

Of Special Interest
to our Farmers

CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

An analysis of the British trade imports by the agricultural correspondent of the London Times gives some interesting figures with respect to Canadian dairy produce. The severe drought last year dried up the English pastures early in the summer, and the home output of butter was smaller than usual, while the working people were earning good wages and prepared to spend freely. As a result the imports of butter were higher than ever before, the amount paid for imported butter, by the English people in 1899 reaching the enormous total of \$85,000,000. The imports were distributed thus:—

	Cwt.	Per cent
Denmark.....	1,439,952	42.2
Australasia.....	366,944	10.8
France.....	353,942	10.5
Holland.....	284,810	8.4
Canada.....	250,083	7.4
Sweden.....	245,569	7.2
U. S. A.....	159,137	4.7
Germany.....	36,953	1.1
Other countries.....	262,331	7.7
Total.....	3,389,851	100.0

Denmark, it will be noticed, still holds a long lead. In 1896, she exported 40.4 per cent; in 1897, 41.5 per cent; in 1898, 45.6 per cent—nearly half of the whole British supply. She fell back a little last year, but Denmark suffered, with the rest of western Europe, from the drought. France, Sweden, and Germany are dropping out of the race, and their places are being taken by the British colonies of Canada and Australasia. The Times correspondent remarks with evident pleasure, on the progress made by the Dominion. "Only three years ago Canada was at the bottom of the list, but she has now risen to fifth place. There is, moreover, nothing erratic in the figures furnished by the Dominion. In 1894 Canada contributed only 0.8 per cent. of our butter imports; in 1895 the quantity was 1.4 per cent.; and in the successive years since it has been 2.9, 3.4, 4.9, and 7.4 per cent. respectively. Here we get evidence of a steady and progressive movement which is likely to result in the establishment of a permanent industry."

The cheese figures are not quite so encouraging from the Canadian point of view. The total imports of cheese show a slight increase in 1898, but are still less than in 1897. The Canadian imports have since 1897 been steadily declining. But we still have control of the market:—

	Cwt.	Per cent.
Canada.....	1,337,198	56.0
U. S. A.....	590,737	24.7
Holland.....	328,585	13.6
Australasia.....	37,494	1.6
France.....	34,307	1.4
Other countries.....	60,992	2.7
Total.....	2,339,313	100.0

Canadian imports reached their higher volume in 1897 (1,526,664), and the highest proportion in 1898 (62.2 of the total imports). The falling off is not serious, and its consideration is tempered by the reflection that the English people are lessening their consumption of cheese and increasing their purchases of imported meat. Of this trade there is reason to believe that we are getting a larger share, though apparently it is not yet large enough for the statistician to differentiate our exports from those of the United States. The combined exports of chilled beef from the two countries show an expansion of 22 per cent., and the refrigerating process is regarded with increasing favor as compared with the slaughter of cattle at the port of debarkation.

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LIEUTENANT ROBERTS.
BRINGING GUNS OF 6TH BRIGADE OUT OF ACTION AT COLENZO—AND THE WOUNDING OF LORD ROBERTS' SON.

[From Boston Globe.]

Object Lesson.
"Young man," asked the proprietor of the store, who was making the rounds of the various departments, "how can you afford to dress so elaborately and expensively on the salary we pay you?"
"I can't," gloomily answered the salesman. "I ought to have more salary."—Chicago Tribune.

Getting Even With Him.
"Money, money, money all the time," he growled when she said she needed a new bonnet. "Do you know how much it cost to keep you in the country this summer?"
"No," she replied. "I don't know, but I know it didn't cost so much as it did to keep you in the city."—Chicago Post.

Coy Ingenuities.
Mabel—Would you marry a man who had been refused?
Dolly—If he were rich and the refusing had been by the insurance companies.—Life.

The Domestic Man.
The man who used to shake the mat Outside his back yard gate Now doffs his overcoat and hat And shakes the furnace grate. —Chicago News.

PNEUMONIA
leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.
Scott's Emulsion makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.
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That Impudent Capital "I."
M. Zola, when in England, was much impressed with the English use of the capital "I." "Why is it," he says, "that the Englishman, when he writes of himself, should invariably use a capital letter? That tall 'I' which occurs so often in a personal narrative strikes me as being very arrogant. A Frenchman, referring to himself, writes 'je' with a small 'j'; a German, though he may gratify all his substantives with capital letters, employs a small 'I' in writing 'ich'; a Spaniard, when he uses the personal pronoun at all, bestows a small 'yo' on his 'yo,' while he honors the person he addresses with a capital 'V.' I believe indeed, though I am not sufficiently acquainted with foreign languages to speak with certainty on that point, that the Englishman is the only person in the world who applies a capital letter to himself."
M. Zola might have enforced his contrasts still further by referring to the Japanese, who really have no word for "I." In speaking of oneself in Japanese self depreciatory terms are used, such as "servant," "the awkward person," "junior," while in speaking of or to other people complimentary terms are employed, such as "senior," "master," "prince" (used by young men in addressing each other familiarly). The most usual Japanese equivalent for "I" is "watakushi," which means literally "selfishness."—Buffalo Commercial.

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