

an extensive importation of alien questions, and such appeals to international prejudice, that any fair submission of the one question became impossible. In addition to these considerations, there is the very important fact that, even upon the assumption that the election was a referendum upon reciprocity, 616,948 electors voted for it, while only 660,331 voted against it—surely not a sufficient blow to even stun reciprocity, much less to kill and bury it. When, out of a total of \$462,000,000 of imports into Canada in the last fiscal year, \$285,000,000 came from the United States; whereas, out of total exports of \$274,000,000, \$104,115,000 went to the United States, and all this in spite of high average customs duties, it becomes very evident that the improvement of trade relations between Canada and her Southern neighbor is, and until all restrictions are abolished must continue to be, one of the most important questions that confront the Canadian people.

TARIFFS, PREFERENCE, AND OTHER MATTERS.

The breaking down of the artificial barriers which impede freedom of commerce across a frontier running athwart this continent, we hold to be the greatest economic need of the farmers of this country. This need is all the more imperative in the case of Ontario farmers whose land lies alongside States which are forced to rely on some outside source of supply for 60 per cent. of the foods they consume. In some way and at some time, the advantages promised under the reciprocity agreement must be secured, unless we are to suffer a further movement towards the rural depopulation which has already caused so much alarm.

We strongly urge that the standing offer of mutual free trade in agricultural implements, contained in the United States Tariff Act of 1908 be accepted by the Dominion Parliament, to the end that Canadian implement makers, who, in face of a tariff, are selling certain implements more cheaply in the United States than they are in Canada, be allowed free access to that market, and that Canadian farmers have free choice over the whole continent in the purchase of tools and implements needed in their farm work.

We again urge the demand that the duties on British goods entering Canada be reduced to one-half the general rate, to the end that the cost of cottons, woollens, metal ware, etc., be reduced to a more reasonable level.

We urge that wherever and whenever a combine exists for the purpose of controlling prices, the existing law be put in force, and that the protection which renders such combine possible be abolished. In particular, it is urged that a start be made with the cement combine.

Against any renewal of the iron and steel bounties, in whole or part, or an increase in the protective tariff in lieu of same, we enter a most emphatic protest.

We declare our unalterable opposition to military training in the public schools, and urge a reduction in the expenditure on militarism to the scale existing in 1896.

Against Dominion Subsidies for Roads.—We cannot approve of the proposal to have the Dominion Government join with the Provinces in the construction of public highways. Public highways are local in their nature, and can be best provided for by local effort. We believe that this whole agitation for a Dominion-wide good-roads scheme is for the purpose of creating trunk roads, at the cost of the masses of the people, for the pleasure of the few who have been enabled, largely as a result of unjust privileges, to indulge in the luxury of automobile traffic. We would further suggest that the license fee for automobiles be graded according to the horse-power, as the high-power machines do much greater damage to the roads than those of low horse-power.

Whereas the overlapping of telephone equipment and the lack of co-operation among the various telephone companies are working a serious injury to the subscribers, be it resolved that this Grange is of the opinion that the operation of all trunk lines should be taken over by the Government, and that the local feeding companies be consolidated in some form.

That we endorse the principle and practice of direct legislation through the Initiative and Referendum, as offering relief from political corruption and the baneful dominance of the power of money.

CO-OPERATION.

Geo. Keen, of Brantford, Hon. Sec.-Treas. of the Co-operative Union of Canada, gave a very interesting and instructive address on co-operation, in which he traced the development of the movement in Europe and America. It only fails where it does fail because of lack of support by those interested, and it must depend upon growth of wisdom and intellectual power, which can only come from education, which he defined as the life-blood of the movement. Co-operation is now practiced in a limited degree by farmers in threshing, milling and other operations. Why not

give it a wider scope. He urged that new societies should begin cautiously and develop with the business.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

W. C. Good, speaking on the subject of direct legislation as the Initiative and the Referendum, the former being a right of the people to initiate legislation by a petition proposing a law, and signed by a certain per cent. (say, eight per cent. or more) of the voters, and the latter, which divided it into obligatory and optional features, obligatory requiring that certain questions must be submitted to the people, and optional stipulating that all bills passed shall remain inoperative for a certain time after being passed, and five per cent. of the electors, by petition, can ask that said bill be passed upon by the people. These, he stated, would give the people ruling power, which is not the case under our present system.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Master—Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Overseer—W. C. Good, Brantford; Sec.-Treasurer—J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Chaplain—W. F. Fisher, Burlington; Steward—John Newman, Crystal Rock; Assistant Steward—Wm. McCrae, Guelph; Gatekeeper—W. L. Gordon, Elora; Ceres—Miss Robinson, St. Thomas; Pomona, Miss Wardell, Middlemarch; Flora—Miss McMaster, Palmerston; Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Thompson, Newbridge; Executive—Henry Glendinning, J. J. Morrison, James McEwing, N. E. Burton, J. G. Lethbridge, and A. C. Drury.

Tariff Commission.

Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Ottawa, has given notice to Parliament of a Government resolution providing for the appointment of a tariff commission, which appears to resemble the American Tariff Board dealing with the same subject. The Canadian Commission is to consist, also, of three members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Its duties are defined as follows:

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide for a Tariff Commission consisting of three members, to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, whose duty it shall be:

1. To make, under the direction of the Minister of Finance, in respect to any goods produced in or imported into Canada, inquiry as to:

(a) The price and cost of raw materials in Canada and elsewhere, and the cost of transportation thereof from the place of production to the place of use or consumption;

(b) The cost of production in Canada and elsewhere;

(c) The cost of transportation from the place of production to the place of use or consumption, whether in Canada or elsewhere;

(d) The cost, efficiency and conditions of labor in Canada and elsewhere;

(e) The prices received by producers manufacturers, wholesale dealers, retailers and other distributors in Canada and elsewhere;

(f) All conditions and factors which effect or enter into the cost of production, and the price to the consumers in Canada;

(g) Generally, all the conditions affecting production, manufacture, cost and price in Canada, as compared with other countries, and to report to the Minister.

2. To make inquiry into any other matter upon which the Minister desires information, in relation to any goods which, if brought into Canada or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs, and to report to the Minister.

3. To hold, when empowered by the Governor-in-Council, an inquiry, under section 12 of the Customs Tariff, 1907, in the same manner as the judge of the Exchequer Court, or any other judge therein referred to, may hold inquiry when so empowered.

4. To inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada which the Governor-in-Council sees fit to refer to the commission for inquiry and report.

The commissioners are to be given power to summon witnesses and to take evidence. The chairman of the commission is to get \$7,500, and the other two members \$7,000. The secretary is to be paid not more than \$3,000.

Young Man's Guide Book.

You will find enclosed \$1.50 for "The Farmer's Advocate" for my son. He is going to start on a farm for himself, and I told him there was no use of his starting if he hadn't "The Farmer's Advocate." I want you to send me the premium set of scissors for new name.

Aleoma District, Ont.

THOS. INGRAM.

Turn to page 182 and read our Eight Months' Credit Offer. It is of interest to you.

New Poultry Professor at Macdonald College.

M. A. Jull, B. S. A., has just been appointed lecturer and manager of the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, in succession to F. C. Elford, who has left to accept a position with an incubator company at Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Jull is a distinguished graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. On graduating from that institution, he was appointed assistant Poultryman at the West Virginia Experiment Station, where he served under Professor Atwood. He remained there over a year, conducting investigations and experimental work in poultry progress. While there he had charge of 2,000 fowls on a 60-acre farm, and scientific, as well as practical experiments, were carried on in the feeding, breeding and raising of poultry.

Mr. Jull left to accept a position with the British Columbia Government, to become the poultry expert for that Province, which position he filled very acceptably until appointed Live-stock Commissioner for the Province. As poultry expert, his chief work consisted in the organization and development of the poultry industry of British Columbia. He started many local associations, and also organized a Provincial poultry association, to which the local associations were affiliated. Although the youngest Provincial association by a number of years, within a year of its organization it had become the strongest.

Mr. Jull has published a number of bulletins upon the best methods to adopt in the raising and marketing of poultry.

The position of Assistant in Biology, vacated by W. H. Brittain, B. S. A., having accepted a situation as botanist of the Seed Division at Ottawa, has been filled by the appointment of Peter I. Bryce, of Ottawa.

The Burford Sheep Sale.

The combination sale of Shropshire, Southdown, Cotswold and Oxford sheep, held at Burford, Ont., on Thursday, Jan. 25th., was fairly well attended, and, considering the season of the year, the prices realized indicate that the sheep business is in a healthy condition, and that people are gradually becoming more interested in the sheep-breeding branch of live-stock husbandry.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the sale, the sheep were judged by two competent judges—J. C. Duncan, of Lewiston, N. Y., and W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, Ont.

The sale, which was held in the Agricultural Hall, commenced sharp at two o'clock. J. G. Hammer, manager and secretary of the sale, was largely responsible for the efficient and business-like manner in which the entire auction was conducted. Welby Almas, of Brantford, wielded the hammer. A few sheepmen from the country south of us were present, but J. C. Duncan, of Lewiston, N. Y., was the only American to make any purchases. United States buyers claimed that the same sheep could be bought for less money in their own country.

One hundred and nineteen sheep sold for \$1,788.50, an average of a trifle over \$15 per head. T. A. Cox paid the highest price, \$50, for a Shropshire ram lamb, contributed by J. Lloyd-Jones. H. N. Gibson paid \$35 for a Shropshire yearling ram. The principal buyers were: H. N. Gibson, Delaware; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Robt. Hamilton, Brantford; D. B. Mott, Burford, and W. D. Burch, Mohawk.

Keep Dr. Rutherford.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have been acquainted of the unsatisfactory conditions in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as one result of which Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, tendered his resignation to Hon. Sydney Fisher. Before the resignation took effect, a change of Government occurred, and it was hoped by stockmen the country over that the new Minister, Hon. Martin Burrell, would speedily adjust matters and retain Dr. Rutherford's valuable services. While some few steps have been taken towards lightening the overloaded department, it seems the conditions otherwise have not materially improved, and Dr. Rutherford has asked to be relieved from duty March 1st. At time of going to press the matter had not yet been settled. It is to be hoped the various breed societies about to convene will make their views known unmistakably. The loss of Dr. Rutherford would be a national calamity to the live-stock industry and meat-inspection service. His recent successful effort to harmonize differences between the live-stock dealers and Toronto abattoirs is but one instance among scores where his tact and astuteness have unravelled tangled skeins and found the key to difficult situations. And these services are but incidents in an exceptionally arduous official career. The Department of Agriculture needs Dr. Rutherford, and needs him badly. Let us hope the whole matter may be speedily adjusted.