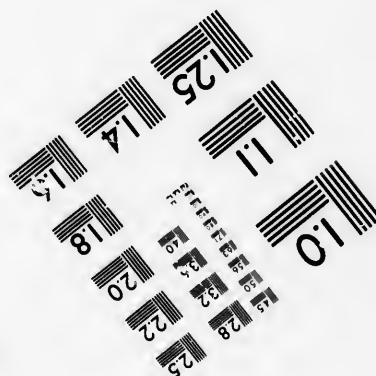
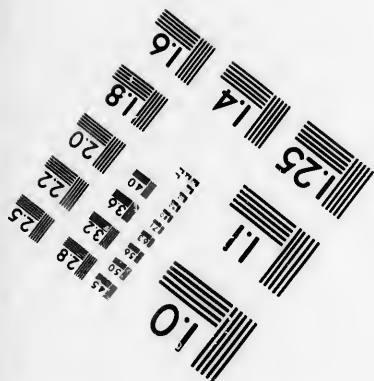
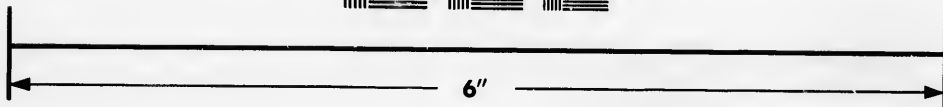
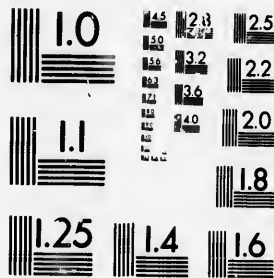


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
Le reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

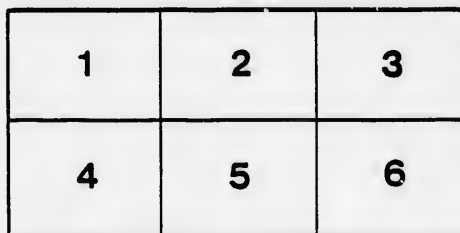
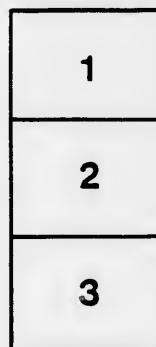
Library
Agriculture Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque
Agriculture Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata
to

pelure,
n à



32X

PROPERTY OF LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

Lent to *NAT. LIB.*
Date *10/11/10*
AL 32

PLEASE RETURN

FACTS FOR FARMERS.



HONORABLE SYDNEY FISHER,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

630.971
.M821

THE RECORD

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOME SOLID FACTS

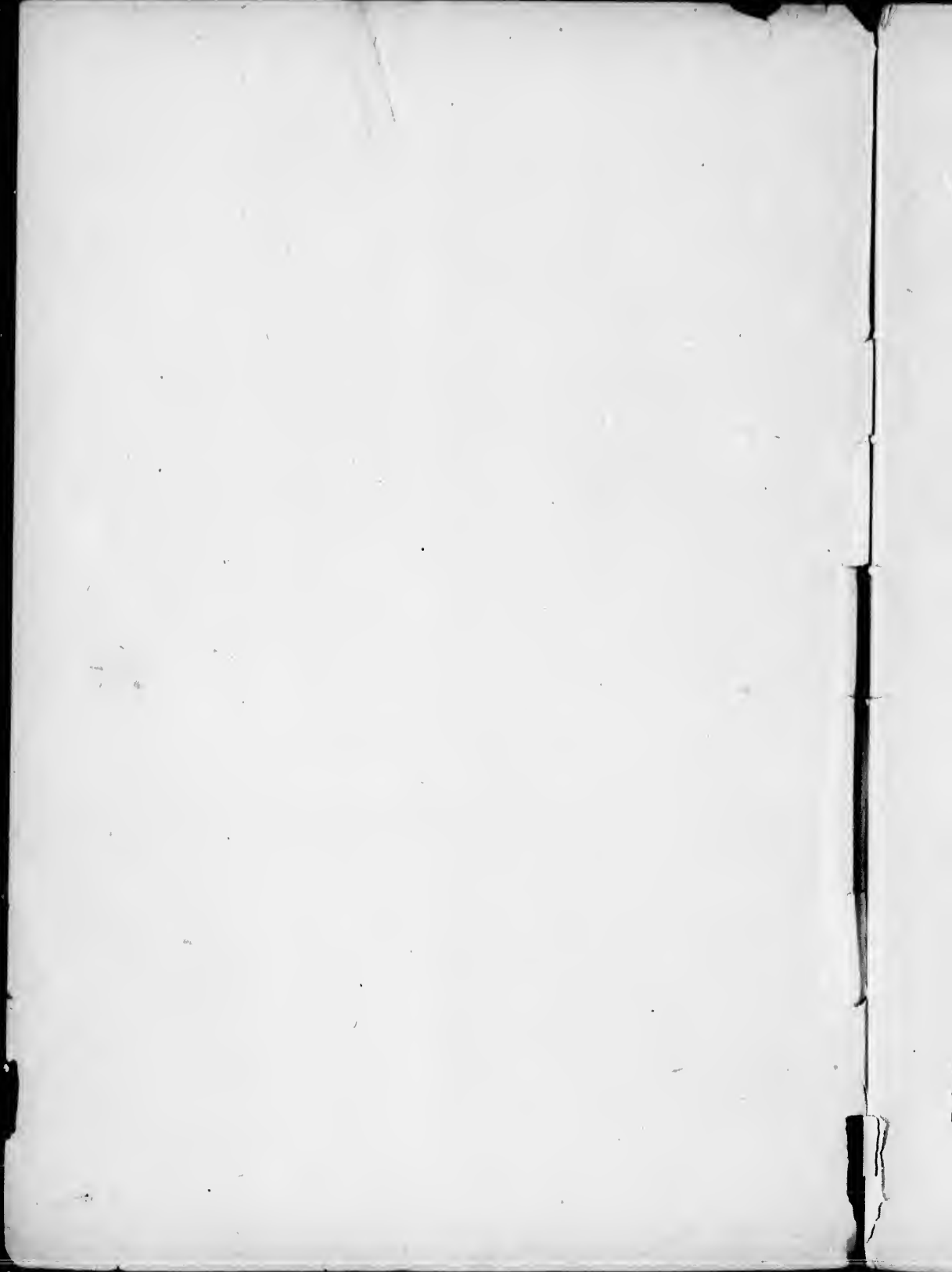
FOR THE

FARMERS OF CANADA

"In regard to the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Sydney Fisher), I may say that I believe he is competent and able to conduct properly the duties that are imposed upon him in his department. He is a practical farmer, and has devoted a great deal of time and energy in promoting the agricultural interests of the country; and I am grateful to the Prime Minister for having selected a gentleman from the Eastern Townships, from which I come, to fill the important Department of Agriculture.

Mr. A. H. Moore, Conservative member for Stanstead, in
Hansard of Sept. 15th, 1896.

630.971
.M 821



INTRODUCTION.

Of late there has been evident a concerted attack on the part of the Conservative leaders and press upon the Minister of Agriculture and his work for the farmers. This is undoubtedly due to the discovery by these gentlemen of the feeling existing amongst the farmers of Canada that much has been done in their interests by the Liberal Government and Minister, and they are so frightened by this feeling amongst the electorate that they find it necessary to try to counteract it.

It is no wonder that the great agricultural prosperity of the country and the success of the business of farming during the years of Liberal Government should make the farmers contented and satisfied with that Government. Evident appreciation has been shown by the farmers of the legislation and administration of the Department of Agriculture during the last four years, but, in view of the misrepresentations made by the Conservative speakers and papers, in their efforts to discredit Mr. Fisher and his work, it is only right that a plain statement of what has been done, in comparison with what was done by former administrations, should be laid before the electors.

The record, as presented in these pages, speaks for itself.

COLD STORAGE.

The first question of administration to be taken up is that commonly known as "Cold Storage," but which really includes, besides the supplying of proper refrigerated accommodation for perishable products in transport, everything connected with the improvement of the quality of our perishable products in their production in Canada, and all that can be done towards improving their marketing abroad.

It is said most insistently that Mr. Fisher is not the inventor of Cold Storage, that he is only carrying out or continuing the work done by his predecessors in this particular line.

The fundamental accusation laid at the door of previous Conservative administrations by the Liberal party is, that when they were pursuing a timid, meagre policy to provide proper transportation facilities for Canadian farm products, the first-class mechanical Cold Storage, which has been introduced on Canadian transportation systems by Mr. Fisher, was in common use in other parts of the world, and especially was serving our rivals in Denmark and Australasia.

The Conservative Ministers of Agriculture either did not know enough about their business to appreciate this fact, or were too timid to ask for the money necessary to supply to Canadian farmers this necessity for the successful marketing of their produce, or were too indifferent to the true interests of those for whom they were supposed to be working to thoroughly investigate the subject and understand it properly.

In 1895, Prof. Robertson, appreciating the needs of our Dairy industry especially, secured a small appropriation of \$20,000 from the then Minister, and was able with the inadequate means at his disposal to start insulated chambers in some few vessels leaving Montreal, which were to be cooled by ice as well as possible. He also arranged for some refrigerator cars to be put upon a few of the leading lines of railroad from the dairying centres into the port of Montreal.

The Tupper speakers have gone so far as to say that this system was a complete success. The essential of cold storage transportation is that the temperature of the cold storage chambers should be absolutely controllable. The accommodation provided by the Conservative Government on the steamers was an insulated chamber into which ice was put at Montreal. The chamber was not opened until some eight or ten days afterwards on the arrival of the vessel in England. The ice was all melted long before the voyage was over and the temperature was constantly going up with consequent certain deterioration of the contents of the chamber.

In one notable case a shipment of fruit was made. In the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1896, Prof. Robertson speaks of this trial shipment of fruit: "The fruit, such as grapes and others of like perishable character, arrived in a damaged and almost worthless condition. * * * * * As there was no mechanical refrigerator plant on the steamships the cases could not be cooled, and it is doubtful whether the fruit could have been preserved after the process of decay had actively begun, even if it had been chilled when it was put on board the steamship."

This shows that without mechanical refrigeration, in the vaunted cold storage system of the Conservative Government, shipments of fruit were an entire failure.

In addition to these shipments of fruit, which showed the inefficacy of their cold storage, we find the following report from Clement & Sons upon butter bought by the Government and sent forward as specimens of Canadian butter in the cold storage supplied by the then Conservative Minister:

Manchester, May 22, 1895.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to hand you particulars of different shipments of Canadian butter, with notes made at time of arrival.

The highest price we paid this season was for "Lennoxville," which was sold at at 92s.; "Chesterville," 86s. In the last shipment 74s. and 76s. was top price for finest quality. A few lots had to be sold at 70s. and 68s.

271 packages received ex—"Pavonia."

45 cases	Wellman.	Good texture, high coloured, turnipy, too old.
21 "	Lennoxville.	Old, well made, fresh.
6 "	Chesterville.	Variable.
18 "	Colloden.	Old, high coloured.
18 "	Spencerville.	High coloured, very salt, rank.
18 "	Brantford.	Old, turnipy.
6 "	Goldfield.	High coloured, clean flavoured.
11 tubs	Gladstone.	Clean flavoured, fair.
34 "	Warkworth.	High coloured, bad.
62 "	Ballantyne.	Good, some old, high coloured, too salt.
18 "	Ballantyne.	Good, some old, high coloured, too salt.
14 "	Avonbank.	Fair, high coloured, too old.

Colour must be pale; not too salt, say 3 per cent. parchment-lined, and clean in flavour, of course.

While we say the 56-pound box is the best package to use, we would give the preference to the 112-pound, if they could be got exactly as used by the Danes, **BUT NOT IF THEY COULD BE RECOGNIZED AS CANADIAN.** Our reason for this is that if the quality was very good, wholesale men would buy them from us, and sell simply as a kiel of butter without saying where it came from, and we should certainly get a better price.

Any Canadian casks that we have seen have been like lard tubs. The prejudice against boxes is dying out, and the bigger men take them readily.

Yours truly,
ANDREW CLEMENT & SONS,
(Sd.) R. Graham.

Here most of the shipments are characterized as "old," and the recommendation is made that our butter should be so put up in the

future as "not to be recognized as Canadian." This certainly does not show that the cold storage of that date was effective or efficient.

Prof. Robertson was authorized to make a tentative arrangement for some mechanical refrigeration in the season of 1896, but it was commenced so late that it could not be put through.

This is the Conservative record.

When Mr. Fisher came into office, in July, 1896, he found that not only was the refrigeration on the steamships of the imperfect character above described, but there was not even enough of it to meet the demands of the trade, and one of his first acts was to authorize the immediate doubling of the insulated ice chambers for the purpose of carrying the butter offering.

He then set to work to study out a complete and adequate system. As the refrigerator service was first demanded for the carriage of butter, Mr. Fisher, being a practical dairyman, appreciated that the butter must be maintained at a cool temperature from the very day of its manufacture until it was delivered to the consumer, and that therefore cold storage to be successful must provide a complete chain from the butter worker in the creamery to the English market.

The system worked out for 1897 therefore included, first of all, a system of bonuses to the creameries to induce them to put cold storage chambers in their buildings into which the butter could be put at once on being made.

Secondly, an enlargement of the railroad cold storage transport so that it would practically reach all the creameries in the country. Incidentally, in this part of the work it was found that many of the cars used in 1896 and before were very imperfect, and the railway corporations were seen and instructed in the construction of these cars, so successfully that both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways in the seasons of 1897 and ever since have increased the number and the character and the quality of their refrigerator cars to an enormous extent, and during these latter years it has been practically unknown to have any butter delivered at the port of Montreal in the slightest degree injured in transport. The refrigerator car system now starts from forty-two different points in the Dominion of Canada and practically covers the railroad systems of the country.

Thirdly, the mechanical refrigeration chambers put upon the steamships are of the most improved modern system. The Linde system employed was well known in Canada during the former administration, and was availed of by private individuals, but the then Government was not so enterprising and would not take advan-

tage of it for the public benefit. This Linde system is still considered one of the best and is largely used all over the world.

In 1897 the present system of cold storage was established in 17 steamships and was provided in cars by the chief railways starting from 20 points converging to their main lines; in 1898, 22 steamships were so fitted up, and there was railway service from 25 starting points; in 1899 there were 23 steamships and 42 starting points.

In the present season there are 28 ships and a very considerable extension of the cold storage on railways.

It is well to note that while in 1895 and 1896 there was provision for only ten ships sailing from Montreal to London and Liverpool, the present system includes the above mentioned number of ships starting from Montreal, Halifax and St. John, running to five different ports in Great Britain, and one line, Messrs. Pickford and Black, running between Halifax and the West Indies.

Besides, the railway service at first, in many cases, giving only fortnightly accommodation is now weekly nearly everywhere.

Up to the present season 317 creameries have earned the \$100 bonus by erecting cold storage chambers, while a large number of other creameries have availed themselves of the plans supplied, but have not claimed the bonus.

This shows the development of this service under the present administration. To accomplish this development Mr. Fisher did not hesitate to ask for \$100,000 in 1897-98, \$85,000 in 1898-9, \$70,000 in 1899-1900, and \$100,000 in 1900-1. The Government felt this expenditure in the interests of the farmers was justified and did not hesitate to grant these large amounts, feeling confident that the results would justify the expenditure and that an adequate and enormous return would accrue to those interested in these businesses by reason of this expenditure.

In confirmation of the statements herein contained, we quote from a notable article in the May number of "Ice and Cold Storage," published in London, Eng., the acknowledged authority on cold storage subjects.

The article commences with these words: "When the history of Canada's agricultural interests comes to be written up, its progress, of a truth, must date from the year 1896."

It then gives a short resumé of the history of the cold storage movement under the former Government and the present, and then has the following paragraphs:

"By these means a great improvement in the nature of Cana-

dian butter was at once manifested, and it immediately began to advance in price and reputation. It has, we are glad to say, continued so ever since. From being 10s. to 12s. per hundred pounds below Australian butter in 1895, at the end of 1899 it had risen to 8s. per hundred above that class of goods, and in the self-same market. We have it on the best authority that the price obtained by the Canadian farmer last year was one penny per pound more than that realized in 1895, and Great Britain, as we have already pointed out in a previous article in "Ice and Cold Storage," took over £1,000,000 of butter during last year."

"The mistake made by the previous Government was, of course, in the cheese-making policy in which they approached the subject. They wanted to work it on a small scale, and would not vote the necessary funds to carry the scheme out successfully. The present Minister boldly asked his colleagues to give him £20,000 a year for three years, and got it. The consequence is that the farmers of the country have been hundreds of thousands of pounds in pocket. We have turned up the blue books and extracted the following information regarding the quantity and value of butter exported from Canada during the years ending June 30, 1894-1899. It cannot but prove interesting as well as instructive to our readers interested in cold storage:

Year.	Quantity in lbs.	Value.
1894	5,534,621	£220,000
1895	3,650,258	140,000
1896	5,889,241	205,000
1897	11,453,351	419,500
1898	11,253,787	419,200
1899	20,139,195	742,700

"It will thus be clear that the Dominion farmers have, during the past four years, thanks to cold storage, received some \$1,227,400 more for their butter, which, had it not been for cold storage, they would never have had. There are very few people who will not agree that the Minister of Agriculture has done something at least to qualify his office and benefit the Canadian farmer. The farmers themselves certainly will."

The system of cold storage has been now successfully utilized for the shipment of fruits, and instead of the shipments arriving in "a ruined and worthless condition,"—as in 1895,—this last season tons of

Canadian pears were sold upon the English market at a substantial profit. And in addition, by reason of this cold storage system and its possibilities, Canadian poultry meat has been forwarded experimentally so successfully that a profit of 100 per cent. on the value of the poultry at the shipping point has been made on the sales in Great Britain.

As a further proof of the perfect arrangement of our cold storage transportation the following facts can be adduced:

Canadian apples were carried from the orchards to the cold storage warehouse in Montreal last fall, were kept in the warehouse all winter, were shipped on board the Allan steamer "Tunisian," in our subsidized cold storage chamber, to Liverpool, sent through by express to Paris, and put on exhibition in our Exhibition cold storage chambers,—all provided for and managed in this Department.

This fruit, in a severe competition in Paris, carried off **FIVE GOLD MEDALS, TWO SILVER AND ONE BRONZE**, exciting the admiration of everybody who saw it, and causing a common remark that it was impossible that such fruit could have been grown in Canada the year before and thus exhibited.

The Canadian Cold Storage Plant exhibited by this Department at the Paris Exhibition is the only one on exhibition, and has excited the greatest interest and appreciation and has brought to the notice of the world at large the tremendous possibilities of cold storage, and has enabled Canadian exhibitors to bring to the notice of foreigners Canadian products in a manner never before thought of.

Under the Conservative administration the above firstly described inadequate cold storage facilities were provided, but under the Liberal administration of the new service not only has the transportation itself been vastly improved and established on an entirely different basis, but attendant services have been inaugurated and carried out thoroughly and effectively. Trial shipments of fruit and poultry have been made. Shipments of apples in cold storage and in ordinary storage have been made and the results compared to show a decided profit in the shipment in cold storage. Careful investigation has been made in the preparation and packing of our different products, and the results of this investigation widely distributed amongst the farmers through bulletins and reports.

At the ports of shipment, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, expert officers have been employed to watch over the proper transshipment of the perishable products from the cars to the vessels, and when in the port of Montreal these products were delayed these officers

have seen that they were put into cold storage warehouse and were kept cool in the cars. A careful check has been kept constantly on the icing of the cars and on the management of the mechanical refrigeration on the steamships, with the result that the through transport has been much facilitated and perfected.

Not content even with this, the Minister has had Canadian experts in England watching the arrival of our food products, investigating their handling in the English markets, watching the interests of shippers to those markets, and obtaining all information possible as to what could be done to suit the Canadian products and the demands of the English market. These experts have each year come home to Canada, after the season was over, have handed in their reports to the Department; which have been published; have appeared before the Committee of Agriculture of the House of Commons, where their evidence has been taken down and largely distributed through the country; have gone before agricultural meetings in various parts of the country, giving explanations of the necessities of our traffic and answering enquiries in regard to the work. This is one of the most important parts of the care of our export trade, and has been of inestimable value to the producers of Canada.

Prof. Robertson, who in his capacity of Agricultural Commissioner has had charge of all this work, has been in England every year, and in 1898 the Minister of Agriculture himself spent two months in England.

In the report of the Minister for 1898 appears the following :

"On the 1st of July I left Canada for England, being accompanied by Professor Robertson and Mr. Grindley, for the purpose of continuing on the spot investigations into the nature and possible scope of the demand of the Old Country markets for Canadian food products. I desired also to learn from meetings of Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies of British merchants, as well as by means of private discussions and examinations of products, how the Department of Agriculture could be further helpful to Canadian producers and exporters in the way of furnishing information as to the exact qualities and conditions of products which take the foremost place on those markets. I wished also to attract the attention of the consumers of Great Britain to the improved quality and general excellence of Canadian food products."

"To accomplish these objects, I visited London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dundee and Dublin, and met not only those engaged in the provision and produce trades, but public men in vari-

ous capacities, and the representatives of the press. Through meetings, interviews and personal investigations, I was able to acquire much information of a character most useful to me in the administration of this branch of my Department. I was able also to give much information as to the policy and action of the Government in helping the farmers in Canada. I also drew attention to the character of Canadian farm products, the capacity of the country to produce these, and the progress being made in these respects in the Dominion."

This indicates the active personal supervision and care which have been exercised by the Minister over the whole of this work.

In 1896 the then Minister had the spectacle before him of a pretty steady decrease of our butter export since 1881, when it was \$3,573,034 worth, to 1895, when it was \$697,476 worth. One would suppose that this was a sufficiently startling showing to have induced those Ministers to take up this question with earnestness, care and energy. We have seen what they have done.

Let us see what the course of the butter trade has been since the improved system was adopted. In 1896 we exported \$1,052,089; in 1897, \$2,089,173; in 1898, \$2,046,000; in 1899, \$3,700,000, and in 1900, \$5,122,000. In 1895 our butter stood in the English market from 9 to 13 shillings a cwt. below the price of Australasian butter. In 1900 it is decidedly higher. In 1895 our butter stood from 14 to 22 shillings per cwt. below Danish butter. To-day it is within 4 or 5 shillings per cwt. of the price of Danish butter on an average. Ten shillings per cwt. in the English market is equal to 2 1-4 cts. a pound. We have come up fully more than 10 shillings per cwt. in the English market compared with our competitors.

In 1896 Canadian butter sold on an average price of 17.8 cents; in 1899, 18.3 cents per pound; while for the last fiscal year, 1900, it has averaged 20.28 cents.

The above may be considered a presentment of the Cold Storage problem, but in close connection therewith the present Minister of Agriculture has done a great deal of other work, equally important and valuable in its own line.

EMPLOYMENT OF EXPERT OFFICIALS TO AID OUR TRADE.

Notwithstanding great complaints on the part of Canadian shippers of agricultural produce, no care or attention has been paid by former Governments to the handling of our goods by the transportation companies or the condition of their arrival in the Old Country. Mr. Fisher has always had several experts watching the cold storage transport. This year he has inaugurated a further system by which at present two, and shortly three or four men, will be employed in Montreal to carefully supervise the shipment of our fruit and agricultural products generally. While this season in England there are no less than four experts, one at each of the great ports,—London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow,—whose business it is to watch the arrival of Canadian food products, look after their proper handling, investigate the management of them on the British markets, and generally promote trade in Canadian agricultural products in that market.

One of the officers in Montreal is a special dairy expert, who has also been charged with the duty, very important to the dairy producers, of acting as a referee in disputes as to the quality of the butter and cheese which is shipped to that great centre of the dairy trade. This appointment was made at the instance of the dairy boards of trade, and has been received with entire acceptance and approbation by the butter and cheese buyers, and meets a want which has been felt acutely for some time by those engaged in the dairy trade.

On the 16th July, 1900, the Minister received from the Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Association of the Montreal Board of Trade the following resolution of approval:

“Resolved: That this meeting heartily approves of the appointment by the Department of Agriculture of a competent official referee at Montreal to whom any disputes that may arise as to quality of butter or cheese between factorymen and merchants may be referred, and whose decision so far as quality is concerned shall be final.”

One of the difficulties under which both our apple and cheese export trade have suffered has been the heating of the goods in the holds of the vessels during the voyage. Earnest representations have been made to the steamship companies to introduce a system of ventilation and electric fans. This summer an offer of a small bonus has been made for every ship so fitted up, and agents and owners of

the steamship companies have promised that for this fall's trade most of the vessels going out of Montreal will be so fitted, and it is confidently expected that a direct and immediate improvement will result in the condition of our fruit and cheese on arrival in England.

It was above mentioned that under the cold storage vote various experiments had been tried to improve the quality of our perishable food products. In this connection elaborate and carefully managed experiments, conducted during the last three years, have shown the enormous benefit of properly constructed curing rooms in our cheese factories. Our cheese makers have been shown that cheese cooled in a cool temperature, in properly constructed curing rooms, is worth on an average half a cent a pound more than that dealt with in the old way, while the less shrinkage shown to occur in the improved curing room will of itself about half pay in one season for the permanent improvement in the curing room.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Under an Act of the Congress of the United States of 1890 the President, by proclamation, established a quarantine of 90 days against all cattle imported from Canada after February, 1893, ostensibly to guard against pleuro-pneumonia, a disease never found in Canadian herds. This effectually barred the important and profitable trade which had always been going on in the export of young animals and stockers to the United States. As this quarantine was not established against Mexico and other American countries, our rivals in the United States market, had an immense advantage.

Frequent appeals were made by farmers in Canada that an effort should be made to remove this unnecessary and unfair discrimination against Canadian cattle. These men understood fully that the 90 day quarantine on our part against the States was no longer necessary, as pleuro-pneumonia had been unknown there for over four years. There is nothing of record in the Department to show that even an effort was made in that direction, though a well-known stock man, of the Conservative party, patronizingly informed Mr. Fisher that the Conservative Government had tried to do this and failed, therefore there was not any use for him, Mr. Fisher, to make the attempt.

Fully appreciating the situation, in December, 1896, Mr. Fisher opened negotiations, the consequence of which was an invitation from the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington that he should visit that city and discuss the matter.

Mr. Fisher immediately went to Washington and, in less than a week, arranged a convention by which the 90 days' quarantine should be abolished on both sides of the line, to take effect on February 1st, 1897.

The quarantine continued for four years and a half, during which time 3,762 head of cattle were exported from Canada to the United States, of the value of \$52,606.

In the three years and five months, from the abolition of the quarantine to the 1st July last, there were exported 301,073 head, of the value of \$4,377,852.

Let us compare in detail the two periods, that immediately preceding and that immediately following the abolition of the quarantine, taking the number and value of the cattle exported, as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.....	402 ✓	\$11,032 ✓
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.....	256 ✓	3,771 ✓
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.....	882 ✓	19,216 ✓
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.....	1,645 ✓	8,870 ✓
6 months to Dec. 31st.....1896.....	577 ✓	9,717 ✓
	<hr/>	<hr/>
For 4 years and 6 months under quarantine	<u>3,762</u>	<u>52,606</u>
Jan., 1897, to June, 1897.....	35,421	\$ 499,421 ✓
Fiscal year ended June, 1898.....	87,905 ✓	1,239,448 ✓
Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899.....	90,400	1,275,910 98.170
Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900.....	86,989	1,401,137
	<hr/>	<hr/>
For 3 years and half after removal....	<u>301,073</u>	<u>\$4,377,852</u>

These figures show the advantage of the removal of restrictions in trade. In 1896 stockers were a drug in the market in Canada. The farmers were knocking their calves on the head and selling the hides for from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece. The live stock interests were depressed in every way; importations of thoroughbred animals had practically ceased, and the men engaged in the business were talking of abandoning it.

When the arrangement was announced the Minister received letters from different parts of the United States, asking how soon they would be able to import from Canada. Even before the 1st February, 1897, American buyers were scouring the country to pick up Canadian stock. The immediate result was that the Canadian market was

relieved of the glut; an immense number of inferior animals were snapped up on the advancing market, and, within a few months, the average price of young cattle all over Canada increased by several dollars per head. The details of our exports in the above table show that, for the last fiscal year, the average value of the animals exported to the United States was \$13.09; while in the last fiscal year of the existence of the quarantine, ending on the 30th June, 1896, the average value per head was \$5.39, showing a difference of \$7.70 per head.

During the last fiscal year we exported 106,989 head of cattle to the United States. Somewhat over 1,110,000 head, according to the best calculations possible, were slaughtered in Canada, too. We may safely calculate, therefore, that, apart altogether from the export trade to England, Canadian farmers were paid for about a million and a quarter head of cattle. The value was increased just as much upon those sold in Canada as upon those exported to the United States. We may, therefore, fairly say that the farmers of Canada received on this account alone \$9,625,000 more than they would have received for the same number of cattle sold before the abolition of the quarantine.

Mr. Ironside, of the firm of Ironside, the largest cattle dealers in Canada, speaking upon the effect of the abolition of quarantine, said: "It has added \$10 per head to the value of the cattle of the Dominion."

Every farmer knows that the result has been the production of an enormous number of cattle profitably to the farmers, which without this change would never have been reared.

This improved condition of affairs in connection with the American market, has not in the slightest degree interfered with the continuance of the sales of Canadian cattle to the British market, which demands and is supplied with a different class, the finished beef animal, practically none of which are in the above figures of the trade with the United States.

THE VETERINARY BRANCH.

While the above stroke of policy has been most important, and most profitable to the farmers of Canada, it is not by any means the only piece of work done in the live stock interests by the present Minister. The quarantine staff has been actively engaged in dealing

with tuberculosis in cattle, and with hog cholera amongst our swine. For these two services about \$40,000 a year, on an average, have been spent.

There was a great scare in regard to tuberculosis amongst our people, almost amounting in 1897 to a panic. By free testing with tuberculin all over the country, and careful investigation by experts, it was shown that the cattle of Canada were remarkably free from this dread disease. By the incitement to caution and careful management a great number of tuberculous animals were got rid of, with the result that lately the number of diseased animals found in the country has materially decreased.

Dr. McEachran has travelled frequently from one end of the country to the other, and taken part in the great congress on tuberculosis in cattle, held in Germany last year.

An experiment station for investigation of this disease has been carried on for the last three years, with the result of marked additions to the general knowledge of the disease. The well-known Bang system, established in Denmark some years ago, has been started under Government supervision by Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., at his well-known establishment of "Rockland Farm."

In regard to hog cholera, four years ago the disease was spreading extensively over the Western peninsula of Ontario, where it had obtained a great foothold. Its spread has been confined, and, to a considerable extent, though not entirely, the disease has been stamped out in many sections of the country, while careful watch is being had over the movement of swine in Canada.

Until Mr. Fisher took hold of the Department there was no appropriation for dealing with these two diseases effectively.

CATTLE MANGE.

During the year 1898 parasitic mange broke out in the range cattle in the southern part of Alberta, N. W. T., it having made its way in from the United States. The Minister at once took active measures to repress the disease. An Order-in-Council was passed dated fourteenth July, 1899, placing the whole diseased district under quarantine; dipping stations were erected and instructions given to treat all cattle suffering from the disease. Bulletins and circulars were distributed treating of the disease and how to cure and prevent it. It is to be hoped that these effectual measures promptly taken by the Department will soon exterminate the disease.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER.

Appreciating the revived interest in live stock, and the great importance of this to the farmers of the country, Mr. Fisher last year appointed a Live Stock Commissioner. Mr. F. W. Hodson, so well-known amongst the live stock men of Ontario for his organizing ability, was chosen for the position, and has, for the last six months, been busily engaged in meeting the live stock men of the whole Dominion; has travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the object of organizing the live stock interests, and has laid out a scheme by which the Dominion Department will be able to materially assist this important business. Special attention is being directed to transportation facilities for breeding animals, and to bring the purchaser and the breeder of thoroughbred animals into easy and direct communication. Great enthusiasm is being manifested in those provinces where, heretofore, little organized work has been given to the live stock interests.

THE BACON INDUSTRY.

Another matter connected with the live stock interests, and which has been receiving a great deal of careful attention, is the bacon industry. The trade has been increasing for some time, with greatly accelerated motion in the past few years, as it has been brought to a thoroughly organized basis by the great packing houses.

When going to England, in 1898, Mr. Fisher was advised that some complaint had been made of the quality of Canadian bacon, many of the sides being soft. When in England he and Professor Robertson met the handlers of our Canadian bacon and examined into the complaints. Though the situation was not found to be so alarming as was said, it was evident that in some instances our bacon was not up to the mark. An elaborate system of experiments was started, feeding pigs with different kinds of food and under different conditions and with different methods, while chemistry was called in to make careful analyses of the different specimens of bacon at its different stages.

While the results of these experiments are not yet finally made up, interim reports have supplied the feeders of our pigs and the makers of our bacon with much valuable information, which has contributed largely to a decided decrease in the amount of soft bacon sent out, and with a consequent increase of the reputation of our

product. The trade is developing extraordinarily, as shown by the tables at the end of this pamphlet.

POULTRY.

Another branch of the live stock industry which has received particular care is that of Poultry. Leading members of the Conservative party have taken upon themselves to sneer at Mr. Fisher and picture him as a man going about with a squirt to feed poultry. This industry may be beneath the notice of such great men as Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. R. H. Pope, but it is of sufficient importance to the farmers of Canada, and especially to their wives and daughters, to form a very considerable item in the receipts from the farm. And, if Mr. Fisher has been able to do something to improve the position of this business and make a greater profit for those whose interests are in his charge, it seems rather a matter of congratulation and credit than a subject for the sneers of men who are too much engaged in the manipulations of party warfare to descend to such little considerations as poultry and eggs.

When in England, in 1898, investigating what demands of that market Canada might cater to, Mr. Fisher and Professor Robertson found that a large number of the best and most intelligent of English agriculturists were starting chicken fattening farms, where the birds were systematically prepared for the market and sold in prime condition, just as sheep and cattle and hogs are carefully prepared before slaughter. It was also seen that the prices for properly fattened poultry showed a margin of profit in comparison with the prices of the ordinary chicken in Canada, the reaping of which would be of immense advantage to our Canadian people. The methods were therefore carefully investigated and, that very fall, a couple of experiments were tried with a few hundred birds fattened in Canada and sent over to the English market. The results were so satisfactory that, in 1899, an increased number of experiments were tried with equal success, and this year arrangements have been made for a still greater number of illustrations of the successful working of this experiment.

The demand for poultry meat is constantly increasing in Great Britain at very profitable prices, and our own local markets are ready to take all that they can secure of properly fattened poultry. There has been but little expense in conducting these experiments, but considerable thought, care and attention has been bestowed upon it, with the result to-day that a number of enterprising men in Canada,

stimulated by the example laid before them, have started in the business for themselves; and eager inquiry is being made from all parts of the country as to how this business can be best carried on.

Not only does this help the men who take part in this business, but they are a centre around which an immense number of other farmers are helped by the market which is created for the young birds, which can be raised so easily and successfully by the farmer's wife and sold at her door to those who are engaged in the fattening process. In this way an additional source of profit has been opened up in the farming business in Canada; and the Minister believes that just such work as this is the duty of one who is entrusted with the interests of the agricultural class in the country.

CREAMERIES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Soon after taking office, the Minister of Agriculture found that private enterprise in the Northwest Territories had attempted to start dairying there, but, through various circumstances incidental to private enterprise, had failed. This was a serious set back to the country.

Investigating the conditions the Minister was satisfied that dairying could be successfully established in the Territories, and that, by proving this, not only would an important local benefit accrue, but also the whole Dominion would be benefited, as a fresh development of the new lands of our Western country could be counted upon, and another attraction would be added for the incoming settler and preparation be made for the future when exclusive grain-growing would be found unsatisfactory in that country. Mr. Fisher asked for an appropriation of \$15,000 a year for three years, and proceeded to organize creameries in the Northwest Territories.

An attempt was made by his political opponents to cry out that in the then depressed condition of our butter trade Government interference would hurt the creameries of the East. The course of events completely justified the statement then made by Mr. Fisher that our butter trade in the East would make steady advances and that the prosperity of creameries in the Northwest Territories would in no way interfere with eastern dairymen. As a matter of fact, only a few pounds of the butter made in these creameries has ever come East.

The working of the first creameries was so successful that all the sections of the Northwest demanded the facilities, and during this season no less than thirty creameries and skimming stations are being run by the Department in the Territories, and it has been proved that

butter of the most excellent quality can be made there. The farmers in the neighborhood have been steadily increasing the number of their cows. Delegates who have been sent to spy out the land have reported that one of the chief inducements to their people to go to certain sections has been because of the establishment of dairying there.

The export trade in butter to the Orient has been established and is steadily though slowly increasing. The mining camps of British Columbia and the Yukon have been supplied with a first-class grade of butter fresh from the near-by plains.

The success of this work has also contributed a considerable amount of freight and aid to the Canadian Pacific Railroad in its Western Divisions, and the results in this respect have no doubt been gratifying to the Company. This is only a fair return to that great corporation for their assistance to these creameries, which reductions in rates and facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railroad materially helped.

It is now thoroughly established that butter-making is one of the profitable industries of the Northwest Territories, and it is equally clear that, without the work of the Department, it would have taken many years, and perhaps even a generation, to have established this welcome fact.

The output since October 31st, 1897, is as follows:

Winter, 1897-8	23,218	\$5,428.95
Summer, 1898	484,984	93,740.67
Winter, 1898-9	42,446	9,802.67
Summer, 1899	501,907	103,492.32
Winter, 1899-1900	52,105	12,403.76
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,104,660	\$224,868.37

Average per lb., 20.3.

The amount manufactured is still rapidly increasing and the current year will show a much larger amount.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The Experimental Farms were established under the administration of Sir John Casler, and have fully justified the wisdom of his policy by the benefit which they have been to the farmers of Canada.

The present Minister of Agriculture was a member of the Com-

mittee on Agricultural Industries, in 1886, on whose report the Experimental Farms were established, and supported this action in the House of Commons when the establishment of these Farms was first proposed.

The country has been fortunate in the choice of the officers who have conducted the work on these Farms, and the results have been commensurate with even the large expenditure laid out upon them. There was, however, still more to be done than had been by the Conservative governments.

APPOINTMENT OF AGRICULTURIST.

An agriculturist has been appointed at the Central Farm, who has taken up the practical work in connection with the live stock and the tillage of the soil. About 200 acres of the Farm has been set aside to be dealt with as a stock farm, to be worked on a thorough system of rotation by the most approved methods and without the purchase of any manure from the outside. In this way it is hoped that experience will be gained in ordinary farm management, the results of which can be laid before the practical farmers of the country and aid them in their work.

A very considerable addition has been made to the Staff of the chemistry branch. The work in this had got a great deal behind and much was asked which could not be undertaken.

ERECTION OF NEW LABORATORY.

A new laboratory has been built with the most modern and complete equipment. The chemist now has two assistants under him, and as a result has been able to carry out the careful analytical experiments in connection with the bacon industry above alluded to.

TOBACCO.

In consequence of the wise excise policy of the present Government a much greater opportunity has been given for the use of home grown tobacco, with the result that many farmers have undertaken the culture of this crop who before had not this resource for profit.

It was necessary that they should be instructed in the manner of growth and curing. The quality of the tobacco is almost entirely dependent upon the curing, and it is now pretty well established that, properly treated, Canadian grown tobacco can be used as well as much of the imported foreign leaf.

A house for the curing of tobacco has been erected at the Farm, and about two acres of land has been devoted to this culture for the past two years for experimental purposes.

A carefully prepared and exhaustive bulletin has been issued upon the tobacco culture and treatment. An expert in this business has been engaged by the Department to go about the country and instruct the people in the different localities. While under his management a branch station has been established at St. Jacques, in the County of Montcalm, where large crops have been grown and treated to find out the different varieties that are most suited to our climate and conditions and trade.

By the aid of these experiments and this teaching the greatly increased tobacco crops of Canada can be utilized to the best advantage by the farmers who grow them.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Some three years ago there was a serious menace to our orchards and forest trees from the insect pest known as the San Jose Scale.

The Minister, appreciating the danger if this scale were allowed to spread, through the official entomologist of the Experimental Farm, kept watch upon our trees, and information was constantly placed before the orchardists.

It became evident that the fruit growers who import nursery stock were likely to bring this pest from the countries known to be infected. A thorough discussion of the matter was had, the views of the different parties interested were obtained, and in 1898 the San Jose Scale Act was passed, prohibiting the importation of nursery stock from the countries where this disease was known. The history of this destructive pest in the United States has been so alarming that it was necessary that drastic measures should be taken to protect our trees. A slight modification was passed last year by which, under proper safeguards worked out and applied to practical work since the original act was passed, nursery stock may be imported.

The whole effort of the Minister has been to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary course of trade, provided safety to the interests concerned in Canada was assured.

There is no doubt that the prompt action in passing the original act saved Canada from a serious invasion of this pest, and, now that we know how to handle it with safety, the modifications will permit of importation without danger.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE WORK OF THE MINISTER.

While the chief labor and duty of the Minister of Agriculture is to look after the interests of the farmers of Canada, a number of other matters are entrusted to his care and occupy much attention and time. The patent office and the management of trademarks and designs are in this Department. Statistical work of the Dominion Government and the taking of the decennial census are in this Department.

Human quarantine for the protection of the public health is under the management of the Minister of Agriculture.

Copyright administration and the care and preparation of the Dominion archives are also included.

Exhibitions occupy a good deal of the time of the Minister.

It can be seen, therefore, that, even apart from the purely agricultural work of the Department, the position of Minister of Agriculture is no sinecure.

For instance, in the administration of quarantine the Minister has brought the Director-General of Public Health to Ottawa, so as to have him within reach of headquarters to advise on all matters connected with the public health of the country.

In this connection the Act for the Preservation of the Health of Employees on Public Works is put in his charge and has to be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Very great extension of the work of the Department has been required at Victoria, B.C., in consequence of the increase in Oriental traffic, and especially lately owing to the threatened appearance of bubonic plague.

Halifax and St. John, the winter ports of the Dominion, were most inadequately prepared to deal with immigration. In consequence of the vigorous immigration policy of the present Government thousands of immigrants have come in the early spring through these ports, and the equipment has been very largely increased, so that now Halifax and St. John are both efficient and complete.

In the Patent Branch, the present Minister on coming into office found a terrible arrearage of work, many applications for patents having been as much as two years before the office. This work has been put on a business basis, and to-day there is hardly an application that has been one year in the office. At the same time, the number of applications and the number of patents issued has been very largely increased by the general progress and prosperity of the country.

There was no classification of the patents, a most necessary requirement for the work of patent examiners. This is now being rapidly remedied, a small staff having been put on this work and the Canadian patents been classified as rapidly as possible.

An arrangement has been made with the United States authorities by which the Patent Office in Washington exchanges the classification of their patents for the classification which we are now making, so that not only have our examiners the benefit of a complete classification of Canadian patents, but also the classification of the United States patents to aid them in their work.

EXHIBITIONS.

During the past year a great deal of time, thought and care have been exercised in securing adequate representation of Canada at the Paris Universal Exposition. The Minister has acted as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, directing the preparation and collection of the exhibits, arranging for the buildings and space required for their accommodation in Paris, organizing the Staff which has accompanied them and taking care of them there, and seeing to the proper advertisement of the commerce, manufacturing industries and agriculture of the country before that world's audience.

The success with which this has been done is evidenced by the long list of awards which has been secured by Canadian exhibitors and which was recently published in our press.

Very universal praise has been accorded to the splendid economic exhibit of our country, and the impression which it has made upon the visitors in Paris is most marked.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Another piece of work which this year has brought to the Department of Agriculture is the supplying of hay and other food to the Imperial troops in South Africa. Nearly half a million dollars worth of farm products have been shipped, while in freight rates and steamship charters a million more has been expended of Imperial War Office money for the benefit of Canada.

The representations of the Government, through Lord Strathcona, to the Imperial War Office, secured the presence in Canada of an Imperial Remount Officer to purchase horses. Orders have been placed through him for over 4,000, involving an expenditure for

the animals, their keep, and the forage to take them out, of nearly three quarters of a million dollars more. This has not only afforded a good profit for Canada, but it has also placed Canada well before the Imperial authorities as a field for the purchase of war supplies, and the quality of what Canada has sent has been most favorably commented upon.

LEGISLATION.

During the last four years there has been considerable legislation for the benefit of Agriculture prepared and introduced into Parliament by the present Minister.

The following is an enumeration of the Acts passed, using the Statutory designation:

"An Act to provide for the Registration of Cheese Factories and Creameries, and the Branding of Dairy Products, and to prevent misrepresentation as to the dates of manufacture of such products."

This Act, which is cited as "The Dairy Act, 1897, was assented to 29th June, 1897.

"An Act respecting Cold Storage on steamships from Canada to the United Kingdom and in certain cities in Canada." (Assented to 29th June, 1897.)

"An Act to authorize certain contracts with steamship companies for Cold Storage accommodation." (Assented to 13th June, 1898.)

"An Act to protect Canada against the introduction of the insect pest known as the San Jose Scale." (Assented to 18th March, 1898. Cited as "The San Jose Scale Act.")

"An Act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations." (Assented to 14th June, 1900.)

"An Act to amend the Copyright Act." (Assented to 18th July, 1900.)

"An Act to authorize contracts with certain steamship companies for Cold Storage accommodation." (Assented to July 18th, 1900.)

"A Bill to provide for the Marking and Inspection of packages containing Apples and Pears for export."

This Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to meet a difficulty which had arisen through the practice of some few of our fruit people in improperly branding their export barrels of apples, a practice which had seriously affected the reputation of Canadian fruit in the English market.

There was a general consensus of opinion that the Bill should be

passed, but it was so lengthily discussed in details that in the closing days of the session it had to be abandoned. Much time, thought and care had been given it and there is no doubt that at the next session such an Act will become law.

COPYRIGHT.

In addition to these laws particularly dealing with agriculture, the Minister introduced and passed the very important Act connected with Copyright, the charge of which subject is in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture.

There has been for a long time a serious difference of opinion in regard to Copyright between the Canadian Government and publishers on the one hand and the Imperial authorities on the other. After a good deal of discussion and effort to harmonize the conflicting opinions of the English publishers and authors and those of the Canadians, this Act was introduced with the thorough approval of both parties to the controversy, framed with care, and it is expected to remove the causes of friction and probably practically settle this vexed question.

The following quotation from the pen of Mr. J. I. Ford shows what a very competent critic considers of this Act. Mr. Ford says:

"The Canadian copyright controversy is now in a fair way to be settled to the satisfaction of authors, publishers, Imperial officials, colonial legislators and Berne dogmatists. This is a miracle of grace which would have seemed beyond the possibilities of practical experience a few years ago, but it has been brought about naturally enough by the good sense and clear intelligence of Canadian printers and legislators. The amended copyright bill, which is in the final stage of legislation at Ottawa, has been carefully scrutinized by the Colonial Office here, by the Lords Committee, by the Authors' Society and by the leading publishers, and, so far as I can learn, there is no opposition to it. It has been adroitly drawn so as to propitiate the copyright oracles and to disarm Imperial quibblers, and it is likely to receive the sanction of the Queen when it has been carried through the Dominion Parliament. There never was a more ingenious compromise, and the Canadian Government and its advisers in the publishing trade and among the authors deserve credit for remarkable astuteness in anticipating and forestalling objections."

The Toronto "Mail and Empire" also, in its article of May 25th, 1900, thoroughly endorses the Act.

Ye
18
18
18
18
18
18
18
190

190
Esti

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.

It is the fashion of the Opposition to attack the Government for increased expenditure. In the Department of Agriculture the two next tables will show the nature of this increased expenditure.

The first table, made up from the Auditor-General's Report, shows that in the four years preceding the change of Government \$686,763 were spent specially for the improvement of agriculture in this country outside of the departmental administration.

In the last four years \$1,113,547 have been spent for the same ends, taking in the largely increased cold storage expenditure, the items for Hog Cholera, Tuberculosis and the additions to the other expenditures.

For the year ending June 30th, 1901, the Minister has asked for \$356,000 for what may be called purely agricultural expenditure. This is a subject of which the Liberal Government and Minister are proud, because it is money expended in the interest of that most important industry and class of people, expended in such a manner as to reap the enormous benefit which the tables hereinafter given of our agricultural business will show to have been secured by the farmers of the country:

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1893 TO 1900.

Taken from the Auditor General's Report.

Year.	Exp. Farm.	Dairying Branch Ottawa.	Dairying Advances.	Cattle Quarantine.	Aid to Agricultural Societies.	Haras National.	Cold Storage.	Hog Cholera.	Tuberculosis	Total.
1893	75,000	31,037		27,963	7,000	6,000				147,003
1894	81,799	24,750	3,883	33,548	7,000	6,000				156,980
1895	78,000	32,925	39,669	22,012	6,420	6,000				185,026
1896	77,500	41,465	17,673	31,419	6,976	6,000	16,741			197,754

Total for 4 years....\$686,763

EXPERIMENTAL FARM BULLETINS.

1897	76,000	33,437	16,218	41,172	6,841	4,000	39,657	12,347		229,672
1898	77,500	29,616	25,000	38,559	7,000	4,000	70,702	9,700	15,330	277,407
1899	75,459	31,143	6,200	30,032	7,000	4,000	83,700	22,902	19,999	280,436
1900	80,000	40,000	60,000	30,000	7,000	4,000	70,000	20,000	15,000	326,032
							Total for 4 years....			\$1,113,547
1901	80,000	40,000	60,000	30,000	7,000	4,000	70,000	15,000	20,000	\$ 356,000
	Estimates)									

In contrast with this we have the following table in regard to the departmental administration which was given as an answer to a question in the House of Commons last May:

Number of permanent clerks, 1896.....	47
" 1899.....	41
Number of extra clerks, 1896.....	39
" 1899.....	35
Amount paid to permanent clerks, 1896.....	\$50,320 26
Amount paid to permanent clerks, 1899.....	49,392 50
Amount paid to extra clerks, 1896.....	16,943 25
" 1899.....	14,609 21

This shows a decrease of 10 in the number of clerks and of \$3,262 in salaries, notwithstanding the vast increase in business done in the department.

The former Government were afraid to spend in the interest of the farmers, but they were quite ready to have unnecessary clerks at good salaries in the Department.

To illustrate the results of the above indicated large expenditure, we cannot do better than to show the course of our trade in agricultural products, and to show the differences in the prices received by our farmers for these products during the former administration and at present.

PRODUCT.	1896			1900		
	QUANTITY	PRICE	VALUE	QUANTITY	PRICE	VALUE
Cattle to England..	97,042	70.24	\$ 6,816,361	115,057	74.43	\$ 8,564,257
Cattle to U.S.	1,646	5.39	8,870	86,989	13.09	1,401,137
Eggs.....	6,250,678	.12.3	807,086	10,187,906	.143	1,457,902
Butter.....	5,889,241	.17.8	1,052,089	25,259,737	.203	5,122,556
Cheese.....	164,689,123	.08.4	13,956,571	185,984,430	.107	19,856,324
Bacon, Ham & Pork	55,079,032	.08.	4,446,884	136,141,124	.094	12,803,001
Beef.....	411,468	.05.1	21,158	2,816,568	.07.7	218,986
Mutton.....	150,013	.05.	7,458	42,750	.07.0	3,035
Wheat.....	9,919,542	.58.	5,771,521	16,844,650	.71.21	11,995,488
Wheat Flour.....	186,716	\$3.85.	718,433	767,355	3.63	2,788,614
Oats.....	968,137	.28.	273,861	6,923,461	.30.9	2,140,878
Pease.....	1,757,115	.73.	1,299,491	3,059,926	.70.1	2,145,471
Rye.....	29	.62.	18	474,572	.58.8	279,286
Corn.....	9,765	.36.	3,548	642	.44.4	283
Buckwheat.....	405,000	.42.	173,689	274,580	.53.18	146,055
Potatoes.....	596,635	.38.	227,606	680,513	.48.52	330,227
Hay.....	214,640	9.21.	1,976,431	175,489	8.01	1,407,274
Poultry.....			18,992			210,822
Apples (G'n & Ripe)	567,182	2.50.	1,416,470	956,359	2.70	2,578,033
Horses.....	21,852	96.70.	2,113,095	8,243	114.12	940,731
Sheep.....	391,490	5.50.	2,151,283	458,726	4.10	1,822,461
			\$ 43,250,915			76,272,821
						43,250,915
Increased receipts upon these articles.....						\$ 33,021,900

The following is a comparison of the last four years under Conservative rule with the past four years under Liberal administration. Applied, for lack of space, to four only of our leading domestic exports:

BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1893	7,036,013	1,296,814
1894	5,534,621	1,095,588
1895	3,650,258	697,476
1896	5,889,241	1,052,089
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,141,967
		<hr/>
1897	11,453,351	2,089,173
1898	11,253,787	2,046,686
1899	20,139,195	3,700,873
1900	25,259,737	5,122,556
		<hr/>
		\$12,959,288
		<hr/>
Increase		\$8,817,321

CHEESE.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1893	133,846,365	13,407,470
1894	154,977,480	15,488,191
1895	146,004,650	14,253,002
1896	164,689,123	13,956,571
		<hr/>
		\$57,105,234
		<hr/>
1897	164,220,699	14,676,239
1898	196,703,323	17,572,763
1899	189,827,839	16,776,765
1900	185,984,430	19,856,324
		<hr/>
		\$68,882,091
		<hr/>
Increase		\$11,776,857

Nobody will pretend that all this increase is wholly due to the Government or any Minister, but it is not undue boasting to say that the present Minister's administration of the Department of Agriculture has contributed very largely to the state of affairs shown, and that without certain purely administrative acts the prices of many of these products would not stand where they do, nor would the development of the trade have been possible.

For instance, in the cattle trade, had we not obtained access to the American market the Canadian market would have been glutted all along, the stimulus would have been absent to increase our cattle breeding, our farmers would have been obliged to sacrifice their animals and would have been tempted to go out of the business instead of being imbued with the courage and enterprise they now show.

If it had not been for the cold storage accommodation, which has enabled our butter makers to sell their product in constantly increasing quantities at a higher price in the English market, the milk which has been turned into butter would either have not been produced or it would have been turned into cheese. In the former case the business would have been at a standstill or in a retrograde state. If they had turned the milk into cheese the increased export of cheese would have so demoralized the English market that the price would have gone down instead of standing at the present unprecedented figure.

These are but two of the most important and most striking instances of the direct result of good administration.

TREND OF FARM LAND VALUES.

Since the three bad harvests of 1876, '77 and '78 no very serious shortage in crops has occurred in Canada. Yet for about fifteen years prior to 1896 a steady decrease in the value of farms is known to have taken place. This shrinkage in values was a sure indication that farmers' profits had decreased during that period. The decrease in profits occurred in spite of normal harvests, a phenomenal improvement in transport facilities, and a very extensive increase in the use by farmers of all modern inventions for saving labor on the farm.

In the fall of 1897 general report favored the belief that the value of farms had ceased to decrease.

Facts reported from time to time by the Press of all shades of politics concerning the actual sale of farms in each Province indicate a decided improvement in values since 1897.

With a view of ascertaining the degree of this favorable re-action in the value of farms a research was undertaken, under the direction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in the county registry offices, where the record of every transaction throughout each county is kept.

Such a research furnishes data by which the price paid for all the farms sold in any one year can be compared with the price paid for the same farms at the sale immediately preceding.

The enquiry has been completed for the counties of Carleton, Elgin and Durham. A comparison of the price paid for all the farms in these counties which sold in 1896, '97, '98 and '99 with the price paid for the same farms which re-sold in 1898, '99 and 1900, gives the following results:

152 farms sold between 1896 and 1899 for.....	\$277,134
The same 152 farms were re-sold between 1898 and 1900 for.....	336,840
Increase, \$59,706, or 21.54 per cent.	

These 152 farms were held on the average for one year and eight months. They include all the holdings in the three counties, which sold more than once between 1896 and 1900.

As the county of Carleton is situated in the East, Elgin in the West and Durham in the centre of the older settled districts of Ontario, the above figures may be taken as a rough indication of the extent of the improvement in the value of farms throughout the Province since 1897.

From facts already made public there is good ground for believing that the value of farms throughout the Dominion has risen on the average 25 per cent. since 1897.

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

Careful investigation has been made by the Toronto Globe into the mortgage indebtedness of the Province of Ontario. The record shows that the burden of mortgages upon the farming community has been largely decreased in every part of the Province.

It is safe to say that with the increased value in land there is a very substantial decrease in the debt of the farmer, the two together being an absolute proof of his very much improved condition under the policy and management of the present Government.

We have the reports of the Registrar of East and West York showing a reduction in the number of mortgages of 15 per cent. and

in amount nearly 33 per cent. He says the tendency is decidedly towards the reduction of indebtedness.

In Brant mortgage indebtedness is tending towards a decrease; in Haliburton a very decided tendency towards a reduction of indebtedness, the decreases in the amount of mortgages for 1899 being about one-third as compared with 1898, and the decrease for the present year being even greater. The relative position of the debtor class as compared with five or ten years ago is completely changed. Then borrowing with many was absolutely imperative. Now it invariably indicates some new venture or undertaking. Men embark fearlessly in enterprises of which they hardly dreamed of before.

In Bruce the Registrar speaks of a decrease of mortgages and an increase in the discharge of mortgages, rate of interest is lower and property is gradually increasing in value.

In Huron mortgage indebtedness is decreasing, especially on farm property. The value of real property has increased, prices are better and work is plentiful.

In Manitoulin district the general tendency amongst the farmers has been towards decreasing of their mortgage debts.

In Victoria the Registrar says there is a general tendency towards the reduction of debts, of mortgaged indebtedness, and a great deal of the new mortgaging in the past three years has been for the purpose of effecting a reduction in the rate of interest. Mortgages bearing 6 per cent., 5 1-2 per cent. and 5 per cent. have been either by new mortgages or agreement reduced 1-2 per cent or 1 per cent. A goodly number of mortgages at 4 1-2 per cent. have been registered lately.

These two investigations show conclusively that farm property and agricultural holdings are more than ever a good investment and a good security in Canada.

THE CONSERVATIVE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The Tupper organization in Montreal has issued a fly sheet head "Markets for the Farmers," the first page of which is devoted to protection for farmers and "Oleomargerine."

The former subject is easily disposed of by the prices of farm produce shown in the above printed tables. Under a reform tariff the farmers of Canada have a far better home market than they ever had under the National Policy. The farmers of Canada are exporting much larger quantities at higher prices than ever before. They are selling larger quantities at higher prices in a larger home market. It is hardly necessary to say that reform of the tariff has helped the farmers.

The Conservative pamphlet actually misrepresents things in regard to oleomargarine. It was the present Minister of Customs, in 1886, who introduced a resolution prohibiting the manufacture or sale or importation of oleomargarine into this country. In the House Mr. Fisher supported that resolution.

In the elections of 1887, Mr. Fisher's Conservative opponents in the County of Brome made the same accusation against him as this pamphlet does, picking out particular words and parts of sentences and printing them in such a way as to completely misrepresent his utterances. The question was thoroughly threshed out in Brome County. At the close of the polls the electors of Brome County returned Mr. Fisher with a majority of 379, although he was in opposition to the then all-powerful Tory Government, and although Brome County is essentially a dairying county particularly interested in butter and cheese. If his own electors of Brome County at that time were thoroughly satisfied, it is not necessary to waste time now in arguing upon this rehash of a defunct issue.

The Liberal tariff reform has given free corn as well as free binder twine, free wire fencing, free dairy implements, &c., &c., to the Canadian farmers. That free corn has contributed materially to the enormous increase of our live stock feeding, to our bacon industry and our dairy industry, while the prices of our coarse grains have not been lowered in comparison with the period before free corn.

This Tupper pamphlet undertakes to say that there is no home market to-day. The home market is the market of the industrial and commercial classes.

Canadian industries never hummed as they do to-day.

Canadian Commerce and Transportation never were taxed, never had so many engaged in them as they have to-day.

Never was there such a large consuming home market as there is to-day.

The Cold Storage question has been already dealt with in this pamphlet. There is no need of going into it any further.

Sir Charles Tupper has undertaken to show that the Conservative Government had they remained in power would have had a fast line, three fast steamships fitted with cold storage for which they were prepared to pay a subsidy of \$750,000 a year.

Mr. Fisher has secured the above given list of steamships, running from 17 in 1897 to 28 in 1900, and has never paid more than \$85,000 a year.

The "Fast Line" would have provided one service from Montreal

to Liverpool. Mr. Fisher's cold storage service provides for services to 5 different ports in the Old Country and one in the West Indies. Which is the most economical and the most serviceable to the farmers of Canada.

Even that boast of Sir Charles Tupper is not founded on fact, as the contract to which he alludes did not bind the Allan Line to provide the steamers though it tied up the Government if the Allans had chosen to take advantage of it.

The Conservatives undertake to say that they would have provided depots for Canadian products in the English markets and put Government agents in England to handle and sell Canadian food stuffs. It is true that the Minister of Agriculture never believed that this system of Government depots and salesmen was feasible. It is best to avail one's self of the existing regular commercial channels. The men engaged in the business have well established advertising agencies and facilities for their established clientele and can deal in the Canadian products along with their other business more effectively and successfully than any new agency can possibly do.

In case some Conservative readers may not be willing to accept the opinion of the present Minister of Agriculture, we will give them the opinion of Mr. Broder, M.P., for Dundas, now the Conservative organizer for Eastern Ontario and a well-known Conservative representative of farming interests. On the 15th of September, 1896, in the House of Commons, when discussing this subject, Mr. Broder said:

(Hansard, Page 1245.)

"I think the suggestion made by the hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule) to have our agent there to see to the disposal of the article would not work very well, for this reason. Any one who has been engaged in the business of shipping to the English market knows that the moment he undertakes to act independently of the English dealers, that moment they will all be down on him and the article he sells. If you undertake to do anything in the English market, you must use the people there who are engaged in the business, and make them your agents, or else you will fail in the attempt. I had some conversation with an American who undertook to establish a market for poultry in England. He returned home a good many thousand dollars worse off and a good deal wiser than he had been a few months before. He tried to establish a market for turkeys, but he found the inspector in his shop about five times a day looking for stale turkeys. The English dealers had sent the inspector there, and the report got abroad that this man was selling stale turkeys, and he

"had to stop business. If we go into that market, we must do business through the English deals, and we must send the very best article and ship it under favorable conditions, or we cannot hold the market."

It is true that the Conservatives formerly made some efforts to aid Canadian export trade. In 1895 some 57,000 pounds of butter were purchased at 20 cents a pound and shipped to England in the boasted cold storage of that date. We have already alluded to the condition in which it arrived.

Mr. Foster, speaking at Sunderland, December 10th, 1895, boasted of this magnificent effort in the following terms:

"It was thought desirable to turn the energy of the farmers in other directions, and the production and export of a good, uniform quality of butter was considered one of the most profitable. With that object in view butter was purchased at 20 cents per lb. and advertised (as Canadian) and marketed by the Government. What was the result? The Canadian article ranks with Danish butter, which formerly led the van in the English market, and every dollar of the \$20,000 expended has gone back into the treasury, and the reputation of our butter has been raised away up to the top notch in the market." (Applause.)

On the 12th of February, 1896, 2 months later, Dr. Montague, answering a question in the House of Commons put by Mr. McMillan, M.P. for South Huron, said:

"57,748 lbs. of creamery butter were shipped to Great Britain under the Government advance of 20 cents per pound. The average net price realized in Montreal for the whole shipment, after deducting all expenses from Montreal outwards, was 14.38 cents per lb."

Mark the misrepresentation and the failure. Mr. Foster said that every dollar expended has gone back into the Treasury. Dr. Montague showed that there was a loss of 5.62 cents on every pound of the butter. Mr. Foster said "the reputation of our butter has been raised away up to the top notch in the market." Professor Robertson shows, in his report concerning that year, that Australasian butter was selling at from 9 to 13 shillings per cwt., higher than Canadian, and Danish from 14 to 22 shillings per cwt., higher, and Mr. Andrew Clement, in his report upon this butter, recommends that "Canadian butter should be put up in a package which could not be recognized as Canadian."

This is not only a clear showing of the lack of business management and successful enterprise on the part of the former administration, but it is also a fair specimen of the RECKLESS ASSERTION AND

DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION of even the most prominent Opposition speakers when they are unopposed on the stump.

The policy on behalf of the farmers of the two great political parties is entirely different. The Tory government offered by protection to provide a home market for the farmers, **AND FAILED.**

They offered by a system of duties to raise the price of farm products, **AND FAILED.**

They undertook ill considered plans of doing something which the farmers were much better able to do for themselves, **AND FAILED.**

They proposed in the last days of their power, when making their last appeal to the electorate, to establish a system which one of the best of their own agricultural representatives has since categorically condemned.

It was no wonder that in 1896 the farmers condemned them.

Since 1896 Sir Charles Tupper is appealing to the farmers because he says he would get the preference for them in the English market and thereby give them an advantage over their competitors.

The Liberal Government have pursued an entirely different course. They have provided effectively those facilities for transport which our trade requires. They have given the instruction necessary to the farmers to show them how best to prepare their products for the markets of the world.

Both by legislations and administration they have provided the necessary machinery to facilitate and improve production in Canada.

By arrangements with the United States they have obtained access for our cattle to that market, and above all and more important than all, by the

PREFERENCE THEY HAVE ACCORDED THE MOTHERLAND

in the markets of Canada they have secured an appreciation of Canada, its people and its products, amongst the English consumers such as never existed before.

Sir Charles Tupper demands of England that she should do something contrary to her whole well established and wonderfully successful fiscal system, something which her leading statesmen have declared it is impossible to consider. Even suppose it were, in the dim future, to become possible, the Conservatives themselves acknowledge that it is in the **FUTURE** and not in the **PRESENT.**

The Liberal policy has **ALREADY** secured for Canada a prefer-

ence in the English market, which is one of the main causes of the fact that TO-DAY OUR PRODUCTS ARE GOING TO ENGLAND IN ENORMOUSLY INCREASING QUANTITIES, AND OUR FARMERS ARE THERE RECEIVING PRICES WHICH THEY NEVER RECEIVED BEFORE.

TO-DAY Canadian butter, Canadian cheese, Canadian fruits and Canadian flour are being asked for and searched for by the English consumer.

UNDER THE CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION THE SAME ARTICLES WERE BEING SOLD IN THE ENGLISH MARKETS UNDER OTHER NAMES AND FALSE BRANDS.

This is an advantage not for the future, not to be obtained by a struggle, not to be obtained against the will of the whole British nation, but an advantage which has been secured with the hearty good will of these people, obtained at the same time that we have received a cordial appreciation as an integral part of the Empire, and have shown that we are, through weal or woe, in times of war as well as peace, an aid and a comfort to the Motherland instead of demanding from that Motherland a sacrifice which it must hurt her to give.

he
G-
D
H

ad
sh

N
G-
E

a
a-
od
ed
ve
as
ng

