

by the people of the British islands.

There is also another phase of the situation which so far has not attracted the attention it deserves, though Mr. Chamberlain has alluded to it more than once. The commercial union between Great Britain and all her colonies would very soon secure a modification of the tariffs of all highly protected countries and do more to tear down tariff walls than anything that would happen. If the United States and Germany, Britain's greatest competitors were shut out of the British market by a moderate tariff they would not be long in offering advantageous terms to get back their lost trade. At the present time the door is wide open. Let it once be closed and there will be a loud knocking for admission in a very short time. We have already seen what can be accomplished in this way by the sugar bounties paid to exporters by Germany and France when Great Britain threatened to impose a duty equal to the bounty paid by these countries on all raw sugar imported into the British market.

In so far as the change would effect the agricultural growth of Canada it would almost appear that Canada's agricultural development is assured whether the Chamberlain policy is adopted or defeated. The United States have their own millions to feed and the area where wheat growing can be profitably pursued is becoming restricted each year. There was a short crop in the United States last year and much Canadian wheat found its way to the States to be ground up for local consumption. There was no wheat for export from the United States in May and there will be none until a new crop is

harvested. It is to the great wheat fields of Canada that Great Britain must now look for her supply of breadstuffs, and it will not be many years before the United States, once the great wheat exporting country of the world will also have to look to Canada for a portion of her supply. The railroad map of western Canada has undergone a most remarkable change since the first rails of the Canadian Pacific were stretched across the continent. The development of the west of Canada is only beginning but this year over one million acres of the best wheat lands in America have been seeded down and there is every prospect of a good crop. Railroad extension is proceeding apace. Two new transcontinental railroads are being pushed through the fertile prairie lands of the far west and the Canadian Pacific is building branches through the country every year and improving its main line. The erection of two new provinces in the west will be of great advantage in securing their settlement and improving their government. The country is filling up rapidly. Every year witnesses an increase in immigration but there is yet room for hundreds of thousands of industrious men and women in the great north west of Canada.

It is a noteworthy fact that many of the settlers who have been pouring into the north west of Canada for the past four or five years have come from the United States where they have been farming successfully for years. Land is cheaper in Canada, and equally if not more productive so that the farmer who can dispose of his holdings in Dakota or Minnesota to advantage can add greatly to his