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Farmer Competes With Cheap Labor.

No better presentation of the farmer's view of the tariff has been made in recent years than that contained in the admirable address delivered at the Canadian Club luncheon, Toronto, last week, by Mr. E. C. Drury of Crown Hill. Mr. Drury is a graduate of the Agricultural College, ex-President of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, and his public utterances show that he has inherited the courage and ability of his late well-known father, Hon. Charles Drury, the first Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Mr. Drury observed that the farmers are, as a rule, a silent class; their views were not often heard, but their importance warranted their being heard more often than they are. The rural population comprised three fifths of the population of the country, while they had three times as much capital invested as all the other enterprises of the country combined, the figures being \$1,700,000,000 for the farmers and \$552,000,000 for the other interests. More than that, they added to the wealth of the country \$443,000,000 per year, while all the other producers combined only added \$307,000,000.

"I know that will be challenged at once," Mr. Drury added, "as the census figures show that the products of the manufacturers were \$481,000,000. If you will look at the question you will find that the manufacturer adds to the wealth of the country only by the additional value that he gives to his raw material, therefore, the amount of his raw material has to be deducted from the census figures." Mr. Drury said that the census figures of 1891—the details were not in the returns for 1901—showed that the raw materials amounted to about one-half the finished product, and his estimate had been made on the basis.

For the farming class Mr. Drury claimed merit as the backbone of stability in the country. "I know our faults," he said, "but we are less swayed by the excitement of the moment than any other class." The farmers' case before the Tariff Commission, he said, had been practically unanimous, and yet had not been the result of any general organization. It had been, in fact, a spontaneous expression of opinion. The farmers had been practically unanimous in saying that protection did not help them. They produced mainly pork, beef, cheese, butter and grain, and even if the bulk of those products were consumed at home the farmer knew very well by practical experience that the price he received was regulated in the foreign market to which the surplus was exported.

"At the same time we do not want to form a combine, we want to remain law abiding citizens," said Mr. Drury, amid laughter, admitting, amid further laughter, that such a combination was impossible anyway. Canada is an exporting country, and, as the last great open land in the world with such great resources still to be exploited, it would continue to be so. "If Canada imports agricultural products we will have to open up communication with Mars or some other planet to get them for the whole world," said Mr. Drury. "Under these circumstances, the farmer is convinced that no twisting and turning of the tariff can add very much to the price of what he has to sell; but, on the other hand, he knows that the tariff does add to the price of what he has to buy."

As an illustration, Mr. Drury said that the actual experience he had found that it took the price he had received for 25 fleeces of wool to pay for a tweed suit which he bought. "We don't know where the money goes, but we have an idea the tariff has something to do with it somehow," said Mr. Drury, amid laughter and applause. As to the farmers being prosperous, he admitted they were better off than they used to be. But by keeping accounts on a farm it had been shown that, allowing for interest on investment and wages for the sons, the farmer had nothing left for his own wages. That capital had in most cases been handed down from pioneer days by the grandfather who hewed down the forest. All the farmers could get was gained only by the greatest frugality, good management and carefulness. They had to pay from \$225 to \$285 a year with board and washing for a hired man, owing to the competition of the factories in the towns, which were protected by the tariff and enabled to pay higher wages than the farmers. The farmers had been reasonable in their tariff representations, having only asked that if any change be made the scale be downward instead of upward, and that the British preference be carried on as far as it would go.

"The Manufacturers' Association," Mr. Drury continued, "have urged for more protection because they must compete with cheap foreign labor and great aggregations of

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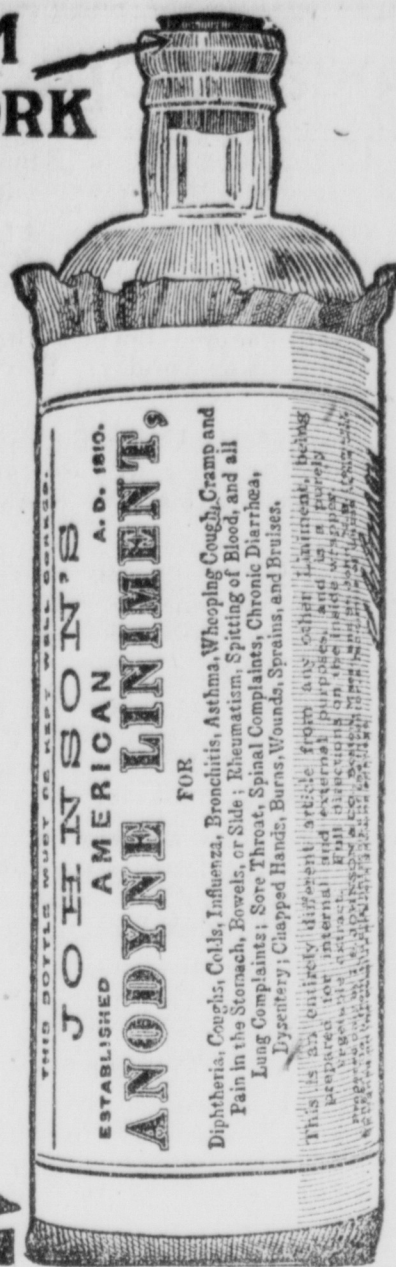
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FROM
THE CORK

TO

THE

BOTTOM



foreign capital. What is the position of the Canadian farmer? He pays the bill to help the manufacturer compete with cheap foreign labor. Who pays his bill? The Canadian farmer competes with cheaper foreign labor than the manufacturer does. He competes with the half-savage labor of Argentina, with the pauper labor of India, with the cheap labor from all the world in the British market which is his only exporting market. We have our cheap labor competition, and we have dear labor at home here—just as dear as any class in the country have."

Mr. Drury cited the cattle business as an example, wherein the Ontario farmer has to compete with the ranged cattle of Texas and Argentina, and even the Northwest, but against the latter he made no complaint, as the people there were brother Canadians. Under those circumstances, the farmers were entitled to some relief, and the paternal sympathy of the Manufacturers' Association, who presumed to argue for their welfare, was deserving of the name of "Pecksniffian." Notwithstanding the development of the west, the rural population of Canada had only increased by 1.62 per cent, in the last census decade. How could the country go ahead when its basic industry remained stationary? It was building a house by taking the bricks from the foundation. In concluding, Mr. Drury said he had a dream of the future of Canada. It was that the great agricultural lands of Canada should be soon opened up and developed that they would provide trade for flourishing cities and towns, for where agriculture was developed the traders were sure to follow. The farmers were the bulwark of the whole country, and if they prospered the whole country would prosper.

A Plague of Moths.

A plague of moths has been visiting the inhabitants of Sydney N. S. W. In some parts of the town residents and shop keepers have been unable to use oil lamps, because the moths swarmed into the chimneys and extinguished the lights. At some of the railway stations the moths have even extinguished the signal lights and station lamps.

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The Gambling Duchess.

Ponte Vecchio (Old Bridge) is the nickname applied in London society circles to the Duchess of Devonshire owing to her passionate devotion to the game of bridge. The duchess' one absorbing passion, in fact, is gambling, and she has always been ready to take a turn at any game where there was a chance of placing a bet. She is an ardent follower of the turf. Despite or rather because of her known weakness for gambling she is said to be, next to the king, the most potent personality in smart society. Her first husband was the Duke of Manchester, grandfather of the present duke. The duchess is now nearly eighty years of age, but her figure is miraculously preserved, and her hair is said to have been practically unaffected by the passing of the years.

Why The "Province Man" Thrives.

It is a well known fact, often remarked upon, that New Brunswick people in Maine generally thrive better financially than do Maine people themselves. The cause usually assigned for this condition of things is that Yankees are determined to buy everything they see, whether they need it or not, while New Brunswick people are less inclined that way. There may be a little point to this supposition, but less than is often thought.

Examination will show that New Brunswickers in Maine use themselves and their families about as well and generously as do the original Mainites. A greater reason, in fact the great reason, why the New Brunswick man gets on so much better than his Yankee neighbor is simply that he takes better care of what he has. He gets a rubber-tired buggy, and in seven or eight years it is practically as good as ever. By that time the Yankee has had to have one or two new ones, because he let it stay outdoors too much, banged it round too carelessly, and did not take pains enough to give it the "stitch in time" which saves nine a little

later. The New Brunswick man gets a reaper, and sees, to it that that reaper remains in good condition for years. The Yankee slashes round with his, taking about the same tender care of it that he would of an old axe or crowbar, perhaps housing it but often not doing so, till it is old and useless before he knows it.

And so it goes right through the piece. The "Province" man seems to have learned the valuable lesson that it is fully as important to take care of a thing as to get it. May his Maine brother learn the lesson too.—Fort Fairfield Review.

New Way of Making Money.

(London Chronicle.)

At the Shakespearean bazaar in the Portman rooms the other day were various ingenious methods for making money that the mere business man would never dream of; but one of the many pounds collected during the afternoon perhaps none was so hardly earned as the one which was made out of two pence by the 'smallest person in the room.'

"I will stand on my head for twopence," proclaimed the placard borne by an ideal baby Puck in green velvet, who conscientiously carried out his promise every time that sum was offered.

He even did it in front of Princess Ena of Battenburg, and he seemed to appreciate the attention much more than the bouquet he had begun by resenting to her.

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We make few claims of what Ligozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Ligozone can do.

What Ligozone Is.

The virtues of Ligozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Ligozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Ligozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Ligozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Ligozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Ligozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Ligozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Ligozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

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Gonorrhea—Gleet
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Tumors—Ulcers
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Also most forms of the following:

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In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

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 1 C D.....
 4 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.