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CANADA'S POOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A Story more Touching than anything from the Pen of the gifted Ian MacLaren.

In the current issue of the DOOR or HORN, published by the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, a page is given over to letters received from the many persons from all parts of the Dominion seeking information for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Seldom have we read anything more pathetic! Here, for example, is a letter from a physician in Cremona, asking for the location of a patient of his at Morrisburg. He says:

"I would like to urge strongly upon you the great claims of this patient. He has no home—mother dead—father working as a farm laborer. The boy has been living with me, with his mother and cannot get money, with an income of \$100 a month, he is affected, and I am writing now to see if you can get me into the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives."

Another case is from Thorold, Johnstone Weston writes:

"I am a man about twenty-three years of age. For several years I have been sick, but always able to keep my feet. Now I have come to the time when I cannot work, and cannot get money, with an income of \$100 a month, he is affected, and I am writing now to see if you can get me into the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives."

My young wife is here, and her parents have kindly opened their doors to her.

Just one more of the many we might quote. This is from a physician in Campbellford, Ont. He writes:

"I have a patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who has been laid off work for about six months, and has lost weight and strength. Lately both his pulse and temperature have kept down and his weight going up. He is the only support of the family—mother, crippled father, and younger brother, but his neighbors are trying to raise him, but small amount of money."

We have sometimes thought that if Ian MacLaren, who has given so much to the character of Dr. McClure, were alive to-day that he let us know as these he would find material for a book more touching than any that has yet been written.

He is on behalf of cases like these, of which there are scores reaching the Secretary of the Sanatorium every week, that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives makes its appeal to-day for funds.

The hospital has not at any time, since its doors were first opened in April, 1902, refused a single patient because of the applicant being unable to pay.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. W. J. Ross, 94 Spadina Ave., Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to J. S. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Sanitarium Association, 847 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

No. 1
Wheat
Land Per Acre
2/-

320 Acre Blocks. Veteran's Claim
Your choice of location
ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN
MADDEN Deel. B
422 Traders Bank, Toronto, Ont.

CANADA'S DAIRY EXPORT DECREASED HEAVILY

Though Britain Buys More than Ever She is Getting Less than Ever from Canada--Inflated Expenditure During Election Campaign--Sir Wilfrid Protested for Offering Bribe to Civil Servants Fiddlemen's Profits.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—A petition has been filed against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in respect to his election in Ottawa City. In government circles there are dismal complaints over this proceeding. Sir Wilfrid's friends appear to think that the premier should be allowed to use the most direct and effective methods of corruption to secure his personal election, and yet be exempt from the lawful and proper penalty of this act. In this case the facts are undisputed. When Sir Wilfrid became a candidate he wrote a letter to his colleague, Mr. McDowell, promising to use his influence to raise the salaries of civil servants by at least twelve and a half per cent., as suggested by the Civil Service Commission, and to have the increased date back to the first of September. Mr. McDowell had promised this, but he had not sufficient authority to make the pledge good for votes. Therefore the prime minister wrote a letter giving his endorsement to the pledge. This letter of the premier, with the sinking passages printed in black capitals was sent to every civil servant who had a vote, and the pledge of the premier was canvassed by active campaigners, including civil servant officials, all through the departmental buildings.

An Effective Bribe
No more attractive inducement than this could be offered to the 1,500 electors in public employ in Ottawa. It meant on the average of \$125 a year to each voter in the service. It meant a back payment of probably \$30 or \$40 on the average for services rendered before the change in salary should be made. It called for about \$200,000 additional annual payments from the public treasury, with extra payments of \$50,000 to \$75,000. This is the bribe offered to one constituency, not from the purse of the candidates or their friends, but from the public treasury. It would not have been offered if the two seats in Ottawa had not been in danger, and the premier himself had not been a candidate, and was not in power of cabinet at the own capital. The original government candidates, whose defeat was certain, had been set aside, and the premier had undertaken to run in Ottawa, while he was still a candidate in Quebec. Notwithstanding the enormous government influence, and the prestige of the prime minister's position, this bribe was needed in order to secure his election, and even then the majority was not half what it was four years ago.

DECREASED BUTTER EXPORTS
The butter trade shows a still worse record for Mr. Fisher and his department:

Exports cheese, fiscal year Pounds.

1905 189,387,385

Exports cheese, fiscal year 1903 230,089,925

Decrease 49,702,530

Butter exports, 1905 2,855,275

Butter exports, 1903 34,128,444

Decrease 29,976,682

These are the figures of Dominion Dairy Commissioners' Bureau, published this week. The statement of official shipments for the past ten years gives further particulars covering more than nine-tenths of Canadian dairy exports:

Boxes.

Export Season 1897 2,102,863

Export Season 1905 2,765,589

Decrease 647,288

Showing exports last year a good deal less than they were in the year Mr. Fisher took office.

The fact is that Great Britain bought from Canada last year about the same quantity as ten years ago. She bought from New Zealand five times as much as ten years ago.

DECREASED BUTTER EXPORTS

The butter trade shows a still

worse record for Mr. Fisher and his department:

Packages.

Exports from Montreal, 1897, 200,000

Exports from Montreal, 1905, 270,000

Exports from Montreal, 1898, 451,000

Compare this with 1905 295,416

That is our exports of butter are less than half what they were eleven years ago, and the above consists of the quantity nine years ago.

This is not because the British people have stopped buying butter. They bought more last year than they did ten years ago, as shown below:

Tons.

British imports, 1898 152,455

British imports, 1905 201,184

Increase 48,738

According to British returns the purchase from Canada in the ten years 1898 and 1905 decreased from 5,962 to 3,634 tons.

BUTTER IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

rose from 7,607 to 22,386.

BUTTER IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND

rose from 8,383 to 11,492 tons.

BUTTER IMPORTS FROM DENMARK

rose from 53,651 to 81,248.

AGRICULTURE NEGLECTED

No doubt Mr. Fisher will explain that all this is the fault of Province of the Canadian shipper, or the Canadian dairyman or the British purchaser. But since he claimed credit for increases during the first few years of his ministry, he should be willing now to take the blame for the striking decreases.

It was pointed out last session by Conservative members that the cold storage arrangements arrangements are so defective at points as greatly to destroy their value. Mr. Broder's platform called for a national system of transportation with special protection for perishable goods.

The opposition leader and his party have persistently maintained that cheap and safe transportation for export freight is much more important to the Canadian people than fast passenger and mail lines.

Mr. Broder and other Conservative members have shown that the Canadian government is spending more than ten times as much in keeping up a top heavy military equipment as it is paying for the development of agriculture, including cold storage.

Even Mr. Fisher has turned aside from managing his own department to make party patronage out of militia promotions, and has devoted to the task of driving Lord Lansdowne out of the country some of the energy which might have been expended in preserving the butter and cheese industry.

INTERCOLONIAL DEFICIT

All but a small portion of the item of revenue under the head of public works, including railways is

earnings of the Intercolonial. During

range in his department has not greatly increased the cost of supplies. A Cassells inquiry would contradict Mr. Graham's statement that purchases are made practically on business principles. Lodge bought Moncton lands on business principles for \$15,075, and at once sold them on patronage principles to the government for \$13,880. The Halifax land on business principles for \$18,588 by Mr. Pearson passed it over to the government on patronage principles for \$45,400. On business principles Mr. Graham should buy at first hand the commodities which he requires. On patronage principles he pushes out the producer and gives the business at a higher price to an unnecessary middleman.

THE MIDDLEMAN

On patronage principles the intercolonial has lubricated itself with oil costing nearly twice as much per thousand miles run as was paid by other trunk lines on business principles. Makers of wire fence and other equipment have paid commissions to men on the patronage list for the privilege of supplying the government. The minister says that he has advertised by circulars. He pays 25 per cent. rake off above the printer's price for these circulars. He promises now to advertise through the papers and give everybody a chance. But even while he advertises he uses only the liberal papers, which reach only half the people. Mr. Graham takes care that his advertisements do not reach people who would give him competitive prices.

Let Mr. Graham call on Judge Caswell, give him authority to enter into the campaign contributions provided at the cost of the intercolonial, and into private talk gathered in by his own political friends. He will find that the Marine Department is only in the kindergarten stage while his own is a graduate in the art of serving two masters.

Now where are we?

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