his business profitably. The Province

and stables, and in this way help to make living on the farm more com-

ple on the farm. Farmers would not be lured away to cities and to other

a severe one, the consequence of which is that they are now trying to do as

duction. In our country the idea is little production, only enough to get along with. The state must do something in order to encourage farming. Look at the record of Denmark in regard to the national encouragement of farming. It is considered.

ermans how to drain their lands, and

vation of large districts under corpo-

the Dominion and provincial govern

production and good farming on paratively small areas of land.

more I study the question and

this country, what we want is increas-

Hired Man's Accommodation.

ther it is or not. I believe it will be

some time before it becomes a real factor, and then it will have to take

Mr. Carvell: When that does come

Mr. Maclean: No doubt it means that

n the end it will come on the public

about the consumer will have to pay more for the product.

etence

greatest consti-

nited States. constitution ers of the church good churchmen. an actual investimonopolies a United States. as found to be But the people oks on political stions in a

f these questions assert that it is ve a divine right s for the past rming their laws commission of shippers and I see the right aughing; perhaps ew doctrine. ier: No, I quite

an: Perhaps he disciple of his. I sciple of mine and

ng law, I come to ost of living. This this country. It of living has it is true that s goods, and in ly and econom storageman, organization and unfair advant-We have got to and deal with

house and in the such a way as to roduce Enough. our farmers are gh on the land. I nadian farmer in on I have come to ties and he wishes t is also peculiar continent, or at this continent, anada, that farm t thru by raising It seems to be many farmers to policy for the try, we must try now, and in some better price by consumer and at g the consumer a ive us free food he will get lots of y. But he has to some system of atrol, in order to of the consumer that which he this middleman

ting both parties respect. Drainage. arming in Canto have a great cause we must Dominion, but in, and in the west farming problem. policy to cope the northwest ig policy to deal ystem of good off the winter n take two weeks spring in so far ork stopped large-roads and lack of never been such was last year in was done there, ar that the situato a large extent struggle against

e farmer is up anything else in rle against nature way of weather, or or on the land, not ally in the spring, not get upon the ations. That is the in farming taken n bred a farmer ng farmers, I an roubles that they you ask me what against the lack of him by his no euch with the bass m sorry to say that

ere three generations ago some have been lured to the west, some have gone into other businesses, and some have degenerated so that they are not equal to farming under these conditions. If that is the case, we have to approach this problem. We must see that there is better farming, we must have better education in regard to farming, but in order to do this we must give the farmer the facilities that he requires in order to carry on

of Ontario has embarked upon the hydro-electric policy which will provide cheap transportation and power on the farm and light for the houses Canada's action in the matter of naval aid to the mother country. I am not going to say who was responsible for that, but I do regret it. Every Canadian outside this house regrets that that question was approached in an atmosphere where distrust and suspicion prevailed. Why did it get into that state; why did that miserable atmosphere surround that ouestion? done by government must be done mosphere surround that question? I know it was not due to anything that know it was not due to anything that occurred in our province, because if there is anything that we in Ontario think well of it is of our duty to the empire, and if there is any place where public opinion prevails in this country, it is in the neighborhood of what used to be called the head of Lake Ontario. We who live up thereand who sometimes have so little to is that they are now trying to do as little as they can. The whole idea of the man on the land in Europe is intensive farming and big proonly and who sometimes have so little to and who sometimes have so little to say in regard to the government of this country—we try to think well of the great public questions, and we have in the past in some measure furnished some of the best political thought for Canada; we have not brought in that atmosphere of suspicion and distrust about the question. We have not set there that atmosphere couragement of farming. It is surpris-ing what things the Danish farmers do in the British market. They have the finest national policy for the en-couragement of the farmer that is to cion and distrust about the question.
We have not got there that atmosphere of suspicion about this question. I do not for one moment say that that atmosphere originated in another quarter in this country. If I was to say that some of it came from Montreal, the last thing that I would say would be that it in any way came from my compatriots the French people of the Province of Quebec. I am not saying that, because if I can trace that unfair atmosphere and that atmosphere of suspicion, I would trace it to certain influences that speak the English language, that speak thru the to it; France is magnificently culti-vated; Frederick the Great showed the the first drained the townships he owned himself. Improved farming under government encouragement is characteristic of Europe, and it will have to be characteristic of Canada. Smaller farms and holdings will have to be cultivated: changes in the present cultivated; changes in the present system will have to be brought about, and the Dominion Government and the provincial governments of Canada will have to frame their policies with that end in view. In the beautiful fruit dis-English language, that speak thru the newspapers and that have had a double-faced policy in regard to this question. Now we have had that atmosphere of suspicion, that atmosphere of distrust, surrounding this question. Is it not possible for this trict of Niagara and along the whole of the north shore of Lake Erie, is aking place great improvement in the system of farming. But that improvement is to some extent brought about by large interests, and for my part I do not want to see the organization of large farms and the systematic cultitogether, and with a clear, pure atmosphere of patriotism and a recognition of our duty to the mother coun-Rather, I am in favor of the small farmer owning his own land and doing a great deal of the work himself. I am in favor of the intelligent direction of that farmer by the government and the co-operation of

am, I will be prepared tomorrow to ments with the farmer in teaching him indertake the responsibility of secur-ing a standing vote in the house of commons and in the senate of Canada or a large and substantial grant from ne parliament of Canada to our mother country, as a recognition of our duty to stand by her in the matter of more. I move around among the farmers of my own province, the more big a man in all Ontario or in all the

were introduced two good measures, one the highways bill and the other why I intend to vote for the amend-ment now before the house I have always been in favor of relieving the western farmer in the matter of freight rates almost before doing anything else, and it is because I see that the aid to agricultural education, and altho constitutional objections may be raised to such measures, that is not the point at the present time. In connection with the solution of the probfree wheat will at least give the farmer of the west the benefit of competition in railway rates that I feel justified in the action I propose to take. I have spoken in this house year ed production on the farm, and the providing of means to bring in direct touch the farmer who farms and the consumer who consumes. That I believe will result in higher prices to the farmer and lower prices for the conafter year in favor of lower freight rates. I have suggested publicly to this government that the first thing they ought to have done when they sumer. It is not impossible to attain that end, but it wants prevision, and came into office was to give the farmers of the west some kind of reorganization, and the co-operation of the farmers and the consumers. The lief in regard to freight rates. I am more confident today than I ever was most we can get from this commission that is now to travel around the counthat if there is free access of wheat, the greatest product of the west, to the United States markets, the western farmer will have the benefit of lower freight rates, and I think no injury will result ultimately to the rail-jury will result ultimately wi try is that they will tell us the difference between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays, and there is something in that. I was pleased to jury will result ultimately to the railroads. So far as I can see, there has
been no opposition to this proposal in
the house up to the present time.
Probably the greater number of the
members on this side, as well as the
members from the west, irrespective
of politics, are in favor of the motion
The people of the west have asked for hear my hon, friend from Dundas (Mr. Broder) speak in regard to the encouragement of farming, and I believe that both parties in this house, and all the parties in all the provincial legisla-tures, should co-operate and throw aside this wretched thing of partyism for the time being in their efforts to make this the great-producing agricultural country nature destined her to be. Let it be the object of this parliament and this government, and of the legislatures and governments of all the provinces, to put their shoulders in Canada on the lines I have indicated today.

Mr. Edwards: Would the hon, gentleman consider the eight-hour day a factor militating against the farmer?

Hired Man's Accommodation.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—(Can. Press.)

The people of the west have asked for this present the will have are important effect on the railways. I hope the motion comes from the to the wheel and to improve farming the canada on the lines I have indicated today.

Mr. Edwards: Would the hon, gentleman consider the eight-hour day a factor militating against the farmer?

Hired Man's Accommodation. they want. The Conservatives of least; but it will be an illustration of Manitoba, and the members of the what ought to be the inspiring prin-Legislature of Manitoba, irrespective of party, have declared what they want. The members of the Grain Growers' Association have declared Mr. Maclean: It may militate against him a good deal, but he will have to deal with it. One of the troubles of our farmers is that they have to be educated to understand that it pays to employ a competent laborer, and to what they want. The members from the west are almost unanimous in the pay him good wages, and to give him house on the farm to live in. I know farm after farm in this country where gather, who has any serious objection to it, other than the railroads and there is no accommodation for the so-Mr. Edwards: Would you consider I hope the government will take this the eight-hour day a disability on the Mr. Maclean: I do not know whe-

support of this proposal, and there is nobody from the east, so far as I can the mill-owners. This being the case, matter into consideration and give re-lief to the farmers of the west. There price, and would, I believe, give them better freight rates. The arguments

in some way. And if the people be-lieve in an eight-hour day for the mechanic, the people will have to believe in an eight-hour day for the farmer. unless, of course, the farmer cultivates his own land, and that is one reason why I want to see the farmer and his family till the soil themselves and en own account, we should certainly take men and women and sufficient mone it comes our way. The people of the which was started at a convention a United States have taken down many Toronto, Ont., last October. of their tariff walls. Our national policy was largely based on the United States tariff; there has been a

of a small area rather than waste energy in cultivating large farms. Matter of Naval Aid. I will only say one or two words on the navy and then I am finished. I am sorry that Canada occupies the position she does today on this question. It has been a sore question for our people. We do not stand as well as we people. We do not stand as well as we ought to stand in the eyes of the world because we failed to deal with that question. I am not going to cast any reflection on any one but I will come to hear to be a very large and committee of trade and commerce where this matter comes home to him. He has canadian committee, which committee question. I am not going to cast any reflection on any one, but I will come reflection on any one, but I will come back to my hero worship and I will read what Woodrow Wilson said a tions with the West Indies, and the A nominating committee

standing which we now breathe with so much refreshment is matter of sin-

try, to do something in the direction of a money grant that will show where our heart is with the old land?

I am not going to pass any reflections upon the past. If we can get the atmosphere cleared up, insignificant as

The Neely Amendment.
OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—On Mr. Neely's

mind. Now that we have established what I consider one of the greatest things ever established in this country, the right to make our own tariff laws, independent of any outside action, and now that the people of the United States have made concessions on their own account, we should certainly take modification of that tariff in one di-

rection, and we ought to be governed-

few days ago in regard to public questions:

A nominating committee was appointed, with W. M. O. Lochead as a proposal. Any deal we make with the tions:

"Legislation has its atmosphere, like caribbean people in the matter of trade would depend largely on sugar. In the meantime the United States in preparation of the coming event,

standing which we now breathe with so much refreshment is matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience."

Suspicion and Distrust.

An air of suspicion and distrust was created in this country with regard to Canada's action in the matter of naval aid to the mother country. I am not going to say who was responsible for the country of the shall enter that country free—not just now, but in a short time—and that know that very charming love scene between Henry V and the French Princess Katherine where Henry says: the customs must curtsey to great kings in this case and the great king happens to be the United States who have shown a disposition to come our way and to take more of our products. They have offered to take our wheat and a lot of other things, and they are taking them, and we will do no harm to the national policy by adjusting it to meet that condition. If this is the case and if the government have not yet made up their minds that the farmers of our Canadian west today are feeling stringent conditions, we will hearten them up if we tell them that they have this wider market. If we can hearten them up so that they we can hearten them up so that they will prove to be more successful wheat farmers they will become better mixed farmers and they will produce more; our railways and millers will have more to do, even if rates have to be reduced to some extent by reason of this result. Most of all the people of Ontario see a larger market for their products in the great west if the west products in the great west if the west improves in population and in produc-tion and if the people there are con-tented. We have got to make our Canadian west contented, and Ontario today, if she is proud of anything, is proud of the fact that the great Canadian west has sprung from the loins of Ontario very largely. We are proud of these three great provinces that have been established on the prairies, and the people of Ontario, and I think I speak for the people of Ontario, and I think I speak for the people of the people of Ontario, and I think I speak for the people of Ontario, and I think I speak for the people of Ontario, and for a large number of the

Ontario and for a large number of the Conservatives of Ontario, do wish prosperity to come again to the west and they wish to see it peopled more.

They wish to see more ground broken in the west and more people going in there. There has been a let-up more or less pronounced in regard to settlement in the west and there is more or less of a let-up in the immigration or less of a let-up in the immigration going to the west. A friend of mine, a constituent, sent me yesterday a Wisconsin paper containing a statement in regard to immigration which I hope will command the attention of the house and the government. This ment in regard to immigration which I hope will command the attention of the house and the government. This statement is signed by B. G. Packer, Wisconsin immigration commissioner. Wisconsin immigration commissioner. In the statement he tells the farmers told all the had no hesitation in saying that its content of the property of the statement had all the had no hesitation in saying that its content of the property of the statement had all the had no hesitation in saying that its content of the property o

over the western states, that Canada is not quite such a good country as it was to go to, and he gives the figures as to the movement of populavision of farming in the Province of Ontario. There is immense opportunity there, and my advice to all the provinces is to take up the encouragement of farming; to take advantage of everything they can get from the faderal authority, and to formulate of the superscript of the faderal authority, and to formulate of the superscript of the faderal authority, and to formulate of the superscript of the faderal authority, and to formulate of the superscript of the faderal authority and to formulate of the superscript of the faderal authority and to formulate of the faderal authority and to formulate of the superscript of the faderal authority and to formulate of the faderal authority and the fad federal authority, and to formulate I want the attention of the house only and to carry out vigorously well mater and to explain if I can lished in all the western states, upon the plans. In this parliament there this matter and to explain if I can lished in all the western states, upon which we drew largely for that fine population of men ready to take up land and who know how to farm it

That paragraph reads: Farming "Back Home." High freight rates and interest

charges, increased cost of protected implements, food clothing, lumber and other necessaries coupled with frequent low prices for grain apparently convinced many that farming pays best "back home." That is, these Americans who are said to be leaving our western country

and going back to the United States. do not want to see immigration disturbed or checked in regard to the west: I do not wish to see production disturbed in that country. I want to

AT TORONTO CONVENTION

New Missionary Movement Aims at Raising Six Million Dollars in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2. - (Can. is nothing like the relief that goes direct to the point, and this direct relief would widen the market of the farmers, would give them a better perfected when the committee of 150 of the "Men and Millions Movement" of the I listened to yesterday in regard to this matter were largely arguments that commended themselves to my mind. Now that we have established whet I consider an arguments of the Disciples of Christ meets here tomorrow. Rev. Dr. Abram E. Cory, executive secretary of the church, will present I consider an arguments.

gage in somewhat intensive farming advantage of the wider market when to carry on the work of the church,

BERLIN'S PEACE CELEBRATION

BERLIN, Ont. Feb. 2 .- (Special)-At a well attended meeting of citizens of Berlin and Waterloo held here this afternoon it was unanimously decided

had selected Berlin as one of the dis-

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IMPERIAL COUNCIL NEED OF EMPIRE

THE TORONTO WORLD

J. Norton Griffiths Says Co. Operation in Naval Policy is Imperative.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2 .- (Can. Press.) The progress of the movement in Britain towards the idea of an imperial parliament was outlined before the Canadian Club here today by J. Norton Griffiths, Unionist M.P. for Wednesbury, England. "There have been many suggestions," he said, "as to the method of creating an imperial council, and once public opinion thruout the British Empire is convinced that an imperial constitution must be written it will not be long before a clear and cohesive proposition will be laid before the people. Our present aim is to have the whole empire united in demanding such a council for their protection and their welfare

the critics of the world realized that in figures as to the movement of popula-tion. These figures are somewhat sur-prising as showing the number who British Empire had always had cheap

GODERICCH EX-MAYOR DEAD. GODERICH, Feb 2 .- (Can. Press.)

—John Butler, who twenty years ago was a prominent figure in Goderich municipal life, died this morning at the age of 80 years. He was mayor of Goderich for seven years, 1889 to 1895, and afterwards held the position of po-lice magistrate for several years. He conducted a book and stationery store until his retirement a year ago. He was not married and leaves no rela-

SARNIA FEARS INFLUX

SARNIA, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Following the morality clean-up being made in Port Huron, there is a certain uneasiness among officials of the town, who are more or less afraid that if there is an exodus from Port Huron of disorderly characters, Sarnia may receive some of them. A strict watch will be kept by the immigration officers.

TO HONOR LAURIER AND GOUIN.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2 .- (Can. Press.)

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Sheriff's Sale of Cigar and Fancy Goods Stock

will be sold by public auction at a rate on the dollar, per inventory under execution, a stock of cigars, tobacco and fancy goods, etc., with shop furniture inventoried at \$518, at the City Sheriff's Office, Court House, Toronto, on Thursday, the 5th February, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock and inventory can be inspected at the premises, 776 College street. Toronto, day before sale.

Terms cash, deposit of \$75 at sale.

FRED MOWAT, Sheriff PERISHES IN MOTHER'S ARMS Baby Frozen to Death When Parents

MOOSE JAW, Feb. 2.—(Can. Press) -Katie Schwab, aged 18 months, was frozen to death in her mother's arms in the Estevan district. A German farmer with his wife, Katie, and another child were lost on the trail in the storm, and before they reached the shelter of the homesteader's shack the child had perished.

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