

Mr. J. S. Larke has at last been appointed executive commissioner for Canada at the World's Columbian Exhibition. He has been doing the work for some months—ever since Professor Saunders was compelled by ill-health to abandon it. It is but just that Mr. Larke should have the title since he is performing the duties of the office. With so excellent an administrator as Mr. Carling, with Mr. Larke as executive, and with Mr. Awrey to look after the affairs of Ontario, Canada's interests will certainly be in good hands.

Breeders will be surprised to learn that a monopoly of printing and selling the official catalogue of the World's Fair has been granted to a Chicago firm, and the agreement with the Exposition authorities require only that the name and number of the animal and the name of the exhibitor be given, and also provides that no other catalogue of any department of the exhibition can be sold or given away on the grounds. No detailed description will be given in this catalogue. Compare this with the official catalogue of the Toronto Industrial, where the color, number in class, number in the different herd books, date of birth, name of sire and dam, with the names of breeder and present owner, are all given. Such a catalogue adds much to the interest taken in the live stock, and also to the pleasure of visitors who are inspecting the same, for as soon as an animal is seen its pedigree can at once be turned up and all particulars learned. But the most outrageous piece of red tapeism is the rule that no circular, catalogue, or advertising cards, in which the exhibits are particularly described, will be allowed to be sold or given away. Chief Buchanan and his associates have done all in their power to oppose this resolution, and are bringing pressure to bear upon the authorities to allow a fuller description of stock to appear in the official catalogue. He has also authorized the statement that properly worded catalogues of all stock owned by the exhibitor may be given away at will. Doubtless many breeders are taking in the exhibition largely for the purpose of advertising their stock, and properly arranged catalogues will add much to their success in this particular. To be on the safe side, it will be necessary to send proofs of catalogues to Chief Buchanan for his approval. This matter should receive immediate attention, for it would be, to say the least, decidedly aggravating after having prepared a special catalogue for the purpose of advertising stock at the World's Fair, to learn, when too late, that just because some animal on exhibition is particularly described or identified, that the powers that rule forbid the distribution of this circular within the gates of the exhibition.

Dogs.

The following list of World's Fair judges has been announced:—St. Bernards and Newfoundland, Miss Anna H. Whitney. Mastiffs, Dr. R. H. Derby. Great Danes and Dachshunds, G. Muss-Arnolt. Deerhounds, Greyhounds, Russian Wolfhounds and Foxhounds, Mr. Roger D. Williams. Beagles and Basset Hounds, Mr. Pottinger Dorsey. Pointers, Mr. James L. Anthony. English Setters and Chesapeake Bay Dogs, Major J. M. Taylor. Irish Setters, Dr. Wm. Jarvis. Gordon Setters, Dr. H. Clay Glover. Field, Cocker and Clumber Spaniels, Mr. A. C. Wilmerding. Collies, Mr. Henry Jarrett. Fox and Bull Terriers, Mr. T. E. Bellin. Bull Dogs, Mr. John E. Thayer. Pugs, Toy Spaniels and Italian Greyhounds, Dr. M. H. Cryer. Bloodhounds, Poodles, Schipperkes, Harriers, all other Terriers and miscellaneous, Mr. R. F. Mayhew.

Thornton's Circular.

From the last number of this well-known periodical we take the following notes of the Shorthorn trade in Great Britain. During the past year some forty sales were held, and some 1,850 animals disposed of, the average price being a little over \$100—the top price of the season being \$5,000, paid for the bull "New Year's Gift" at the Queen's sale. The Queen's sale made the highest average for the year, thirty-six animals averaging over \$300.

Among the encouraging signs of the times, Mr. Thornton says:—"Breeding, which twenty years ago was sustained chiefly by line breeding, has of late years been carried on more by what may be called individual merit. In fact, the animal has been considered as well as the pedigree, with the result that Shorthorns have generally somewhat increased in size, and become stronger in constitution, and have also developed better milking and feeding properties. Our principal shows have borne evidence of this, and at those sales where breeders have combined the later system of breeding with a careful regard to pedigree the enhanced prices have proved the appreciation of the public.

Tariff Reform.

We learn from the latest reports that the Honorable Mr. Foster has prosecuted his tariff investigations in Montreal. He issued orders to the various interested bodies to appoint delegations to meet him and discuss the reconstruction of the tariff; thus we see importers consulted on all sides, but no apparent interest taken in the case of the agriculturists, nor will there be any, unless the farmers as a class raise their voices and let their wants be known in an unmistakable manner.

Many of the members who represent county constituencies have done the farmer's cause harm by asserting that "farmers are prosperous, that only Liberals are complaining, and that they have no cause to lament their condition."

The yeomanry will find no relief in speaking through their representatives on the floor of the House. If the views farmers express to the men they have helped to elect are in accordance with the party's views to which the said members belong, they (the members) proclaim them from the housetop. If not, such members qualify themselves, if possible, to oppose or refute the farmers' arguments. The advancement of the party and personal aggrandizement is the chief object for which nine-tenths of the members who sit at Ottawa strive; so we judge from the speeches made last session.

Farmers' Associations throughout Canada should meet, draw up and pass well-considered resolutions, and forward the same to Mr. Foster and insist that he shall consider their interests as well as those of others. In fact, agriculture should be the first considered; it directly supports seven-tenths of our people, and is the foundation on which the prosperity of all other classes depends.

Unless the farmers bestir themselves, they will continue to be as they are now—burdened, that a few manufacturers may be enriched.

Why should the mass of our people be taxed that a very few be made wealthy?

The Executive of the Central Farmers' Institute in Ontario and Manitoba should at once consider these questions, so also should the leaders of the Grange and the Patrons.

Now is the time for action. If farmers and dairymen wish their markets extended and their burdens lightened, the present is their opportunity to gain the ear of the governing body. Mr. Foster asked the members of the Conservative party to allow the Government time to investigate, and next session of Parliament would be devoted to a reconstruction of the tariff. If the leaders among the farmers do not take action now, when Parliament next meets it will be too late for them to wield any influence.

Not only should farmers discuss the tariff, but also the trade relationship existing between Canada and the U. S. A. If this can be improved to benefit the farmers, it should be done; the agriculturists have a right to demand that it shall. Heretofore the manufacturers have controlled Canada, legislation has been enacted for their benefit, members of the Government have sought their counsel; but when did they ever seek counsel from the farmers?

This state of affairs will not be improved until the farmers assert their rights. In Ontario and Manitoba a similar condition existed until representative farmers were elected to the Cabinets of these Provinces as Ministers of Agriculture. What Mr. Dryden and Mr. Greenway have done to advance agriculture in their respective Provinces a thoroughly practical man could do for Canada, if he conducted the portfolio of agriculture at Ottawa. Were the farmers of Canada consulted when Mr. Angers was appointed? Certainly not, or he never would have occupied his present position. We believe he has no interests in agriculture—does not know the requirements of the class he is supposed to represent in the Cabinet! What a farce to appoint such a man—what an insult to the farming population of Canada! As well appoint a farmer Minister of Justice. Practically Sir John Thompson told the farmers of Canada that among them there was no man able to fill the position as head of their own peculiar department. It was the farmers who demanded the appointment of the Hon. John Dryden in Ontario. He is a practical man, who knows their needs, understands their difficulties, and will not sacrifice them to serve party ends. Such a man we need at Ottawa.

Farmers cannot expect more from the one party than from the other; each is bidding for the popular support. The course for the yeomanry to pursue is to arise, unite, and demand their rights both by petition and delegation, and above all be prepared to vote as they talk.

STOCK.

Sheep and Swine Men Convene.

The Executive Committees of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association held a joint meeting in the Tecumseh House, London, Ont., April 10th, 1893.

Mr. John I. Hobson, Mossboro', Ont., was present as the representative of the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

This convention was one of the most influential and enthusiastic yet held by these progressive Associations. Among the prominent gentlemen present were the following:—James Russell, Richmond Hill; John Jackson, Abingdon; F. R. Shore, London; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; John Kelly, Shakespear; A. Simenton, Blackheath; R. Gibson, Delaware; Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; J. E. Brethour, Burford; S. Coxworth, Claremont; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. J. Payne, Chatham; John R. Craig, Calgary, N.W.T.; F. W. Hodson, Secretary of Committee.

Mr. John I. Hobson was chosen chairman. The Secretary read the Financial Statement of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for the period ending April 7th, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report.....	\$288 11
Members' fees.....	339 00
Legislative grant.....	300 00
MISCELLANEOUS:	
E. Jarvis, \$23.50—less 15 cents.....	23 35
	\$950 46

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for Prizes at Guelph Fat Stock Show.....	\$236 00
Expenses of regular meetings, papers, etc.....	45 00
Officers' salaries and Directors' fees.....	124 85
Postage, stationery and printing.....	49 65
Volumes of Record supplied members.....	248 20
Cost of reporting two last annual meetings.....	20 00
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Current expenses for 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, not previously paid, \$100; Legal advice, \$1.00; Affidavit, \$1.00; Mailing and Typewriting, \$7.50.....	109 50
	\$833 20

Balance in Treasurer's hands..... 117 26

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by J. J. Payne, that the report as read be adopted.

The financial statement of the Sheep Breeders' Association was then read:—

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report.....	\$324 32
Members' fees.....	61 00
Legislative grant.....	300 00
	\$685 32

EXPENDITURES.

Prizes awarded at Guelph Fat Stock Show.....	\$435 00
Expenses of regular meetings, papers, etc.....	73 00
Officers' salaries and Directors' fees.....	39 50
Postage, stationery and printing.....	87 50
Cost of reporting last two annual meetings.....	20 00
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Affidavit, \$1.00; Mailing and Typewriting, \$7.50; Current expenses for 1891, not previously paid, \$50.00.....	58 50
	\$733 50

Balance due Secretary..... 48 18

James Russell—I think that the grant to each of the associations is too small. I do not think the Secretary-Treasurer's work can be done for \$50.00, and I hope to see the grant increased. I move the adoption of the report. Mr. Jackson seconded it. Carried.

The Secretary outlined what he considered to be the business before the meeting, asking those present to decide whether the associations shall give anything in prizes this year, and if they do, whether shall such awards take the shape of medals, or shall a larger grant be given to the Provincial Fat Stock Club. Last year, before our associations agreed to contribute to the prize list, it was agreed that the show be run on certain lines.

J. C. Snell said—Mr. Awrey asked that the terms this year be made satisfactory to the Board of the Agriculture and Arts Association. I think the Board was pretty well satisfied with the arrangements last year, and think if the same were made this year it would be satisfactory.

John Jackson—I was well satisfied with last year's union with the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and I think the Agriculture and Arts Association will not ask us to run it on harder lines than last year. As our report shows a deficit, I think it would be well to have our grant increased, and think we should ask at least \$800 for each association.

James Russell—Mr. Awrey seems to think we have too much liberty and more privileges than we should have had. It seems to me both societies are clear of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and have other cards which they can play to advantage. The Industrial Exhibition, I think, will duplicate the flock prizes. This body has also granted a Canadian flock prize each for Cotswolds, Shropshires and Southdowns; more we could not insist on, but I expect next year the other breeds will be given similar prizes. I think our funds could be well spent here. I think it is a mistake to scatter the money in medals, as they amount to little; I would rather support the Guelph Fat Stock Show.

J. E. Brethour—I quite agree with Mr. Russell that it is to our interest to support the Guelph Fat Stock Club, yet I do not think we should be bound to submit to their rules. I think we treated them very fairly, and do not think we should be bound by any rules detrimental to our interests. I think the Agriculture and Arts Association were greatly benefitted last year by union with our associations.