# MILK, CHEESE, BUTTER.

## INTERESTING PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS ON DAIRY TOPICS.

### First Annual Convention of the Provincial Dairymen's Association—The Care and Handling of Milk.

At Victoria on Wednesday there convened the first annual meeting of the Provincial Dairymen's Association. Amongst those present were many of the delegates to the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association. Hon. J. H. Turner and Col. Prior, M. P., were also in attendance. J. R. Anderson was voted to the chair.

Some remarks were made on the need of taking steps to stamp out tuberculosis and correspondence was read from the Dominion Dairy Commissioner. Geo. Macrae said that the discovery of tuberculosis had set him back five years. He condemned the present system of inspection. Major Mutter said that the farmers had not combined as they should have done to provide Hon. Mr. Turner with data that would assist him in his earnest efforts to stamp out the disease. He suggested the appointment of a committee and said that dairying was too important an industry to be trifled with. Mr. Macrae said that the committee which had waited on the Government had got very little satisfaction. Mr. Booth, M. P.P., said that the question was a very difficult one to deal with. Hon. Mr. Turner endorsed the suggestion to appoint a committee. He sympathized with the farmers who had suffered, but pointed out that the other Provinces and in the United States similar conditions had existed. He said that the recent increase in tuberculosis was the pampering and over-feeding of cattle in order to get big returns from them. The Government was doing all it could, and the farmers should conserve their own interests. Mr. Turner considered the present inspector capable. A professional man had examined the cattle before they were destroyed. Mr. Sabin claimed to know of 20 head of sound cattle that had been slaughtered. Mr. Cunningham, as a member of the committee appointed by the association to report on the disease, said that he had been familiar with all the facts brought out by the discussion, and therefore felt it unwise to deal single-handed with the question. With all due respect to Mr. Macrae he thought that his cattle were very susceptible to the disease owing to the manner in which they had been housed. He advocated airy, comfortable barns with elevated floors as a good preventative of disease, and read an article dealing with the subject. Mr. Macrae's herd was, he said, a credit to the Province, and included some of the finest animals he had ever seen. After further discussion the following committee was appointed: H. Bostock, C. E. Renouf, George Deans, Thomas Cunningham, Joseph Rodgers, E. A. Wells, Major Mutter and J. Sluggett.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the result being that T. Cunningham was elected president, H. Bostock vice-president, and A. H. B. Macgowan secretary and treasurer.

R. H. Caswell read a paper on The Care and Handling of Milk, in which he advocated scrupulous cleanliness of stables, yards, udders, hands and all utensils connected with the dairy.

Gus Hadwen read a paper on the advantages of co-operative dairying. He mentioned several districts in this and the old countries where success had followed co-operation. The advantages of the farmer are: (1) He can buy where he likes and in a more advantageous manner for cash. (2) It ensures his market; at present it is uncertain and daily becoming more so. (3) It is a saving of labor. This, I might say, affects principally the wife of the settler, and in how many cases, I ask you, has butter making in the heat of the summer been the last straw on the camel's back? A creamery or a cheese factory has in a number of ways advantages oven a private dairy. It can afford to have the very best machinery, which extracts a larger percentage of fat cheese from the milk, and is, of course, assisted in this by the most improved methods of butter and cheese making. It has great facilities for disposing of its products, and can guarantee a regular and constant supply of a uniform article, and in consequence can command a higher price than the average farmer. Butter that is made from one day's cream is of necessity better than that made from a variety of creams from one to seven or eight days old. According to the quotations taken from the list of prices in the wholesale market of Toronto, creamery butter has averaged four to five cents more than the best dairying butter for the last two years, and as butter costs some 3 1-2 to 5c. to make it is clear that the creamery patrons received more for their cream than the private dairymen received for their butter. From these lists another lesson may be taken, viz: that after the efforts of the travelling dairy, dairy butter during 1893-1894 was 3 1-2 cents higher than in 1892-1893. As this means about $750,000 to the Province of Ontario, one may judge what good a traveling dairy might do in British Columbia. There is room for at least three or four factories in this Province, and it is a slur on the enterprise of the farmers of British Columbia that we cannot boast of a single creamery to-day. Ontario and Quebec are worthy examples before us, while the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest Territories are putting us to shame by their enterprise. Never was a better climate made for a cow, pure water in abundance and pasture frequently for seven or eight months of the year. Where, then, are our excuses The climate must be relaxing indeed if we allow this flood of imported butter, cheese and condensed milk to continue. There are many points which we must attend to, however, to secure all the advantages of these factories. The stock must be improved, and must be better fed and better housed. Pen and paper will soon find out if a cow is paying for her board. Many of the cows kept here are not, or at all events are not paying enough. How many cows are there in the Province which average more than 150 to 200 lbs. of butter to the cow? I think by far the smaller half. I doubt if the average is more than 100. At present feed, such as bran, crushed grain and oilcakes are too high to be used very profitably, but if the demand increases the supply will increase also, and the dealers will come down in price. The increase in stock which would naturally result if dairying were to become more profitable than it is at present, with a considerable lessening of the drudgery which is unfortunately associated with it, will bring about that higher class of farming which is so desirable. To maintain the fertility of our farms we must of necessity keep stock, and as one of the pioneers of English agricultural writers said, "keep much cattle to grow much corn."

The subject of E. A. Wells' paper was dairying, which, he says, is the art of manufacturing milk into butter or cheese. It is not necessary to go back many years to get an idea of the early methods of dairy farming, as they are still followed to some extent by the unprogressive farmers of the present day. With them little attention is paid to the breeding of dairy cows. They consider one cow as good as another so long as she picks her own living the greater part of the year, and store up enough energy in the shape of fat, flesh and a heavy coat of hair to get safely through the winter. If she succeeds in getting through the winter she is expected to produce a calf. If the calf turns out to be a female it is generally allowed to live—if it can do so—on milk of which a large portion of the butter fat has been taken, and perhaps sometimes is sour. The calves that live through the first winter are considered out of danger and hardy enough for good dairy cows, although their ancestors may have been very poor milk stock. All the male calves, except perhaps one, are slain at birth, lest, perhaps, there might not be enough skim milk and butter to go round. By this method of interbreeding the dairy stock would soon become degenerated and unprofitable. But there are a large number of more intelligent farmers who introduce new blood into their herds in the shape of thoroughbred sires. These men generally attend our conventions, and have found by experience and by what they have learned from others, that a cow, in order to be profitable, must possess the natural qualifications for that particular branch of farming or dairying. When breeding for beef they have learned to select animals of the Shorthorn, Hereford or Polled Angus breeds. For dairy purposes some prefer the Jersey or their grades as being the best for private dairies or family use, while the Ayrshire and Holstein, while producing a large quantity of good milk and a good-sized calf every year, and a large carcass for the butcher in the end, are considered by many to be the most profitable for cheese and butter making and for general farm cows. With the improvement of stock we find an improved and more liberal system of feeding adopted. Many people have introduced the silo, and their cows having green food all winter come out sleek and healthy in the spring, ready for a good season's work. In the Province of Ontario many have adopted the plan of winter dairying, having green feed stored up in the summer to do their cows all winter, thereby having fresh butter for market at a time when it will bring the highest price. But as our winters are much shorter and less severe than theirs, and having good pasture most of the year, it is not always thought advisable to adopt that plan. By having our calves come early in the spring we can raise the ones from choice cows to increase the others for the butcher. By this method quite an income is derived by the time you are ready to use the milk for dairy purposes. Years ago very little attention was paid to the quality of the milk, or to the composition of the various kinds of feed for cattle, and farmers were not in a position to feed so as to give the best results. The cow was simply required to give a reasonable quantity—regardless of quality—during the part of the year when she could pick for herself, with perhaps a little straw and pickings from the horse manure pile for dessert. But within the last few years we have experimental farms and dairy schools where tests are being made for our benefit, showing us the composition and feeding value of different plants and how best to preserve them for fodder. We are also taught the composition of milk, and with the aid of the Babcock milk tester we can tell its value. We find that to get the best returns from the cow it is necessary to keep her milking to her full capacity at least 10 months of the year and to feed her during the two remaining months, so that she will gain in flesh and be in good condition to begin another year. For profitable dairying there are certain requirements, some of which we have already mentioned. We must have the right breed of cattle. It is a mistake to milk the beefing breeds, and it is just as great a mistake to beef the milking breeds. If you want milkers have your heifers drop their calves when they are two years old, and milk them the full period of 10 months, even if they only give a small amount during the latter part of that period. It is best to have them calve when on good grass, so that their udders are well extended the first summer. Have warm, dry, well ventilated, comfortable buildings, kept at an even temperature. Keep the cows clean and give them a good bed. Keep them under shelter during cold rains, or the loss will be great. Feed all they can digest properly. The cow is an animal of habit more than any other animal on the farm, and you must be punctual in caring for her. Let the same hands milk the same cow in the same order. If possible do not vary in the least in the time of commencing to milk. Try to make the cow as comfortable as possible while milking her, and if she kicks you over don't hit her with the milking stool or kick her in return. Take Prof. Hord's advice and go and kick the barn door or milking stool until the fit is over. Kindness is the sure way to manage a kicking cow. Good heifers are often converted into bad kickers by harsh treatment. If you want to get the most profit out of a cow be gentle with her. In conclusion I would say that it is the writer's opinion that there are too many farmers in our own Province, having only a small herd of say eight or ten cows, who neglect them, thinking that they do not pay for too much care; while if they would unite their efforts, having their milk handled at one place by an experienced dairyman, and use the improved facilities as the cream separator and Babcock tester, at the same time taking proper care of their cows, they would find it a very profitable business, as there is no good cow worth say $80 that will not pay for herself in one season if properly taken care of.

The meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the president at whatever place he may see fit. The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in August next.

### GOOD FOR VANCOUVER.

#### Her Halibut Trade Knocks That of the East Into a Cocked Hat.

The prediction made at the time of the acquisition of Alaska by the United States that her halibut fisheries would in time compete with those of the North Atlantic, seems about to be verified, says the Boston Herald. Four years ago companies engaged in halibut fishing at Seattle conceived the idea that their product could be sold in Boston at a fair profit, and sent large shipments to this city up to November last. It proved to be a failure, however, and was abandoned. In November last four companies at Vancouver, B. C., began to ship large quantities of halibut to Boston, and their product was handled entirely by the New England Halibut Co. and the Atlantic Halibut Co. for New England. These shipments are made over the Canadian Pacific railroad, and the carload of halibut is attached to the passenger train, which makes the trip in about seven days. When the fish reach Boston two companies dispose of it to dealers all over New England. The fish of Vancouver compare in flavor to the North Atlantic halibut and sell for the same to the consumer, the dealer has the benefit of a cent and a half difference in cost, the eastern halibut selling at 8 1-2 cents per 100, while the Vancouver halibut sells at seven cents. There has been about 200,000 lbs. of this fish shipped from the west this week. The price of western halibut is so low that it is impossible for the eastern vessels to do any business, as they are compelled to run at a loss. After March these shipments will cease, and it will be impossible to handle the product on account of the risk that is attached to perishable goods. The goods will spoil before reaching their destination unless repacked with ice along the road, and that would not be profitable. This is the first season that these companies have shipped their product to Boston. Their object is to drive out the halibut business in the east and to unload their product in Boston. These western fishing companies can make a trip in about 10 days, where it takes our vessels about four weeks to make the trip.

### CLOVERDALE CHAT.

Cloverdale, Jan. 30.—The evangelistic meetings now in progress under Misses Bowell and Powers are growing in influence and a number are showing a deep interest in the subject of salvation, and the attention from night to night is marked by a deep, quiet spirit of earnestness. The outlook is bright for a good work.——Our fair weather continues and opportunity to get through with winter work is excellent.——Rev. Mr. McElmon gave one of his series of discourses on the Christian Sabbath last Sunday, the theme being on this occasion, "The reasons why the Sabbath is changed to the first day of the week."——Trains on the Great Northern are again on schedule time.

### WELCOME TO A PASTOR.

A meeting of the officers and congregation of St. Paul's church was held on Wednesday evening to welcome the new pastor, Rev. Herbert B. Bower, formerly of Buffalo. There was a good attendance and a feeling of enthusiastic cordiality prevailed. All of the Anglican ministers in the city were invited, but circumstances allowed only of the attendance of Rev. E. N. Tucker. A very pleasant time was spent and everything augurs well for the future prosperity of St. Paul's.

### SHINGLES FREE.

Customs Collector Bowell has been notified that the clause in the customs amendments providing for the free entry into Canada of shingles and wood pulp has been put into effect as regards shingles. This is in return for a similar concession made by the United States. Until further orders shingles may, therefore, be imported free of duty. This will be of interest to local manufacturers.

Are you troubled with a tired feeling? Try Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

# LAURIER'S GREAT SPEECH

## THE LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN SCORES A GREAT SUCCESS.

### Protection Did Not Advance the Interests of Montreal, Whose Geographical Position Caused its Success.

The most important political utterance delivered in Canada for many a day was that of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in Montreal on the 22nd inst. when he addressed a densely packed audience in the Windsor hall on political issues. As already reported thousands were unable to gain admission. It is said that another meeting will be held by the party in another section of the city, where Canada's silver-tongued orator will have an opportunity of further expounding the platform on which he stands. Naturally he traversed considerable of the ground he went over during his Western tour last fall, so that it would be sheer waste of space to repeat his remarks, which The World printed verbatim at the time. The Montreal papers, irrespective of party, pronounce it one of the greatest speeches he ever made, and he has delivered many matchless ones during the last 18 years. The following, however, states clearly and explicitly his views on the trade question, and should be "explicit" enough for even the Colonist:

I will assert that so far as Canada is concerned, laying aside the city of Montreal, the system of protection has been the bane and curse of Canada. There is an easy way to decide this. In a young country like Canada the increase in population is the best test of its prosperity. In 1878 the Conservative party, not satisfied with the progress that had been made, adopted the policy of protection. Upon what ground? Upon the ground that it would give labor to everyone born in and to the thousands who would come in from abroad. That was the object; but when the census came out in 1891 what was the result? It showed that whereas from 1871 to 1881, in a period of great commercial depression, our population had increased by 17 per cent., yet under the system of protection, from 1881 to 1891, the rate of increase was reduced to 11 per cent. More than that, the record shows that the increase of population in Canada was about half a million souls, and yet during those ten years, from 1881 to 1891, we had brought into this country, according to the records of the Agricultural department at Ottawa, no less than 800,000 immigrants, who had landed at Quebec or Montreal to settle upon our waste lands. The census returns showed that our population had not increased to the extent of that 800,000 souls, but only a little over half a million, so that we had lost the whole natural increase of Canada, besides 200,000 or 300,000 of strangers we had brought into the country. Was there ever such a record? I will take he proposition and look at it from the point of view of Montreal alone. I ask a moment's attention to the interests of Montreal as the interests of Canada. They cannot be set apart. What conduces to the prosperity of one must conduce to the prosperity of the other; and if protective tariff has not conducted to the prosperity of Canada I have no hesitation in saying that it cannot contribute to the development of Montreal. What was the population of Montreal in 1871? It was 155,237, and in 1891 it was 215,650, or an increase of 39 per cent. In fact it was

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107,225; in 1881 it had increased to a little more than 155,000, but for the purposes of comparison we must deduct 15,000 increase caused by the addition to the boundaries of the city, so the increase in the boundaries of Montreal was from 107,225 in 1871 to 140,747 in 1881, or 31 per cent, whereas, in the following decade it was 39 per cent. Any protectionist may feel me, here is the justification of protection, here is the vindication of our policy—that the greater rate of increase was due to the development of commerce through the large manufacturing establishments which were created and maintained by protection. That reason, however, is not borne out by the facts. It would be true if the population of workingmen in Montreal employed in manufactures had progressed in the same proportion as the total population of the city itself. But such is not the case, and perhaps I may astonish a good many here when I tell them that the development of the working population has not been in the same ratio as the development of the whole city. Here are figures in the report of the Montreal Board of Trade published in 1892. In 1871 there were manufactories in Montreal and those factories workingmen were employed. That was 10 years before the National Policy. What was the number of men employed in 1871? In the manufactories of Montreal it was 21,877. In 1881 that number increased to 38,355, an increase of 53 per cent. That was under a revenue tariff. What are the figures under protection. In 1881, just a year after the inauguration of the N. P., the number of men employed in the manufactories of Montreal was 33,354, and in 1891 it had increased to 38,462, an increase of 5,207, or 16 per cent. Thus, under protection there was an increase of 16 per cent. as compared with an increase of 53 per cent under a revenue tariff. Here is a demonstration as incontrovertible as possible that the increase in the population of Montreal it not due to the development of the manufacturing establishments in that city. But that is not all. Let us look at the investment of capital. In the year 1871 the amount of capital invested in manufactures in Montreal was $11,101,031; in 1881, after 10 years of revenue tariff, that amount had increased to $23,136,601, an increase of $12,000,000, or 190 per cent. under a revenue tariff. What was it under protection? In 1881 the amount invested was $33,185,691; in 1891 it was $51,212,133, an increase of $19,000,000, or 60 per cent. This shows a decrease in the amount of capital invested in manufacture from 190 per cent. in the previous decade to 60 per cent. in the decade under protection. Now I am told that a good deal of the capital subscribed and appearing in the figures of the Board of Trade during the regime of protection was watered and not solid. (Laughter.) But even if it were watered it does not detract at all from the argument. I believe that nobody ever said that the investment of capital from 1871 to 1881 was watered, whereas in the other period they say it was. What is evident is that the development of manufactures from 1871 to 1881 was a healthy development under a healthy system, whereas the investment of capital from 1881 to 1891 was unhealthy under an unhealthy system, and a good deal of it was wasted and is lost; and stockholders in order to prevent greater loss resorted to combines, restricted production, closed up their establishments, reduced the number of hands, and to-day what do you see in this city? You have thousands of men clamoring for work, you have hunger in thousands of homes, and private charity is unable to satisfy all the demands for relief; public charity has been organized; and all this under a system which professedly taxed the people in order to give work to all who were willing to work. Can there be such a delusion, such a policy, such a mockery, and yet in the face of such results there are men to-day who still cling to the system. This is the system, they say, that has made Montreal the commercial metropolis of Canada. But I say here on my reputation as a public man, the records show that if you city has developed it is not protection that has decided to such a marked degree. What is the cause which has made Montreal the great commercial metropolis she is? The cause is to be found in her wonderful geographical position.

### NO CONFESSION.

#### The Planta Commission Adjourns for Report—Nothing Sensational.

Police Magistrate Planta went to Nanaimo on Wednesday and presented himself before the commission. H. D. Helmcken, Q. C., appeared for him, and on his making an apology with the explanation that Mr. Planta had been mentally unbalanced when he went away his client was excused by the court.

Mr. Planta was then called and sworn. He first gave the details of the Ross case as already published. At the time the action was taken he realized that it was technically correct, but such returns were never made. On the impulse of the moment he went up to Mr. McInnes' office and asked for an explanation, stating that the returns were nominal. Mr. McInnes said: "We are acting under the instructions of persons who consider themselves aggrieved over the actions of your court and the officers under you. We will show you that they have tried to get their complaints inquired into but failed, as he, Mr. Planta, as police commissioner had refused to go into the matter." The witness urged that he knew of no reason for complaint, when Mr. McInnes went on to say that the complaints against some of the officers must be attended to and that they should come before the commissioners. He (Mr. Planta) pointed out that there was no commission. It was then said that the constables were not regularly appointed. He saw the great trouble which might come out of this. He continued: "Feeling reluctant to have these men suffer through my oversight, I left them and went to the sheriff and was served. I then went to Mr. McKenzie and told him of the action and asked to have the suit withdrawn, offering to meet any expense they had been put to in the matter. The next day I called on Mr. McInnes and stated that if any loss had been incurred I was willing to compensate them. They stated that the amount was $350. I gave them a check for $300 and told them to pay the expenses; they took the check and said they wanted to get Gibbs off the force; I told them this could not be promised; Mr. McInnes was not acting as my solicitor until I gave him that check; I know it looked as if they were ever my solicitors, in fact; Gibbs resigned at the end of the year; Chief McKinnon said that he did not require more than one officer; I then thought that one officer would be enough, and I don't know why there are now three men." Mr. Planta explained how policemen had been recommended by the council and appointed by the commissioners, and told of the row between policemen and Brown, in relation to which he admitted he had acted without consideration. Here ensued a long sparring match. Mr. Planta, far from readily confessing anything, stood on his mettle and fought his guns with skill and tact. He could not see why the council should not recommend men to the commissioners. He was also of opinion that green men might, by attention to duty, come up and be as good officers as any. Many men had applied who were good men, but the witness was not in a position to appoint them alone. After some further passages-at-arms on these points, the inquiry was turned to police court matters. The matter of costs was revived with much the same results as in the original inquiry, and then the investigation turned to particular cases: H. Lawson, tried summarily for attempting to assault a little girl; and Ell, an Indian, for stealing sheep, which he returned and paid costs. A number of cases were referred to Indians. The parties were released on cash bail on conviction of having intoxicants in their possession. This bail was forfeited and the men went free. These were explained at length. Mr. Bodwell rested here without really bringing out any points not already touched on, the promised confession not having yet materialized.

The court—How do you explain the cases in which man were dismissed to come up when called on and assessed in costs.—In many cases it seemed that it would act as a deterrent, but there were the costs of serving the summonses.

Q.—Do you desire to make any explanation regarding the arrangements with the council in the matter of salary? A.—I stated and would have carried out the arrangement that if the funds at the end of the year were weak I would not press them for it, but I did not waive my salary and did not offer to make any arrangements in lieu of my salary.

Q.—Then what about that letter to Mr. Gough? A.—That was a private matter. It was to assure him that if they were so situated that the city could not pay me I would take a sum equal to the costs.

Q.—What business was this of Mr. Gough? A.—He took a fatherly interest in the affairs of the city.

Mr. Planta then proceeded to state that this understanding was a private matter only to allay his intense feeling in the matter. He never intended this letter to come to the council.

Q.—Did you not know that without some arrangement you would not have secured this position? A.—Well, I don't know this.

Q.—Did you think Mr. Gough the man to divulge such a matter unless he understood that some such use was to be made of the letter. A.—Can't say; it was private.

Q.—Did you get your salary? A.—Yes, in January.

Q.—Did you hand some of it back to Mr. Gough? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Was this a coincidence? A.—It was a fact.

Mr. Planta then entered into an explanation of the charge of dereliction of duty in discharging prisoners on parole. A number of such cases were cited and the claim made that such action was duly considered and seemed best under the circumstances. In many the only saying would be to the Province. There were few of these cases that would have become a matter of expense to the city. The popular impression that the magistrate was farming the prisoners' keep is, he said, all wrong. Regarding the Morrow case and others, where it was said that fines were paid without being accounted for, a general denial was made. In the matter of the hearing of cases by telephone, Mr. Planta was of opinion that some day much would be done by telephone and by quicker methods. He then gave a history of the cases. It had been decided (to accommodate the men, who wished to go to work.

Mr. Helmcken—The suggestion is that Mr. Planta has made use of his office for his personal pecuniary benefit. Mr. Planta, have you done this. A.—No, not to my knowledge; not so far as any intention on my part. Further, for the benefit of the public I wish to say that when I did what happened Jan. 13th I was laboring under such stress of mind that I was scarcely accountable for what I did, and then—

The Court—There is no need of going into that.

Mr. Planta—That 25 years earnest labor should be thus—

The Court—That will be considered.

Mr. Helmcken—Mr. Planta, you do not go into that. That is all we have to say now.

The Commission then adjourned sine die for report and the crowd slowly filed away, wondering where the "confession" came in. It is understood that Mr. Planta will be given time to arrange his papers and prepare a report on intestate estate matters.

### HORRIBLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

At Victoria on Wednesday a sad accident occurred at Taylor's saw mill, Government street, whereby Jack Sing, a Chinaman, lost his life. He was working on a scaffold which had finished a slab and had been fastened back in the usual manner, a rope being provided which when pulled released the slab and brought it up to its work. The breaking of this rope was the cause of the fatality, the saw springing up unexpectedly and the teeth catching in the gunnyack apron the poor fellow was wearing. Gee Sing, who was not 25 feet away, was a witness of the accident, but was powerless to save his fellow countryman. The accident was over in an instant. Jack Sing's left arm was severed close to the shoulder and the body completely divided just above the waist, not even a shred of skin holding together the two halves of the terribly mutilated trunk. The remains were removed to the city morgue, and Coroner Hasell has issued his warrant for an inquest, which will probably be held to-day. Deceased had been a resident of Victoria for several years, and has several cousins living there.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

# CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

## SIR OLIVER MOWAT'S IDEAS UPON THE SUBJECT.

### The Electorate Made a Great Mistake in Defeating Alex. Mackenzie—What the Country Has Suffered—Victory Certain.

In his opening remarks at the Liberal meeting in Montreal on the 22nd ult., Sir Oliver Mowat expressed himself as pleased beyond measure at the cordiality of the reception given him, as it evidenced the warm feeling which existed between the Provinces. Continuing he said: This brotherhood of sentiment is of great importance with reference to the objects we have immediately in view. It is of great importance likewise in producing that national sentiment which I exceedingly desire to see fostered everywhere.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

I like to think of this Canada of ours as destined to be a great nation. It separated from the British Empire. I don't want it to fall into the hands of any other nation. I want Canada to be a nation and a great nation of itself. And why should it not be? We have resources enough to develop for the maintenance of a great nation. A hundred years ago the four largest states of the United States including New York had not an aggregate of population equal to that of your great city now. I look with joy, therefore, to the prospect of Canada becoming a great nation and I hail with satisfaction everything that is the sentiments of the people that may hasten that result. I know we have special difficulties here to encounter; I know that the difference of races and creed are special difficulties that the statesmen of this country have to encounter, but it is the duty of statesmen to meet such difficulties and find a solution for them. * * * But while recognizing the difficulties of race here I rejoice to know that though our ancestors were often engaged in wars, that though a Frenchman was considered the national enemy of an Englishman and an Englishman the national enemy of a Frenchman that day has long passed away. I am glad to remember that for 80 years

THERE HAS BEEN NO WAR

between the nations from which we have sprung and as there has been none for 80 years so neither need there be for 80 years more. (Applause.) We have learned to recognize in our French-Canadian brothers valuable qualities which go to make up the national character. We have had plenty of proofs that they inherit the courage of their ancestors. We know that they are a law-abiding people, that they are an industrious and thrifty people and careful and economical at all events in regard to their public matters. (Laughter.) I am told that some of them are not quite as careful or quite as economical in public matters. I hope that they will mend their ways in that respect and become as anxious for economy and careful management in public affairs as they are in their private affairs. I remember with joy also that for good qualities which are desirable in the nation there is no nation that surpasses them in domestic virtues, which are at the root of all goodness in the national character. I remember with satisfaction too—I know that the English-speaking population in the French-Canadian brothers have able representatives in every department requiring culture. They have able men on the bench, they have able men at the bar, they have able men in the professions, they have able men as merchants, manufacturers, mechanics as and in every other calling. They hold their own with their English-speaking brothers. The contribution which my French-Canadian brothers are going to make for the national character of Canada is a very important contribution, and Canada will be all the better for the special advantages which they have, in the departments to which I have referred, so also in political life. French Canadians stand high. When I entered political life a long time ago the leader of the French Canadians was what we then Lower Canada was Mr. Dorin, afterwards Chief Justice of Quebec. He was one of the very best men I ever met in public life. Ontario gave him the credit and it was just credit, for ability, for political purity, for patriotism not excelled by any man then in public life. He was a true Liberal,

HE LOVED HIS COUNTRY,

he was devoted to the advancement of its well-being in every respect, and he had a larger influence in the Province of Upper Canada, as it was then called, than any other man not resident in it. Associated with him was Mr. Holton, who was considered at that time the leader of the English population of the Province of Quebec, a good man, a sagacious man, a true patriot, a man who was invaluable in council and whose death was a great loss to the Liberal party, and not to the Liberal party only, but to the whole Dominion. We have now Mr. Laurier (cheers,) not as leader merely of the French-Canadians of this province, but as the leader of the Liberals of the whole Dominion. (Renewed cheers.) We were attracted by Mr. Dorin; we loved him. He was loved wherever he was known. We have the same sentiments towards Mr. Laurier, and our people have accepted with satisfaction and with joy his becoming the leader of the Liberals of the whole country. (Applause.) I was associated with Mr. Dorin and with Mr. Holton in the government of this country. I was associated with them for the long period of two days (laughter,) and we were then obliged to resign through the mistake of the Governor-General in refusing to us a dissolution, to which it was perfectly clear, and it is now universally admitted, we were certainly entitled. (Applause.) I am sometimes spoken of as venerable. I am not quite sure but that I have been called "old." I have been called "aged" at other times, but I don't quite recognize the applicability of these adjectives. When I hear them I am inclined to look around and see to whom referene is made, because I do not feel like a man to whom these adjectives should apply, but when I look back to the events of the last 40 years they sometimes give me the feeling that I am getting old. In regard to the Brown-Dorin administration every member has passed from this world, with the exception of myself, and I believe that in relation to the Macdonald-Dorin Government, of which I was also a member, that one or two remain. That Government was formed for the express purpose of endeavoring to settle the difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada and the differences also between the Protestants and Catholics so far as they were affected by legislation. These Governments consisted, except myself, of very able men. (Laughter.) They had been connected with parties in various ways, and they all came together believing that they would be able to formulate a scheme by which these important objects would be accomplished. I think it a great pity that they hadn't the opportunity earlier. We might of got our difficulties removed at an earlier period. While the constitution then met with the sanction of the people and all parties in the country, experience shows that it needs amendment. When the Liberal party comes into power it will be amended and amongst other things we will have

A REFORM OF THE SENATE.

Now our friends have been a long time out of power in the Dominion. They have had a long struggle, and the Canadian people have a good many mistakes. Much as I like them, and much as I hope for my fellow Canadians, I am bound to admit that they have made some serious mistakes. They made a great mistake when they defeated that best of Premiers and most excellent of men, Alexander Mackenzie. (Cheers.) Canada would have been a far different country, would have been far in advance of what it is in every respect if that gentleman had been sustained. Canadians made another mistake when they adopted the Protective system from which we are now struggling to be free. They made another mistake in retaining so long in power the Conservative Government in spite of its many misdoings. They made a mistake in not returning members enough to place the Premiership in the hands of our distinguished leader, Mr. Laurier, at the last general election, and they will make another mistake as great as any mistake they have hitherto made if they do not return him by a considerable majority at the next general election. But I believe they are going to return him. (Cheers.) I believe he is going to be returned at the next general election and to be our Premier for five years, and if he is our Premier for five years he will probably be Premier for 22 years more. There are indications of this kind in every Province; indications, I am glad to know, in Quebec; indications, as we all know, in my own Province. Without going into any detail of this, I may mention as one of the indications the lesson that is to be drawn from our general election in Ontario last June. You all know that Conservatives as a rule vote for Conservative candidates in the Province and Conservative candidates in the Dominion likewise. Of the 94 members that constitute our Legislative Assembly how many Conservatives were returned? Twenty-four. I believe we do not exaggerate if a good many Conservatives who find that we govern very well and who vote for a good government. That is what they are going to do when Mr. Laurier is Premier. They may vote against him the first time, but he will give them so good a government that many will never vote against him again. We are going to try and give two supporters to Mr. Laurier for every one they give against him, and it we fail in giving him two we will give him three. (Laughter and long continued applause.)

## A SURVEYOR'S LIFE.

### ONE OF HARDSHIP AND FREQUENT GREAT EXPOSURE.

#### Mr. John J. Robertson, Government Surveyor, Arichat, N.S., Tells of One of the Troubles That Beset Men of His Calling.

The life of a land surveyor while in many respects a fascinating one, is one also of frequent trial and great hardship. This is especially the case with the government surveyors who are sent into sparsely settled districts locating new townships, opening colonizations roads, and performing like duties in all sorts of weather. Mr. John J. Robertson, government surveyor at Arichat, N.S., says: In following my profession I have been exposed frequently to the most disagreeable kinds of weather, with wet clothing, wet feet and general discomfort. Some five years ago this culminated in a severe case of rheumatism, which, beginning in my feet and legs, worked up into my loins. I was also suffered much from cold feet, which was accompanied by such a profuse perspiration that I was frequently obliged to change my socks several times a day. The pains accompanying the rheumatism were at times almost unbearable, and it is needless to say that I tried many preparations alleged to be a cure for this trouble but without finding beneficial results. By chance a pamphlet describing the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came into my possession and decided me to give this medicine a trial. I think I took in all, nearly a dozen boxes, and I must say that judged by results they are one of the most remarkable medicines known. My rheumatism has entirely disappeared and although I have since frequently been exposed to bad weather, I have never felt better in my life, and it is now upward of a year since I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which shows that they have effectually eradicated the root of the disease and driven it from my system. I cheerfully give my experience with this great medicine in the hope that it may prove valuable to some other sufferer.

### HOSPITALS FOR CARIBOO.

Editor World: On a "question of privilege" I ask leave to correct your report of my parliamentary proceedings of date the 15th inst. I see it there stated that a petition had been presented to the House from the people of the 150 Mile House district "praying for a grant in aid of a hospital. There is a building now here well adapted for a hospital, and Messrs. Tuck & Boland, its owners, have most kindly offered to fit it up for that purpose without assistance from the Government. The population of the district, numbering over one hundred, of $1,000 for maintenance, the farmers, miners and mining companies interested in the proposed hospital offering to contribute an equal amount." But the petition was not addressed to the House, and should not, by its presentation there have been subjected to the indignity of being ruled out of order. I knew perfectly well, in drawing the heading of a petition asking for a money appropriation that it could not be presented to the House but presented to the Legislature; hence it was properly addressed to the "Lieut.-Governor and Council in council assembled." It is hard to understand on what principle so modest an appropriation should be refused; for since the extraordinary development of the mining interests of the southeastern part of the district, a hospital here—the focussing point for the trade and travel of the whole district—is an absolute necessity. It need not in anyway interfere with the proper support of the hospital at Barkerville, nearly 300 miles distant. But to say, by actions, if not words, that because there is one hospital in the district, the wants of those living in the other part of the district, who are willing to help themselves, should be deprived of the opportunity of so doing, is surely unwise. When I state that patients from the Forks and Horsefly mines, if seriously injured, must be brought out to this point on their way to Barkerville, the cruelty of sending them 150 miles farther off must be apparent to everyone. When I further state that the road to Barkerville is during the winter and spring often all but impassable for well men, the folly of refusing to aid a hospital anywhere else but at Barkerville will be readily seen and admitted. I don't, of course, blame the Government, which constitutionally is guided by the advice of our members, but that being in unit our case, I fear, is hopeless. How strange it is that some men after election cling to the narrow view that they are the representatives of those only who voted for them, instead of the representatives of the whole district, bound to do justice to opponents as well as friends.

HUGH WATT, M.D.

150 Mile House, Jan. 25, 1895.

### HOSTILE TO MONOPOLIES.

Editor World: In a previous letter to you I referred to the evils of protection as exemplified in this country. I again ask permission for the following to appear in the columns of your widely circulated and appreciated journal:

Mr. Arthur Balfour, Conservative M.P., in the House of Commons, and probably the coming British Premier, spoke at Haddington, in Scotland, last month, on the Unionist party policy and I have culled the following from his speech. He said: "I, at all events, believing "in the solidarity of the mutual dependence "and interdependence of every class in the "community, rejecting as utterly unworthy of "consideration that we should regard ourselves as the guardians of monopolies or "privileges of special interests, etc." This appears in the London Saturday Review, and is accompanied by most editorial comments by the editor. It may well be said that "There are Tories and Tories," but you and your readers have, in Mr. Balfour's pronouncements, the wise views of a wise statesman. What a contradiction we have to them as exhibited at Ottawa! I think the people are having their eyes opened to the enormous evils brought upon them by protection is DIMINISHED OCEAN SHIPPING AND HIGHER FREIGHTS, LESSONED EMPLOYMENT and DEARER LIVING. The Finance Minister promised in Parliament that the various combines would be enquired into if found to work against the general interest, but not a move has been taken in that direction. I can prove many an oppression is monopolist prices, and systems of business, but while the Tory ministers are the masters, I suppose we must remain in the SLAVES.

THE SLAVES.

Montreal, Jan. 25, 1895.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take and efficient in action.


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