

S. B. FOSTER & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wire Nails,
Wire Brads,
STEEL AND
IRON-CUT
NAILS.
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,
SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Railways, &c.
N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.
1894-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT-1894
EFFECT MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894.
Train Sundry Eastern Standard Time.

On and after Monday, July 2, 1894,
Trains will run as follows:
Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted)
at 12.00 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine
at 2.24.
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine
at 4.45 and arrive at Sackville at 5.09,
connecting with Evening Express Trains
East and West.
Every Monday Morning a Special Passenger
Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine
at 7 A. M., returning, will leave Cape Tormentine
at 10.15 and arrive at Sackville at 11.00.
All Freight for the Eastward, to insure
being taken on day of delivery, must be
at Sackville Station or Wood's, Siding
before 11 o'clock A. M.
JOSHUA WOOD,
Sackville, Sept. 11th, 1893.

Intercolonial Railway.
1894. Summer Time Table. 1894.
TO TAKE EFFECT JUNE 25th.

GOING WEST	ARRIVE AT SACKVILLE
Night Express.....	2.57
Accommodation.....	8.05
Express.....	13.14
Freight.....	14.15
Through Express.....	18.19
Freight.....	19.05
Night Express.....	2.13
Through Express.....	6.33
Freight.....	8.28
Express.....	11.56
Through Express.....	17.20
Freight.....	21.40

A FORTUNE!
For 50 to 100 live Agents selling a
PATENT ARTICLE
used in every house in N. B., N. S., & P.
E. Island.
New and second hand
Pianos, Organs, and
Sewing Machines,
for sale at all prices. Also supplies for
same.
For Further information, circulars, etc.,
apply to
C. E. FREEMAN,
Music Room, No. 7, 235 St. John, N. S.

S. B. ANDRES,
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works
AMHERST, N. S.
Hand, a Choice Lot of Monu-
ments, Tablets and Head-
stones of New and
Elegant Designs.
The subscriber has taken
pains in the selection of the
best Quality of Stock for
Durability and Fineness of
Texture, and is prepared to
attend to orders to the satis-
faction of all who may favor
him with their patronage.
Desires furnished on application free of
charge
S. B. ANDRES.

H. J. McGrath & Co.,
DORCHESTER
Marble & Granite Works
The Subscriber begs to notify his old
patrons and the public generally that he
has re-opened his monument works at the
old stand.

Red and Gray Granites a Specialty.
All kinds of Granite work executed in
the best style, and at prices to suit the
times.
Dorchester, May 5th 1892.

Pt. Elgin Woolen Mills.
Port. Elgin, N. B.
The above mills are again
in operation and are prepared to
supply customers with a full
line of
Tweeds, Homespuns, Blanketings,
Shirtings, Etc.
Our facilities are better than
ever for supplying Yarns at
short notice.
Custom Carding done as
usual.
June 23rd, 1892.

William Meqeney
has opened an oyster saloon
in Chignecto Hall opposite
Brunswick Hotel, where he will keep a
choice stock of
OYSTERS,
FRUITS,
CONFECTIONARY,
CIGARS, ETC.
He will also serve Oysters,
PIGS FEET, BAKED BEANS,
AND HOT COFFEE

Latest Styles in
WEDDING INVITATIONS
At Chignecto Post
Office.

RESTAURANT!
HORACE S. FORD,
HAS OPENED A
Restaurant and Oyster
SALOON,
In Hanson's new Block where he
keeps on hand a full stock of
Choice Confectionery, Fruit, Cigars,
and TEMPERANCE DRINKS
of all kinds.
ICE CREAM,
BAKED BEANS,
Fresh pies, cakes, rolls, bread, etc., sup-
plied.
BIDEN'S CONFECTIONERY fresh from
Amherst every week.
Leave your orders at this
office for LETTER and
NOTE HEADS.

Medical.
J. C. BOWSER, M. D.,
L. R. C. P., London.
OFFICE over Drug Store. RESIDENCE
in Dr. Inche's new house on York St.
Telephone at residence.
Special attention given to testing of eyes
for glasses.

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.
Memb. Roy. Col. Surgeons, London.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and
Throat.
MONCTON, N. B.
Jan. 21-17

DR. J. W. SANGSTER
DENTIST.
MAIN ST., SACKVILLE.
Aug. 14th, 1892.

W. C. HEWSON,
DENTIST
Will visit Sackville on the 25th of every
month and remain one week.
OFFICE
Opposite M. Wood & Sons store.

J. H. McLeod, D. V. S.
(DOCTOR VETERINARY SCIENCE)
McGILL UNIVERSITY.
will call at the
Intercolonial Hotel
Thursday Night to Saturday Night
or on every week.
Orders left at the Intercolonial Hotel will be
attended to.
May 17, 11

Business Cards.
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
PORT ELGIN, N. B.
Portrait & Landscape
PHOTOGRAPHER.
WANTED. A number of men to make good
portraits, soliciting orders for enlarging &c. Good re-
sults.
E. Island.
my100a.

CUTHBERT MAIN,
Engineer & Machinist
Mill, Agricultural and Gen-
eral Machine Repairing
a specialty.
Lansdowne Ave. Opp. Freight Station.
AMHERST, N. S.

C. D. TRUEMAN,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.
Prompt Returns on Consigned Goods.
No. 2 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

JAMES CURRIE
AMHERST, Nova Scotia,
General Agent for the
"NEW WILLIAMS" SEWING MACHINES
Also Pianos and Organs.
Machine Needles, Oil, and Paris, always
on hand.
June 26 1y

ARTHUR W. DIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Sackville, N. B.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

G. O. GATES
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR
Leading American & Canadian Instru-
ments.
Tuning and repairing a specialty. Old Instru-
ments taken in exchange for New. Over
Twenty Years Experience.
Franker of the G. O. G. Pianos and Organs.
Will visit Sackville twice a year.
Please address, THURSDAY, N. S.
for any orders for the County or elsewhere.

C. WARMUNDE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
OPP. BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
neatly done.
Sackville, Aug. 6th, 1892.

KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and
tends to personal enjoyment when
rightly used. The many who live bet-
ter than others and enjoy life more, with
less expenditure, by more promptly
adapting the world's best products to
the needs of physical being, will attest
the value to health of the pure liquid
laxative principles embodied in the
remedy, Syrup of Figs.
Its excellence is due to its presenting
in the form most acceptable and pleas-
ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly
beneficial properties of a perfect laxa-
tive; effectively cleansing the system,
dispelling colds, headaches and fevers
and permanently curing constipation.
It has given satisfaction to millions and
with the approval of the medical
profession, because it acts on the Kid-
neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-
ening them and it is perfectly free from
every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-
gists in 7c. bottles, but it is manu-
factured by the California Fig Syrup
Co. only, whose name is printed on every
package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,
and being well informed, you will not
accept any substitute if offered.

TO DESTROY WORMS and eradic them
from children, or adults use Dr. Lee's
Worm Syrup.

Chignecto Post.

Preserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 24.-NO. 52.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 1,259

The Postmaster
At
Polly Village, N. S.,
Mr. D. F. Layton,
gained fourteen pounds
last season while taking
"Groder's Syrup" as a
stomach regulator and
tonic. He recommends
"Groder's" most heartily.
His wife and daughter
think there is nothing
like "Groder's Cure" to
build them up.
Their words concern
you. This remedy is fast
becoming the family fa-
vorite.
At Druggists and general dealers
at \$1 per bottle or, better still,
6 bottles \$5. Guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY AMASA DIXON.

He Was Not.

NOTHING WOULD MOVE HIM THIS TIME—
BUT HE WAS TOO LATE.

"Are you not, James?"

"Yes, I am not."

"An' when you see me, you see the set-
tle man I have seen."

"Kase I be a'out right."

"The chiller air g'oin' to 'low its mighty
shot."

"Karn't help it. Foddah air shere."

"Ole Jim's jess like she were one of
th' chillions."

"She's staggerin' ole an' karn't hoof
it to push an' her teeth air gone an'
she karn't nip her grub. The deker
air sot—her'll be gone air-un-up for
such."

The woman made no reply to this,
but with her baby on her hip, climbed
half way up a ladder in the corner and
shouted.

"Chillun! Kiz up! Yer pap is sot an'
ole Jim air dickered fob; yer kin tote
her a hanel of curry meal foh lannypup.
It air for suah this time."

There was a scrambling and a bodd-
ling, and one or two suppressed sobs,
as the unkempt, half-clad children came
swarming down the ladder in hot haste
to save old Jin.

"Pap, air yer sot?"

"Yep, I be."

Then they fled out to the shackling
old style called a "bawn" by courtesy,
where old Jin had spent all the years
that the children had lived, as friend,
playmate, and beast of burden.

She always whinnied at the first
sound of their coming, but this morn-
ing she was silent.

"I bet she be gone a'reddy," said the
oldest boy, drawing a ragged sleeve
across his eyes.

"I hates pap fur bein' sot," blubbered
little Jin, who was old Jin's name-
sake.

"Me 'ant to see old Jin," lisped the
tot next to the baby.

The mother approached, with the
youngest cooing in her arms.

"Why don't ye pull open the door?"

Oh, she ain't gone; she air right post
asleep—les' shes' her," said one of the
youngsters, who had "peeked."

"Hurry! Yer pap's sot to hev her
back—he'll be strappin' youse for
bawlin' if youse cross him when he's
sot."

"Hello, Jin!"

"Tote yerself, Jin."

"Hoof it, Jin."

"Me-ant-up, Jin."

This was the little one Jin loved the
best of all her babies. But she did not
like to open an eye or flick an
ear—did not open an eye or flick an
ear. Stretched out to her full length,
unperturbed and serene, her fine old head
pillowed on the hard earth floor, she
would neither respond to caress or call.

"She's sot, tew," said the mother of the
children, as she led them away cry-
ing, "an' I'm mighty glad Jeems he's
got his come-uppance foh once."

And the children were glad, too, that
old Jin had taken her last journey.

NO MORE WEEDS.

It may come about that the farmers
one day will know no such thing as
weeds. Professor Starr says analysis
of dandelion, purslane and pigweed
show that they will pay nearly as well
as clover, if farmers were to cultivate
them for stock food. Perhaps it may
come to this in time, that farmers, after
fighting such weeds since Adam's time,
will grow them as valuable crops. About
the only plan now that has no bugs to
eat them are the so-called weeds, and
should the weeds become useful very
likely new varieties of bugs will raise
to the ocean and eat the plant.

A horseman speaking from long ex-
perience in handling colts, says: "Never
attempt a thing with a sound horse and
fail. Horses may not be as intelligent
as human beings but they possess
enough intelligence to know when they
are, so to speak, on top. Whatever you
undertake in teaching or subduing a
young horse plan thoroughly and carry
it out. Be kind but firm, and from the
first teach the pup that submission is
necessary and will be enforced."

Low Prices for Wool and Butter.

W. E. Rockwood, Ganesco Co., Mich.,
writes: "We sold from ten to sixteen
cents per pound. The latter figure is
for the very best coarse wool. The
sheep and wool industry was once one
of our leading lines of farming; but very
few sheep will be kept next year. No
one cares to keep them at a loss, hop-
ing that the price may come up. Dairy
products, too, were never so low. Ten
cents a pound for butter is poor en-
couragement to the farmer's wife to
make it 'gilt edge.'"

Persons.

—Miss Julia J. Irvin, a graduate of
Cornell University, and now professor of
Greek in Wellesley, is mentioned for
the presidency of that institution.

—Lady Burton possesses a necklace of
human bones, given by the king of
Dahomey to Sir Richard Burton when he
made him brigadier general of his corps
of Amazons.

—Although Queen Victoria rules over
an empire that embraces possessions in
every part of the world she has never
travelled outside of Europe, and even
there her trips have been short ones to
France, Holland, Germany and Italy
only.

J. B. Colvan, of Ypsilanti, Mich.,
has a three-year-old hopeful who thinks
the world of his father and likes to
imitate him in everything. His latest
escapade was to cut all the hair off the
back of his head in imitation of the bald
spot on his father's cranium.

—Dr. Anderson Brown, one of the
foremost women physicians of England,
has established an industrial farm for
feeble women. The test of the
practicability of outdoor life as a cure
for drunkenness will be made under the
auspices of the Women's Temperance
association.

—The Rev. John Jasper, of Rich-
mond, Va., the most noted of all slave
preachers, is now over 80 years old, and
believes as firmly as he did in 1878,
when his famous sermon was preached,
that "The Sun Do Move." He recently
gave an outline of the celebrated dis-
course, which, he says, was composed
in order to set at rest some doubts
which had arisen in the mind of a young
member of his flock.

—The Hudson's Bay Company is, indeed,
I claim, taking an active and most use-
ful part in the new life of Western
Canada. Its officers, speaking generally,
are as smart a lot of men as you
would find in Tottenham Court Road,
and I should say that no private firm is
doing better in Canada in extent of
business or freedom from bad debts and
loss.

—Husband (very late from the club):
"Humm! I told you not to sit up for me."
Wife (sweetly)—"I didn't. I got up to
see the sun rise."

GENERAL NEWS.

—The people of St. George, N. B.,
are agitating for electric lighting.

—A project is on foot to run an elec-
tric railway from Hazel Hill to Canoe,
N. S., a distance of three miles.

—It is also proposed to build a line
from Liverpool to the pulp mill at
Milton, a distance of six miles.—*Truro
Daily News.*

—The Dominion Bridge Company is
building a new bridge 700 feet long at
Pugwash for the Nova Scotia Govern-
ment.

—The Chambers Electric Light Com-
pany of Truro, N. S., will shortly add a
100 horse-power engine and a 500 light
dynamo.

—A new dairy building is being erect-
ed at Maitland, N. S. It is 62 ft. x
28, the engine room been 26 x 15 ft.

—The construction of an insane
asylum at Bridgetown, N. S., three
stories high, is to be commenced soon.

—The boot and shoe factory at Pic-
ton, N. S., which has been closed for a
year, is to be re-opened by Gilbert
Harrison, of Amherst.

—Wm. Wheeler, of St. John, pro-
poses to start a nail factory at Mon-
cton.

—The Robb Engineering Co., Am-
herst, N. S., have the order for a sup-
ply of machinery for a large new cream-
ery and cheese factory at Middle Mus-
quodoboit, N. S.

—The Dominion Coal Co. will erect
a machine shop at Glace Bay, C. B.

The correspondent of the *Stellarton
Journal-News* says a good deal of build-
ing is going on in that place and that
the village will soon be a city.

—The new iron bridge at Douglass-
town, N. B., is completed. It is 243
feet long including the abutments. The
iron superstructure was made at the
Record Foundry and Machine Works,
Moncton, under the inspection of A. H.
Hains.

Amherst, N. S. shoe factory has add-
ed for new machines, viz., a gang punch
machine, a four-lath beating out machine,
a globe buffer and a new process rivet-
ter. These additions will add greatly
to the capacity of the factory. A large
new rubber warehouse will be built
shortly.

—The Robb Engineering Co., Am-
herst, N. S., have a relief society among
their employees. Ordinary members
pay 25c. per month, and those earning
\$5 or less per week pay 12c. per month,
while the firm contributes 10 per cent.
of the total assessments.

—His Excellency the Governor-Gen-
eral has bought an electric launch from
the Electric Launch Co., of New
York, for running on the Ottawa River.
It is 35 ft. 10 in. in length, with 6 ft.
2 1/2 in. beam, and cost about \$2,000.
The storage batteries, which can be
charged from a trolley or lighting wire,
are hidden under the seats. The maxi-
mum speed is 10 miles an hour, and the
cost for electricity is a little more than
6 cents per hour.

Persons.

—Miss Julia J. Irvin, a graduate of
Cornell University, and now professor of
Greek in Wellesley, is mentioned for
the presidency of that institution.

—Lady Burton possesses a necklace of
human bones, given by the king of
Dahomey to Sir Richard Burton when he
made him brigadier general of his corps
of Amazons.

—Although Queen Victoria rules over
an empire that embraces possessions in
every part of the world she has never
travelled outside of Europe, and even
there her trips have been short ones to
France, Holland, Germany and Italy
only.

J. B. Colvan, of Ypsilanti, Mich.,
has a three-year-old hopeful who thinks
the world of his father and likes to
imitate him in everything. His latest
escapade was to cut all the hair off the
back of his head in imitation of the bald
spot on his father's cranium.

—Dr. Anderson Brown, one of the
foremost women physicians of England,
has established an industrial farm for
feeble women. The test of the
practicability of outdoor life as a cure
for drunkenness will be made under the
auspices of the Women's Temperance
association.

—The Rev. John Jasper, of Rich-
mond, Va., the most noted of all slave
preachers, is now over 80 years old, and
believes as firmly as he did in 1878,
when his famous sermon was preached,
that "The Sun Do Move." He recently
gave an outline of the celebrated dis-
course, which, he says, was composed
in order to set at rest some doubts
which had arisen in the mind of a young
member of his flock.

—The Hudson's Bay Company is, indeed,
I claim, taking an active and most use-
ful part in the new life of Western
Canada. Its officers, speaking generally,
are as smart a lot of men as you
would find in Tottenham Court Road,
and I should say that no private firm is
doing better in Canada in extent of
business or freedom from bad debts and
loss.

—Husband (very late from the club):
"Humm! I told you not to sit up for me."
Wife (sweetly)—"I didn't. I got up to
see the sun rise."

INSTITUTE FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

After several years absence it was a
pleasure to again step over among the
farmers of New Brunswick and spend a
week with them in active institute work.
These years have been fruitful to the
educational workers in the agricultural
department there, and one cannot fail to
recognize a great advance in methods
and consequently in quality of product,
and also increasing desire to investigate
latest improvements and appliances.

The Provincial Farmers' Association
which struggled for an existence for
several years has become firmly planted
and, though the local government has
withdrawn a measure of support, evi-
dently through a misapprehension of the
importance of the work attempted, the
few devoted spirits have kept faithfully
at work with one single object in view.
The Dominion Government wisely es-
tablished a dairy department and called
Prof. Robertson to be Dairy Commis-
sioner. The evidence of his organizing
power, his practical knowledge of de-
tails, his complete appreciation of the
situation of the Maritime Provinces, and
his ability to arouse enthusiasm and in-
spire faith was manifest every day.

Throughout the Provinces "travelling
dairies" have been sent out, each outfit
consisting of centrifugal cream separa-
tor, Babcock milk tester, churn, and
other necessary utensils for making gilt-
edge butter.

As a result of the labors in the past,
these factories have increased rapidly,
and as the operations of each are under
the guiding eye of Prof. R., a uniform
product is secured. This has insured a
ready sale, one firm in Montreal stand-
ing ready to take the entire make of
1892, throughout the Province, at a
good price, but the stock was cleaned
up before the season was closed.

At Newton we found a herd of im-
proved Jerseys representing the blood of
the noted bull, Eddington individual
members of which have produced 475
lbs. yearly. Several tests of this herd
gave from 6 to 6.2 per cent of butter
fat. Near Sussex a brief visit was made
to the farm of Mr. A. Kennedy, who has
forty cows in milk, selling to the St. John
market forty miles away. This farm
in size, quality and quantity of products
affords a grand illustration of what
one man can do who puts brains into
the business with his muscle. Over in
the field were 2 1/2 acres of straw berries
and in the nursery 30,000 apple trees.
A run through the strawberry field sug-
gested the heavy bearing qualities of
the warfield, a very deep red berry
which colors evenly and Mr. Kennedy
declares could also the entire field.
Such farm operations afford a grand ob-
ject lesson for younger men. The one
impression most firmly established as
the result of the week's trip is of the
wisdom of the Government in estab-
lishing the "Travelling Dairy" and also
that if this line of instruction and ob-
ject lesson work can be maintained for
a series of years, visits to be made to
all the parishes, the financial returns
will be manifest everywhere in larger
fields and herds, more attention to the
care and preservation of buildings, ex-
tension of cooperative effort, which de-
tention of cooperative effort, which de-
tention of cooperative effort, which de-

Why is Agriculture Depressed and
Farmers Decreasing While Other
Classes are Flourishing and
Increasing.

It is generally acknowledged that the
advancement and prosperity of a nation
depends largely upon the wisdom of its
legislators and the justice of the laws
which govern its different industries and
its several classes of people.

The large majority of our population
is engaged in agriculture as is neces-
sarily the case in most countries especially
those that possess such vast areas of
fertile lands and a suitable climate as
Canada does. While manufactures and
mines are important additions much to
be desired yet it is admitted that no new
country situated as ours can make per-
manent improvement or afford any last-
ing prosperity to its other classes when
its farmers are growing less and its agri-
cultural interests remain neglected and
depressed. How is it with Canada to-
day? Are we as farmers enjoying the
same prosperity as other classes? And if
not why? These are questions of prime
importance and such as I should like to
hear discussed by this convention to-
day. There is no need to look far for
proofs that farming is less profitable
than other callings at the present time
and rapidly growing more so. The
evidence of this are on all sides. Every
farmer says so and the census
prove it. Our boys see it and for that
reason forsake the farm. Mortgages
are increasing and farms fast passing in-
to the hands of capitalists and loan
companies. Farm lands are depreciat-
ing in value in every Province. In fact
it is admitted in every part of Canada
and by all classes that something has
gone wrong with agriculture. But
why should these things be? Provi-
dence has never visited us with famine
or pestilence or any extensive failure in
crops. The farms of these older prov-
inces are still productive and lots of
good land left for more with a railway
or steamboat passing every door to
carry away the products. We have a
continent of fertile prairie lands
splendidly opened up to the world from
the east and from the west. We have
hundreds of thousands of rich farms al-
ready for the plough which are offered
free to our own boys and other settlers
from foreign lands without money and
without price. And millions of acres of
green pasture lands where herds of
cattle, droves of horses and flocks of
sheep innumerable may roam and gather
fatness or lie down to rest by still
waters in peace and plenty.

Our coast is lined with wooden
ships and schooners waiting for loads of
produce. Thousands of empty cars
stand in the sidings and half our rail-
way men are kept in idleness because
there is nothing to carry. Great lines
of ocean steamships subsidized by the
people's money sail to and from our
ports over the Atlantic and Pacific
and Southern Seas; riding lightly on
the waves because we have not half
enough produce to fill them. Then
why with all these advantages of un-
limited and fertile lands a good climate
and perfect communication with the
best markets of the world, why should
there be less farmers in Canada to-day
than ten years ago and still rapidly de-
creasing? Our government and its organ
while advancing all kinds of reasons and
apologies why agriculture languishes
under a policy that has proven so bene-
ficial to other industries, steadfastly
deny that any of the fault is due to our
laws or tariff regulations.

Not only does government repudiate
all responsibility, but openly declares
the whole trouble is due to the want of
knowledge among our farmers in run-
ning their own business and their want
of common sense. Year after year their
requests for cheaper transportation and
substantial tariff reform are refused and
they are told if they would prosper they
must learn more science and adopt new
methods of tilling the soil. Instead of
granting agriculture the same aids that
are given other industries our govern-
ment creates a whole staff of agricultur-
al doctors who are sent round to tell
farmers what is wrong and administer
all sorts of quack remedies which are
guaranteed to effect a speedy cure of all
their ills.

Now sir I can only speak for myself
but as a farmer I refuse to accept these
as the true causes of the decline in
agriculture, until more convincing evi-
dence is produced. Our farmers as a
class will compare favorably for com-
mon-sense and a knowledge of their own
business with those engaged in other in-
dustries, or professions either. Fifteen
thirty or even forty years ago agricul-
ture was a paying business and farmers
were well to do. And I am not writ-
ing to admit that the farmers of today
are less skillful or less intelligent than
their fathers were. Most of you will
agree that with all our superior appli-
ances we farm more thoroughly and
cheaper than in the olden times.

No sir there are other reasons why
we do not succeed as well as formerly.
Taxation on farmers has been rapidly
and steadily increasing for many years
past and out of all proportion to what
other classes are made to pay. What-
ever changes have been made in our
various systems of public taxation dur-
ing the last few years, whether it be the
introduction of the National Policy or the
enactments of our local Legislature, or
the regulations of our municipal coun-
cils have been made so as to give special
advantages to other classes and relieve
them of their just share of the public
burdens and impose them on agricul-
ture.

It is difficult to see why the term
National should have been applied to
the National Policy. Some narrower
and more selfish word would have been
more appropriate. Seven-tenths of
Canada's population are said to be farm-
ers. And a policy that refuses all its
chief advantages and heaps its disad-
vantages on seven-tenths of our people
should never be called national.

The fundamental principle of this so
called National Policy is that it fosters
home industry by admitting raw materi-
al free with cheap transportation of
freight, and then gives our producers a
decided advantage in our home markets
by placing a high import duty on all
such finished products as can be grown
or manufactured in Canada. Or in
other words it is the principle of