

Hon. Mr. Murdoch: The speech from the Throne stated that the trade agreement was a good one.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: Naturally the Premier of Prince Edward Island would not be the honourable gentleman who spoke of the concession on lumber. What use is that to Prince Edward Island? We are importers of lumber, while

I am glad to see the lumberman get some benefit from this treaty, any resultant rise in the price of lumber will be to the detriment of the Island.

I could not follow the honourable gentleman's argument in favor of the treaty, unless he was attempting to show that in a general way it might perhaps benefit some other sections of Canada.

He referred to fox furs. We all know that these have been admitted into Canada free of duty for years. They are now to be subject to a duty. We are exporters in a large way, and we had hoped that under the treaty we should be given some concessions on the entry of our furs to the United States market.

### POTATOES

Then take potatoes. United States potatoes today enter Canada free of duty, and they are on the market in all our large cities and towns. If we try to put a bushel of table stock across the line we have to pay 75 cents a hundred weight. The honourable gentleman from Queen's reminded us of the concession secured for our seed stock, and spoke of storing our potatoes until the 1st of March in order to take advantage of the lower duty which would then be in operation. Surely he knows that almost all the seed potatoes we send across the line are planted by February at latest.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: Only a very small percentage.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: No; a large percentage. The honourable gentleman should know that.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: I have a record from the Customs Department that our seed potatoes are exported after the 1st of March.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: Those are planted in Carolina and Virginia.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: My honourable friend is astray in his statement.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: Let us go a step further. What would happen if there were a market for our seed potatoes after the 1st of March? The quota is 750,000 bushels. I think the honourable member knows as well as I do that in recent years one concern in Prince Edward Island has on several occasions exported 1,250,000 bushels of seed potatoes. Now, under this treaty, we are told that from the whole of Canada we can send in a quota of only 750,000 bushels. That quota does not mean anything for us. But even if the quota were in effect during the season they would not buy from us.

### Maine Competition

Hon. B. F. Smith: How are you going to compete with Maine?

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: You cannot. My honourable friend from Queen's also referred to the Cuban tariff, and stated that it was imposed against Canada because of certain action taken by the late Government. That is not so. The Cuban government sent out our potatoes after the British West Indies trade agreement was arrived at in 1926, because it was alleged we had discriminated against Cuban sugar.

We are getting a small concession on turnips—the only thing that can possibly benefit Prince Edward Island. But it is such a small item that it is scarcely worth talking about.

A good deal has been said during the debate about previous agreement between Canada and the United States regarding reciprocity. Some honourable members have even termed this treaty a reciprocity agreement. There is very little reciprocity about it. Indeed, it is a very one-sided bargain. But this subject has been already fully discussed and I will pursue it.

Many honourable members will recall what led up to the reciprocity negotiations in 1911. It is common knowledge that prior to that year one of the major parties in the United States started a campaign for lower duties. Freer trade and lower tariffs were promised.

The dominant party decided that it would get ahead of the opponents on this issue, and therefore reciprocal negotiations were sent to Ottawa to open negotiations. Our people's rejection of the treaty, but what happened afterwards? Canada, without giving anything in return, got everything that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1911 would have given us.

Hon. B. F. Smith: And more too.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: We got free entry for our potatoes and agricultural products generally. This condition lasted for ten years.

What happened after that interval? I am one of those who are prepared to give credit to the right honourable leader of the present Government for every effort he has made to secure better trade arrangements with the United States. When the present Prime Minister first took office, in 1921, we had free entry to the United States for practically all our agricultural products. But year by year, commencing in 1922, tariff was raised against us. When he went out of power after ten years in office the tariff against us was higher than ever before in the history of the country? Why?

Hon. Mr. Murdoch: Because a Tory Government was in power in the United States?

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: It was not because Mackenzie King failed to make every possible effort to get better treatment in that policy, but because it was the policy of the United States to raise their tariffs against us. What happened after the Conservative government came into power? The efforts were continued, but without success. The Conservative government was no more successful than the Liberal government had been, because the United States still refused to give any reasonable concessions in their market. In other words, they refused to put any reciprocity agreement into effect.

One-sided bargain. Much has been said about the

# A Friend to the Aged As the Years Creep On



In the later years of life we start to lose that snap and vigor of our younger days. The blood does not circulate as it once did, the vitality is on the wane, and the nerves not just as steady as they used to be. Little sicknesses and ailments seem harder to shake off; and evidences of a breakdown begin to appear. Those who wish to maintain their health and vigor and retain their energy should use Milburn's H. & Nerve Pills at this time of life.

### Boy Welfare

#### Is Priest's Hobby

Most of us, no matter how busy we may be in our chosen field of endeavor, have "hobbies." We seek to find an outlet for our energy in something a little less matter-of-fact than our ordinary work. Thus it is we find so many willing away hours, even days, in collecting cancelled stamps; others tirelessly knitting or crocheting. There are others whose hobbies are more idealistic. There is Rev. John P. Foley of Fairbairn, Minn., for instance. His duties, as pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in that city are very exacting. It is only by great personal sacrifice that he can carry out his hobby, Boy Welfare. Each summer he conducts a well appointed camp on Whitefish Lake, Pine River, Minn. This is his means of bringing together for a few weeks a year a group of lads from 8 to 16 years of age for a supervised vacation. The whole thought behind the camp is to better the boys physically and morally. Father Foley was born at Kildare, Prince Edward Island. His father, Patrick E. Foley, was a native of the Island as was his mother. His early education was received in the Kildare School, to which he subsequently returned as a teacher years later when he had graduated from St. Dunstan's College. Receiving a vocation to the priesthood he left for the west where he entered St. Paul Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 11th, 1908. His early career as a priest took him to St. Thomas College at St. Paul, where for twenty years he labored among the young men whose lives he strived so diligently to steer in the paths of righteousness. It was this constant contact with "his boys" that has prompted him to help the growing lad by establishing his summer camp at Whitefish Lake. How much his hobby has accomplished is evidenced by the boys who have grown to manhood instilled with the spirit of good fellowship and sportsmanship fostered by this kindly priest at "Father Foley Camp."—Oakland Maple Leaf

### "A Constant Threat"

The concession on potatoes is not the whole story. The fact that the United States can send potatoes here makes the situation very much worse. Previously American potatoes coming here had to pay 75 cents, the same amount as was paid on Canadian potatoes going to the United States. There was equality, but now there is no such thing. They pay nothing; we pay 75 cents. The result is that today the farmers in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario are not getting anything like what they would have been getting if it were not for this treaty. The difficulty lies not so much in the fact that the potatoes are coming in in large quantities as in the constant threat that they will come. The consequence is that the dealers are afraid their market will be swamped with potatoes, especially when new potatoes are coming in.

### PREPARATION SEED SUPPLY

Another springtime has come and another seeding season when farmers naturally become seed-minded. The first thought of a farmer should perhaps be given to a estimate of the quantity of seed likely to be required for the area to be seeded. In this connection sufficient seed should be provided so that the rate of seeding of grasses and clovers especially, be generous. The next consideration should be given to the quality of the seed to be used. This consists of the selection of suitable varieties and seed of a high and known grade whether purchased or home-grown, thoroughly cleaned to remove weed seeds, inert material and light-bodied or undeveloped seed or kernels. Good seed should not only give a high percentage of germination, but it is also possible the necessary reserve of plant food to sustain the seedlings against adverse conditions by being plump and well filled. Experimentalists and plant breeders are emphasizing strongly the matter of adaptation of varieties to sections of the country rather than to the country as a whole. Selection of variety, therefore, calls for more special attention than may be generally supposed. Suitability of variety should be determined by date of maturity, yield and market value. Efficient cleaning contributes in a large measure towards the good quality of seed. This may be accomplished by using a properly equipped and operating hand fanning mill. If this is not available a central seed cleaning plant should be employed. Assisted by government subvention in many instances, such cleaning plants have been established at different points. The treatment for disease should receive serious consideration, particularly with regard to smut infections. Heavy loss is sustained each year through seed-borne diseases which could be largely obviated by proper treatment of the seed before sowing. Information concerning the several treatments may be obtained by application to an Agricultural Representative, an Agricultural College or to any Dominion Experimental Farm or Station.

### Home Markets Essential

I shall not delay you much longer, honourable senators. I should just like to mention the fact that as far as Prince Edward Island is concerned the tariff generally is a handicap. We do not get much benefit from protection except in so far as it helps to maintain the industries of the rest of Canada and thus provide us with a market which is always open and sure. As a matter of fact, in Prince Edward Island we do not strongly advocate tariffs; we accept them, and are prepared to accept them, simply because they furnish a market which no foreign country can take away from us. Were it not for the tariffs that maintain the industries of this country and support its industrial population, we should have no market at all if outside countries chose to erect a prohibitive tariff wall against us, and we cannot ourselves consume all of our own products. I want to say that I am in favour of the principle of this agreement—

Hon. Mr. Sinclair: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald:—but I cannot sit quietly by when it is going through, when I think it works an injury to the province which I have the honour to represent.

### FIND FAKE COINS

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—(C.P.)—Police of Jamaica have been busy investigating the large number of counterfeit coins being distributed among the residents of the island.

### Boy Welfare

#### Is Priest's Hobby

Most of us, no matter how busy we may be in our chosen field of endeavor, have "hobbies." We seek to find an outlet for our energy in something a little less matter-of-fact than our ordinary work. Thus it is we find so many willing away hours, even days, in collecting cancelled stamps; others tirelessly knitting or crocheting. There are others whose hobbies are more idealistic. There is Rev. John P. Foley of Fairbairn, Minn., for instance. His duties, as pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in that city are very exacting. It is only by great personal sacrifice that he can carry out his hobby, Boy Welfare. Each summer he conducts a well appointed camp on Whitefish Lake, Pine River, Minn. This is his means of bringing together for a few weeks a year a group of lads from 8 to 16 years of age for a supervised vacation. The whole thought behind the camp is to better the boys physically and morally. Father Foley was born at Kildare, Prince Edward Island. His father, Patrick E. Foley, was a native of the Island as was his mother. His early education was received in the Kildare School, to which he subsequently returned as a teacher years later when he had graduated from St. Dunstan's College. Receiving a vocation to the priesthood he left for the west where he entered St. Paul Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 11th, 1908. His early career as a priest took him to St. Thomas College at St. Paul, where for twenty years he labored among the young men whose lives he strived so diligently to steer in the paths of righteousness. It was this constant contact with "his boys" that has prompted him to help the growing lad by establishing his summer camp at Whitefish Lake. How much his hobby has accomplished is evidenced by the boys who have grown to manhood instilled with the spirit of good fellowship and sportsmanship fostered by this kindly priest at "Father Foley Camp."—Oakland Maple Leaf

### "A Constant Threat"

The concession on potatoes is not the whole story. The fact that the United States can send potatoes here makes the situation very much worse. Previously American potatoes coming here had to pay 75 cents, the same amount as was paid on Canadian potatoes going to the United States. There was equality, but now there is no such thing. They pay nothing; we pay 75 cents. The result is that today the farmers in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario are not getting anything like what they would have been getting if it were not for this treaty. The difficulty lies not so much in the fact that the potatoes are coming in in large quantities as in the constant threat that they will come. The consequence is that the dealers are afraid their market will be swamped with potatoes, especially when new potatoes are coming in.