

SKILLED WORKERS FOR ONTARIO FARMS

because farmers could not employ men to help reap the harvests. This loss was especially in connection with the apple crops. Thousands of bushels of apples were left on the trees because men of any sort were unavailable. In order to overcome this serious difficulty the grange has decided not to rely on the Salvation Army and the government immigration agencies, but to take a hand in the business of bringing out farm hands themselves.

G. H. Mooney of Ripley, Ont., delivered an address on the labor problem. He said that this question was the most difficult the grange had to solve. A great deal of money was being lost each year because men could not be secured. The lure of the city, which brought about depopulation of rural Ontario, was another cause of the hardship with which farmers contended. The west also attracted a great many men who could do just as well in old Ontario.

Submit It to People. The naval question caused considerable discussion. The attitude of the grange was decidedly against a donation of any sort to Great Britain, it being the belief that a large contribution or the establishment of a navy was unnecessary, and threw additional burdens upon the shoulders of the farmer, who had sufficient trouble in meeting taxes. It was decided to draw up a petition to the government, asking that the question be put to the people and let their decision be final.

Most of the discussion was with respect to organization. Many speakers bemoaned the fact that the grange was not making the progress it should. Greater organization was necessary to deal satisfactorily with the great issues confronting the farmer. It was considered that the appointment of a permanent organizer, who would do nothing else but attend to the needs of the organization, was absolutely necessary if the grange was to handle the problems of the farmer in a satisfactory, business-like manner.

The election of officers takes place today and it is likely that Henry Glendinning will be re-elected master and the other officers sustained.

Want Reciprocity. Mr. Glendinning delivered his annual address to the grange during the morning session. Every phase of farming was dealt with in a forceful manner by the master. He again declared the necessity of reciprocity with the United States of natural products and an increase of British preference. Some of the things he favored were: Parcel post system, local option in assessment reform and a referendum on the naval question. He denounced militarism in schools. He declared that farmers in general were suffering heavy taxation to assist favored interests, "which tried to pay dividends on stock much of which is watered."

He said, in part: "Much has been said and written about the low production of Ontario farms. Farmers are scored for the falling off in the number of live stock marketed. To the man who farms from behind a desk in the city it is quite plain that the farmer is entirely at fault, but the falling off in marketable stocks can be traced to a cause over which the farmers had little control. The years 1908-1910 and 1911 had very light rainfalls in June in each year. This light rainfall was coupled with high temperatures that dried and parched the ground. The young clover and grass plants on freshly seeded fields perished for lack of soil moisture, and this resulted in short crops of hay the following year, which had to be met by reducing the number of stock on the farm."

Good Time Coming. "I am not using this argument to defend aliphed methods of farming, but to point out the real cause of the present shortage of stock going to market. The fine catches of seed last summer will do much towards the restocking of farms. "Shortage of labor on the farm continues to be one of the greatest hindrances to successful farming. Electricity has been put forward as a solution of this vexed problem. There is no doubt but electrical power would assist in many ways in reducing man-

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Don't Want Good Roads. It has been proposed by the federal government to expend a large sum of money in building leading roads through the country for the benefit of farmers. There are very few roads in the country that can be called leading roads. Towns, villages and railway stations are plentiful, and all roads leading to these places, which are only a few miles in length, are the leading roads so far as farmers are concerned. Few farmers take long drives either from choice or necessity in these days. The agitation for this good roads scheme, for the benefit of the farmers, has come from men in cities, towns and villages, who are interested in automobiles, either as manufacturers, salesmen or owners. We are opposed to any expenditure on roads by the federal government. We believe that roads should be built by the provinces and municipalities.

Make Life Attractive. We talk about rural depopulation. The whole road is down-grade, towards the cities. Our cities are full of people who have left the farm and would gladly return if they could to the old home, but they have not the means. Old age is creeping upon them, and in many cases with gloomy prospects ahead.

What shall we do to counteract the movement towards the city? We should first endeavor to find out what are the principal attractions that the city presents over the country to the young people. Of these perhaps the social conditions are the most attractive. We should get better acquainted with our neighbors; we do not know them as we should.

Many Resolutions. In the afternoon an abundance of resolutions touching on various subjects were passed and will be sent to the provincial and federal governments. The grange went on record against militarism in public schools. A resolution in favor of local option in taxation pointed out that municipal and county councils should have the right to exempt improvements if they saw fit to do so. In the resolution on the naval policy, the grange pointed

out that it was against a contribution or a Canadian navy and that the people, and not politicians, should have the final say. They desired that a referendum containing three questions should be submitted to the people, these to be: 1. A contribution of Dreadnoughts; 2. A Canadian navy, and 3. to remain as we are. Resolutions favoring reciprocity of natural products with the United States and wider British preference were also passed.

LET CANADIAN LAW COURTS SETTLE CANADIAN DISPUTES

Quebec Herald: The plea made in parliament by W. F. Maclean, for making the supreme court of Canada the court of last resort for Canadian litigation has many strong supporters to the people of this country. There is no reason why any case should be taken to the old country for final settlement, and there is every reason why a privilege which gives an undue advantage to the litigant with the longest purse should no longer be tolerated.

Ottawa Journal: Mr. W. F. Maclean, in a speech of courageous tone, objected to the continual reversing of the decisions of Canadian courts by the privy council. He contended that in cases involving the interpretation of federal, provincial and municipal legislation, the Canadian supreme court should be the last court of appeal, while only constitutional matters should be referred to the privy council.

Ottawa Citizen: At the present time Canada's supreme court is supreme only in name. Its decisions may be appealed from to the privy council of the United Kingdom, and there overruled. It is surely rather a spectacle to see the last court of appeal in Canada, to be overruled by a court in another country. It is surely rather a spectacle to see the last court of appeal in Canada, to be overruled by a court in another country. It is surely rather a spectacle to see the last court of appeal in Canada, to be overruled by a court in another country.

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STAND TOGETHER FOR OWN BENEFIT

Firemen and Policemen Decided to Keep Watch on Municipal Affairs.

When the ex-members of the police force and fire brigade held their joint meeting a warm discussion arose over the management of municipal affairs. The association resolved to stand firmly together for the mutual benefit of the two forces.

It was also decided to watch the manner in which the council handled civic business. The meeting was unanimous in believing that it would be better policy were the aldermen and controllers to mind their own business and not be interfering with the work of the different departments and thereby causing bungles.

The general opinion was that more attention should be paid to reports from the executive heads of the different departments. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Johnston; vice-president, T. W. Brackenside; secretary-treasurer, James Stephen; chaplain, William Archibald; sick committee, William Archibald, Thomas Brackenside, Andrew Andriolles, William Archibald, sr., and William Wallace.

TRUST COMPANY SEEKS VERY BROAD POWERS

Finance Minister Objects to Granting Privileges Sought by British Columbia Institution.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The banking and commerce committee today considered a bill respecting the Dominion Trust Company, sponsored by H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, which seeks power to receive deposits, provided the money received shall not be mixed with other money, but form a special fund. Mr. Stevens explained that the company had been incorporated in British Columbia, but last year was given a Dominion charter. It had been receiving deposits and simply asked Dominion authority for something already done. Security for deposits would be given in the shape of "guilt-edged" government and municipal bonds.

Objection was taken to the proposal to authorize the company to receive deposits on any terms, since the authorization might establish a precedent, and any other company in Canada might seek the same privileges. In the opinion of the minister of finance, there were a good many difficulties in the way of granting the right. The bill was allowed to stand over. After slight amendment, the bill of Arthur Meagher, Portage la Prairie, to incorporate the Canada Western Mortgage Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, was reported.



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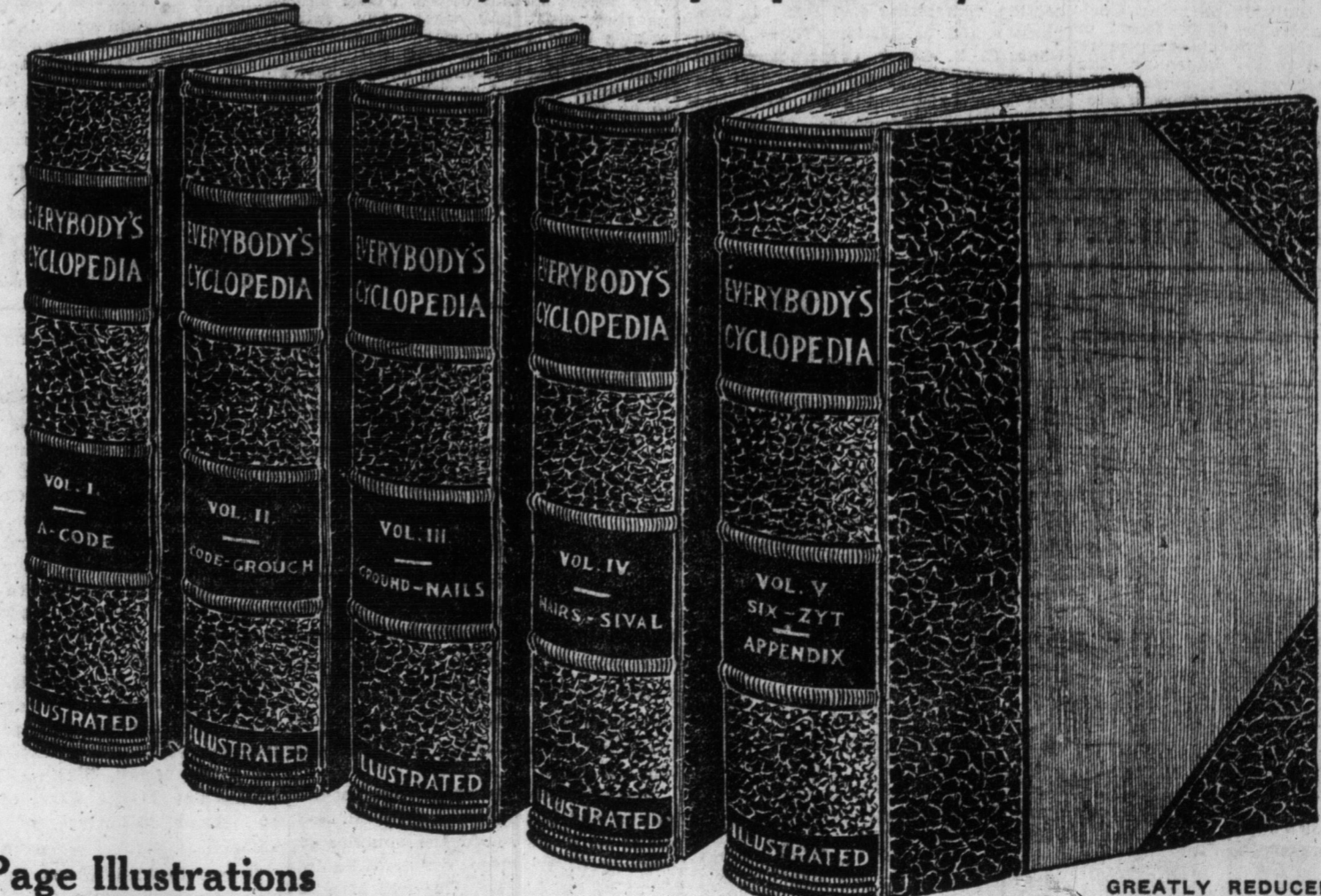
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