

impudence!"

The spoils system thus established was thorough, for after every presidential election a clean sweep was made and every office holder belonging to the unsuccessful party, however meritorious, was ejected from his position. The evil became so great that an agitation began for civil service reform, of which Schurz was one of the leaders, and regarding whose objects he stated that, "One means for curing this state of affairs is to cultivate a public opinion against it, and start a movement calculated to alarm the politicians. Increase a force to confront them among the people which can neither be conciliated by the offer of offices, nor be frightened by exclusion from them. To the managing politician the man who wants nothing is the most embarrassing problem."

The opponents of the present government in Canada do not hesitate to say that the spoils system is now being introduced among us, but it will be evident, from the above sketch of its origin and effects, that the statement lacks sufficient foundation. No such wholesale and unjustifiable change of the Civil Servants of the Dominion has taken place, and we trust that anything of the sort will not be attempted by our rulers. In what manner incapable officials should be removed, and the Civil Service made, in the highest degree, effective for transacting the business of the Government are very delicate questions, upon which however we may have something to say on a future occasion.

FIGHT OR CRAWFISH?—The action of the finance committee of the United States Senate on the Dingley bill invites a bitter tariff recrimination between Canada and the United States.

The bill as reported to the Senate by the finance committee is aimed specially to bite Canada in three respects—coal, pine lumber and paper pulp.

A duty of 75 cents a ton is imposed on coal. This hits the coal of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Hon. Mr. Fielding has stated repeatedly that if the United States imposed that duty, the Canadian government would put a duty on American anthracite. There seems certain therefore a tariff recrimination over coal—the most crazy of all tariff wars. And in such a war Canada will be particularly biting off her nose to spite her face. It is to be hoped that our government will reconsider the matter. Why should we condemn ourselves to pay for American coal, when most of us cannot get any other kind of coal? There is certainly no sense in retaliation when you only hurt yourself.

But the case is very different with the pulp and lumber.

As regards our sawed lumber, the U. S. Senate committee endorses the Dingley duty of \$2 per thousand feet and adds that if Canada, as a retaliatory measure, puts an export duty on the Canadian logs that the American lumbermen saw up, the equivalent of that export duty shall be added by the States to the \$2 duty on Canadian lumber. In other words, the Senate committee says: "We propose to tax Canadian lumber product. If the Canadians retort by taxing our lumbermen, we shall increase our tax against Canada by the same figure." Similarly with paper pulp. The Senate committee increases the tariff on pulp to seven-twelfths of a cent per pound, to keep Canadian pulp out of the U. S. market; then, to compel Canada to refrain from putting an export duty on pulp-wood—which would increase the cost of American manufacture of pulp from Canadian spruce—the Senate committee adds that what ever export duty Canada puts on spruce an equivalent amount shall be added to the American tariff of seven-twelfths of a cent per lb. on Canadian pulp.

They are determined to bar out the products Canada manufactures from spruce and pine; and they are determined to compel us to continue giving them our spruce and pine free for their own manufacturing purposes.

This is not a parallel case to the coal. In coal the Americans have the big end of the raw material. If we fight we suffer, and the longer we fight the more we suffer and the United States is hurt nothing, now or ever. In pine and spruce we seem to have the big end of the raw material. In a tariff war over these materials, we may feel a nip at the start, but probably not such a nip as our opponents, and in the long run we must seemingly win. Without our raw material the Yankee lumber and pulp industries must languish and decline. Even at the cost of a depression in the lumber and pulpwood industries in Canada it may be good policy to accept the challenge of our neighbors, disregard their threats, and seize the opportunity of making Canada the world's centre of the pulp industry and all the industries of which it is the parent.

—Ottawa Journal.

UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members was held on the 20 May in the library of the Literary and Scientific Society. Besides many local members Mr. E. S. Busby, from Southampton, Ont., was present. Mr. Macfarlane was called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting was to inform the members as to the steps which had been taken to advance the objects of the Association since the issue of the prospectus in December last, and to consult the members as to future action. Mr. W. S. May stated that 39 members had joined the Association and paid their subscriptions. After some discussion it was decided to postpone for the present the full organization of the society and to delay making any representations to the government. An executive committee was appointed as well as one to take steps for increasing the number of members. The latter consisting of Messrs. G. S. May, Busby, Macfarlane, Dr. Saunders, F. Cook and Webster was also authorized to call the members together again when they thought it advisable.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—We have received from the other side of the Atlantic a copy of THE ANGLO-SAXON, a Canadian paper published in Ottawa, and representing the Sons of England and the Society of St. George. Its aims appear to be very similar to those of Sunrise, and it contains particulars of a new Association which runs more upon the lines of what we have always advocated than any of the six great organizations for the promotion of Imperial union which we described last year. The Imperial Institute, the Royal Colonial Institute, the United Empire Trade League, the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, the Navy League, and the British Empire League are all doing good work in the great cause, but THE UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION appears to us to be head and shoulders above all the rest in the frankness and all roundness with which it faces the great problem, and we need scarcely say that we wish its promoters every possible success.—Warrington Sunrise.

Canada Leads the Way.

It is with immense pleasure that we are able to supplement our account of the UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION with the news that the Canadian Government, grown tired of waiting for the mis-called Imperial Parliament to meet in the matter, has introduced to the Dominion Parliament a proposal to give to British goods an immediate preference over those of their competitors of one-eighth, and next July but one, of not less than one fourth. A more unselfish and patriotic proposal we have not heard for many a long day, and it does infinite credit to the Liberals of Canada, whom, hitherto, we have, apparently on valid grounds, suspected of some leaning towards a Separatist policy. When Mr. Cecil Rhodes was generous enough to make us a similar offer in South Africa, the British Liberals declined it. We trust that the British Conservatives—despite the depths of the infatuation which has lately marked so much of their policy—will not only make no demur to Canada's filial and far-sighted offer, but will do everything they possibly can to render its adoption easy, and even—should these be found to stand in the way—without a moment's hesitation, to denounce the Treaties with Belgium and the Zollverein to which allusion has so frequently been made in these columns, and which, it is feared, may prove a bar to the adoption of the scheme. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have written for its practical attempt to prove that Federation—in Canada, at any rate—is not mere froth; and, if he is half as much a statesman as we used to think him, he will discern, in his proposals, one of the most imperial achievements of our most imperial year.—Sunrise England.

BRITAIN ALWAYS LEADS.

Germany and Austria and Russia might drag France into a league against England but for the fact that Britain is readier than any or all of the powers combined for war upon the ocean. Sea power would be the determining factor in such a conflict and Britain is superior in immediately effective sea power to any possible combination that can be made against it. France seems to be notoriously unready for naval combat, and no anti-British league of the powers can begin its work until France has had time to prepare. But England is not idle when its enemies are active, and when France and Germany and Russia have improved their naval armament, Britain will have improved her armament also, and the allied powers will still need more time and more ships before they are ready to answer the signal for battle.

Canadian Produce and Cold Storage.

THE GOVERNMENT, SHIPPERS AND FARMERS WORKING IN UNISON TO SUPPLY THE ENGLISH MARKET WITH CANADIAN FOOD SUPPLIES.

Although we are not without hope that sooner or later arrangements will be made by which Colonial produce will enjoy certain preferences in the markets of the Mother Country, still it is gratifying to notice the efforts which are being put forth, under existing circumstances, to place the products of Canada before the British consumer in the best possible condition, and to compete for his patronage with foreign producers who are so much more advantageously situated. What has been done in this respect we learn from the important evidence given by COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, extracts from which we propose to lay before our readers as of the greatest interest, not only to the resident Canadian and the intending settler, but also to merchants and consumers in England.

In the course of his evidence the Commissioner said many most important things, some of which will be found under the following headings:—

Value Depends on Condition.

The value of food products depends chiefly upon their condition, and not upon their composition. We have been going on the assumption that the composition of a food was what regulated its value. We have a climate and a soil which give us a chance to make fine food products; but we have not been getting the best results owing to the fact that they are always being spoiled, from the day they are produced until they reach the consumers. This is especially true of such perishable food products as butter, meat, eggs, poultry and fruits; but if we realize the expectations which have been formed, the system of cold storage arranged for will protect them from deterioration until they reach the ultimate consumers. The market value of nearly all these things is determined by the faintness of their flavour and the niceness of their appearance. The production of these foods is not and never can be made profitable, unless followed by the means for their preservation; so that the consumers, no matter where they live, will get them in as nice a condition as when they left the hands of those who produced them.

Cold Storage on Steamships.

(1) A weekly cold storage service is to be given from Montreal to London jointly by the Allan and Thomson lines of steamers. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Thomson line, Messrs. Robert Reford & Co.

(2) A weekly cold storage service is to be given from Montreal to Avonmouth by Bristol for the New Dominion line. The agents in Montreal are Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co.

(3) A nearly weekly cold storage service is to be given jointly by the Allan and Dominion lines from Montreal to Liverpool. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Dominion line, Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.

(4) A nearly fortnightly cold storage service from Montreal to Glasgow is to be given jointly by the Allan and Donaldson lines. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Donaldson line, Messrs. R. Redford & Co.

(5) Negotiations are in progress, to provide fortnightly cold storage service from St. John and Halifax to London.

(6) Negotiations are in progress for a monthly cold storage service from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain.

Intending shippers may learn the exact dates of sailings and other particulars, on enquiry from the agents of the several lines.

This arrangement gives 17 steamships plying regularly on the St. Lawrence route to be thoroughly fitted with mechanical refrigerating plant and insulated compartments.

The agreements call for mechanical refrigerators of the best kind, including duplex machines, so that in the event of a breakdown of one part, the other part can continue during the voyage. The agreements provide that the companies shall not charge more than 10 shillings per ton extra for the cold storage service. That is a very small charge, less than 10 cents per 100 pounds on the products carried.

Packing Butter for the British Market.

Butter for export should be put up in square spruce wood boxes 56 lbs. net—the British half hundredweight. The square box is a neat cheap package, gets the preference in the English market, is stronger and takes up less space than the tub, and leaves the butter in convenient shape when it is taken off. These boxes should be five-eighths of an inch thick, with the corners of the box dovetailed, all joints tongued and grooved, and the inside covered with paraffine wax. Besides, the butter maker should line them with very thick white paper or parchment paper. The butter makers should guard against using thin flimsy paper. The thick heavy parchment paper comes off and leaves the surface with a sparkling lustre that pleases the buyer's eye. We buy these boxes for 20 cents a piece and they are gotten up in the nicest form for that price. Every box should be put into a bag. Shippers with years of experience use bags on their tubs; but they seem to think that boxes do not require bags.

Increase in Exports of Butter.

To show the very rapid gain in the export butter trade, with such imperfect cold storage on the steamships only as could be obtained. From Montreal in 1894 there were sent out 32,055 packages of butter; 60,664 packages were shipped in 1895; and in 1896 the quantity was 153,321 packages. That was a fair rate of increase in the butter trade. Canada imported to England in 1894, \$438,589 worth of butter, whereas the imports in 1896, were \$1,653,421, a gain of about one and a quarter millions of dollars in two years, with an appreciable advance in our relative place, as to price, in the British market. Now is the time for Canadians to try to capture that market. It has been seen by some of us for three or four years that there was bound to be a tremendous increase in the demand for butter in the British markets; and many countries are trying to so demand their butter as to secure the preference there. In 1894 the British imported butter amounted to \$65,480,283; whereas in 1896, two years later, the value was \$74,674,537, or a gain of over \$9,000,000 in two years. Now it is for us to look out and get a share of the increase, if that only, of the imports of those markets. We should try and capture the whole of the increase annually; and with favourable conditions for shipping our butter, and the British preference for things Canadian, we have a good chance to more than double our exports annually for years to come.

How to Control the English Market.

DEAR SIR,—If there is one thing important to us Englishmen in Canada

it is that we should study to cultivate the taste of the English consumer in preparing our food produce for export to that country. I believe we would export more every year until we eventually drive out foreign importers in all lines of food supplies, if we would go to a little trouble to find the wants of the English market. Knowing that the ANGLO-SAXON goes to a large number of farmers, both in eastern and western Canada, as well as in England, I take the liberty of copying a portion of a letter from the *Orillia Packet*, of some months ago, to clearly demonstrate my idea, written by Mr. Geo. Matthews, of Lindsay, Ont., the well known pork packer and exporter. His business having extended to the English market, he is now introducing among the farmers the species of hog to breed to catch the English market. He says:—

"The last six years has witnessed a very great increase in the production of hogs, especially in Ontario, and the packers have found it necessary to look to outside markets for the disposition of their meats, and have found the English market desirable, if the requirements of the trade there can be met. According to the government returns the exports of Canadian hams and bacon to England have grown marvellously in the past four years, the returns for last year being about \$5,000,000. That is the market we are trying to supply, and in order to be successful, not only must the cut and cure of bacon be perfect, to satisfy the demands of the most critical market, but the style of hog from which the meats are cut must also be in every particular suitable. The requirements of the English trade are, briefly, a long lean side with a light shoulder and light back. The fat on the back must not exceed in thickness 1½ to 2 inches, and should be of a uniform thickness from head to tail, with a thick flank."

The trade question is undoubtedly the vital one which will control the future of Canada with the Mother Country, and Mr. Matthews has studied the field in his line of trade and knows the operations which are necessary to success in this very important industry to the farmers of Canada. Trusting you will give space to the above.

I am, yours truly,

A CANADIAN FARMER.

Barrie, Ont., 12th May, 1897.

THE POETS' CORNER.

"Our Lady of The Rose."

(AFTER RUDYARD KIPLING)

To a nation spoke a statesman
From Africa's mines and veldt,
"Thou, England, with Rhodesia
Most generously hast dealt,
"Thy Commerce here shall favoured be
"Beyond that of thy foes,"—
"Colonial trade is nought to me,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

The great dependency spoke out:—
"My millions they are poor
"Let me better their state by duties
"On goods that crowd my door:
"Railways and roads shall banish want
"And famine's strides oppose,"
"Thy imports should all enter free,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

To England the Dominion said:—
"My loyalty is lamed
"By favoured nation clauses,
"Whilst thou art bound and blamed:
"Abolish such restrictions,
"Thy trade shall nothing lose,"—
"The treaties I shall not denounce,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

The Western Indies make complaint:—
"Our best plantations fall;
"Against our beautiful sugar cane
"The favoured beets prevail;
"O, England, crush the bounties base,
"And duties interpose,"—
"This beet root sugar is so cheap,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

Upon the cliffs at Ottawa,
Colonial sisters meet,
To Britain they stretch out their hands,
In harmony complete.
"Favour our produce; Motherland,
"New terms of trade propose,"—
"Protection is a fallacy,"—
Said the Lady of the Rose.

"Since speech is useless, let us act!"—
The edict it goes forth,
England has better terms than all
The nations of the earth
In every entry port where rules
Our Lady of the Snows:—
"Hurrah for Canada!" exclaims
The Lady of the Rose.

Britannia to the Empire spoke:—
"My navies rule the main,
"Protects the Empires coasts, and all,
"That navy should sustain.
"In all my ports my naval dues
"On alien goods impose,"—
"My foreign trade is all to me,"
Said the Lady of the Rose.

"England, betray not thus thy trust!"
Again Britannia cries,
"Thy Empire vast consolidate
"By measures just and wise,"
England surveys her many lands;
Her arms around them throws:—
"Come to my heart, my children all,"
Cries our Lady of the Rose.

—Ottawa Journal.

IMMIGRATION.

Department of Interior.

The annual report of the department, for 1896, has been issued. The report is a very interesting document of Government work. It is really the business department of the Government, as through the Department of Interior lies chiefly the work of developing the internal resources of the country.

Under the management of the western gentlemen who are now in charge—HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON as Minister and MR. JAS. SMART, Deputy Minister—it is expected the department will move to the front in building up the Canadian Northwest, where so much is expected—we hope that the west will realize its full expectation by the development in adding to the agricultural importance of Canada.

The late Deputy Minister—MR. A. M. BURGESS—gives a synopsis of the year's work in some 40 pages, which is followed by reports under the distinctive heads:—

- Part 1—Dominion Lands.
- Part 2—Dominion Land Surveys.
- Part 3—Irrigation.
- Part 4—Immigration.

All the "Parts" of the Report contain valuable information to the student of Canada. The system of irrigation is opening up a large section of land at very little expense.

IMMIGRATION.

The "Immigration Part" is made interesting from the fact that the number of people arriving and those remaining in Canada are given, also their provincial destination, occupation and nationality. It shows the total number of arrivals to be 25,478 in 1896. Settlement in the Northwest is represented by 1,857 homestead entries, numbering 5,556 souls. Among those there were 278 English; 39 Irish; 72 Scotch; 64 French; 17 Belgians; 83 Austro-Hungarian; 44 Germans; 14 Icelanders; 69 Russians; 12 Poles.

We note with satisfaction that the English immigration dominates by a very large percentage.

MANITOBA has a population of 200,000, which includes 27,000 farmers. There is now within the boundary of the province 10,000,000 acres of land that have never yet been cultivated.