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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Cleaning Milk Cans, Bottles, Churns
Separators, Etc.
Also for all Household Utensils.

Sanitary Utensils

Keep all your dairy utensils sanitary by using Dominion Cleanser, and increase the value of your Dairy products.

Try Dominion Cleanser for your milk cans, for the cream separator, and also for use in the household. We can supply you with Dominion Cleanser; also everything in Dairy Supplies.

Just at This Busy Season

with competent help so scarce, think how nice it would be to be able to separate your milk in half the time you now do it with an ordinary separator! Send for booklet describing "Simplex" Large Capacity, low down, easy turning separators. One of these "Simplex" large-capacity cream separators will cut you work of separating absolutely in two! It'll pay you to have a large capacity Simplex!

It will also pay you to send us a rough sketch of your stables, tell us how many cows you want to milk, say whether or not you have power available, or will require power, and WE'LL FURNISH YOU WITH AN ESTIMATE of just what it will cost you to put in your stable a B-L-K Mechanical Milker. There will be no obligation on your part to buy. It will interest you to have these facts. It will pay you, as it pays others, to have a B-L-K Milker.

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THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM PRACTICABLE AND DESIRABLE

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

A Reply to the Attack of Mr. H. Beatty on Direct Legislation. His Objections Answered by a Practical Farmer who has put Years of Study on the Question

MR. Beatty, writing in opposition to the Initiative and Referendum in Farm and Dairy of May 29th, is evidently laboring under a misapprehension as to the nature and application of Direct Legislation. Permit me to offer some brief comment upon his letter.

The definition of the Referendum given by your correspondent is unhappy, if not inaccurate. The Referendum is of two kinds, the Obligatory and the Optional. The first kind is enforced now in Ontario with respect to all municipal money by-laws, and I have never heard any suggestion that it would be wise to withdraw from the ratepayers in any municipality this measure of control over the expenditure of their own money. OBLIGATORY OR OPTIONAL

But we are not here particularly concerned with the Obligatory Referendum but with the Optional. This latter gives to a certain percent- age of voters the right and power to compel the submission of any piece of legislation enacted by the legislature (by method by which the voter may see the exact urgency measure control legislation right to the electorate, who shall either confirm or repeal.

I am at a loss to understand what your correspondent means when he says: "The first and greatest objection to this system is the wiping out altogether of the distinction between the fundamental and current laws passed in accordance with the constitution of our country."

OUR CONSTITUTION NOT IN DANGER
The constitution, in so far as it is fixed, is determined by the British North America Act of the British Government, and can only be changed by the same authority which enacted it. This Act defines the jurisdictions of our various legislative bodies; and if the Initiative and Referendum were adopted by any one of these legislative bodies they would obviously apply only to those matters within the jurisdiction of the legislative body. They could not in any way interfere with our constitution, fixed by Act of the British Parliament.

These remarks, of course, may not meet Mr. Beatty's objection, the point of which, I must confess, I can not see. Something quite different may be in his mind, for he goes on to point out, very sensibly, that the masses of the electorate are not, and never will, be fitted to pronounce upon questions of detail. Your correspondent has evidently fallen into the rather common error of supposing that Direct Legislation contemplates the abolition of legislative bodies, and the reference of all matters to the people. This is not the case.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES STILL
The Initiative and Referendum does not do away with representative assemblies; it merely supplements them, checking their power and giving the

electorate a greater share in the work of law-making. No one suggests that we should dispense with the valuable services of experts in legislative matters. We need skilled men in legislation as in other departments of our social life; and, in fact, where Direct Legislation has been in long operation, as in Switzerland, the tendency is observable for the state to retain the life services of executive officers of government.

In practice the Optional Referendum is never applied to minor questions of details, but rather to the larger and simpler questions of public principle and policy. In fact, only a question of wide-spread and general importance could efficiently interest the electorate to induce them to lodge the necessary petition with the Secretary of State to invoke the use either of the Initiative or Optional Referendum. This has been abundantly proven by the experience of all those communities in which Direct Legislation is in operation; and your correspondent need only examine the record to prove the superior merits of the system. The only objections which vanish entirely.

Potential Power
Voters should be able to tell their representatives just what he should do and should not do. Too often, the politician forgets all about the opinions of the "down homes." In the adjoining article W. C. Good discusses a method by which the voter may see the exact urgency measure control legislation right to the electorate, who shall either confirm or repeal.

MANY CRANKS COULD NOT DO IT
With reference to the Initiative, being "Crank Rule," your correspondent need only acquaint himself with the tremendous difficulties in the way of getting an eight per cent. petition for the Initiative properly completed within the appointed time in Oregon to realize that the dim picture which he draws is a figment of the imagination. What is theoretically possible does not always happen in actual life; and your correspondent will discover that Direct Legislation, soon to be put in partial operation in provincial politics in Alberta and Saskatchewan, does not lead to chaos and confusion.

Your correspondent says: "This sentiment is flimsy in regard to the Sturdy it would be more so in regard to issues."

I do not believe that experience will bear out this contention. I believe rather that sentiment is a greater factor in voting upon men than it is in voting upon measures. It is confident that all of our readers who have watched any of our general or provincial elections will bear out what I have said.

IF APPLICABLE IN SWITZERLAND
Your correspondent admits that Direct Legislation has been successful in Switzerland, but contends that the geographical extent of Canada makes it impracticable here. If that is the only objection then validly advanced by your correspondent's previous objections are withdrawn by him. Is it he goes so far as to admit that the Initiative and Referendum can be decided and passed relative to the small enough to enable the average (Continued on page 12)



Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Practical and Succ

ORDINARY

corn we t inches hig covered with a n ery stores, three When we stop t what ensilage is? only made of com which green corn air, even as corn ciding the air.

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"It is a fine thi feed when the gras do not know of an take the place of f dairy cattle shoul when feed is so scar years.

"The kind of co use for ensilage - Flint variety or a m of Leaming and rowed yellow. Wit Flint variety one more grain and do need to feed as m it." - Geo. A. HASTINGS Co., Ont.

NINE YEARS WITH A
"Our silo was bu the summer of 1904 ment concrete about one to eight plastered inside. It feet high and 12 fe diameter. The wall