

TREGILLUS IN SWITZERLAND

Since writing you last we have visited the world renowned country of Switzerland and our visit has been intensely interesting. The country is a lovely one, its scenery magnificent, and we have enjoyed it immensely. Although we are on a holiday trip, we are also giving particular attention to economic questions and this little nation, three and one-half millions, having solved many important ones, and having also the most democratic form of government, we found in it a great deal to interest us besides the country and its physical features. The people of Switzerland with such a history as they have, having overcome so many difficulties and accomplished so much, had already won our admiration, and we were prepared to find them very much as they appeared, industrious, thrifty, intelligent, prosperous and contented citizens.

When considering the bondage, religious and economic, from which the older nations have had to free themselves, the importance, the actual necessity of preventative measures to save our young and undeveloped country, came home with great force when reading the history of this country.

Direct Legislation

Switzerland has tried three forms of government and is the first nation to try Direct Legislation, which she adopted some seventy years ago. This desirable form of government is reflected in the life of the nation and has given it more than the average citizen realizes.

We visited some of the principal cities on our way through—Lucerne, Berne and Bale. I conversed with everyone who spoke English that I could come in contact with, fully discussing the question of government as they have it, visited the Houses of Parliament and interviewed several of the officials, but had to do so through an interpreter, and everyone, without exception, was enthusiastic over their form of government. There were, of course, those who were not pleased with some of the measures, with which they did not agree and had opposed, but not one, when asked whether they would prefer another form of government but promptly answered "No!" in a most emphatic way.

All Are Law-Makers

I saw no one the worse for drink; I saw no bad behavior from any of the children; I saw no poverty or people begging during our stay in Switzerland; compulsory education has relieved her of all her illiterates. Domestic science and the duties of motherhood being a part of the education of the girls, they become sensible and capable mothers and the children are benefitted. The boy's education is a thoroughly practical one, including economic questions and the higher education is available for all who desire it, those only who can afford it being obliged to pay for it. All having a part in their own law making when of age, they naturally study the questions coming before them and are quite conversant with all that is going on.

One reason for the good behavior of the children is that any damage done by the child, or any wrongdoing, has to be compensated for by the parents or nearest relative.

There are fewer very rich people in Switzerland than in Italy and a more general air of prosperity seems apparent. The agriculturist is recognized as an important member of the community and is encouraged equally with every other class. There is no protection, taxes are light. Every city we visited owned its public utilities and altogether we are of opinion that this little nation has many things to teach us which will pay us well to learn.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

Hamburg, June 2.

SASKATCHEWAN AND RECIPROCITY

(From Regina Standard, Ind. Con.)

It was disappointing to The Standard, as it was to thousands of his Western admirers, to find that Mr. Borden had nothing to offer against reciprocity except the stock arguments that have done duty at a price per line during the past three months, in party organs and other purchasable sheets.

When Mr. Scott and Mr. Haultain agreed upon a joint resolution and when the legislature of this province unanimously adopted that resolution, the die was cast. The opinion of Saskatchewan was crystallized. The Standard stands by that opinion, having helped to form it. The producers of Canada have been sacri-

ficed long enough on the altars of sentiment.

The statements of Messrs. Borden, Bergeron and Roche produced no reflex influence, and it is safe to say that the speakers and hearers were interchangeably disappointed.

GERMAN CONDEMNED BY CONSTITUENTS

At the annual convention of the Liberals of Welland, a resolution moved by Hon. Richard Harcourt, and seconded by J. F. Beam, was carried by unanimous standing vote, heartily endorsing the reciprocity pact now before Parliament, and pledging themselves in support of the government in carrying this measure into effect.

Mr. German was present, and defended his course in opposing reciprocity, and it was after hearing his defence that the resolution above outlined was adopted. More severe than the condemnation implied in the resolution itself, were some of the things said by delegates to the convention.

"What creates landslides of hard times?" asked Mr. German in the course of his speech.

"The corporations and trusts that are now fighting reciprocity," answered a farmer in the rear of the hall.

"Toronto millionaires," Grit or Tory, have no right to dictate to us," exclaimed another.

"We want the Buffalo market," said a third, whereupon Mr. German contended that Buffalo prices were generally no better than those on the Canadian side.

"What about hay?" asked Thos. Stokes.

"Or sweet cream?" put in Mr. Priestman.

"Or strawberries?" said Mr. Stokes again.

To all this Mr. Garner added that he had lost \$32 on the sale of his wool last week owing to exclusion from the American market.

Mr. German suggested a preferential tariff within the empire rather than reciprocity with the United States.

To this J. F. Gross answered that "we

are more Canadian than Imperialist at the price offered for such Imperialism." Within a radius of 500 miles of Buffalo, exclusive of the Canadian portion of the territory, there was a market of 50,000,000. Mr. Gross went on. This was a market which the Niagara Peninsula would assist in serving under reciprocity. Mr. Gross further said that if he were in Mr. German's place, knowing the feeling of the constituency, he would resign.

After Mr. German had concluded his address he left the convention. As he was leaving, George B. Lundy, of Stamford, stated that the convention had voted unanimously in opposition to what the member advocated, and asked Mr. German bluntly if he was going to obey the mandate or get out of the way. Mr. German declared he had never got out of the way of anybody, and left the hall amid silence.—Toronto Sun.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLE CROPS

The total apple export from Halifax during the season of 1910-1911 was 246,513 barrels, 885 half barrels, and 3,161 boxes, equal in all to 248,009 barrels. Add to this an estimated local consumption of 75,000 barrels and we have a total output of 323,009 barrels for the past season.

Of the apples exported, 10,948 barrels went to Newfoundland, 1,324 to the West Indies, 2,181 barrels, 396 half barrels and 562 boxes to South Africa. The rest found a market in Great Britain. London took 209,472 barrels; Liverpool, 20,223, and Bristol, 2,365.

During the last three years the output has been: 1908-09, 710,733 barrels, 2,547 half barrels, 3,052 boxes, 1909-10, 832,207 barrels, 628 half barrels, 4,885 boxes; 1910-11, 321,513 barrels, 885 half barrels, 3,161 boxes.—The Register, Berwick, N.S.

BIG C. N. R. CONTRACT

Probably the largest railway contract ever given in the world to an individual party was recently given to the Northern Construction company by the Canadian Northern railway. The contract let covers a distance of 160 miles through the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

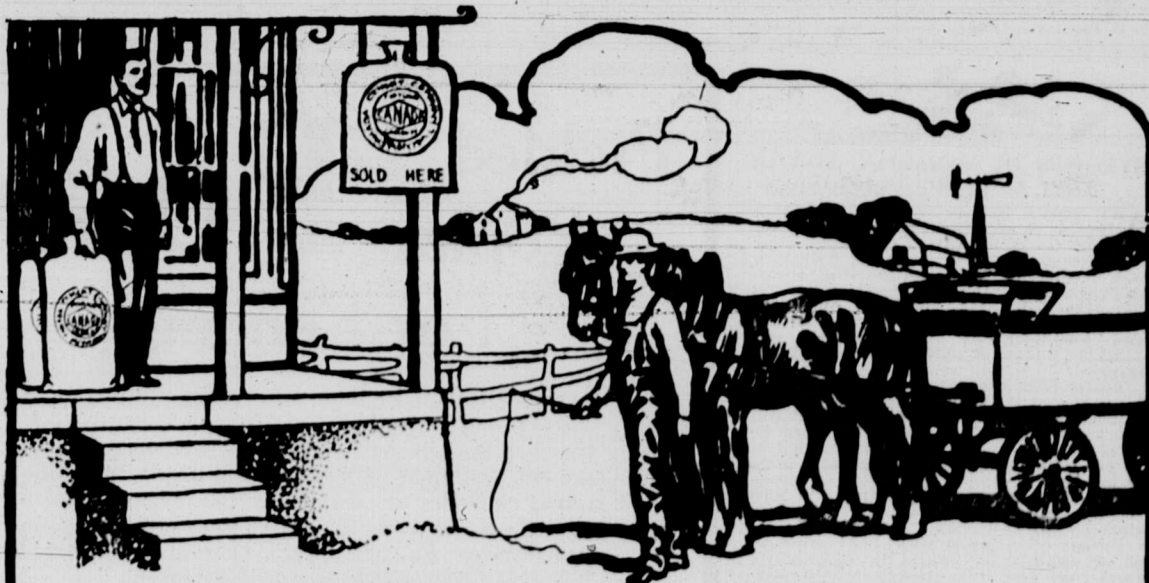
not only save their cost every year but may be bought on such liberal terms as to literally pay for themselves. Why should you delay the purchase of the best separator under such circumstances?

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

heart of the Rockies, from Hope to Kamloops. It has been estimated that the construction of this piece of road will cost approximately \$10,000,000. As the amount of rock work to be done is very great, thousands of men will be employed in the construction of the road, which is to be completed in three years' time. The location of the road is through the valley of the Fraser and the South Thompson rivers. This is the route of the Canadian Pacific railway and the two lines when the C. N. R. route is completed will be separated only by the width of these respective streams.

Besides the Northern Construction company of Winnipeg, P. Welsh, of Spokane, a member of the firm of Foley, Welsh & Stewart, is interested in the work of this particular piece of mountain road.

The Liberals of Centre York, Ont., have nominated H. H. Demott, K.C., as a candidate for the federal parliament, while the Liberals of West Victoria, Ont., have nominated C. E. Weeks, K.C. Lawyers still are able to secure the nominations. The Conservatives of North Ontario have renominated Samuel Sharpe, M.P.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph

showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely illustrated 160-page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

Please send Circular and Book.

Name.....
Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montréal