

50 cents, it could be laid down in England at the present time for about 89 cents per bushel, as follows:—

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|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| First cost | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$0.50 |
| Freight to Montreal by C. P. R. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.25 |
| Elevating charges, &c., say | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.10 |
| Ocean freight | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.04 |
| | | | | | | | | | <u>\$0.89</u> |

But in order to be as nearly correct as possible, and to provide for an increase in the ocean freight rates, we will take an outside limit of, say, 7 cents, which would bring up the cost of Canadian Northwestern wheat in England to 92 cents per bushel. We will suppose, however, that the farmer of the Canadian Northwest obtains 75 cents for his wheat, this would bring the cost in London as follows:—

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|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| First cost | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$0.75 |
| Freight to Montreal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.25 |
| Elevator charges, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.10 |
| Ocean freight | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | <u>\$0.97</u> |

or about 32s. per qr., or 8s. less than the very lowest price paid in the London market during twelve months for American No. 2 spring, and 4s. less than the lowest price paid for the poorest grade of Indian wheat. In other words, the farmer of the Canadian Northwest is in a position, on account of his closer proximity to the English market and low cost of transportation, to obtain a home price 50 per cent. higher than the *ryot* of India, and still compete with the latter at less figures in Great Britain. Now, I feel justified in saying that hard red Fyfe wheat from the Canadian Northwest, if pure and well cleaned, will fetch at least 10s. per quarter more in the British market than Indian wheat, ill cleaned as the latter is likely to be. Or supposing Indian wheat to be well cleaned, I feel sure, from opinions expressed to me by British millers, that the wheat of the Northwest will always command a price equal to the very best sample of its Indian competitor, and I think I have shown very conclusively that India can never compete successfully with Canada, so far as the cost laid down in London is concerned.

Then there is another point of great importance, viz., the yield per acre in the respective countries. The average, as I have already shown, is 12 bushels to the acre in India. The average in the Canadian Northwest is from 25 to 26, or more than double that of India. One hundred acres under cultivation is no uncommon thing with the Canadian farmer, while the *ryot* is content with from 5 to 15 acres; in fact, it is doubtful whether his ambition or means of cultivation would allow him to extend his farming operations beyond this extent. In other words, a farmer and his family in Canada will cultivate the same quantity of land that it will take from 15 to 20 farmers and their families to cultivate in India. The simplicity of the *ryot's* mode of life, his few and inexpensive wants, are ever brought forward as an argument in favour of the low cost of wheat production in India; but if the following figures are noted, it will be