

### Canadian Products Admitted into Germany at Conventional Rates.

The list of Canadian products to be admitted into Germany on and after March 1st next at the conventional tariff rates, includes:

Wheat and spelt, barley, oats, red clover seed, white clover seed, and other clover seed, grass seeds of all kinds.

Fruits, fresh.—Apples, pears, quinces unpacked, packed apricots, peaches, plums of all kinds, cherries, mazzards, medlars, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, myrtles, elderberries, juniper berries, and other edible berries. Dried and kiln dried (cut up and peeled or not): Apples and pears (including waste, capable of use), apricots and peaches, plums of all kinds, loose or in casks or sacks, weighing at least 80 kilos, gross weight, packed in other ways. Other dried or kiln-dried fruits.

Timber.—Sawn longitudinally or prepared in some other way, not planed, hard and soft wood for casks (staves and headings), also pieces of wood roughly shaped, recognizable as these articles, not painted or planed, of oak or other hard woods or soft wood.

Horses, horned cattle (live weight), sheep (live weight), meat (excluding bacon), fresh, frozen, simply prepared, prepared more delicately for the table.

Marine crustaceans.

Greases and grease-like fats (hog's lard, goose grease, beef marrow, oleomargarine, and other analogous fats); meat, baked or roasted or not; meat of grain, excepting oats; meat of malt (with the exception of baked or roasted malt meal); meat of rice or pulse.

Condensed milk.

Alimentary and consumable articles of all kinds (except beverages), in air-tight receptacles, so far as they are not subject to higher rate of duty as such.

Calcium carbide.

Wood spirit.

Leather, half or entirely dressed, whether prepared or not, unenumerated elsewhere, of a net weight of more than three kilos each piece; entire hides or half hides, with the heads, necks, bellies and hoofs inseparable; head, neck and belly pieces, and hoofs, as well as horse hide and pig leather, without regard to the weight of the piece. Backs (belt leather), footwear of leather of all kinds, including that made from hides with the hair still on, and those made from fish or reptile skins, with soles of other materials than wood, weighing more than 1,200 grammes per pair; weighing more than 600 grammes and up to 1,200 grammes per pair. Also boot uppers of leather of all kinds, with elastics, without regard to weight, or weighing 600 grammes or less per pair.

Semi-pulp (semi paste for the manufacture of paper or cardboard).

Millboard (pasteboard).

#### DIFFERENCE IN TWO TARIFFS.

The difference between the German general tariff now in force against Canadian products and the conventional tariff which will be in force under the new agreement is very substantial. The duty on wheat will be reduced from 7½ to 5½ marks; on oats from 7 to 5 marks; on timber a reduction of nearly 50 per cent.; on cattle, from 18 to 8 marks; on horses, from 180 to 72 marks; on fresh or chilled meat, from 45 to 27 marks; on semi-pulp, from 3 to 1½ marks; on chemical or mechanical wood-pulp cardboard, from 4 to 1½ marks.

The removal of the surtax will result in a big increase in Canada's trade with Germany. In 1896 Germany sold Canada goods to the value of \$5,931,459, and bought from Canada goods worth \$757,531. The trade continued to grow, until in the year 1903 it reached high-water mark, \$14,380,336, of which the imports from Germany accounted for \$12,282,637; while exports from Canada to Germany were \$2,097,499. But immediately the surtax became operative there was a large falling off in trade between the two countries. Imports decreased to \$9,175,603 in 1904, and exports to \$1,819,223. The tendency has been steadily downward until last year, when imports into Canada from Germany amounted to \$6,050,365, and exports were \$1,476,552. Thus the total trade is now just about one-half what it was before the surtax went into force.

The chief items of our imports from Germany were clocks, combs, cotton clothing, lace, socks and stockings, velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics, cotton yarns, aniline dyes, proprietary medicines, saltpetre, china and porcelain ware, electrical apparatus, fancy boxes and desks, braids and cords, lace collars, etc.; toys and dolls, flax, hemp, jute and manufactures thereof, fur skins (dressed and undressed), gloves and mitts, glue, gunpowder and explosives, gutta serena and India rubber and manufactures thereof, jewellery, leather and manufactures thereof, cutlery, tools and implements, tubing, wire, zinc, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paintings in oil and water colors, wood and manufactures thereof, ready-made clothing, women's and children's garments, wool fabrics, knitted goods and yarns.

### Progress of National Records.

The substantial progress of the Canadian system of National Records, with headquarters at Ottawa, is shown by the large increase in receipts from all sources, and from the fact that in 1909 there were increases in registration of all classes of stock except swine. There has been great activity in the importation of pure-bred Clydesdales and in the Percheron circles in the Northwest, where a French Coach Society has been formed, but not yet incorporated. The incorporation of the Canadian Standard-bred Society at no distant date is anticipated, and negotiations are under way to bring about conformity between the English, Canadian and American Hackney rules of entry. The supply of good farm-bred horses of the draft type, particularly, continues to fall short of the demand, and high prices rule. The following tables show the pure-bred importations of 1909:

#### IMPORTATIONS, 1909.

Clydesdale horses	1,135
Thoroughbreds	296
Percherons	283
Shires	114
Hackneys	73
Belgians	43
Ponies	21
Sheep	164
Swine	20
Ayrshire cattle	75
Herefords	52
Jerseys	29
Red Polled	23
Shorthorns	18
Angus	15
Guernseys	15

Total ..... 2,376

#### IMPORTATIONS, 1909—FOREIGN REGISTRATION.

Standard-bred horses	142
Morgans	8
Suffolks	47
American Saddle	3
Oldenburg Coach	3
French Coach	9
Yorkshire Coach	1
German Coach	2
Kerry and Dexter cattle	1
Total	216

### Channon & Son's Shorthorn Sale.

The auction sale of the "Sunny Acres" Shorthorn herd, the property of Wm. Channon & Son, Oakwood, Ont., held on February 16th, owing to stormy weather and snow-blocked roads, was the occasion of bargains for buyers. The cattle were a good class, well bred, sold in good breeding condition, and should have brought better prices under more favorable weather conditions. One half the number sold brought an average of \$135, and the whole number, old and young, averaged \$102.50. Following is the list of those sold for \$100 and over:

Lady Aberdeen 3rd, calved 1907; James I. Davidson, Balsam	\$200
Gloster Beauty, Oct., 1907; Jos. Johnston, Ashburn	180
Lady Aberdeen 2nd, Dec., 1903; J. I. Davidson	170
Royal Beauty, Aug., 1908; Samuel Sander-son	155
Ida Ramsden, Dec., 1906; J. E. Graham, Lindsay	123
Clara Barr, Dec., 1902; John Frain, Oakwood	138
Rosa Lind, March, 1904; W. S. Braund, Lindsay	120
Gloster Princess, April, 1905; Thos. Wilson, Lindsay	120
Jennie Ramsden, May, 1903; Wm. Ashmore, Dunsford	105
Crimson Lily, May, 1902; W. J. Moore, Lindsay	110
Golden Beauty, Jan., 1907; John Frain	100
Mabel Ramsden, Nov., 1907; Chas. Coad, Oakwood	100

### Building-plan Awards.

Next week a more extended notice of our house, stable and barn plan competitions will appear. The interest taken in these competitions, with the exception of plans for horse barn, for which there was only one entry, was very satisfactory, and the quality of the work submitted of a high order. Meantime, we publish the names of the prizewinners: Competition A, General Barn—First prize, R. N. Banting, Simcoe Co., Ont.; second prize, Wm. J. Davis, Lambton Co., Ont.; Competition B, Horse Barn—First prize, H. B. Atkinson, V. S., Oxford Co., Ont.; Competition C, Farmhouse—Tie between Mrs. E. Patterson, Lincoln Co., Ont., and E. F. Augustine, Lambton Co., Ont. First and second prizes will be divided equally between them.

### Destructive Insect and Pest Act.

An important Act, bearing the above title, introduced as a Government measure by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is before Parliament at Ottawa. The presence of the destructive Brown-tail moth in a district in Nova Scotia, and the discovery this season of more than 100 nests containing larvae on nursery stock from abroad, together with the peril of a new form of rot on imported potatoes, are among the immediate reasons for extensive and stringent powers in the hands of the authorities to cope with such enemies of agriculture. Our readers are aware of the disastrous depredations of the Brown-tail and Gypsy moths in Massachusetts, where both Federal and State authorities are engaged in a costly but imperative conflict with them. Through the co-operation of the Customs Department and nurserymen, the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, is meeting the Brown-tail moth emergency by a rigid inspection of all packages, destroying nests and affected plants, under the general direction of Prof. Hewitt, Entomologist at the Central Experimental Farm. But the old San Jose Scale Act does not cover the many dangers to which horticulture and agriculture are now exposed, nor is there other adequate legislative machinery in existence. The new Act authorizes the Governor-in-Council to make prohibitory regulations in relation to importations or sale, inspection, treatment, destruction of plants, vegetable matter or packages, granting compensation not to exceed two-thirds the value; confiscation, appointment of officers, and providing penalties not exceeding \$100 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both, for contraventions.

### Ontario Telephone Act.

Under the terms of "The Ontario Telephone Act," lately introduced into the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, a large measure of control of telephone companies and systems, however organized, would be vested in the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. This Board would hear complaints or requests from any party interested regarding the working out of the Acts already in force in the Province, and have power to compel performance of duties. All telephone tolls to be charged by any company or person shall be subject to the approval of the Board, and the Board shall determine and prescribe how tariffs of these shall be published or kept open for public inspection. In the case of companies who fail to come to any agreement for connection or intercommunication in the public interest, the Board has power to compel them to do so upon such terms as it may deem advisable. All agreements between companies to be subject to approval of the Board. Clause 11 is very important. It expressly states that no agreements between companies to increase the cost of telephone service or to restrict competition shall be valid until it has been approved by vote of the ratepayers affected. Telephone service is to be furnished on request to any person complying with regulations, unless the cost of installing such shall exceed fifty dollars.

### Weekly Stock Marts.

That a weekly market should be originated in Guelph, where live stock and other articles of various kinds would be auctioned off, was a suggestion made to the Board of Trade in the Royal City by Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, according to a report in the Guelph Herald. Col. McCrae, in making the suggestion, referred to the success of such sales in the Old Country, where weekly markets are held on different days in different sections, and buyers go from place to place to do their purchasing. Guelph is the center of a splendid section, and the Winter Fair Building contains plenty of stall accommodation. The idea appeared to commend itself to the Board of Trade. The idea is not a new one so far, at least, as pure-bred stock is concerned, combination auction sales of registered animals having been repeatedly tried in Canada, with disappointing results. A purely local, regular auction of ordinary fat stock and farm produce would be somewhat of a novelty in Canada, and, if tried, the experiment would be watched with interest.

One thousand dollars, voted by the Ontario Provincial Legislature for the purchase of serum, is to be applied to the treatment of people who have suffered contagion from rabies. Hon. Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, has been in correspondence with the head of the Pasteur Institute in New York, and is reported to have been assured that the treatment could be secured in Toronto for approximately \$20 per patient.

That negotiations are in progress for a consolidation of Canadian iron and steel interests, somewhat on the lines of the United States Steel Corporation, is the somewhat disquieting purport of a rumor published by the Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York.