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BRITISH EXPERT

Discusses Some of Canada's Great Re- sources.

POINTS OUT ENORMOUS AGRICULTURAL POS- SIBILITIES.

Declares Hon. Sydney Fisher as Min-
ister of Agriculture has Few if
Any Equals

The following is a brief resume of an excellent address upon Canada's wealth as an agricultural country, recently read by Mr. W. Staley Spark, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute of England, at which meeting Lord Strathcona presided. The paper is interesting, not only for the keen insight into Canada's potential possibilities displayed by Mr. Spark, but for the graceful testimonial he paid to two men who are doing magnificent work to develop these resources, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Sydney Fisher.

Mr. Spark in part said: "It is astonishing how little the British public know of Canada, the vast possibilities of the country, its enormous wealth of agricultural land, and the great opportunities there are for capitalists to invest their money safely."

"I do not think there is any country in the world which has developed by such rapid strides during the last ten years as Canada. Probably the reason of this is that the government and their officials never forget their loyalty to the British Crown. They do their utmost to assist all classes of people; the law must be observed and order kept, and the country is the most moral and sober one which I have ever been my lot to visit, and I have travelled considerably. It is mostly of the great development of the agricultural resources I shall speak to you today, for it is with the department of agriculture that I have been closely connected."

Since 1867, when the Federation of the province took place, the methods of agriculture have improved largely, and the growth of success has naturally been followed by an increase of the national wealth. The people of the eastern portion of the Dominion have turned their attention more to live stock, and those of the northwest to wheat growing. In both of these industries the development has been extraordinary.

"There can be no question that, speaking in a general way Canada is admirably adapted to live stock growing. The country, is, however, so vast in extent, the climate and soil so varied that it is rather difficult to give a concise summary of the conditions under which animal husbandry is carried on, and of the possibilities of the future development. It may be pointed out that the provinces of Ontario and Quebec to a greater extent perhaps than the other sub-divisions, produce all the staple grains and fodder plants. In the breeding of pure stock Ontario stands, in relation to the rest of North America, in a somewhat similar position to that of Great Britain to the world at large. Ontario breeders have drawn upon the best British herds, studs and flocks for foundation stock, and are now doing an excellent trade in pure bred sires, not only with the farmers and ranchers of Canada, but with those of the United States of America as well. In the mutton breeds of sheep, especially, Ontario stands pre-eminent, and many car loads of Ontario rams are purchased annually by American sheep ranchers for crossing purposes."

Dairying is one of the chief branches of the live-stock industry, and, as is well known, Canada has held a leading place among countries exporting dairy produce. No finer cheese reaches the British market from any colony or foreign country than the Canadian cheddars. The value of the cheese exported from Canada during the year 1903 was \$4,131,140. The export of butter has largely increased during the past few years, chiefly on account of the cold storage facilities which have been provided by the Dominion government. During the year 1902 butter was exported to the value of £1,409,459. Swine raising, in conjunction with dairying has recently made wonderful progress, the export trade in fine bacon amounting at the present time to

nearly £3,000,000, having increased twenty times in a single decade.

"It is a well known fact that much of the success of the country is due to the way in which the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway have helped the farmer and immigrants, by opening up the country."

"If the breeders of live stock in this country would send some of their surplus stock to be sold in Canada, I venture to say they would get better prices for it than they would at home, and further than this, they would be creating a market which would prove beneficial alike to this country and Canada. I must remind those that contemplate doing this that all animals sent must be registered in the stud or herd books of their breed, to enable them to enter the country duty free; a duty of 25 per cent. is charged on all animals not so entered. I shall be very pleased to give any one desiring it any information on this subject. Before concluding I should like to say a few words about two of the men who help to govern the country, and also say a few words about the farmers."

PRAISE FOR MINISTERS.

Of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I know I am correct in saying that his loyalty to the Crown is as genuine as it is deep rooted. No man knows better what is needed for the good of Canada, and certainly no one strives harder to give effect to any measures which are of benefit to the Dominion. He is beloved by the people from one end of the country to the other. Of Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, I know more personally—a Canadian born, who finished his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. As a minister of agriculture he has few, if any equals, in any country; a man of fearless integrity, devotion to his country for his country's good, and one to whom is greatly due the enormous success of the agriculturists and the great increase of the wealth of the country from the produce of the land during his administration of the department over which he presides.

The farmers of the country are the most intelligent, industrious, prosperous, moral and contented lot of men I ever met; it is a great pleasure to work amongst them, and to know them is to respect them. I ought to know something of them, for I have addressed about 10,000 farmers in all parts of the country, and I was greatly impressed with their intelligent discussions and their keen desire to learn and carry out practically anything which would improve their system of farming."

"It has been said that Canadians would be willing to have Canada annexed to the United States; such statements show the authors of them to be absolutely ignorant of the character of the Canadian people. The Canadians are amongst the King's most loyal and devoted subjects. They gave you a very practical proof of their loyalty during the Boer war, and I have no hesitation in saying that if necessity arises at any time they are willing to share the trials and hardships of the British army in defense of the honor of our great and glorious empire."

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"I broke out in cold sweats."

"My appetite was poor, and I lived in perfect dread of a collapse."

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It's a shame to live in a half-dead condition. Ferrozone will vitalize you. It will give you reserve strength, self-control, surplus vigor. It's the most strengthening medicine made; 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

HALE'S WARNING.

Maine Senator Tells Roose- velt to Let Tariff Alone.

READY TO LEAD OPPOSITION.

And is Opposed to Reciprocity With Canada.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator Hale, of Maine, in a talk on the question of tariff formally announced that he would oppose with all his might any attempt at revision, and indirectly warned the president that if he raised the issue he would be the means of disrupting the Republican party. He does not read the lesson of the late election as calling for tariff revision, which he declared would paralyze the industries of the country.

"The Presidential election," said the Senator, "was remarkable in the extent of the Republican triumph, and, as is not unusual in such cases, some question has arisen whether the party shall enjoy the fruits of its victory. It is no rare thing after a political battle has been won to find the weak sisters coming in and urging the successful party to lower its colors, and in whole or in part give up what it has won."

"For myself, I do not propose to let this be done, except in the face of all the opposition to it which I can help to muster."

"The lessons of the election are plain enough to read. Both the Republican party and the President were in high favor with the people. The President's individuality was a strong element in increasing Republican majorities everywhere. He helped the ticket in every state, and thousands of Democrats voted for him who have not before been, and never will be, Republicans. As for the poor gentleman up at Esopus, who was not in it at all, he was a good judge and lawyer, but he never succeeded in arousing any interest with the American people."

"But beyond all this, the Republican position and the issues which it maintained not only commanded popular support, but those issues were advanced and upheld in just as bold and courageous fashion as were the words and acts of the President."

THE THREE GREAT ISSUES.

"The position of the party upon three great issues—the protective tariff, the currency, and the handling of overgrown, dictatorial and oppressive trusts—was simply impregnable. Every attack of the Democrats upon these positions touching either of these great issues met with overwhelming defeat, and, when the American people woke up on the morning after the election and knew its results, they had a right to expect and to assume that the policy of the party upon these three great questions had been settled and would be so considered during the next four years of administration."

"I do not expect to see any movement on the part of the administration either for tariff revision or for any form of reciprocity that will give away the benefits of trade, which are now in our favor, with any country whatever."

Asked regarding the views of the President on the question of revision Mr. Hale replied:

"I have no information as to the President's feelings or intentions, but he stands today as the representative, not of the grumblers and the critics of the party, inside its lines, but of the great masses who have expressed their confidence in him and in the party and its principles. The President is no novice in politics. His observation is both keen and wise. In this hour of its triumph I do not think the party need fear he will do anything to weaken or disrupt it, and any attempt at tariff revision will certainly do both."

WHAT IS CATARRH?

It is an inflammation of the mucous lining of the throat, bronchial tubes and nasal passages excited by germs that can only be developed by fragrant healing Catarrhazone which is breathed direct to the seat of the disease, and has never yet failed to cure. Pleasant to use, absolutely certain to cure, Catarrhazone always gives satisfaction. "I suffered from nasal catarrh so badly that I couldn't breathe through my nostrils," writes G. K. Wilmet of Meriden. I used Catarrhazone for a few minutes and was relieved. It cured in a short time." No other remedy just like Catarrhazone—it's the best. Two months' treatment \$1.00; trial size 25c.

"We can have no partial or piecemeal revision of the tariff. Whenever it is undertaken it will go to the bottom. You cannot repair a tariff bill as you would sharpen a blunt pencil or a dull razor. Should the President follow the advice of a few revisionists who are now making so much noise he will at once find two things before him:

"First, the Democratic party will be solidly with him, clamoring for revision and for all the free trade it can get out of it. Secondly, he will find facing him a divided party, with the most of its leaders and the great masses of the people bitterly hostile to any such move."

"There is no industry in the country that would not be alarmed, and the uncertainty which would forthwith set in would halt and cripple labor and its results everywhere."

PRESENT TARIFF'S BENEFITS.

"If you ask me whether the present tariff is perfect in all its details, the answer is easy enough, that, of course, it is not. But the good in it is so prevailing, and its results have been so beneficial, and its strength with the people is so tremendous, that its smaller defects weigh nothing compared with the disasters that would follow any attempt to open the question."

"I do not look to any movement toward revision, either at this session or in the next Congress. We shall just begin to enjoy the good effects of the election in the next Congress, and nothing but woe will follow the man who is instrumental in bringing on a tariff war in Congress."

In regard to the agitation in Massachusetts over tariff revision and reciprocity, Mr. Hale said he did not believe there was any real sentiment in that State favorable to revision and reciprocity.

"Massachusetts is subject to scares," said he, "and is now a little oppressed in this way. Gen. Butler, who was a Greenbacker, scared the State for years and got elected governor. William Russell, who was a free trade Democrat, scared the State for years and was repeatedly elected governor. Mr. Douglas now represents another scare. All the great leaders in the State—Senator Hoar and Senator Lodge—have kept Massachusetts Republican in the main, and its aberrations have done no great harm."

WHY DOUGLAS WAS ELECTED.

"Mr. Douglas was elected governor not on the question of revision of the tariff, nor on reciprocity, but because Gov. Bates, who had been an able and courageous governor, had vetoed the Labor Hour bill and the Soldier bill, and had become involved in serious troubles connected with the police administration in Boston."

"Mr. Foss of Boston, who has been a chronic aspirant for Congress on his scheme for reciprocity with Canada, and who succeeded in begging and bragging and buying his way to a nomination, was laid out at the polls, as he ought to have been."

"The whole question of reciprocity with Canada is as plain as the nose of the human face. The present condition of trade between the two countries is practically satisfactory to all reasonable men. The amount of trade is constantly increasing, and balance is nearly two to one in our favor. Whoever expects to see this condition changed can see it changed in only one way, and that is to change the balance of trade from our side to that of Canada."

A STUDY OF OLD AGE

Reveals the fact that the blood is usually thin and lacking in the strengthening properties of young folks' blood. If you want to fill your blood with the fire of youth, build up your strength, restore your nerves, just use Ferrozone. It's the most potent tonic known and will renew the flickering flame of an aged life by imparting nourishment to enfeebled organs. Ferrozone fortifies weak systems, feeds the blood, brain and nerves with new life. Try Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box.

Slaughter of Pheasants.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Emperor William did some remarkable shooting at Alwinitz, Silesia, yesterday. From daylight to four in the afternoon he brought down 910 pheasants, fifteen other birds, and two hares. The guns of the party bagged 3,215 heads of game. The Emperor and his party shot 10,042 birds in two days last week on the estate of Count Von Tiee Winkler, which were sent to market in Berlin, which city receives almost every day several thousand pheasants, besides larger game, as a result of the Imperial party's forays.

Finishing is another name for 'Find the robber.'

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Developing Markets for Butter.

THE VALUE OF STRICT DAIRY LAWS

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1904.

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has again this year operated a number of creameries in the Northwest Territories, so that the farmers in districts adapted to dairying might be able to obtain a cash income from their cows until such time as they are able to carry on work for themselves. Considerable attention has recently been devoted to developing new markets for the butter produced and the results have been quite satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the price of butter in Eastern Canada has been lower this year than last the patrons of the Northwest creameries have received an average net price of 20.98 cents a pound for the butter manufactured from the cream supplied by them, over a cent a pound more than in 1903, and the highest price ever obtained for the season's output of the government creameries.

British Columbia has naturally been the chief market for Territorial butter in the past and still continues to take the bulk of the shipments. Freight rates and other expenses are so heavy that a satisfactory trade with Great Britain cannot be carried on at present, but a considerable export trade is being developed with Japan and other oriental countries. Before the Osaka Exposition there was scarcely any Canadian butter sold to Japan, but in spite of the war some 34,000 pounds have been shipped to that country from the government creameries during the first ten months of this year. The total consumption of butter in Japan is not large, but there are indications of a decided increase in demand for the Canadian article at the close of the war.

The Yukon butter trade is also being recovered for Canada. The total amount consumed in that territory annually is over 500,000 pounds, of which nearly 200,000 pounds has this year been contributed by the government creameries in the Northwest Territories. When the country was first opened several shipments of time butter sent up by the Canadian firms were found to be very inferior quality, and, consequently, the Canadian article got a bad name and the market was practically monopolized by the United States. Indeed, until 1903, about the only Canadian butter used in the Yukon was that sent to the Mounted Police. Meanwhile the Dairy Division had been testing various styles of tins and other packages, and had found that a first class article, properly packed, could be shipped there at profit. Orders for 90,000 pounds were received last year and the amount has been more than doubled this season, as mentioned above.

There has been some opposition to our stringent legislation, such as the Dairy Products Act of 1893, and the Butter Act of 1903, which forbid the manufacture and sale in Canada of adulterated dairy goods, including filled cheese and process butter. The Hastings cheese case, recently reported in the press, has shown that if our dairy laws had been one whit less strict, the Canadian cheese trade might have received a blow from which it would have required years to recover. The case in question is still fresh in the public memory. A leading firm of grocers in Hastings, England, was charged with selling as pure cheese an article which the local analyst alleged was adulterated with foreign fat. Fortunately the Canadian High Commissioner and the Chief Inspector in Britain of the Department of Agriculture were able to present a vigorous defence, backed up by indisputable evidence forwarded from Canada by the Chief of the Dairy Division. It was shown that in Canada the manufacture of margarine or "filled" cheese was absolutely prohibited under heavy penalties, and the conditions of manufacture were such that it was quite impossible for this to happen without the fact coming to the notice of the authorities. The purity of the cheese was admitted and the charge finally dismissed, when it was found that the Canadian contentions were proven by the report of the government analyst, which showed that the sample in question contained 43 per cent of milk fat and no foreign fat whatever.

The case has attracted almost universal attention in Great Britain, and the triumphant vindication of the purity of Canadian dairy products will prove a great advertisement of our goods. If, however, our dairy laws had been lax, or our departmental organization imperfect on either side of the Atlantic, the result might have been different.