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I am not repairing bicycles this season but I have a lot of repairs I am selling cheap.

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LAND AGENT.

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Weekday Service Commencing June 1st, 1903.

Lv. Cobourg, Ont. 1.30 p.m.
Lv. Port Hope, Ont. 2.30 p.m.
Ar. Sumnerville, N.Y. 7.47 p.m.
(Port of Reach Star)
Ar. Rochester, N.Y. 8.45 p.m.
(Cor. N. St. Paul and Main St.)
NORTH BUND
Lv. Rochester, N.Y. 8.30 a.m.
(Cor. N. St. Paul and Main Sts)
Lv. Sumnerville, N.Y. 9.15 a.m.
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Geo. McFadden

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent has been declared upon the paid up capital stock of the Victoria Loan and Savings Co. for the half year ending June 30, 1903, and the same will be payable at the Company's office on and after July 2nd prox.

By order of the board
JAS. LOW,
Manager.

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THE FARMERS OF CANADA WOULD PROFIT BY PROTECTION

Col. Hughes Points out in the House that Agriculture Would be Helped by Higher Duties

Last week there appeared in these columns the first part of a recent speech by Col. Hughes in the House of Commons on "Farmers and Protection." That part proved that the protection in North Ontario did not show that the farmers of that province were hostile to protection. The latter part of the speech dealt with the benefits that a higher tariff would be to the farmers. It is as follows:

Now, we are told: It is all very well to talk of protecting the manufacturer or the workingman, but what interest has the farmer in protection? The farmer has two interests, in protection—they have the direct interest of shutting out the surplus products of the United States, and the indirect interest of building up manufacturing interests and so increasing the population of the country which furnish a home market for the products of the farm. Let me point out briefly how the farmer is handicapped in the trade between Canada and the United States. When a Canadian ships a horse into the United States he has to pay a duty of \$20 or, if the animal is worth over \$150, he has to pay 25 per cent. of its value, whereas American horses are sent into Canada in droves, reducing the price of our horses in the Northwest, and along the border generally, and pay only 20 per cent. duty, whereas cattle going from Canada into the United States, if less than one year, pay \$2, and if worth no more than \$14, they pay \$3.75, and if worth more they pay 27 1/2 per cent. And I remember that our genial friend, the minister of agriculture (Hon. Mr. Fisher), who has disappeared from his place, a few years ago, coolly stood up in the House and took credit to himself and the government for securing the removal of the quarantine on cattle going into the United States. I happen to come from a district in which there are a number of cattle dealers. One of these gentlemen was a large shipper to Buffalo. When the quarantine was removed from Canadian cattle, a few years ago and our cattle were allowed to go into the United States for the time being, I consulted this young gentleman on the matter, and he wrote to me, "I have shipped to Buffalo and New York, and received the following communications which he allowed me to have: East Buffalo, N.Y., Oct., 1900. Friend Brandon—Yours at hand and note all you say. The matter was taken up at East Buffalo, and we interested Mr. J. W. Wadsworth, who started the matter at Washington. I will write you more fully in a couple of days. Yours truly, John Hughes. Of the firm of Swope, Hughes, Waltz and Bonstead, live stock commission merchants, Cleveland, Ohio; cattle, hogs and sheep, East Buffalo, N.Y. E. Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 20, '00. Friend Brandon—In regard to removal of quarantine on cattle, it originated in East Buffalo. A committee was appointed to see Col. Morgan, the collector at this port. The committee was John Hughes, Hiram Waltz, Geo. Matheson, Bert Whaley and one or two others. We talked the matter over with him; got advice from him. We then wrote to the bureau of animal industry explaining the whole thing to them, showed them we needed the cattle. Mr. J. W. Wadsworth, member of Congress, took hold of the matter and we finally got the quarantine off. On the 10th of the association is a resolution thanking the committee for the good work done. And yet, sir, the minister of agriculture had the nerve to stand up in this House and claim that he was the gentleman who had the quarantine removed. Now, we talk in generalities, but hon. gentleman on the other side will say: How can you benefit the Canadian farmer by increasing protection? In answer, I would point out that last year alone, according to the official returns of this government, we imported of farm products, every dollar's worth of which could have been produced by the farmers of Canada, upwards of \$15,000,000 worth from the United States. If we figure that out on the basis of \$500,000 Canadian families in our agricultural population, you will find that it amounts to about \$30 a head for very farmer of the Dominion. Let me give these figures a little more in detail. At page 645 of the Returns of the Department of Trade and Commerce, we find that horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs and other animals to the value of \$1,124,874 worth were imported from the United States. At page 646, we find that there were biscuits, and breadstuffs to the value of \$332,247, all of which came in competition with the food products raised by our Canadian farmers. We find—same page—that \$7,917,883 worth of barley, beans, Indian corn, oats, peas, rye, wheat and other grains were imported in competition with the Canadian farmer's product. On the same page you will find that of wheat flours and other flours \$413,741 worth was imported from the United States. Leaving out the hay that was imported—\$121,000 worth—leaving out the flax and other imports from the United States, turn to page 659, and you will find that of butter, cheese, eggs, lard, bacon and hams, beef, salted in barrels, dried and smoked canned meats and pork, there came in from the United States \$2,462,865 worth in competition with our Canadian meats. Figure that up and you will find that it amounts to several

dollars a head out of the pockets of the farmers of the Dominion of Canada. Passing on to page 662, we find that of Indian corn and other commodities which come in direct competition with the farmers of Canada there was imported live of the value of \$2,486,006 worth. And these sums total \$15,000,000 of good products—not oranges, nor other odds and ends that are generally classed as agricultural products, but articles every dollar's worth of which could have been raised—similar products are raised—by the farmers throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Yet, in the face of such figures, the question is asked what benefit protection can be to the farmers of this country? But, hon. gentlemen opposite say: We have the great market of the 70,000,000 of the south of us, and so what an advantage that is to us. Well, take the returns of last year, and see what the Canadian farmer sold in the United States market. Of cattle there was about \$1,307,000 worth. And, if you look up the number of cattle, you will find that they were worth about \$10 a head, that is, they were cattle that should have been kept in our own stables, fattened and sent to the old country. Of horses \$282,000 worth were shipped to the United States; sheep, upwards of \$1,000,000; other animals, \$60,000. Then of beans, butter, cheese, eggs, wool, hair, hides, meat extracts, bologna sausage—even this classed as a farm product—meat products not elsewhere specified, barley, oats, pea meal, wheat flour, vegetable fibres—upwards of \$300,000 of these—fruits preserved, fruits not elsewhere specified, tobacco, beans and peas, potatoes and vegetables, we find a total of less than \$7,000,000 that the farmers of the Dominion of Canada sold in the United States. Why? Because when our farmer ships his stuff to the United States he is met by a prohibitive duty, but when the United States farmer ships his stuff to Canada he finds a very low tariff wall to climb over. When you figure up that Canada, in addition to the \$15,000,000 worth of farm products I have pointed out, imports dutiable goods worth \$67,000,000, or within a few hundred dollars of it, and a few more \$60,000,000 worth more, and that millions of dollars of that will be manufactured in Canada, getting employment to Canadian farmers, sons and daughters, that Canadian farmers might produce the food products that the people who manufacture these goods would consume—that Canadian railways would have the carriage of these materials and that Canadian industries generally, could be benefited, why, then, Sir, comes in the indirect benefit to the farmers of Canada. I cannot show you any man can stand up before a farming audience and say that the farmers of Canada are not benefited by protection. The fact that the farmers are benefited by protection is improved by the increased value of farm property wherever manufacturers exist. It is also improved by the increased value of farm labor. Take for instance the United States in a work contrasting the prices paid for wages throughout the length and breadth of the United States, I quote, on page 45, the following: "In the States and territories paying farm wages are higher than the average for the United States, the average rate of wages for farm labor by the month with board appears to be as \$15.85, and 12.3 of the population ten years old and over were engaged in manufacturing, 7.8 in the trade and transportation, and 14.6 in agriculture; while in the States paying at a rate of farm wages below the average for the United States, the average rate is shown as \$9.80, and the persons engaged in manufacturing are 5.4 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over, the persons engaged in trade and transportation 4.2 per cent, and the persons engaged in agriculture 28.6 per cent. There we find a difference in the wages of farm labor as between \$15.85 in manufacturing districts and \$9.80 as the average elsewhere. Why, Sir, you cannot get to-day a hired man in the Dominion of Canada to work for \$9.80 and his board, and yet these are the wages paid in manufacturing districts of the United States. But when you come near the manufacturing centres you find that the wages of farm laborers increase, because those who employ them are able to pay better wages for the reason that they are getting better returns from the sale of their farm products.

OUR HARBORS

Now I could not go on and point out that we have something else to do besides putting on a little protection on garden stuff—but I will not treat that question, because I see our hon. friend opposite who is so interested in it is asleep. There are other aspects of the great question of rebuilding Canada, and one of them is the international development of our own country. We have our waterways, we have our railways, we have our harbors on both oceans to look after. But the development of these waterways contributes but a small portion of the protective system of the Dominion of Canada. Our friends opposite who oppose protection to the farmers and protection to the manufacturers, will not hesitate, our good friends from the prairies will not hesitate, to endorse a policy that will not uphold their country by grants of public money from the Dominion treasury, because I maintain that the western farmer gets an indirect benefit and an incidental protection from protection to the manufacturers. I have referred to our internal development, but we should not end there, we should go on in for external development, and build up our magnificent seaports Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton, Canso, County Harbor—I do not see the honor member for Guysborough (Mr. Fraser) here, but all those magnificent harbors are there, and I maintain it is the duty of the Dominion of Canada and the people of the locality interested, to see that these places take their proper position. Let me point out that the Atlantic seaboard is not the only one to look after. We have on the Pacific coast a number of magnificent harbors and a long coast line. I want to point out further that our American friends are wide awake, and they are looking up before them a great prospective trade in the west as well as in the east. They see on the far side of the Philippine Islands, Japan, and all that great coast of Asia, they see also the East Indian Islands, all which will form a great market for their manufactures. The Philippine Islands alone last year imported \$60,000,000 worth of products from the United States; Japan and China imported \$100,000,000 worth last year from the United States. When we consider the great coast line, our ships can easily find access to almost any part of those islands. Sir, we find the great waterways of China being opened up and going for thousands of miles into the interior of the country. Then, it is not too bright a picture for we Canadians to draw when we say that at some time in the near future Canadian ships and Canadian seamen will carry the goods of this country into these distant markets. They import to-day large quantities of flour, wheat, lumber, iron and manufactures of iron, implements, etc., and other manufactures generally. We find sailing from the port of San Francisco, Portland and the Puget Sound ports of Seattle and Tacoma, 361 grain vessels last year alone carrying \$27,722,000 worth of wheat raised on the Pacific slope and we find that there was a total of \$37,000,000 worth of grain shipped from the western coast of the United States alone. I want to point out to the right hon. leader of the government and to others that the portion of western Canada accessible to

the gentleman who wished to take part in the up-building of Canada, find a party on the one side who dare not tinker with the tariff, and a party on the other side who is loyal to the core in holding to protection to legitimate industries. Consequently many Canadian, British and American investors in Canada have prospered in spite of hon. gentlemen opposite. We find our American cousins, who would be only too pleased to ship, and who would ship, their agricultural implements into the great Northwest as cheaply as we can ship them from here, we find them issuing their challenges with a little British sailor's ender at the top, holding the British flag and saying, 'I am British too.' We find the Deering Manufacturing Company of Chicago establishing their industries in the Dominion of Canada, they are coming in under the old British flag, and that old Yankee boy, I trust, will grow up under the Union Jack, and it will not be many years before he is a full grown man. We find the McCormicks coming in, and manufacturers of every description coming in, because they know that the men on this side are loyal to the policy that has built up Canada while gentlemen on the other side have been disloyal.

THE GOOD OLD POLICY

Since the advent of my right hon. friend the First Minister and his colleagues to office, we find that they have to give up their old fads of continental free trade, unrestricted reciprocity and all those things—I used to know them by heart in days gone by—free trade as they have it in England, and everything else; they have had to give these up because they found that the sound heart of the country would not tolerate any tinkering or any trifling to any extent with the good old national policy established by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. We find, now that these hon. gentlemen are in power, that the men who have money to invest, not only Canadian but men from foreign lands who desire to invest money in Canada, are not afraid to do so, because they know that the gentlemen on the treasury benches dare not tinker with the tariff to any extent, and they know that the gentlemen on this side of the house would not permit them to do so if they were inclined. In other words, in place of finding as they did when the Conservative party were in power, a party loyal to Canada, and an opposition namely, the gentlemen now occupying the treasury benches, seeking every means to discredit the industries of Canada and to inspire capital with fear, making men cautious about investing their money in this country—in place I say, of finding that condition of affairs, the investor, the manu-

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All all-own importations and our own exclusive patterns. We carry a complete line of China, Glass and Earthenware at the lowest prices.

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Seeds, Land and Dairy Salt, Horse and Cattle Foods, Land Plaster [Etc., Etc., all handy for loading at our William-St. Warehouse. The very best in the line of Staple and Fancy Groceries and the largest stock in town in our Grocery Department.

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