

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Editor of the REPORTER.

DEAR SIR.—I have the pleasure of informing you that the article entitled "The National Policy" was brought down, giving our infant industries an advantage over outside manufacturers and our producers and consumers the control of our own markets. The other country has been deprived under the new arrangement no one will deny. The trade and navigation revenue, great public works that have been entered into and completed, the soundness of our financial institutions, when the grip of bad times has wrought disaster in almost every country, potentially attack the sure footing our Canada has attained. But the arrangement of duties determined upon at that time has been simplified from time to time as the circumstances warranted and in this last budget delivery we have many reductions in the line of cheapening necessities and allowing those industries that have reached the adolescent period, if not the age of majority, to fight the battle of outside competition with a nail or two of the fence. This last change may be rightly called the farmers and consumers' innings, and while many lines have been placed on the reduced list others have been deleted to the free schedule. Cotton goods and the cheap and medium grades of woolen manufacture will be considerably reduced in price, while vegetables and the more expensive articles of wealth's inclinations pay higher to compensate the loss on the everyday garment. Farmers tools and machinery also have paid tribute to the soft ride protection long enough to stand the harder crusts of competition, and are placed now at such a rate that the husbandman's outlay for carrying on his work will be materially cheapened. Without being accused of flaunting the old flag as our reform friends are wont to contend, we hesitate not to say, and think we are within the opinion of the reading portion of the country, that the plan adopted and continued by the Conservative government at Ottawa is more to the welfare of our Dominion, the material and intellectual upbuilding of our people than that of looking to Washington, which pastures are so green in the eyes of Cartwright, Charlton and others. While ever willing to meet our southern neighbors half way, more than half way, in an interchange of products mutually advantageous, the Macdonald government and later that of Sir John Thompson, do not purpose to sacrifice our birthright for any mess of pottage offered by the wily yankee. We have shown Uncle Sam that we are ready to treat with them in an honorable way, always reserving ourselves the right of manhood and self-respect, ever mindful of our mother land which has protected us and whose pre-eminence we are unwilling to sacrifice or deny.

A HURON COUNTY MIRACLE.

AN OLD LADY'S STORY OF DEEP INTEREST TO OTHERS.

Mrs. Robert Bissett, who was crippled for nearly nine years, despite advancing years, has found Relief. She relates her Experience that Others May Profit by it.

From the Godecker Star.

For upwards of three years the Star has been republishing articles from various papers in Canada and the United States concerning miracled in human wrongs often in a foeman cases, by the use of the preparation known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A more or less intimate acquaintance with the publications of several of the most popular papers in the country, and of remarkable cures from human ill-words worthy of notice, led me to believe that other sufferers might be benefited also. At this time we had heard the name of Mrs. Robert Bissett, of Collingwood, mentioned as one who had experienced much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after being crippled for nearly nine years. Roberta, the particular, a representative of the Star called upon her son at his flour and feed store on Hamilton street and asked how far the story was true. Without hesitation or reserve, Mr. Bissett launched into praise of the pills, which had made a most wonderful effect in relieving his mother from the suffering of a bedridden invalid, crippled with rheumatism, and restoring her the enjoyment of a fair degree of health and the use of a part of her body of age. "See her yourself," he said, "I am sure she will freely tell you all about her case, and you can judge how much she owes to the Pink Pills. I am sure it is owing to the Pink Pills that she is alive today."

Acting on this information, the reporter drove out to the well-known Bissett home, and found Mrs. Bissett was enjoying an afternoon's visit at the residence of her daughter, Roberta. She willingly consented to be interviewed, and assumed that she knew what had come for as her son had told her the day she was in town what was wanted, and although she had no wish to figure in the newspapers she was quite willing to tell the facts in her own words.

She stated that she had been crippled since she was first born, and had never been able to go to the expense of such fine music four times a day, while Councillors Pickton and Baillie were anxious that the bell should be rung as a town bell. The account however, of Councillor Pickton gave cause for the consideration of, at the next meeting, viz, that it is advisable for the corporation to have a public servant, who is a member of the corporation, to act as general supervisor of the work, and to be a street inspector and replace, says lighter, engineer and in short devote his whole time to the village. This is an innovation which we hesitate not to affirm will be in the interest of the corporation, and to the general welfare of the town.

Again imagine—what can be done with a man who has raised a family of six children and who will take the trouble to figure up what has been paid out, in the last for such work will be astonished at the saving and satisfaction the new move will give. What fraction of five, six, light and airy amounts mentioned as something in the neighborhood of a fair salary, it will give a comfortable situation to the occupant and is at least a fair trial by the corporation.

Such a work can also be an accession and collector if desired by the council.

Not a list of unpaid taxes amounting to \$250 was laid before the council, representing what was proposed to be called extreme cases of assessment, and the corporation's assessments imposed upon creation companies.

Only think of the name of John Boyd of Cavan, your honour, having his name on such a bill as asking a relative upon a tax bill of \$4, he demands a remittance of \$100, and to this one who will take the trouble to figure up what has been paid out, in the last for such work will be astonished at the saving and satisfaction the new move will give. What fraction of five, six, light and airy amounts mentioned as something in the neighborhood of a fair salary, it will give a comfortable situation to the occupant and is at least a fair trial by the corporation.

But a case near home which is always more to the point has been brought under our notice by Mr. Isaac Richardson, one of our leading buyers, which may be verified by enquiry seems to demonstrate to our entire satisfaction the fallacy of the cruelty of the operation. Mr. H. A. Sharpe of Ida, dehorned eighteen head last January and from his personal observation not one animal was the worse for the operation. He is quite certain that his young cattle improved after the dehorning, although running at large around the straw stack and upon the same feed. His milch cows were also treated to the loss of their antlers and by a test which cannot but be satisfactory, he found that there was no decrease in the flows of milk and no apparent failing away in the general condition of the cows. This being the case, taking into consideration the damage that is often done from going and tearing one another by animals while in the field or yard, but more especially while in shipping transit, how much better is it that the process of dehorning be resorted to. It may perhaps pain the animal at the time, but not so much as a severe hook, not so much, neither more lasting than the pulling of a tooth, but the general opinion in view of these tests is that if the dehorning is done properly no pain is the result and much advantage derived. Let anyone who wishes more information on the matter enquire of Mr. Isaac Richardson or Mr. Sharpe.

DEHORNING AT THE MILLBROOK REPORTER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1891.

A man may have an honest desire to do a good turn to his neighbor. A man may have a honest desire to do a good turn to his neighbor. Yet he can cast his eye on him.

DEHORNING AT THE MILLBROOK REPORTER.

The advantage to shippers and also the comfort of cattle seems to be greatly enhanced by the process of dehorning. Although it has been thought by many of the more timid class that the operation was on of severe cruelty, the facts upon a test seem not to bear out that conclusion. It will be remembered that the Ontario government took the matter up and appointed a commission to investigate the question and this committee having gone into the matter very thoroughly, examining stockmen, drivers, veterinary surgeons, etc., and reported not unfavorable to the operation. But a case near home which is always more to the point has been brought under our notice by Mr. Isaac Richardson, one of our leading buyers, which may be verified by enquiry seems to demonstrate to our entire satisfaction the fallacy of the cruelty of the operation. Mr. H. A. Sharpe of Ida, dehorned eighteen head last January and from his personal observation not one animal was the worse for the operation. He is quite certain that his young cattle improved after the dehorning, although running at large around the straw stack and upon the same feed. His milch cows were also treated to the loss of their antlers and by a test which cannot but be satisfactory, he found that there was no decrease in the flows of milk and no apparent failing away in the general condition of the cows. This being the case, taking into consideration the damage that is often done from going and tearing one another by animals while in the field or yard, but more especially while in shipping transit, how much better is it that the process of dehorning be resorted to. It may perhaps pain the animal at the time, but not so much as a severe hook, not so much, neither more lasting than the pulling of a tooth, but the general opinion in view of these tests is that if the dehorning is done properly no pain is the result and much advantage derived. Let anyone who wishes more information on the matter enquire of Mr. Isaac Richardson or Mr. Sharpe.

POSTERS' BUDGET.

While it is not our intention to go into any lengthy defence of the tariff proposed by the finance minister on Tuesday of last week, the text of which most of our people have already read through in the early papers, it is nevertheless our pleasure to place before our readers a few observations which seem to us worthy of consideration and favourable comment. It is now more than fifteen years since the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper carried the country by an overwhelming majority (a Waterloo it has since been termed by many writers) and the cause of the wretched turnover was the promise of protection to our own manufacturers, consumers and producers. It is scarcely yet a matter of history, the stringent times during the seventies, when our newly settled and budding young nation was deluged by the overplus American manufactures, and our struggling industries were handicapped and squeezed into commercial bankruptcy by lack of healthy capital and upon such a high pitch.

Post's Report is the best tariff ever passed.

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