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THE PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of butter for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of butter, and better prices in the market. These results have been effected by three means in chief: First, scientific methods among creameries; second, improved facilities for shipment; third, by judicious marketing on the export side. Mr. Fisher went to England for the purpose of personally studying conditions, and was accompanied by Mr. W. Robertson, the Dominion Commissioner. They obtained much valuable information. There are, indeed, reasons for expecting a very large increase in this trade, in which New Brunswick farmers ought to come in for their share if they are alive to their interests.

The British market is a very large one, and the extent of its increase is shown by the fact that the Dominion Commissioner recently published by the "Danish Cultural Journal." It is shown that the total export of butter from Denmark in 1897 was 44,500,000 pounds (a bush pound is about ten per cent more than the English weight), against 143,000,000 in 1897-98; 128,000,000 in 1898-99 and 122,500,000 pounds in 1898-99. The quality exported last season, nearly whole of it, as usual, went to England, the exact amount being 141,000,000 lbs. The prices received varied considerably during the season, but were generally higher than the previous year. The lowest price was 20 cents, in June, the highest 34 cents at the end of the season. The average price was 25.8 cents, or 2.03 cents more than in 1897-98.

Figures show the ever-increasing demand for which Danish butter is regarded in England, and are an object lesson of what is possible to Canadians. The figures show the ever-increasing demand which was held to be impracticable to our butter to compete with the Danish product; but no one now entertains a doubt that if they were to stop shipping these few articles to England, we should be able to supply the market. We know no one who exports the Dominion 29,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, as compared with 5,889,000 in 1898. This is a very substantial progress, especially when viewed in conjunction with the fact that we also sent abroad 40,000,000 pounds of cheese. If we had manufactured nothing but butter out of milk thus used, it would have represented about 110,000,000 all told of the best dairy product. The best price for Canadian butter in the open market last year was 112, or 13 cents a pound, the price averaged for the year about 10 cents. Some special Canadian butter sold on the private market for 120 cents a pound, showing that quality is gained in the most substantial way day for the individual farmer to make butter is past, as it is uncommon both as regards quantity and quality. 30 pounds of milk to make one and a half of the farmer's dairy butter, valued 7 cents average, and only 24 pounds of milk to make one pound of creamery butter, of an average value of 22 cents.

This province the experience of King's County might be copied from some of the other counties. When a farmer sends away dairy products he is losing on his farm valuable elements of food which disappear when he feeds grain; and on the score of profit,

there would seem to be no doubt as to the great advantage of mixed farming, including the raising of hogs, over some of the methods which have heretofore been obtained in many sections.

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Out of a total foreign trade of \$221,961,213 last year, our business with Great Britain amounted to \$135,108,553. Of this, \$30,016,648 represented imports and \$95,091,855 exports. The average total trade for the preceding ten years was \$102,103,362; so that it will be seen there was a substantial gain during the year 1899. Our trade with the United States last year reached \$137,993,352, as compared with an average of \$99,821,167 for the ten years following 1888. Here again there was a large increase—slightly larger than in the case of our business with Great Britain. The nature of our trade with these two countries shows, however, that Great Britain is Canada's best customer since she bought some \$80,000,000 worth more from us than we bought from her, while in the case of the United States our sales amounted to but \$44,886,386, and our purchases to \$93,007,106. The conditions were practically reversed, and from the balance of trade point of view, respecting which our conservative friends used to hold such strong opinion, our business with Great Britain was enormously the more profitable.

At a glance it will be seen that our imports from Great Britain are much smaller than they should be. They have been increasing lately, but until the preferential tariff was introduced by the present government there had been a steady decline in this regard. Taking five year periods the record is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. Rows for 1873-1897.

AN OPPOSITION FIASCO.

The opposition in the house of commons last evening gave a most remarkable proof of their weakness when they suffered the address to be passed without daring to offer any amendment to it. This course is the result of the failure of the caucus held yesterday to come to any agreement as to the policy that ought to be pursued with reference to the government, and especially with regard to the Canadian contingent. It is evident that although Sir Charles Tupper is the nominal leader of the party he is by no means master of his own house and that the whole of his party will not follow him. On no other hypothesis can his absence from the house be explained when the question was put by the speaker, Mr. George E. Foster, was also absent so much of the whole case of the opposition went by default. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster had spoken and made a fierce attack on the government, but they could not depend upon their own party to support them and therefore they had to allow the address to be passed without a division for a division would only have exposed their weakness. All this will be highly satisfactory to the friends of the government who have been hearing so much of late of the strength of the opposition and their certainty of carrying the next election. The public will now be able to estimate at their proper value those valiant speeches which Sir Charles has been making to his supporters and his predictions of future success. The more the policy of the opposition, as enunciated by Sir Charles Tupper, is looked into the more certain it appears that it is composed mainly of boasting and misrepresentation in about equal proportions.

THE RELIGION CRY AGAIN.

In 1878 Sir Henri Joly was premier of Quebec. Tarte, who has Protestants, campaigned against him on the ground that a Protestant had no right to hold office in the province. Sir Henri was ultimately defeated, and Sir Adolphe Chapleau became premier. Tarte wanted to enter the government; but Sir Adolphe would not touch him. To the Protestants in the ministry would have ruined the government with its Protestant supporters. "Mail and Empire" declared that the best field for Canada to extend its business is with the mother country. I say this for this reason: Our consular agents in England are today shipping to Great Britain wheat, flour, corn and meat, for which they receive from that country \$25,000,000 a year. This is the amount that England paid to the United States last year for those special articles. I have named, and I think we can, by simply endeavoring to improve our natural resources, fight for a share of that trade. I think it is our duty to do so, because I have seen it stated in the United States papers that if they were to stop shipping these few articles to England for four or five weeks, the people in Eng-

land would starve, for there is no country in the world that has a surplus to supply them with all these products. I think Canada can supply a greater portion of the articles than she does today; and I think, besides being to our interests, it is our duty to make England independent of any foreign nation. Mr. Smith's hesitancy in referring to this subject was not due to the fear that he might be suspected of desiring to help the cause of his political party; for he is well known to be an active Conservative. It seems to us that no one can study the figures we have presented without being convinced that the government adopted a proper and patriotic policy in 1897, when the decision was reached to give British goods a preference in our market. It was the right thing to do from the imperial aspect, and the results have indicated the course of the government from the purely commercial point of view. It may not be our opponents to sneer at the policy of the Liberals in this regard; but we venture to predict that before ten years are past they will be silenced by the logic of experience. In the meantime, we do not believe they carry public judgment with them in condemning the step which the government has taken in this matter. Great Britain is so largely our best customer that if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given her on considerations of simple fair play and gratitude. When, however, it is found that within two years covered by the preferential tariff she has increased her purchases from us by an average of \$30,000,000 a year, as compared with two preceding years, it will be seen that from the purely selfish standpoint the concession has paid us handsomely.

For All Lamé Horses
KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE
Whether they have Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs, or other forms of bony enlargement, use
KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE...
Cures without a blister, as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or by mail from Kendall's, 125 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

which has succeeded him is prepared to go to far greater lengths, even at the risk of violating the plain provisions of the constitution, than he was willing to do. The protected interests that would be affected by the free admission of the products of Porto Rico, have raised such a clamor that a measure is to be passed under which the products of that island shall pay duties, according to a certain scale when entering the United States, while the products of the United States shall pay duties on going to Porto Rico. The tariff which has been agreed upon by the republican leaders in both houses of congress is thus described in an editorial in the New York Evening Post:—

It extends to that island our tariff duties as regards all imports from foreign countries, but does not allow free trade with us. It hands over the inhabitants of Porto Rico to the tender mercies of our tariff-protected trusts, and thus imposes a protective tariff on their exports to the United States. The island is thus put at a disadvantage in trade as compared with Jamaica and all the other West Indian islands, for example, can buy all her manufactured goods from the whole world without any tariff duties whatever, if she chooses, but Porto Rico can only buy after paying Dingley rates. The money actually collected in this way is to be used in defraying the cost of governing the island, but in cases where the duties are imported from Europe, but must be obtained from the United States, the amount collected at the custom houses will be the smallest part of the tax paid by the consumer. The larger part will be pocketed by the protected classes in the United States, who produce the goods. Thus the poverty-stricken island will become the victim of a foreign monopoly, and will not have the benefit of the American market. The rates which the people of Porto Rico will have to pay before their products can enter the United States will be twenty-five per cent. of those paid under the Dingley tariff. The products of the United States going to Porto Rico are to pay according to the same scale or twenty-five per cent. of the single tariff. But goods going from other countries to Porto Rico will have to pay Dingley tariff rates, or four times as much as American goods of the same kind. This will effectively prevent Canada's trade with the United States. It will be utterly impossible for Canadian products to compete with the products of the United States in the face of such a tariff. Not many weeks ago the United States papers were full of the efforts that were being made by the government at Washington to preserve the "open door" in China, but here we have the great republic pursuing a worse than Chinese policy in its new American possessions, and shutting the door in the face of every other nation with regard to the trade of Porto Rico. It is thought by the members of the Republican party in congress that the proposed law will be declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and it is possible that this may be the case. But whatever view the Supreme Court may take of such legislation, it is abundantly clear that it will mark an entirely new departure in the policy of the United States and may lead to the consequences of the most gravity. The people of Porto Rico number 800,000, of whom 50,000 are whites and 250,000 of the blessings of self-government as much as any other inhabitants of the United States. Yet these people are to be placed under a form of government no better than that of Spain, and they are to be taxed without being represented in congress. After this let us hear nothing more of the great uprising at the time of the revolution in the Sandwich Islands, or of the tea that was thrown into Boston harbor, because the British government had made it subject to a duty of three pence per pound.

THE STRATHCONA CONTINGENT.

The port of departure of the Strathcona contingent has not yet been settled and will not be until Lord Strathcona himself has said the last word on the subject. As the case stands his preference apparently is for Halifax on the ground that it is for the British military and naval station in eastern Canada. If the matter were given to St. John, and it is making every effort to induce Lord Strathcona to revise his views and consent to the contingent being sent from this port. Lord Strathcona in sending this contingent has proved himself to be more than the peer of any citizen of the British Empire in liberality and public spirit, and therefore while we are all anxious to see the contingent sail from St. John we ought to avoid the appearance of pressing him unduly. Our advice from Ottawa are that the Hon. Mr. Blair, who is working hard in the interest of St. John, has not yet given up hope of the contingent being brought here. But if it should happen that his efforts do not prevail it will not be the fault of the minister of railways or of the government.

IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

Immigration is a thing of such great importance to Canada that any indication of activity in that regard is received with general satisfaction. There has never been any dispute between political parties over the country's need of population, more particularly in the western provinces, and in the years when the late government was spending half a million annually in promoting immigration the Liberals did not dissent. We could ill afford the money at that time, and, to make the case still more regrettable, we now know that the expenditure was very largely wasted. "The promotion of immigration" covered a great deal more than the words indicated, and other large sums were consumed in keeping up a cumbersome organization of agencies, and propaganda in Europe, which fell far short of accomplishing satisfactory results. A welcome change has occurred in the management of our immigration service. At about one-fourth of the cost incurred by his predecessors, Mr. Sifton is producing better results than have heretofore been achieved. It has been ascertained that 50,000 settlers entered our northwest provinces during the past year, of whom some 14,000 came from the United States. That they were of a desirable class, having adequate means to take up farming, is shown by the land sales. Last year the Canada Northwest Land Company sold 83,000 acres for \$455,000, as against 71,000 acres for \$383,000 in the preceding year; while the Canadian Pacific sold 416,928 acres for \$1,324,796, as compared with 348,612 acres for \$1,123,694 in 1898. These sales represent a price of \$5.50 and \$3.20 per acre, respectively, and it will be conceded that

THE GOVERNMENT AND ST. JOHN.

Some of the members who spoke at the Board of Trade meeting on Tuesday seemed inclined to criticise the government because of the work of dredging the channel into the harbor had not been proceeded with. The tone of one or two of the speeches was decidedly partisan and lent color to the idea that the object was less to promote the claims of St. John than to make political capital for the government. We think it should be a great pity if the Board of Trade should be used to advance the interests of any political party, and we feel certain that business men who have the best interests of this city at heart will not countenance any such misuse of its functions. While it may be true that the dredging of the channel into the harbor of St. John to a depth of 30 feet at low water would be a good thing, there are other matters in connection with the equipment of

What Cured Your Cough?
ADAMSON'S BALSAM!
No cough can stay after being treated with it. It simply soothes it out of existence. There is nothing harsh or imperative about
ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM!
It heals the sore parts, tones up the irritated air passages and strengthens the bronchial tubes—thus stopping the sources of the cough.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

men who are capable of paying such figures are not lacking in capital. A few years of such activity in the Northwest would produce a marked effect on the whole country, and in actual war these processes are the positive elements which take precedence to the formulas of military science which are but the negative elements. Consequently, the man who is merely versed in the science of war is no match for the man versed in the art, because the man versed in the art can apply what knowledge he has, however little, for the winning of battles and campaigns; but the mere theorist, the man who understands fully the science and is ignorant of the art, cannot apply even that knowledge of which he is possessed.

ROCKWOOD PARK.

No city in America possesses a prettier park than Rockwood, so far as natural beauty is concerned, and we know of no park anywhere which is likely to surpass it in that a park should be when the park that has been made for its improvement have been carried out. For a great many years the inhabitants of St. John have been in the habit of going to Lily Lake, and there never was any doubt that when the city of St. John was prepared to invest in a public park, the grounds about Lily Lake were the proper site for it. A lake is always looked upon as one of the essential features of a park, and when there is no natural lake, which is usually the case, one has to be made by artificial means. But here was a lake, and here were brooks and springs, picturesque gorges, rugged cliffs, and all the features in the way of natural scenery which a modern park is supposed to contain. Still no movement was made to acquire the property about Lily Lake because it was felt that such an operation would be very costly; indeed no one thought that a smaller sum than \$150,000 would suffice to purchase it and make it fit for public use. Other cities no wealthier than St. John have expended three times as much as the sum we have named on their parks, and yet looked upon themselves as well repaid for the expenditure in the advantages the citizens derived from it. Here we have not been accustomed to pay large sums for the amusement or recreation of the public, and no proposal involving the payment of even as much as one hundred thousand dollars for a public park would have been received with favor. Thanks to the public spirit and business ability of a few of our leading citizens; no such expenditure will now be required. Rockwood Park is now a solid fact, and when the time comes for its acquisition by the city it will not cost the corporation more than one-sixth of the amount which we have named.

The story of how Rockwood Park was gradually acquired by the Horticultural Association for the benefit of the people of St. John has been told in these columns in detail, more than once. No man in connection with the association has been more active in this good work than Mr. Joseph Allison, who has been most liberal in his gifts to the park and most constant in promoting its interests. Others have also contributed liberally, some giving land, others money, and a few their valuable time for the benefit of the park. Now it is in an excellent condition and the people of St. John look upon it as one of their most valuable institutions. It contains no less than five miles of carriage drives, and there are few parts of its three hundred acres that are not now accessible by a road or a path. The members of the Horticultural Association have expended on Rockwood Park, for the purchase of land and in improvements and maintenance, almost \$80,000, and all that stands against it is a bonded debt of \$15,000, which pays interest at the rate of four per cent. The time seems to be near when the city should take over this park, so that it may become the property of the body corporate, as it is already the recreation ground of the people of St. John.

THE SECRET OF VICTORY.

The Boston Times, a pro-Boer organ, has been devoting a good deal of its space to the South African war, and publishing long articles derogatory to the British army and its leaders. In a recent issue there is an article on the "Colossal incompetency of the British generals," in which it is sought to prove that the British have done nothing but retreat, and that the only people who understand military affairs are the Germans and the Russians. Such statements would not be worthy of any attention were it not for the fact that the articles appear in papers which claim to be published for the benefit of readers of a higher order of intelligence than the cheap daily sheets. Yet nothing more childish has appeared in any of the cheap American dailies than the opinions solemnly put forward in this high-class paper. We quote a few sentences from this last American opinion on military matters:—

JEALOUSY GONE MAD.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier was so completely enveloped in gold lace and gold braid at the opening of parliament that he could scarcely walk. His coat was a mass of lace and braid, both in front and behind; the arms were covered with stripes of gold and the trousers were elegantly ornamented with the same material. The coat had especially brilliant, and the sword was gorgeous."

SCROFULA

is indicated by little kernels in the neck. Sometimes they swell, become painful, soften, and end in a scar. Watch carefully, and just as soon as the kernels appear give Scott's Emulsion. The swellings will grow less and less until they disappear entirely. Continue the Emulsion until the child has good solid flesh and a healthy color.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

This method has been built up from the experience of the greater military captains and dates back to the time of Epaminondas, the father of scientific warfare. That is to say, these processes of the military art are the processes which govern warfare, and in actual war these processes are the positive elements which take precedence to the formulas of military science which are but the negative elements. Consequently, the man who is merely versed in the science of war is no match for the man versed in the art, because the man versed in the art can apply what knowledge he has, however little, for the winning of battles and campaigns; but the mere theorist, the man who understands fully the science and is ignorant of the art, cannot apply even that knowledge of which he is possessed.

Thus it has happened that in but eleven instances since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. 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