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often develop into weak, delicate, backward children; undersized, nervous, feeble, adults. Lack of nourishment is the cause.

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Charlottetown.

GREAT PLANS FOR OUR FARMERS.

A Policy of Push and Progress to Take the Place of the System of "Do Nothing" and Blunders.

(Mail and Empire)

Sir Charles Tupper speaks advisedly to the farmers of Canada when he points out that the National Policy does not end with the promotion of our industrial interests and the finding of a home market for our farm products. It includes the development of our agricultural resources, the giving of help to our producers on the farm, the opening up of new channels of trade, the promotion of sales abroad, and the perfecting of our transportation facilities.

WHAT THE POLICY HAS DONE.

For years the Conservative Governments laboured upon these progressive lines, and with much success. They increased our mileage and brought the steel rails within reasonable reach of our producers. They deepened the canals to a fourteen-foot basis, and left to their successors but a few odd jobs to do—which jobs are not yet finished. In the face of a storm of Liberal opposition and of sarcasm they established the experimental farms to test the qualities of grains and other classes of products, and to determine at the general cost and not at the cost of the individual, who can ill afford to experiment for himself and his neighbours, what varieties are best suited for the different localities and the different climates. Then the Conservatives turned to the great meat producing industry. Chicago and the Western States were invading our markets with beef, mutton and pork, and were driving out our own farmers or compelling them to sell at a disastrously low price. These foreign producers were checked by the application of the tariff, and our people speedily took possession of this market. Out of the growing profits they increased their herds and flocks and began to export with advantage. Last year we sold abroad no less than \$10,000,000 worth of bacon and hams. The dairying interest next received attention. We were already doing well with cheese. But butter was not produced and exported in large quantities as was the case elsewhere. Dairy experts were called in; creameries were established; lectures on dairying were given, and in a short time the butter industry began to thrive. We exported \$3,700,000 worth of butter in 1899—20,139,000 lbs.—and all because the Conservative Governments promoted the business. The introduction of our products into other markets, particularly that of Great Britain, the providing of rapid, safe, suitable, and yet cheap transportation to these markets, were the next steps in the policy of development. It was while these steps were being effected that the Conservative party passed into opposition, to experience a brief respite from its labours and its responsibilities.

THE POLICY OF LET ALONE.

Well would it have been if the policy of national advancement, carried on so systematically in the past, had still been pursued. But under the change such was not to be our fate. The "let them alone" idea came into operation at Ottawa, and no progress has since been made, other than that which bountiful crops and consequently increased exports have given us. This "let them alone" idea the Conservatives have always had to combat. It cropped up to oppose the experimental farms for our farmers. It has manifested itself since at various times. For example, the Conservatives when our live cattle were scheduled in Britain, came to the conclusion that it would be a great advantage to us if we could establish a trade in dressed meat here. Australia—seven thousand miles away from Britain—carries on such a trade with marvellous success, and why should

Gentlemen,—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever.
 J. B. A. BEAUCHEMIN,
 Sherbrooke.

not we, who are but three thousand miles from the market, do the same thing? Dr. Montague, the then Minister of Agriculture, took the subject up, and was intending to place our dressed meat on the British market in Canadian shops—such as Australians had done with Australian meat—to give it a name, to create a demand for it, and to put the business on a good footing for the future. But the project was opposed. It was said to be contrary to "the principles of political economy," and altogether improper. The obstruction knocked the enterprise out, and this Government has not had sufficient energy or sagacity to carry it on or to substitute any other plan for it. As a consequence, we have made no headway with dressed beef or mutton, although Australia is going ahead splendidly in these branches of trade, and our neighbors are taking them up also, with profit to their farmers.

NOTHING FOR THE FARMER.

The "let-them-alone" idea has intervened again to affect others projected enterprises. For example, this Government was asked to grant a small bonus for a brief period to promote butter production and butter exportation. Australia had already done it, and had created an immense trade, which turns large sums of money into the farmers' pockets. It was also asked to give a slight bonus, temporarily, to the farmers for growing the sugar beet, in order to set the beet sugar industry agoing. Many of the neighbouring States have done this with good results. Mr. Fisher, however, was horrified when these propositions were set before him. They were against "political economy," and it would never do thus to help the farmers. Yet last year Mr. Fisher paid \$76,694 of the farmers' taxes as a bonus to British Columbia companies for smelting silver ore, \$187,954 to the makers of pig iron, \$1,970,511 to the makers of puddled bars, and \$74,644 to the makers of steel ingots. Here are \$356,673 paid as bounties in one year for the making of iron and silver; but a few thousand dollars for the farmer as a bounty to encourage certain of his lines of production was too big a consideration to give, and too much opposed to "political economy" to be agreed to.

BLUNDERS THEY HAVE MADE.

They have been blundering, however, as well as discriminating. Look at the policy that has been pursued with regard to the United States. We can all remember how earnestly the Ministers argued in favour of getting Canadian products into the United States market. They were going

pull down the United States tariff altogether, and find buyers across the line for Canadian cattle, barley, hay, butter, eggs, potatoes, and what not, making everybody rich in the process. What has happened? The United States tariff, instead of being lowered under Laurier, is higher than it ever was. In 1897, just after the Laurier Government came in, the United States raised its tariff against us. Here is a comparison of the old rates prior to 1896, and the new rates levied in 1897, and charged now:

	Old tariff.	New tariff.
Cattle, under 1 year.....	20 p. c.	\$2 00 each
Do., over 1 year.....	20 p. c.	2 75 each
Do., worth more than \$14.....	20 p. c.	27 1/2 p. c.
Swine and sheep.....	20 p. c.	1 50 each
Horses.....	20 p. c.	\$30 each
Horses, if worth more than \$150.....	20 p. c.	25 p. c.
Barley (bushel).....	30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Oats (bushel).....	20 p. c.	15 cts.
Wheat (bushel).....	20 p. c.	25 cts.
Butter, per lb.....	4 cts.	6 cts.
Cheese, per lb.....	4 cts.	6 cts.
Beans (bushel).....	20 p. c.	45 cts.
Cabbages (each).....	Free	3 cts.
Cider (gallon).....	Free	3 cts.
Eggs (per doz).....	3 cts.	5 cts.
Hay per ton.....	\$2 00	\$4 00
Honey, per gallon.....	10 cts.	20 cts.
Hops, per lb.....	8 cts.	12 cts.
Onions, per bushel.....	20 cts.	40 cts.
Green peas, per bushels.....	Free	40 cts.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	15 cts.	25 cts.

A great many of the United States duties are actually doubled. The consequence is that we can sell practically nothing across the line. Mr. Charlton says we sold \$6,000,000 worth of agricultural products there last year, although the Americans sent us \$90,000,000 worth of farm products and manufactures, and articles of one kind and another. One would have thought that when the Americans were driving our farmers out of their market our Government would have returned the compliment, or at least have done nothing to help the Americans to get into our market. But the contrary policy was pursued. The Government at Ottawa actually reduced the duties against many United States farm products, and admitted Indian corn absolutely free.

A PROTEST FROM WITHIN.

When the government was doing this Mr. John Charlton rose in Parliament and protested. He said he had no personal objection to free corn. It might be well for the cattle raisers to have free corn from the United States to displace the coarse grain grown by the Canadian farmer. But, he added, it was a mistake to give the American free corn without something in return. If we left corn on the dutiable list the Americans would cut down or remove many of their duties, such as the duty on barley, in order to get their corn free into Canada. But if we made corn free without any return the Americans would keep all their duties up and we would never sell anything in their markets. Mr. Charlton was right. The removal of the corn duty has displaced millions of bushels of our own Canadian-grown grain, and at the same time it has shut the United States market so firmly against us that our farmers sell nothing worth mentioning there. It has cost \$25,000 to send a commission to Washington to undo, if at all possible the effects of this mistake. Quite as serious a

blunder was made by Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, on the subject of the cattle quarantine. We want to sell all the cattle we can in the British market. In order to get the highest price we want also to be able to send our cattle anywhere in England or Scotland. A little feeding restores the good condition of the cattle after the sea voyage, and brings a better price for them. To-day the cattle must be slaughtered immediately on arrival at Liverpool or D. p. f. Our chances for the privilege of sending our live cattle anywhere in England depend upon the effectiveness of our quarantine against the cattle of the United States. The English people say that if we introduce United States cattle into Canada without quarantine they will never take our live cattle into England, because they fear that disease will be brought in with them. Mr. Fisher has abolished the quarantine. He went voluntarily to Washington and offered to do this if the Americans would do the same thing for us. The Secretary of Agriculture at Washington was delighted with Mr. Fisher's offer. Americans do not want our farmers to have privileges in the British market that are not also enjoyed by themselves. The Secretary of Agriculture saw at once that Mr. Fisher's proposal would prevent us from getting what we want in Britain, and he jumped at it like lightning. When Mr. Fisher abolished our quarantine for American cattle he forfeited our chance to get into the British market. When the Americans abolished their quarantine on our cattle in return, they also doubled the tariff duties, thus neutralizing the privilege they had given us. If it had not been for Mr. Fisher's mistake we might have had the freedom of the British market for live cattle long ago.

FARM SALES TO BRITAIN.

The Ottawa blunders have included other errors of a costly character. One of these was the destruction of the project to give us a fast Atlantic service with huge and modern cold storage facilities to carry our farm products across in five or six days, and to deposit them on the British market

Government Institutions Endorse Japanese Catarrh Cure as the Only Permanent Cure for Catarrh.

CURED EVERY CASE WHERE THE REMEDY WAS TRIED.

Catarrh is one of the diseases which should not be experimented with, every day's neglect allows it to spread deeper and deeper until loss of taste, smell and hearing are the inevitable result, then finally consumption sets in, for which there is no cure. Thousands who have suffered for years from catarrh proclaim Japanese Catarrh Cure the only permanent cure. It will cure you.

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Japanese Catarrh Cure is not a powder, it is a pleasant, healing, penetrating, volatile pomade, it is easy to use, requires no instrument of any kind, it reaches every catarrhal diseased portion of the mucous membrane, and permanently cures catarrh, wherever located. Sample box free. Enclosed 5 cent stamp. Address, The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church St., Toronto. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents.

for sale. The contract was at hand when the Laurier Government came in—the British Government, under arrangement with Sir Charles Tupper, was going to pay a part of the cost. But this contract was abandoned, and Mr. Doherty was sent off on a hunt for "bottle-necked ships" and "unsinkable steamers" to take the place of the rapid transportation. To-day United States farm products go over in less than a week, and in a good state of preservation. It takes two weeks to get our products on to the market, and the cold storage facilities are so inefficient that the loss is enormous. It cannot be the cost of this enterprise that prevented the Government from going on with it. The Ministers are spending \$12,500,000 more a year than the late Government did, mostly on schemes that give profit to bootlers and bring us in no national return.

(Continued on Monday.)



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