

aggregate good of the individuals who form it." This sets him to thinking and to enquiring if this sentiment is true. The *Witness* had been wrapped around a pair of shoes he had bought for one of the children, for which he had paid a dollar and a quarter. These shoes had been made in Canada, and those who had been employed in their construction were among those who had purchased the truck he had just sold. The duty on shoes, he knew, was 25 per cent., and he also knew that without this duty similar shoes, manufactured by an Englishman, Russian or American, might have been sold to him for one dollar. He also knew that without this duty—without the ægis of the National Policy—there would have been no factories and mills and workshops in his home market town—in fact there would have been no such market. Perhaps there would have been a store there at which he could have bought a pair of foreign made shoes for a dollar; but where would that dollar have come from? No factories, thought he, no employees; no employees, no consumers of farm truck; no consumers of farm truck, no dollars; no dollars no shoes for the little one.

"But, Mr. Farmer," says the *Witness*, "in the absence of a home market, you might send your vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs, butter, etc., to the English, or Russian, or American towns where shoes etc. are manufactured, and sell them there for what you could obtain." Our farmer drops the paper and sighs to think that the Longue Pointe Asylum had been destroyed, for, full of imbeciles and lunatics as that institution was, there should have been room made for any one who could offer such a suggestion. He remembers that up to the time of the inauguration of the N.P., only a few years ago, there was no market town in his vicinity where he could find sale for such truck as had that day brought him in so many dollars, and that, therefore, he had never raised any such truck. He had raised some wheat, but this had to be sold to speculators at whatever they might be willing to pay for it; and he knew that when it reached Liverpool, the world's market, it entered into competition with the world's supply of wheat sent there for sale, and that a bushel of Canada wheat, cost what it might to produce it, was worth no more than a bushel of similar wheat grown in India, where labor could be had for less than ten cents a day. He remembered that there had been no profit in growing this wheat, but that it was the best he could do. There was no other way open to him to get any money, and what little he did get had to be paid out at extravagant prices for supplies manufactured in England, Russia and America. He remembered that even as recently as ten years ago, before Canadian manufacturing industries had been fully established, he had paid over \$300 for a reaper and binder with which to harvest his grain, while the new one he had just bought had cost him less than half as much; and that the cost of all other farm implements and machinery, and all other farm and household supplies had been reduced in similar proportion.

Yes, yes; concluded our farmer, theory is one thing and hard facts another. The theory of Free Trade is beautiful, but it should be kept in a conservatory under glass and carefully guarded and nurtured until the arrival of the millenium, when self preservation ceases to be the first law of nature, for it can never be made to work harmoniously as long as a man

loves his own family more than he loves any other man's family, and as long as Canadians love Canada better than they do England, Russia or America.

### CANADIAN CHEESEMAKING.

TWENTY years ago the cheesemaking industry in Ontario was an insignificant affair. To-day it is one of the greatest industries in the Province. The value of the cheese made in Ontario in 1888 was \$6,202,333. The quantity made was 64,387,059 pounds; the quantity of milk used was 665 350,835 pounds. The growth of this industry is largely due to the Ontario Government. The Government has not "fostered" it by putting a tax on the consumers of cheese. It has, by aiding the dairy associations, by printing their reports, by the instruction given at the Model Farm and at farmers' institutes, encouraged improved methods of cheesemaking, and enabled the people of Ontario to hold their own in the markets of the world. By this means they have taken possession of the English market, where Canada last year sold cheese to the value of \$8,871,205. This is more than twice the value of our entire export of manufactures. And the Federal Government has been "fostering" manufactures for eleven years.—*Toronto Globe*.

This Journal would not in the least detract from the credit due to the Ontario Government for what it has done towards fostering the cheese industry, but it is but too apparent that the *Globe* desires to make the fact of the success of that industry redound to the political glory of its political friends, the Ontario Government, at the expense of what has been done for it by that paper's political enemies, the Dominion Government. Of course the Ontario Government never placed any duty on cheese simply because they cannot levy any duty whatever on cheese or anything else: but the cheese industry is "fostered" nevertheless by a protective duty of three cents a pound levied by the Dominion Government, and without which this infant industry would never have attained the robustness that now characterizes it. Credulous persons might be led to think from what the *Globe* says that the only governmental assistance rendered to our cheese makers is that afforded by the Ontario Government, while in fact quite as important assistance, and of the same character, is rendered by the Dominion Government. The Dominion Department of Agriculture maintains a system of experimental farms which are under the management of a dairy commissioner, who regularly issues bulletins for the dissemination of useful information bearing upon dairying in the Dominion for the benefit of Canadian farmers. The best theoretical and practical skill is employed on these farms; and the bulletins issued by the commissioner are prepared with a view to the education of the average farmer and those whose occupations are associated with his, rather than the furnishing of data of only scientific interest. As the experiments in dairying on the Dominion experimental farms bring to light knowledge of the most economical and serviceable practices in the production of milk, the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the use of the by-products of the dairy, the Commissioner's bulletins carry these conclusions to the farmers and the butter and cheese makers for their instruction and guidance; and the reports from the Ontario Model Farm can go no further than this. How exceedingly ridiculous is it then for the *Globe* to pretend that it is only by and through the