WHEN NAVIGATION CLOSES

SOME BUSINESS IS EXPECTED IN WHEAT AT LOWER PRICES.

The Receipts of American Barley at Chicago and Milwaukee Heavy — No United States Markets To-morrow — Business Troubles.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

Although wheat in Chicago was stronger today the market here was as quiet as it has been for the past few weeks. There was no business done except with local millers. The probability is that quietness will reign until after the close of navigation; the business after that will probably be at a lower range on account of higher freights.

There is still the same dulness in the barley market. The receipts of American barley at Chicago and Milwaukee are heavy and brewers still hold out against Canadian prices so that there is no demand yet. Barley is being offered very cheap, but no one wants it. No. 2 was to-day offered at 63 here and No. 3 extra at 62.

John Richardson, manufacturing confectioner, it is understood having refused to compromise with his creditors, they will hold a meeting to consider what shall be done.

The creditors of Alfred Peterbaugh held a meeting this afternoon in the office of G. M. Gardner, assignee. Inspectors were appointed and the assignee instructed to wind up the estate.

To-morrow being Thanksgiving Day in the United States there will be no reports from the markets over there, and consequently it will be a quiet day on Toronto Change.

Gossip of the Exchanges.

Business on the local stock exchange was quiet to-day, the transactions only totaling 261 shares. Prices were firm. In the forenoon British America was quoted at 100 asked; Western Assurance, 144½ and 144¾; Canada Life, 450; Consumers' Gas, 184½ and 183; Dom. Tel., 80½; Globe Printing Co., 50 asked; N. W. Land, 58½ and 58; Can. Pac. Rail. grant bonds, 110 asked; Canada Permanent, 200; Freehold, 165 and 162; Western Canada, 190 and 185; Union, 131½; Can. Landed Credit, 118 asked; B. and Loan Assn., 103½; Imperial S. and Invest., 116½ and 115½; Farmers' L. and Savings, 118 asked; Lon. and Can. L. and A., 145 and 143½; National Invest., 101 asked; People's Loan, 111; Real Estate Loan and Deb. Co., 35; Manitoba Loan, 100 asked; Dom. Savings and Loan, 92 and 88; Ontario Loan and Deb., 121 and 121; Brit. Can. L. & Invest., 105½. In the afternoon British America, 97 and 93; Western Assurance, 145 and 143½; Consumers' Gas, 184½ and 183; Dom. Tel., 80½; N. W. Land Co., 58½ and 58; B. & Loan Assn., 103½.

PRIESTMAN & CO., 71 YONGE-STREET Brokers and Commission Merchants—Loans and Investments negotiated.

Grain and provisions bought and sold on Chicago and Toronto Boards of Trade and New York Produce Exchange. We have arrangements with responsible houses in New York and Chicago, members of the regular Stock and Produce Exchanges—affording the most liberal facilities for the purchase or sale of all commodities dealt in. Our patrons are kept promptly advised of all changes likely to affect values of stock, grain or other investments.

To-day's bank stock quotations are as follows:

STOCKS.	12 M. Ask'd.	12 M. Bid.	4 P. M. Asked.	4 P. M. Bid
Montreal	223	223	223	222½
Ontario	127	125	127	125½
Molsons				
Toronto	212	205	212	208
Merchants'	136	134	136	134
Commerce	117¼	117	117¼	117
Imperial		136		136
Dominion	215	213½	215	214
Standard	134	133	134	133
Hamilton		136		136

Transactions: In the forenoon, 26 Dominion at 214½; 20 Standard at 133; 50 Western Assurance at 144½; 12-8-30 N. W. Land Co. at 58. In the afternoon, 40 Commerce at 117½; 33-27 N. W. Land at 58½; 15 B. & L. Assn. at 103½.

JOHN STARK & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Estates carefully managed. Rents collected.
Moneys lent on Mortgages, Debentures, &c.
26 Toronto-street. Telephone 880.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—11.45 a.m.—Montreal, 223 and 222; Ontario, 128 and 125½; People's, 105½ and 104½; Molsons, 165 and 155; Toronto, 207; Jacques, 90; Merchants', 136 and 134; Union, 96 and 94; Commerce, 118 and 116½; Imperial, xd, 138; Mon. Tel., 80½ and 80; Richelieu, 58½ and 55; Gas, 207½ and 205; C.P.R., 53 and 52. 2.25 p.m.—Montreal, 223 and 222½; sales 25 at 223; Ontario, 129 and 125½; People's, 105½ and 104½; Molsons, 165 and 155; Toronto, 207; Jacques, 100 and 90; Merchants', 135½ and 134½; Union, 96½ and 94; Commerce, 117 and 116½, sales 50 at 116½; Imperial, xd, 138 asked; Mon. Tel., 81 and 80½; N. W. Land, 60 and 57-6; Richelieu, 58½ and 55; Passenger, 200 asked; Gas, 208 and 206; Can. Pac. Ry., 53½ and 53, sales, 25 at 52.

W. P. HOWLAND & CO.,
TORONTO.
MANITOBA AND ONTARIO
Wheat, Flour, Hay, Oats and Feed.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

To-day's fluctuations in leading stocks on the New York stock market are as follows:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Total Sales.
Can. Pacific	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	400
Can. Southern	52½	52½	52	52	200
Del. & Hudson	119¼	120	119¼	120	2800
Del. & Lack.	137½	137½	136¼	136¼	600
Erie	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	10300
Per. Central	96⅝	96⅝	95½	95	500
Pacific & Texas	18	18	18	18	400
Lake Shore	100¼	100¼	99¾	100¼	22600
Lou. & Nash.	53⅝	53⅝	54⅛	53	2200
Mich. Cent.					
Missouri Pacific	78	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞	1500
N. Y. & N. E.	43	43	41⅞	41⅞	1350
N. Y. Central	108⅛	108⅛	107¾	107¾	800
Northern Pacific					
Northwest	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	900
Oregon Trans.	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	2800
Reading	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	5200
St. Paul	62⅞	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	2900
Union Pacific	67½	68⅛	62⅞	68	16400
Western Union	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼	4100

RICE LEWIS & SON,
TORONTO, ONT. 246

LONDON STOCKS AND BONDS.

London quotations are rubbed to-day as follows: Consols, 96 11-16 money and 96 [illegible] account; U. S. 4s, 131; U. S. 4½s, 110½; Erie, 27; Erie 2nds, 99½; Can. Pac., 54; N. Y. Cen., 110½; Ill. Cen., 118. 4 p.m.—Consols, 96 11-16 money and 96 13-16 account; Can. Pac., 53½; Erie, 26½; Erie 2nds, 98.

BOECKH'S STANDARD BRUSHES ARE THE BEST FOR SALE BY ALL THE LEADING HOUSES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Reported by John Stark & Co.

BANK COUNTER RATES IN TORONTO.

New York Exchange	9a to 9a
Sixty days' sterling	9¾ to 9¾
Consol do	9¾ to 9¾

POSTED RATES FOR STERLING IN NEW YORK.

Sixty days	$4 83½
Demand	4 87
Bank of England rate	4 86

The local money market is unchanged.

THE NEW PLAID
Window Shadings for Store and Office Fronts are manufactured by
Macfarlane, McKinlay & Co.
31 and 33 St. Albans-st., Toronto. 246

Grain and Produce.

There was no business on the call board at the Board of Trade to-day.

THE STREET MARKET.

The street receipts to-day were 1500 bushels wheat, white, at $1.03, red at $1.03, spring at $1.03 and $1.04, goose 86c and 89½c; 2000 bushels barley at 60c to 64½c; 400 bushels oats at 37½c to 38c. Rye nominal at 70c. Hay quiet, with sales at $21 to $23 a ton. Straw quoted at $14 to $16. Dressed hogs, $6.50 to $7. Beef, $3 to $1.50 for forequarters and $5.50 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Mutton, $6 to $7. Lamb, $8.50 to $9. Veal, $7 to $9.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

The receipts to-day were moderate and prices steady. We quote: Beef, sirloin, 14c to 15c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton, legs, 12½c; chops, 15c. Lamb, hindquarters, 16c; forequarters, 10c. Veal, best cuts, 12½c; inferior, 6c to 10c. Pork, chops, 12c. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 24c; large rolls, 18c to 20c; inferior, 14c to 16c. Lard, tubs, 12c to 13c. Cheese, 12c to 13c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Eggs, 22c to 23c. Spring chickens, 25c to 35c. Geese, 70c to 90c each. Ducks, 55c to 65c. Potatoes, bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per bbl, $1.25 to $1.75. Beets, per bag, 15c to 20c. Onions, per bag, 75c to 85c. Celery, 40c to 50c per dozen bunches. Turnips, bag, 15c to 20c. Carrots, bag, 35c to 40c. Cauliflower, per doz. 60c to 75c. Cabbages, doz. 30c to 40c. Beans, 40c to 50c per peck.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports to-day as follows: Floating cargoes—wheat steadier; corn nil. Cargoes on passage—wheat, more demand at the decline; corn inactive. M. Lane—wheat and corn quiet, flour a trifle easier; good cargoes Australian wheat off coast, 41s 6d was 41s; present and following month, 41s 9d, was 41s; London good shipping No. 1 Cal wheat, prompt sail, 40s, was 40s; ditto, no ship due, 40s 3d, was 40s. Liverpool—spot wheat, more enquiry; corn unchanged; No. 1 Cal. wheat, 3s 2½d; No. 2 Cal. wheat, 7s 11½d; American red winter, 8s 1½d; white Michigan, 3s 2d; spring, 8s 1d; flour, 28s 6d; corn, 4s 8½d; peas, 5s 11d, all unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool reports: S. wheat, 8s 1d; red winter, 8s; No. 1 Cal., 8s 1½d and 8s 2d; corn, 4s 8½d; peas, 5s 11d; pork, 82s 6d; lard, 46s 9d; bacon, 47s 6d and 48s 6d; tallow, no stock; cheese, 57s; wheat steady, demand fair, holders offer moderately; corn quiet, demand fair.

OSWEGO BARLEY MARKET.

Oswego reports: Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 85; No. 2 extra Canada, 83.

ROBERT COCHRAN,
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Orders for grain, etc., direct on the Chicago Board of Trade. ed

CHICAGO MARKETS.

To-day's fluctuations in the Chicago grain and produce market are as follows:

		Opened.	Closed.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat	Nov	103⅝	104⅜	104⅜	103
"	Dec	103⅝	104⅜	104⅜	103⅝
"	Jan	104⅝	106	106	104⅝
"	May	109⅛	111¼	111¼	109⅛
Corn	Nov	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛
"	Dec	36⅛	36⅜	36⅜	36
"	Jan	36	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞
"	May	38⅛	38	38⅛	37⅞
Oats	Nov				
"	Dec	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
"	Jan	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
"	May	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞
Pork	Nov	13.85	13.85	13.85	13.85
"	Dec	13.90	13.85	13.90	13.75
"	Jan	14.07½	13.97½	14.10	13.90
"	May	14.40	14.37	14.42½	14.32½
Lard	Nov	8.25	8.20	8.40	8.20
"	Dec	8.25	8.15	8.25	8.15
"	Jan	8.12½	8.02½	8.12½	8.02½
"	May	8.25	8.20	8.27½	8.17½

ICE SKATES.
ACME PATENT.
All Sizes in Stock.
RICE LEWIS & SON,
52, 54, 56 KING-STREET,
TORONTO.

To-day's Inspection.

GRAND TRUNK.

No. of Car.	Grade.	No. of Car.	Grade.
1135	R W No. 2	7203	No. 3
29753	B 3x	3332	3
8295	3 cut	8289	3
1757	2	4188	2
20015	3x	27532	2 F
2419	2	02844	RW 1
2833	3x	3723	WF
23787	2 cut	21783	Spg 1
24224	3	1669	Spg 1
2139	3x	1428	Spg 1
8206	1 cut	23073	
26258	3	23607	
4703		8115	

C. P. R.

No. of Car.	Grade.	No. of Car.	Grade.
10146	No. 1	12482	B No. 3
1944	1	12791	3
1032	1	10188	3x
2304	1	940	1
12182	1	2830	1
3672	1	11038	1
10136	1	10006	

Business Troubles.

The following business embarrassments are reported: S. E. Simpson, grocer, Arnprior, assigned; Peter W. Murray, general store, Bennington, assigned; John T. Allen, tea merchant, Cobourg, assigned; James Doldge, grocer, Dundas, closed by bailiff; John McKenzie, coal, Hamilton, assigned; J. K. Shanly, grocer, Ottawa, assigned; Jos. D. Smith, furniture, assigned; McLeod & Co., grocers, Ottawa, assigned; in Montreal, A. Busseau & Co., tobaccos, assigned; Samuel Myers, jeweler, assigned; B. L. Lowell & Co., fertilizers, assigned.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Port Hope desires to have a meat inspector.

Windsor complains of poor school accommodation.

Navigation on the Bay of Quinte has closed for the season.

D. Huff of Chatham mourns the loss of two fingers in a corn cutter.

Welland has spent $100,000 in building improvements this year.

F. McConkey, the auctioneer who was missing from Belleville has turned up.

Mr. J. T. Hawke of The Moncton Transcript is recovering from his recent illness.

The hog cholera is making sad havoc amongst the swine of Essex county.

It is rumored that another daily paper will shortly be started in Vancouver, B.C.

Judge Lazier of Belleville, who has been ill for some time, is now improving slowly.

About a score of Chinamen homeward bound passed through Brockville Tuesday from New York.

An Indian pony died in the Muncey Reserve recently that had travelled over the road for 33 years.

Windsor has had a building boom the past season, over $280,000 worth of buildings having been erected.

Last week Wade and Wilson sold their gold mining property at Gold River, N. S., to W. J. Nelson for $30,000.

A citizen of Peterboro named Baker was knocked down on Tuesday night by a footpad and relieved of his watch.

A young son of James Smith of Lobo township had one of his hands badly crushed in the driving cogs of a fanning mill recently.

The Montreal Court of Appeal yesterday dismissed the reserved point in the case of Jacobs, convicted of manslaughter for killing his wife.

Gilbert Sine, who was said to have died from the effects of the injuries which he received on Saturday, at the Rathbun mill, Deseronto, is improving.

Dr. Bourinot, the well known *litterateur*, clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, will be married early next month to Miss Cameron of Regina and formerly of Ottawa.

The 17-year-old son of O. A. Barberie of the Intercolonial Railway was drowned while skating on the Restigouche River at Campbelltown, N. B., on Saturday evening.

Some of the strong personal and political friends of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee are moving in the matter of the erection of a monument at Montreal to his memory.

Belleville Ministerial Association requests the authorities to put a stop to the "flagrant and continual violation of the Lord's day on the part of railroads, steamboats, cabmen and carriers."

The London Free Press says that there is one inhuman practice at the police headquarters in that city that cannot be stopped too soon. It is that of arresting prisoners and keeping them sometimes as long as 24 hours without anything to eat.

A movement is on foot to secure the presence of the Montreal St. Jean Baptiste Society in Quebec on June 24 next, to attend the unveiling of the monument now being erected on the Jacques Cartier Fort in honor of the discovery of Canada.

The progress of Medical Enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Blood Purifier, a comprehensive family remedy for liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints.

THE DOMINION'S DAIRY.

HOW CANADA'S BUTTER EXPORT TRADE HAS FALLEN OFF.

The Field Holds the First Place in Our Commerce—A Batch of Interesting Statistics and Figures—Canadian Cheese as a Success.

(Published by Permission of the Author.)

DANVILLE, Que., Nov. 28.—In Canada's resources, developed and undeveloped, the field, the forest, the fishery, the mine, manufactures and commerce, all occupy no mean place. It is, however, no depreciation of the other resources to say that both in actual results and in future promise, the first named stands highest in importance. Our exports are an illustration of this fact. In 1887 our agricultural exports amounted to more than half of the total exports. The industry which, by virtue of exports, is second in importance is that of the forest, and the exports of the latter were less than half those of the field. In round millions of dollars, our total exports, in 1887, were as follows:

The field	$41,000,000
The forest	20,000,000
Fisheries	7,000,000
Mines	4,000,000
Manufactures	3,000,000
Furs	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000
Total	$78,000,000

In this classification I have made a departure from that of the trade and navigation tables. In the "field" (agriculture) I have included "animals and their products," except "furs," which I have classified separately.

These figures, striking as they are, do not fully express the relative importance of agriculture. Among the considerations which emphasize that expression are the following: 1. The forest products exported are more nearly in a raw state, like deals, planks, etc., and do not represent the employment afforded that field products do, the latter including such products as cattle, cheese, butter, grain, etc. (2.) Forest products belong only to the new phase of the country, and must wane with its development, while the field is the present backbone and the future promise of the country; and our highest prosperity in the future will be contingent upon its best and continuous expansion and improvement, which both are possible.

Now, an analysis of the exports of our most important and valuable agricultural resources will show there is one special branch of the industry which overtops the other branches, even as agriculture itself stands higher than our other resources. We exported in 1887 in round million dollars:

Cheese and butter	$ 8,000,000
Horned cattle	6,000,000
Barley	5,000,000
Wheat	4,000,000
Peas	2,000,000
Flour	2,000,000
Horses	2,000,000
Eggs (nearly)	2,000,000
Sundries	10,000,000
Total	$41,000,000

The dairy exports here stand highest of all. Indeed, they exceeded our combined exports of sheep, fruit, bacon, hay, oats, hides, potatoes and wool! They were nearly 20 per cent. of all the agricultural exports and over 10 per cent. of our total exports.

These facts indicate, so far as exports have any meaning, that the dairy is a factor in our industrial economy which is second to no other. It is such a factor in a sense not indicated by figures, for milk production rather than being unduly exhaustive to the soil is favorable to a system of cultivation which will help to renew the fertility of soil already impoverished by grain cropping. It is the Canadian experience that the intelligent production of milk and the skilful manufacture of its products, bring prosperity to the agriculturist.

The manifest advantages of dairying, and the large place it has in our industrial economy, bespeak a condition of things favorable to the future prosperity and progress of the country.

Unhappily, a further analysis of our dairy exports will greatly modify any self-congratulations. While in a general splendid expansion and rapid growth of our exports, our dairy products, as a whole, have kept pace with the most important of our other exports, one of these dairy products has been steadily falling behind in a most marked degree. The years 1872 to 1887, which increased our total exports from 61 to 78 million dollars, or 27 per cent., increased our cheese and butter exports from $5,500,000 to $8,000,000, or 48 per cent.; while our butter exports, instead of showing their share of increase, have actually fallen off from three and a half millions to one million dollars, or no less than 73 per cent.! It, of course, follows that the exports of cheese must have had an almost phenomenal expansion, in order to have given the combined exports so good a showing as they have made. And the actual increase of our cheese exports has, indeed, been something striking. From less than two million dollars in 1872, they have grown to over seven million dollars in 1887, an expansion of about 286 per cent.!

The actual reputation abroad of Canadian cheese, compared with what it was before the trade began to assume noticeable proportions, is a flattering confirmation of the conclusions which naturally follow from a study of the above figures. At one time Canadian cheese was exported under an American brand, to give it a better hold upon the English market; to-day it is to be feared that shrewd Americans know too well that American cheese will sell better in England if put upon the market as Canadian. The reputation of Canadian cheese is now second to none, and the success of the Dominion in cheese production has already awakened considerable enquiry as to our methods among our competitors. Both in Denmark, the present butter country *par excellence*, and in Holland, the premier country for milk productions and dairy exports, I saw indications of a disposition to study the reasons of Canada's success. Incidentally I might remark that for four years the southwestern counties of Scotland have been steadily improving the quality of their cheese under the personal instruction of Canadian cheesemakers, who are introducing the Canadian system. The first season the canny Scots were content with the importation of one instructor; but now they are not satisfied with less than two of our best men, whom they secure in the most practical, business-like way, by liberal remuneration for what they find to be exceedingly valuable service.

On the other hand, the actual reputation abroad of Canadian butter to-day, compared to what it was at one time, is of a less flattering character. Indeed, it is a question which has fallen off the most, our exports of butter (which we have seen has gone down 73 per cent.), or our reputation for making it?

So much for the past of our dairy industry. What is its possible and probable future? To myself, in spite of the discouraging aspects of one branch of our enquiry, the outlook is hopeful.

First—The country is remarkably well adapted for dairying. The success of the cheese industry is abundant proof of adaptation for the production of milk, and of one at least of the milk products. Our failure in butter exportation is not necessarily proof that the country is not adapted for butter production. The quantity of butter which we export is small in proportion to what we consume at home. The Canadian people are liberal consumers of cheese, but heavy consumers of butter. Our butter consumption is to a very considerable extent of an exacting character, and it absorbs a larger proportion, if not nearly all, of the very best portion of our whole make. Local prices for the best of our butter are usually sufficiently high to force the exporter to handle quantities of cheaper and inferior butter. One butter maker within a mile of my writing has sold no butter for years at less than 20 cents per pound. He always has "his price," and a few years ago his price was 25 cents per pound. This butter has usually been sold directly to some of the many consumers always on the lookout for good butter at any reasonable price. Doubtless not a single tub of it ever found its way into the exports, for the reason that it was always spoken for, and usually at figures which forbid its export. The person referred to has just sent one tub to a Montreal family, whose head writes that it is "very fine butter." One tub has gone to Kingston, Ont.; one goes to Ottawa, and the balance is spoken for by a Montreal retailer. There is nothing exceptional in this instance, it is merely illustrative of a condition of things which bears upon the question of the grade of our whole butter production.

Again, the faulty condition of butter in a foreign market is not always a proof that the butter was devoid of quality when first made. It may not have been packed to provide for the trying conditions of its subsequent handling. It may have been unfairly tested in its transportation or by speculative "holding."

As a matter of fact, in every province of the Dominion, and very likely in every country, more or less butter has been and is being made, which would be considered fine in any market. It is unlikely that in Ireland itself better butter can be made than in our own Prince Edward Island—equally green and beautiful. "Gilt-edged" butter may be made almost anywhere in maritime Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with their rich marshes and grassy slopes, kissed by Atlantic sea breezes. Quebec has its Eastern Townships, the very name of which is synonymous with the best butter of the country. It has, too, its Kamouraska district, which though it has shipped enough bad butter to spoil the best reputation, did it in spite of cattle, grasses and atmosphere which have produced some, and might have produced more, of the finest milk and butter in the world. Ontario being more of a wheat-growing country, has had less of the advantage of having made butter-making in some degree a specialty, but it is not to be doubted that in every one of its rich counties excellent butter has been made, though tons of it have been spoiled by bad mixing and store packing. As for our glorious Western heritage—the prairies—there may be some parts of it lacking the abundance of pure water essential to the production of finest butter, but they are probably only a small proportion of the whole, and where there is water there are the added advantages of superb dairy cattle, rich, sweet prairie grasses, nature's purest air, cool summer nights, and, let it be added, a people of enterprise and intelligence, the pick of everywhere. If Canada does not take first rank as a dairy country, it will not be because she is not favored by nature with all the essential conditions of grasses, water, climate, etc.

Doubtless there are districts in Canada, because of natural conditions or circumstances, not so well adapted for butter as for cheese production. This may be true of some of our wheat growing water-scant Ontario counties, or some of the rich low clay lands of our Quebec parishes; but these districts will confine themselves more closely to cheese production, as a profitable specialty, making butter only in a supplementary way, and mainly for consumption more or less local.

Second,—The genius of the people of Canada is equal to the special needs of successful dairying. Here I have touched upon an important factor of success. Natural advantages, though necessary to completest success, are almost less than half the battle. We are coming more and more into days of stiff competition, in which intelligence, enterprise and skill will play the fullest part. Scientific investigation, to discover nature's secrets; experimental work, leading to perfection of method; ingenious inventions, to perfect necessary appliances; originality and push in enterprise—all are necessary to success in the strong competition already upon us. In pushing to the front in cheese making, Canada has shown herself peopled with a race possessed of the necessary qualifications for success. The growth of the cheese industry, if carefully studied, will be seen to be not an accident nor a spurt, but a real growth, due to the intelligent enterprise of the people most intimately connected with that growth. It is the united action of the pioneers of the industry in Ontario, in association, assisted, in a moderate degree only, by the Government, which gave the first impetus to what is now our great factory system of cheese-making. Quebec followed closely upon Ontario, and now other provinces are on the move. The cheese industry is now so well in hand that there can be little doubt of such steady progress that the Dominion will lead all competitors in the race.

The good judgment of the Canadian cheese makers is well indicated by their temper on the question of the adulteration of cheese. All the plausible arguments to greedily resort to the tempting profits of robbing the milk of its cream, and substituting something cheaper, are away met by a unanimous, even impatient opposition by our associated cheese makers. The wisdom of this disposition becomes more and more apparent in the ever improving reputation of our cheese in Great Britain. In a recent official examination of, I think, nearly 300 samples of Canadian cheese in England, not one was found to be adulterated.

In butter production, while there are no evidences of marked success, while there are rather evidences of failure, the genius of our people must be equal to the needs of the situation, even as it was in the case of cheese production. But the people should set themselves at once and heartily to the task. What has been done already in this connection will show that the temper of the people is for improvement and progress, but not enough has been done and not enough attempted. I do not claim that the task is a light one; I claim, only, that the genius of the people is equal to the need, if it will assert itself here as it has done elsewhere. What action must needs be taken, it is not within the scope of the present writing to discuss.

The agencies which are already working for improvement of dairying in Canada are, mainly, the following:—

The Western and Eastern Dairymen's associations of Ontario, and the Dairymen's association of Quebec, have been more than all else instrumental in building up our great cheese industry, and making it what it is. The Ontario Creameries' association, of recent organization, is promising of much help to the butter industry. The Nova Scotia Dairymen's association is a live organization, and for about five years has done good pioneer work. There is an association in Manitoba, of whose practical work I cannot speak from personal knowledge. The Ontario Agricultural college, at Guelph, has made a good beginning with its working creamery, but it doubtless has its best work yet to do. It is now doing good experimental work, and perhaps better lecture work outside among the farmers, and the head of this department has abilities of the highest order, which fit him well to do a great work for general Canadian dairying. The Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa has not yet put itself on the record of things accomplished, but it may be made to do a most important and much needed service in the line of experiment and education. Canada has an excellent agricultural press, which has done and is doing a grand work educating its readers. The ordinary newspaper itself is keenly alive to its own power to reach and impress the masses in the direction of improvement. The Dominion and some of the provincial governments have made a beginning by circulating dairy literature specially prepared. As the writer of some of the pamphlets issued I am glad to have substantial evidence that it has done good work.

In view of our natural advantages, the genius of our people, what has already been attained, and an awakened disposition throughout the country to make a greater progress, there is surely reason to hope for the dairy industry in Canada a great future.

W. H. [illegible]

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

NASAL BALM INSTANTLY RELIEVES COLD IN THE HEAD.

THE PROOF. Mr. G. T. Correll, Mail Clerk on C.P.R., says—Nasal Balm is a boon to all suffering from cold in the head. It gives relief rapidly and never fails to effect a speedy cure. D. Derbyshire, President of the Ontario Creamery Association says—Nasal Balm beats the world for catarrh and cold in head. In my case it effected relief from the first application.

NASAL BALM POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH In All Its Forms and Stages.

THE PROOF. Mr. A. W. Mallory, Mallorytown, Ont., says—My daughter suffered for years from a most distressing and annoying catarrh. Her case was under the treatment of eminent physicians in the United States and Canada. Two months' use of Nasal Balm has had more beneficial effects than all former treatments combined. Mr. Horatio Collier, Woollen Manufacturer, Cameron-town, Ont., states—Nasal Balm is the only positive remedy for catarrh that I ever used. O. L. Potter, Manufacturer of Woodenware, McIntosh Mills, Ont., says—Nasal Balm completely cured me of a case of catarrh from which I had suffered for over 10 years. It can not be too highly recommended and should be used by any one troubled with catarrh. It is one of the wonders of science.

NASAL BALM IS UNEQUALLED When Used for the Stoppage of Nasal Passages and Difficult Breathing in Children.

THE PROOF. Mr. M. Ray, Canso, N. S., says—I have used Nasal Balm on several occasions with the children for cold in the head, and always find it effects a speedy cure. Mr. E. G. Hart, of Gananoque, says—My child was suffering severely from cold in the head, indeed to such an extent that breathing was difficult. One application of Nasal Balm gave instant relief and in a short time made a perfect cure. R. A. Harrison, Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., says—I use your Nasal Balm in my own family and find it by far the best remedy we can get. When baby gets cold we rub his forehead and nose well at night and in the morning he is all right.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The reputation achieved by Nasal Balm from its wonderful curative properties has induced certain unscrupulous parties to place imitations on sale closely resembling the style of our package and with names similar in sound. Beware of all preparations styled Nasal Cream Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and see that you get it. If you cannot get NASAL BALM from your dealer it will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1, by addressing 346

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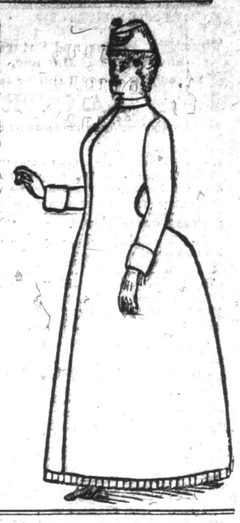

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