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THE CANADIAN COW.

It will be surprising even to some well-informed Canadian farmers to learn that the total value of the products of Canadian dairies, including milk, butter, cheese and condensed milk, amounts to no less a sum than \$100,000,000 per year, or about \$17 per head of our population. Yet such is the declaration of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy and cold storage commissioner in an address delivered before the May Court Club of Ottawa in February last. He significantly adds that, "While we receive with the aid of the gentle cow this large amount of wealth from mother earth, the transmutation of pasture and food—der crops into milk, the soil is not impoverished by the process, but on the contrary is left in better condition every year to produce another \$100,000,000."

This address, which has been published in pamphlet form, is an able review of the development of the dairy business in this country, and an outline of the possibilities before this branch of farming. The information is worth the attention of all Canadians who are interested in the primary occupation of our people.

The progress of the dairy business is necessarily judged by the multiplication and output of factories, figures being unobtainable of the value of butter produced on the farms. "It is estimated, however, that the milk 'which is used for direct consumption and the butter which is made on the farms have a total value which is at least double the value of the butter and cheese made in factories.'"

While the making of cheese is probably one of the oldest of the technical arts, the science of cheese-making is of very recent origin. Until twenty years ago practically no knowledge of the art was purely traditional, handed down from one generation to the next; but the work of chemists and of practical experimenters during recent years has established "what appears to be a sound basis for the science of dairying." It is gratifying to find that Canadian cheese makers "have led the van in applying the 'teachings of science to the practice of their art,' to which fact is no doubt due in large measure the splendid reputation Canadian cheese enjoys in the markets of the world."

The first Canadian cheese factory was established in Oxford, Ontario, in 1844. There are now 1,284 factories in that Province. In Quebec there are 2,506, and 265 more are distributed throughout the other seven Provinces, making a total of 4,355. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have not gone as extensively into dairy industry as their resources offered opportunity for, due doubtless to the distracting influence of other lines of occupation, for as the Commissioner significantly remarks: "Dairying does 'not prosper unless it is made the special business of the dairy farmer; the cheese-making industry was only started in Prince Edward Island in 1902, and already there are forty factories operating there, with beneficial results to the Province generally. In British Columbia there are successful creameries located in the Okanagan Valley, along the Fraser River and in Vancouver Island."

In Manitoba organized dairying began in the nineties and has made considerable growth. In Saskatchewan wheat growing seems to have overshadowed the dairy industry, and the business has not expanded rapidly. In Alberta, however, things are different. Says Mr. Ruddick:

"Proceeding westward into Alberta, we find more favorable conditions, especially in that section of the Province lying between Calgary and Edmonton, where the progress of the dairy industry has kept pace with the settlement of the country. Beginning in 1896, the increase has been steady and substantial, but the result that to-day there are 40 creameries and eight cheese factories in the sunny Province of Alberta. There is every indication that Northern Alberta will become one of the 'best dairy sections of Canada.'"

Alberta and Saskatchewan were the scene of a "unique and rather abrupt" departure from the line which has generally been followed by governments in assisting agriculture. "A few years ago, a few creameries had been started in the early nineties, but they were for various reasons, and without exception, acknowledged to be failures. The new settlers, who were

"depending almost wholly on dairying as a means of livelihood, were in a serious position, because, while it was possible for them to make but a few dollars on their farms, their facilities were very poor, and there was no way by which the individual farmer could find a profitable market for his butter at that time."

"The Dominion Government came to the rescue, and the Dairy Commissioner was authorized by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to take over the management of the existing creameries, to advance sufficient money to pay off their pressing debts, and to make loans for the equipment of new creameries that would come under the same management. Confidence was at once restored and under expert supervision the business grew and prospered so that the Department of Agriculture was able, at the end of 1905, to give up the active control of a large number of creameries which had been assisted to a position of independence and stability. New markets had been found for the butter in the Orient and in the Yukon, and a reputation had been established that is of great value to the industry in that part of the country to-day. The money which was advanced to the creamery associations has all been repaid except a few trifling amounts."

"The new Provincial Governments are following the policy adopted by the Federal authorities, and with a modified plan, continue to foster the new industry."

Of the intervention of the Federal Government Mr. Ruddick declares: "Knowing the circumstances, as I do, I have no hesitation in asserting that this action on the part of the Government, call it paternalism if you like, saved what was then known as 'The Territories' from a most serious setback, and carried the early settlers over the most critical and trying period of their experience." Canadian cheese was first exported to Great Britain in 1864 and the trade grew until in 1903 it amounted to more than \$31,000,000. A slight decline in subsequent years does not indicate a decline in production but an increase of home consumption due to the growth of our population and increased purchasing power of the people.

"There is no reason," says Mr. Ruddick, "why the dairy industry should not be largely extended in every Province of the Dominion. I have visited every important dairy country in the world, except Siberia, and am bound to say none of them is better fitted by nature for successful dairying than Canada is. With a climate which produces healthy, vigorous animals, notably free from epizootic diseases, with a fertile soil for the growing of fodder crops and pasture, with abundance of pure water, and plenty of fuel for all purposes of the dairy, we have almost ideal conditions, and advantages which should be of great assistance in holding a fair share of the world's 'trade in dairy products.'"

The market for our dairy products in Britain is enormous. The imports of butter amount to more than \$100,000,000 per year, of which Denmark supplies nearly one-half, \$50,000,000 worth, followed by Australia, France, New Zealand, Sweden, the Netherlands, Canada, the United States and Argentina. "Canadian butter stands high in the British market, not only for its superior quality but because our laws relating to its manufacture and sale are the most stringent of any country in the world, and are a 'standing guarantee of its absolute purity.'"

Of cheese Britain imports \$33,000,000 worth, Canada supplying 72 per cent. of the whole, and 84 per cent. of the kind we make. Our rivals are New Zealand, the Netherlands, United States, France, Switzerland, Italy and Australia.

The production of the proper article is the first step toward securing and keeping a market. But the article must also be transported to market in the best possible condition. To ensure this a large staff of men are employed, under the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, who watch and report on the handling of butter and cheese from the time it leaves the factory in Canada until it reaches the consumer in Great Britain. The information thus collected is passed on to those who may be interested, or who are responsible for the defects which have been noted, and as a result, there is constant improvement being made, not only in the quality of the butter and cheese and in the appearance and style of the packages, but also in the services provided by the transportation companies. The cold storage services, both on land and sea, which were inaugurated through the initiative of the Department of Agriculture, at the head of which is the Hon. Sydney Fisher, have been of incalculable

"able benefit to the dairying industries. The farmer of this country has no more unfriendly friend than the Canadian cow. She already contributes more than most of us realize to the general prosperity and will multiply her contributions if we give her a fair chance."

THE PROPHETS DEFIER.

The Mail and Empire demands the resignation of the editor of the Toronto Globe from the governorship of Ontario. There is ground for a good strong suspicion that the demand originated with the Government for whom the Mail and Empire speaks. If not, then there is reason for a deep certain conviction that it is the clamoring of a hungry partizan who hankers for the distinction that the prophet of the Mail and Empire should originate in the Government's desire to dangle a new job before wavering but ambitious supporters or in the desire of an ambitious but unwavering supporter to capture the job, its significance is the same. Mr. MacDonald was appointed to the governorship as a sign to the world that political complexion was to count for nothing in the selection of managers for this seat of learning. But the appointment was made when there was no Provincial election on the programme, and no sooner does one hear in slight that he is requested with furious impetuosity to resign his office. If the appointment was calculated to impress the public with Mr. Whitney's chivalrous disregard of party affiliations the demanded resignation may be relied upon to effectually dispel any such impression.

Whether the demand comes from the dispenser of offices or from the seeker for office, it means the same—that everything which can be made the reward of political service must go into the electoral jack pot. In the former case it means that the hard pressed Premier needs the vacant governorship as a bribe to influential backbench warm supporters; in the second, that some loyal supporter believes the office would come his way if only the present incumbent were kicked out. For either conclusion the announced policy and past record of the Whitney Government affords ample warrant.

On the express declaration of Dr. Pyne and the consistent practice of the Government, public office are filled in Ontario solely in consideration of the Government's welfare. The demand for Mr. MacDonald's resignation is notice to all concerned that honorary positions and political prestige are to be considered the legitimate prey of hungry camp followers, and that it is quite in order to hound the present occupants out of the positions that these hungry may be appeased. If Ontario approves of this is Mr. MacDonald's business only. But while Mr. Borden pronounces platitudes about a non-partisan civil service at Ottawa, it is suggestive at least to observe the measure of non-partisanship practised by Mr. Borden's friends at Toronto. The suggestions are centres in the facts that Mr. Whitney is in power and Mr. Borden is out, and that the latter is in the public will conclude that Mr. Whitney knows the opinion of the party on civil service administration considerably better than Mr. Borden. If so, the Dominion leader has another thing coming on the subject.

MAKE THEM EARN A LIVING.

In Quebec heretofore getting into jail is not to mean getting out of jail. The Provincial Government has proposed a law that all "hard labor" prisoners are to be employed at remunerative work and the proceeds devoted to the support of their families. They are on the right track, the track is manifestly right that the wonder is this and other countries ever got off it.

At present when a man gets into jail it practically means that he is relieved from any species of useful employment. That means that society loses a worker—or one who ought to be a worker. But the prisoner must be fed and clothed, and as he neither pays for his keep in money or labor he must be fed and clothed at the state expense. Meantime his family receive no assistance from him; they too must be supported by society, through the avenue of state assistance or left to starve. Plainly whoever gains by this process the public are losers. The number of the workers who keep the wheels revolving is lessened by one, and the remainder are saddled with the expense of maintaining that one in idleness or useless employment, and of supporting those he ought to support.

This must be a reversal of the proper order of things, unless we are to consider work a blessing so rare that it must be denied the criminal and reserved for the virtuous. If this be the case then the more who are in prison the better for the remainder; and the best possible condition for a man would be that everybody else in the community should be lying idle

in jail and living at his expense. Such arrangement few of us would desire, and under such arrangement most of us would prefer to be in jail rather than out of it. Yet that is the conclusion to which the present practice logically leads. If the extreme case is so patently undesirable the system which tends to that extreme must be undesirable too, though in a less conspicuous degree.

It seems reasonable that every man should be required to support himself and his family. It is even an offence against the law if a free man does not do so. Yet when we jail a man we not only make it legal for him to not support them, but we prevent him from doing so. And if it is right for the law to punish a man for not supporting his family it cannot be consistent for the law to then refuse him the opportunity of doing so.

When society finds it necessary to lock up the bread winner of a family it must surely become the duty of society to provide for the family. And we do so in one way or other. Usually we leave them to charity, and charity is remarkably unmindful in such cases. Occasionally we make provision for their support from the public funds, as we should do in all cases.

What we should do is to put the efforts of the man who should earn a living for them. Why should the innocent suffer for the guilty? Why should the wife and children who had no share in the crime suffer hunger or cold because it was committed? Or should they be supported by the shoulders of the racial whole it belongs?

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Canadian Northern a remarkably straight road from Winnipeg to a port on the northern British Columbia coast. Such line would traverse the Peace River country, and by reason of its northerly Pacific terminus would give the Company an advantage in the competition for trans-Pacific trade.

Again, the Canadian Northern have already built a Hudson Bay line as far as the crossing of the North Saskatchewan. Five hundred miles more would give them a terminus at Fort Churchill. This line completed, and the Battleford-Atthabasca Landing line completed to the Pacific they would then have a railway across the continent little more than half as long as any other route north of the Mexican boundary. This would give them a handicap in the handling of trade between Europe and the Far East, which no existing competitor could overcome.

If the Company are correctly credited with the ideal of a transcontinental system the proposed Battleford-Landing line may become far more than a merely local road. Its general direction points to where the Company must look for a crossing over the mountains and a Pacific port. Its completion to the Pacific, with a line to Hudson Bay would give them a transcontinental system with which for half the year no other road could successfully compete.

THE SUCCESS OF FREE TRADE.

The late Lord Salisbury, with his fine aptitude for epigrammatic phrases, speaking at Hastings in 1892, said that the British fiscal policy "was noble, but it was not business." That was sixteen years ago, but British still adheres to that fiscal system. The fiscal year 1907-8 was a good year to test the truth of the above program. Nations, institutions and individuals are all affected by the financial and industrial depression that began to set in about a year ago. A comparison of how the great nations have come through the year is interesting in the light of the events of the past year and in the light of the statement made by the late Lord Salisbury.

A few days ago the British finance minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought down the budget for 1907-8. The British budget was a veritable triumph for the so-called outward fiscal system. The outstanding figures are: (1) A splendid surplus of over \$20,000,000; (2) a record reduction of the public debt; (3) a large remission of taxes; (4) an Old Age Pension system, inaugurating a new and salutary principle in the dealings of the state with poverty.

Further, Mr. Asquith estimated a saving of over \$10,000,000 of nearly \$20,000,000, which will go towards the reduction of the sugar duties from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d., provision for Old Age Pensions, and reduction of stamp duties on marine policies. By the time Mr. Lloyd George, the brilliant Welshman, succeeds Mr. Asquith, the Exchequer brings down the budget next year, there will have been \$200,000,000 paid off the national debt of Great Britain, bringing it half a million lower than it was twenty years ago. The national debt has been reduced by \$370,000,000 since the outbreak of the Boer war, but in twenty years the population has greatly increased, and consequently the per capita debt is much lower than it was at that time and more easily borne by the nation.

Turn to Germany. The first business of the Reichstag after the Easter vacation was finance, and Herr Von Sydow told the House that the Empire would have a deficit of \$250,000,000 annually for the next five years, even if the rate of expenditure was not increased. This means, then, that in the next five years the Imperial debt of Germany will be increased by 1½ billions, or over one-third of the total debt of Great Britain and Ireland. During the last thirty years the debt of the German Empire has increased by \$1,650,000,000, although it should be stated that a portion of this debt has been caused by the purchase and construction of state railways. But protection has not saved Germany from deficits, nor has it granted remission of taxes. Rather it has increased taxes, and has relatively enhanced the cost of living. Neither by initiation of far more numerous ships than the government has spent millions in steamship subsidies.

Nor has protection saved the United States from deficits. This year the United States has experienced the largest revenue deficits in the history of the Union.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy to observe that Great Britain, built more ships last year than all the rest of the world. Since 1870 British shipping has nearly doubled, a great deal of the increase being in the tramp class of ships that never receive and never look for subsidies or protection.

The United States is the home of the cotton plant, but protection has not built up the cotton industry. Last year the little county of Lancashire sold \$500,000,000 of cotton fabrics to

the world, or an increase of 11 per cent. over the previous year. The whole of the Southern States sold in the same year \$28,750,000 worth of cotton fabrics, a decrease of 45 per cent. In Germany, the protectionist's paradise, the story is the same. Germany sold less than 1½ of what Lancashire sold, France sold \$60,000,000, and the world, America sold ninety millions more. But England, solely occupied in consuming foreign goods, one believed the tariff revenues would \$155,000,000 worth of machinery.

The recent bye-elections in the Old Country have been seized as joyful portents by the tariff reformers there and their friends on this side of the water. Manchester, in the heart of Lancashire, is taken as a defeat over which the enemies of free trade have over-crowded themselves. The Manchester Tories, of whom there is a majority in the riding, think that free trade was safe in a Liberal government's hands, and simply voted Tory.

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Machinery is another interesting test. English commercial travellers meet the German and the American travellers at the same counter in China, in Argentina. The result is that Germany sold last year \$90,000,000 to the world, America sold ninety millions more. But England, solely occupied in consuming foreign goods, one believed the tariff revenues would \$155,000,000 worth of machinery.

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THE CRIME OF WASTEFULNESS.

Of all the crimes of men the greatest is the waste of the natural resources of the world. It is a crime of which men are guilty in their collective capacity as municipalities and states. A convention for the preservation of the natural resources of the United States has just closed in Washington. The universal judgment of the convention was that something must be done to prevent the reckless waste of natural resources. The struggle for the adjustment of new territory has been directed by a desire to get new mines and forests to develop. The conservation of the resources of the several nations of the world involves in a great degree the peace of the world. The rapid growth of population, the extraordinary demands made upon natural resources by a very expensive civilization are liable to lead to contests which no diplomacy can hope to restrain.

Vast as are the resources of a nation like the United States and valuable as are its natural resources, the selfishness of the present generation is already making alarming inroads. The destruction of forests bids fair to lead to a real scarcity of timber, and is also altering the natural features of the country to an extent incompatible with safety of life and the preservation of property. Strange once felt constant in flow from forest-crowned gathering grounds now rush down in destructive floods which are succeeded by periods of water famine, compelling factories to have recourse to steam. That means more coal, which is becoming scarce and threatening the attention of sober economists. Man has shown that he can consume the coal measures many thousands of times faster than nature took to store them in the earth. Modern civilization, extending by growth of the races which belong to it, is now hastening to a point where it will make a simple habit of life, stands in some danger of working itself to death or eating itself out. In the history of the world it is probably not the first civilization that has done so, but the first struggle for the last resource which science involves war on a tremendous scale.

ON THE SIDE.

Calgary is talking of doing some street paving. Nothing better reflects the general optimism of the West than the movement for public improvement in the smaller towns.

A SNOBBISH AFFECTATION.

Toronto Globe—There are few things more discouraging or more threatening of the public good than the disregard of their political duties on the part of a very large number of intelligent and influential citizens. College-bred men of power and effectiveness in business or the professions, and many other men who by force have made their names known in other walks of life, not only repudiate their own political obligations as citizens but scoff at those of their fellows who sacrifice time and comfort and personal interest in the seemingly vain endeavor of redeeming politics from the curse of corruption and graft. The day is coming when men of that ilk will be known for the snobs they are, and when in the just estimates of public opinion their situations of superiority will be held as ignominious selfishness and as treason to the state.

Three Drowned in Flood.

Wichita, Kansas, June 2.—Mr. Clarence Glozier, Martha Wilkoff, Mary Moore and Victor Jackaway were drowned in a flood early this morning.

SHORT COMMONS

Toronto Globe.

Ottawa, May 27.—Pay checks for over two thousand employees of the customs department should have been sent out today. True, the officials have earned the money, true also that many of them will because of the smallness of their salaries keenly feel its withholding even for a few days. It is further true that the House are anxious to pay these two thousand people, who are scattered from one end of the country to the other. Finally, the most important truth of all is that the opposition must blame for this state of affairs.

No excuse, no explanation, no straining of the real facts, no species of "patriotic" and "duty" can relieve them of responsibility. The opposition are avowedly determined to refuse supply until the government alters the election bill to meet their demands. In other words, the minority in the House insist that the majority must do this or that at their bidding. The penalty with which the majority are threatened in case of refusing to acquiesce is not the punishment of the civil service of the country. Of course, it is childish; few will dispute that, but there is the situation as it is unfolded to the gaze of the public today.

Hon. Mr. Foster, in speaking of his civil service reform motion yesterday, spent the best part of two hours in an effort to show that his heart was warm toward the service, and a number of his colleagues supported him. Their plaudits resulted in the blocking of all business until midnight. At that hour Mr. Foster himself, following an example set several times this session on this side of the House, pleaded a petulant child to be allowed to go home. The government could not agree, desiring to get the salaries passed for the 2,000 odd customs employees. Therefore, Mr. Foster and others of the opposition obstructed every attempt to pass a single item. No progress had been made when the House adjourned at 4.25 this morning.

It would be impossible without taking up space to the extent of several columns to attempt to give a adequate idea of the childish absurdity of the opposition's conduct from midnight to the adjournment. The average man, unless he had been in the House to see and hear them, would hardly believe that such a thing was capable of making such an exhibition. Indeed, there could be no doubt that if he could see the opposition he would be struck by the next election as the only effective means of expressing their disgust and administering punishment to the government. The opposition is almost too disinterested. Pique is almost too disinterested. A word with which to describe the reader should be in mind, and while the pay of the civil service is being drawn, the opposition is already making alarming inroads. The destruction of forests bids fair to lead to a real scarcity of timber, and is also altering the natural features of the country to an extent incompatible with safety of life and the preservation of property. Strange once felt constant in flow from forest-crowned gathering grounds now rush down in destructive floods which are succeeded by periods of water famine, compelling factories to have recourse to steam. That means more coal, which is becoming scarce and threatening the attention of sober economists. Man has shown that he can consume the coal measures many thousands of times faster than nature took to store them in the earth. Modern civilization, extending by growth of the races which belong to it, is now hastening to a point where it will make a simple habit of life, stands in some danger of working itself to death or eating itself out. In the history of the world it is probably not the first civilization that has done so, but the first struggle for the last resource which science involves war on a tremendous scale.

The climax was reached at adjournment when Mr. Foster, who has several times protested against charges that his civil service resolution was a mere blind to cover obstructive tactics, announced that on the House being moved into supply again today he would discuss the question of civil service salaries. He said that this morning was of itself the best possible proof of his own sincerity as to supporting the measure to block business. He was simply following in the footsteps of Mr. Geo. Taylor, who, a conservative whig, earlier in the morning gave the whole opposition case away in the baldest possible manner by his own admission. Just as though they had honestly earned by conscientious efforts to advance the business of the country.

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FATHER WILLIAM IN THE WEST.

You are old, Father William, the young man said,
And your hair it has grown very grey;
Yet you're constantly dancing the Red River jig,
Do you think at your age it is right?

It is true in my youth, Father William replied,
That I never was troubled with brickets.
But since I've come West and inhaled its ozone,
I'm as spry as a whole bunch of brickets.

You are rich, Father William, the young man said,
Yet in youth you had never a nickel.
Since you came to the West Dame Fortune you've wed,
Now how won you a woman so rich?

In the bush in the East, the old man replied,
I chopped out a homestead for Mary.
But in the journey toward Wealth we've made better speed,
Since we took up a farm on the prairie.

You are gay, Father William, the young man went on—
You in youth a most pessimist felt—
At this stage of the game all your courtesies have gone,
What has made you so cheery and mellow?

In the days of my youth, the grey-haired replied,
The prospect was every way
But now in the West such blessings I have
'Twould be strange if I didn't feel cheery.

—Toronto News.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED IN VICTORY

W. H. White, Liberal Candidate for Federal Constituency of Enthusiastically Received

The campaign being a new Federal constituency in the interests of W. H. White, the Liberal candidate, is demonstrating in a manner the strength of the Liberal constituency. At the Liberal Association, held on Monday and Wednesday, the public hall was overflowing by hundreds of the citizens, who had taken interest in the cause by getting full representation of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. The Liberal Association, held on Monday and Wednesday, the public hall was overflowing by hundreds of the citizens, who had taken interest in the cause by getting full representation of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

An orb of light burst on the scene, the Liberal candidate, W. H. White, Dr. Clarke, the candidate for Red Deer, Dr. Campbell, the candidate for Edmonton, and Mr. H. B. Holden, M.P., the Liberal candidate for the constituency of Enthusiastically Received.

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