

require an addition yearly to the wheat and rye supply of the world of from 30,000,000 to 32,000,000 bushels, or a product of 2,500,000 to 2,700,000 acres. Yet the entire wheat and rye growing world has, of recent years, been adding not to exceed 400,000 acres per annum, or less than one-sixth of the increased requirements. Moreover, there is no country where the present rate of increase is likely to be much accelerated at an early day.

The counts just made of eight principal countries of the Old World, the United Kingdom Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, Russia, Italy and India, show an addition of 76,000,000 to the population of the world to be fed, without any corresponding increase in either cultivable area or productiveness of land; and this, in the face of the fact that there appears upon the authority of one who has investigated the subject, that there is at this time a deficit of some 70,000,000 bushels annually of wheat and rye needed for yearly consumption. This is fast using up the surplus which had accumulated during the great increase of wheat culture some years since, and there are indications that this reserve is now nearly exhausted.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Wiman's prognostications are well founded, for whatever benefit comes to American farmers from this direction will also be shared by Canadian farmers.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

An export duty of ten cents per pound upon the nickel contained in the ore taken from Canadian mines, or the matte extracted from it, would recoup the treasury to some extent for the deficit caused by the removal of the duties upon sugar.

THE country has prospered under the N.P. Revenue can more easily, more surely and with less objection be raised under the N.P. than otherwise. The N.P. diversifies employment and largely relieves wage earners from foreign competition, thereby enabling them to be liberal consumers as well as producers. An effect of the N.P. is to cheapen home products. The theory of free trade between nations is as fallacious, impracticable and absurd as is free love.

THE importation of sheep from Washington and Oregon into British Columbia, says the *Victoria Commercial Journal*, is assuming large proportions. The manager of a large cattle company has recently returned from across the line, where he has purchased about 9,000 sheep for breeding purposes on the company's ranges in Okanagan. The sheep are to be driven overland, a distance of nearly 400 miles, and the journey is expected to take almost two months. The sheep are mostly high grade merinos, and are the first ever handled by the company, cattle having hitherto been their specialty.

THERE is a proposition on foot in Vancouver, B.C., according to the *World* of that city, to form a company for the purpose of exporting good milch cows from British Columbia to Japan. At present there is a splendid demand for good cows in Japan. All the native cattle are of very poor breed and give only about one-third as much milk as the ordinary Canadian milker. Last year there were imported into that country 228 cows. China sent nineteen, the United States eighty,

Corea 115, France six, Russia one, England two, and Canada five. The average price was \$300; some were sold for much more.

LONDON *Ironmonger* says, apropos of American implements, that no doubt many of them "are very good in their way. Some of them are quite ingenious and some are of sorts which the farmers of no other country would consent to use." The *Chicago Farm Implement News* (says the *Ironmonger*) "says the American harvester manufacturers care nothing about tariff protection, except that it does to some extent increase the cost of materials, yet they fight for the retention and increase of the tariff, and recoup themselves by charging their home consumers higher prices than those they quote to consumers in Canada and other outside countries."

IN his address at Cooper Union, New York City, on June 2nd, Senator Peffer, of Kansas, said:

One half the homes of this country are mortgaged for more than they are worth. If the whole state of Kansas was put up at auction at thirty days' notice it would not bring enough to pay her indebtedness. I make the same assertion regarding every agricultural state in the country.

The Senator for Kansas should know the condition of affairs in his own State, and from what he says it is not very encouraging. The pessimists in Canada are constantly telling the farmers that what they most need is free access to the sixty million market. Kansas is a part of that market.

A PRESS telegram from Sudbury, a few days ago, stated that the Canada Copper Company were then shipping 240 car loads of nickel matte to the United States, the value of which was over \$1,500,000. It was required for the manufacture of a large quantity of nickel-steel armor plates recently contracted for by the United States Government with Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Homestead, Penn. Canada's interest in this transaction is represented by a hole in the ground from which the ore was taken. An export duty of ten cents per pound upon the nickel contained in that 240 car loads of matte would have insured either a handsome sum converted into the Dominion Treasury or the manufacture of the refined metal in Canada instead of Pennsylvania. Impose the duty.

THE exports of iron and steel from Great Britain to all countries during the first five months of the present year aggregated 1,303,313 gross tons, as compared with 1,672,968 tons in the same period of last year, a decrease of 369,655 tons, the falling off being very heavy in railroad iron of all sorts. The aggregate exports of iron and steel from Great Britain to the United States, however, for the five months under review show a considerable increase, the exports for the first five months of 1891 aggregating 233,910 tons, as compared with 176,874 tons in the first five months of 1890, the increase being wholly in tinplates, of which the United States have imported 199,686 tons this year against 108,234 tons last year. In pig iron the exports from Great Britain to that country show a decrease of 28,976 tons.

DEMANDS are being made in England for the revision of the treaties negotiated under Lord Palmerston's government in