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I have been selling GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. You much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont., N.B.

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from Great Britain. The Liberals want to spend \$30,000,000 to build such vessels in Canada. In the meantime nobody knows definitely what the people want. It is known that the great farmers' organizations, many labor unions, as well as a large portion of the French people of the province of Quebec, have declared against both policies. Apparently, however, one policy or the other is going to be adopted. Did we have the Referendum, there would have been no such opposition to the Naval Bill of the Government as has disturbed and retarded the business of the country. The people having the power to require the government, if necessary, to submit the measure to the country for approval, would have had the situation in their own hands. Such power would, also, have made the enactment of a "Closure Bill" unnecessary.

THE BANK ACT

There is at present, a struggle under way at Ottawa over the Bank Act. The people of Canada to-day when they deposit money in a bank no positive assurance that they may not lose it all should the bank fail. Bank. An effort is being made to improve this condition. The banks are fighting this, as well as some somewhat similar proposed amendments to win. Did we have the Referendum we would be able to refuse to accept the Bank Act if its provisions did not meet with our approval.

THE INITIATIVE

Now! what about the Initiative? It also is needed. Let us see why. Suppose we start with the temperance situation.

For over 30 years the temperance question in Ontario, as elsewhere, has been the foothold of political parties. In 1894, under the Liberal Government of Sir Oliver Mowat, a provincial prohibition. The temperance forces secured a majority of 81-769 votes. Yet the Liberals refused to grant the desired legislation, and the people were powerless to enforce their will, as they had expressed it at the polls.

In 1902, the Liberals under Premier Ross to the Premier conducted another plebiscite. This time the temperance forces obtained a majority of 96,301 votes, casting almost two votes to the opponents' one. Yet, once more, the government refused to grant the desired legislation.

Now, to the regret of the advocates of temperance, the question is becoming a political issue. Were the temperance forces might long ago have brought on a vote on this question in a non-political measure, and in the event of their being successful the government of the day would have to enact the measure into law.

TAXATION REFORM

Taxation Reform is a live issue in Ontario. Several municipalities, boards of trade, labor unions, the Dominion Grange and other organizations, have petitioned the government to give municipalities the power to tax improvements at a lower rate to accede. The government refuses to accede. The consequence is that those who favor this reform are powerless to have this proposal submitted to the people of the province for their approval. This, also, therefore, is becoming a political issue. Were the government could be required to consult the people on this measure. These instances for the power the "Initiative" would place in the hands of the people. It would make the people the masters at all times.

The "Initiative and Referendum" are new measures. They have been in force in Switzerland for thirty years. By their means the Swiss people have nationalized their railways, telegraphs and telephones so that these services of the people, and not for private gain. They have served their great natural water-tant rates to express companies for carrying small parcels, as do the Swiss have a government parcel post which carries the parcels at cost.

Mr. Sullivan, who went to study the Swiss Government in 1888, says: "The Zurich legislature knows nothing of bribery. It never sees a lobbyist. There are no investigations of the confusion of laws, the partitioning characteristic of representative governments."

IN THE UNITED STATES

Of late years the "Initiative and Referendum" has made great progress in the United States. South Dakota first adopted it in 1898. It is now in force in some 20 States and is a live issue everywhere. It is giving great satisfaction to the people. In those States where it is in force it has made the people the masters.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

The first objection to these measures is that it is apt to occur that the people would be kept voting on public questions a large part of the time. This has not proved to be the case where they are in operation. When the people have the final power in their hands they are so careful to draft only legislation as the people will be likely to approve of there is seldom any need to refer questions to the people between elections for the approval.

Neither is the cost of consulting the people as great as one might suppose. In Oregon, the submission of 32 measures, the submission elections has cost the State \$25,000, or an average of about \$781 for each measure. In 1908 there were 19 measures submitted, at a cost of \$12,302.

As previously stated, all four of the great farmers' organizations in Canada have approved of these two simple legislative reforms. It has space available, in the limited fully in this article. I trust to lead the readers of Farm and Dairy to appreciate their merits. Their adoption in provincial legislation should be our first aim. Later, if we find that they are as easily operated, and as beneficial as we have reason to expect, it will be time enough to urge their enactment in Dominion legislation.

Best Paying Improvement on the Dairy Farm

(Continued from page 7)

neighbors laugh! They varied in their estimates in the time it would take him to go to the wall, but all were sure that he would go there. He now has about 70 head of Holsteins, many of them of the same breeding as the cow that he recently sold for \$10,000. Can you conceive of any way in which Mr. Jones could have attained the same success in four or five years with scrub or even good grade cattle? When we started to write this article we had noted down a few names of those who had achieved both wealth and fame through the breeding of pure-bred cattle. We had intended to make mention of all of them. But we had said enough already to show the possibilities that lie in the pure-bred cow. The majority of these men started their breeding operations by improving a grade herd through the use of pure-bred sires.—F. E. E.

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