

the commissioners say, "Canada is not the place for him. Everything considered, he will not be any better off in Canada than in Scotland." But if he is determined "to reach the top as an occupying owner, Canada is emphatically the place for him."

Without minimizing the hardships of homesteading, the report suggests that to make the pathway of the Scotch farm laborer to a homestead of his own a little easier, that a company be formed to farm on an extensive scale, paying good wages to good men, making handsome profits for itself, giving its own farm servants the first claim to part of its land, breaking up the ground for them and other Scotch settlers by contract, and standing by them in bad years. For the dairyman and market gardener, who has some difficulty in making much money at home, there is no better chance than near the rising towns of the West, where cows and feed are cheap and milking machines get over the labor difficulty. In British Columbia there is at least equal need for care on the part of the emigrants, for land is selling at almost fabulous prices; but the settler has undoubted advantages in climate and soil and in an ever-increasing market. Settlement on the colony system is even more needed here than on the prairie, because such a scheme includes co-operation and transport facilities which are not of the essence of fruit-growing.

The unscientific and exhausting way in which prairie farms are compelled to yield crop after crop of wheat without intermission for a long series of years did not, of course, escape the commissioners' notice. But, taking everything into consideration, wheat growing gives more than a chance for the man of small means, and a great opportunity for the man of brains and money. Great efforts are being made to propagate early ripening varieties. As in other countries, grumbling at railway rates is heard in the Canadian west, but "concessions have been made which seem to be regarded as reasonable." The Canadian wheat grower pays from five to ten cents less per 100 pounds for transportation over a given distance than his neighbor in the United States. To Canadians, Great Britain must largely look, in the commissioners' judgment, for immediate and regular supplies of wheat. "Without pushing the margin of cultivation further back, Canada on virgin soil will by and by be able to make up for more than the deficiency of the United States, and produce wheat at prices which, while tending upwards, will not be exorbitant."

Generally considered the report is a favorable review of Canadian agricultural conditions. The country is believed by the commissioners to be pre-eminently suited for the breeding of heavy draft horses. Dairying and poultry raising are considered as offering special opportunities for development, though in the matter of milk yields, the commissioners express surprise that the yield per cow is so low. To quote from the report: "If the Canadian dairymen had to pay our rents and work under our restrictions they would either have to make their cows give 200 gallons more or else quit their business. A 500 gallon record is not beyond anyone's reach even in Canada." Criticism of this kind is by no means amiss, and in other lines too that come in for critical comment, but this country can stand any amount of it without much effect upon its status as an agricultural nation. In fact honest criticism is welcomed.

Re Protection and Hard Times

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The letter entitled "Protection and Hard Times" in the last number of your paper I read with much interest. The subject of Protective Tariff is of vital importance to all who have the welfare of their country at heart, nevertheless it is with some reluctance that I request space in your valuable paper because

to many of your readers it is a dull uninteresting subject, and then the position I take may not harmonize with your views on the subject.

For a number of years it has seemed to me that Free Trade between nations was the most just and equitable for the masses. Natural conditions should determine the occupation of a nation. The climate and resources of a country, and the qualifications of her people will indicate what activities in which they should engage more accurately than resorting to the artificial method, viz., protective tariff. By way of illustration let me refer to the discussion going on in the United States at the present time on the subject of tariff reform; what is beneficial to one class of citizens is not for the best interests of another class.

Let us suppose that the people in Alaska should wish to engage in the production of oranges, but they can not do so because they can be imported from other latitudes very cheaply, without a protective tariff. Let us suppose that a hundred men should engage in the industry if it was protected by a tariff. These hundred men with their families would create a home market for the productions of their fellow citizens and that would be a wonderfully good thing (?). Let us analyze the condition and see. Oranges are costing the residents more than when importing from the South and one hundred men are engaged in a occupation that is not adding to the sum total of the wealth of the country. They are engaged in non-productive toil. That is economic waste. It would be far better for the country at large for these men to follow some occupation suited to the climatic conditions existing in Alaska. Further comment on the Home Market argument seems unnecessary.

It is contended that the skilled American mechanic with his high ideals of living can not compete with the cheap pauper labor of Europe, and hence his occupation must have the benefit of a protective tariff. Would the country at large be any the worse off if that same pauper labor made us a present of their goods?

It is contended that the manufacturer must be protected so that he can get a higher price for his goods and then he can pay larger wages to his men. The absurdity of such an argument is very apparent. Wages are determined by the law of supply and demand. Manufacturers are not saints devoting their time to philanthropy, they pay only what they are compelled to by the conditions in the labor market. The duty imposed upon lumber does not benefit the



PART OF THE FLEET OF NELSON'S (B. C.), FLEET OF MORE THAN 200 PLEASURE MOTOR BOATS.

manufacturer as a manufacturer nor does it benefit the laborer, but does increase the cost to the consumer. It does, however, benefit the owner of the timber limits, and that is why we have the great multi-millionaire lumber kings. The consumer pays the bill and will continue to do so until he wakes up to the fact that he is being robbed. What is true of lumber is true also of other protected industries. My friend how long are you going to submit to this injustice? A man whom I know imported farm machinery into Canada from across the line and paid a duty of \$1500.00 and this winter he has been shipping the oats, produced by the aid of the same machinery, over to the United States and paying a duty of 15 cents per bushel. Now will some reader of your valuable paper arise and explain how this farmer or the Province of Canada is benefited in this case by a protective tariff?

A. WANDERER.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Navigation on the North Saskatchewan opened at Prince Albert on May 10th.

The Australian delegates to the Press Conference in England passed through Canada from Vancouver to Montreal last week.

A fake baron was captured last week at Ottawa. He had been palming himself off for some time as an Austrian Archduke and while the game lasted was strongly in with the four hundred at the federal capital.

Professor J. W. Robertson, director of the MacDonald Agricultural College at Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, is expected to visit the West shortly and will speak on educational matters at several special meetings now being arranged.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Stock Growers' Association was held last week at Medicine Hat. A resolution was passed calling for an increase of the timber wolf bounty from \$10 to \$15 and on cubs from \$1 to \$5.

A party of gypsies from Florence, Italy, were landed at Montreal last week, en route to Saskatchewan. They are reported as the most unclean and most uncivilized lot that ever came down the gangway of an ocean liner in that port. Their destination is unknown.

Professor Walker, who was elected recently to the chair of Chemistry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has received a very tempting offer to remain at Queens University, Kingston, where he is now engaged, and will likely decline appointment to the M. A. C.

It is reported that the federal government in response to the request of the grain growers' deputation that visited Ottawa recently, will establish a new inspection district in Alberta, and take such steps as may be necessary to facilitate the distribution of cars intended for the hauling of grain westward.

It is rumored that the route of the G. T. P. hundred mile coast section beyond Kitselas Canyon will again be changed, and the line carried down to via the Copper River. The proposed cut off will affect a saving of eighty miles as compared with the present more circuitous route.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

French postal employees have formed a union and are likely to launch another strike at any moment.

The formal ceremony of girding the sword of Osman on the new Sultan of Turkey was carried out without hitch and Mehemed V. is now the acknowledged leader of Moslems.

Ten thousand delegate representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors of the United States,

The Supply of Wheat

Reviews of the world's situation in wheat have been frequently given in these columns, but George Broomhall's latest summary of the international situation is important enough to be printed. Some interesting

comparisons are given of the supply of wheat at present and the probable supply during the next three months, as compared with supplies during the years since 1905. This review of the situation is up to April 15th.

	1908	1907	Average two years
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
World's crop	385,000,000	363,000,000	406,000,000
Grand Visible Supply at beginning of season	12,000,000	19,500,000	15,500,000
Total Supply	397,000,000	382,500,000	421,500,000
Farmers' Reserves	*Small	Normal.	Very Large
World's annual consumption on basis of preceding three years' figures 410,000,000 quarters.			
	1908-09	1907-08	Average two years
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Imports of the principal countries in season		60,200,000	69,000,000
Shipments to principal countries during first 37 weeks of season, 1st August to middle of April	43,780,000	47,641,000	48,400,000
Shipments during concluding 15 weeks of season		12,228,000	19,000,000
* Farmers' reserves very small excepting in France and England.			
	1909	1908	1907
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Quantity on passage to Europe 19th April	5,456,000	6,948,000	6,324,000
Bradstreet's Visible, qrs.	6,884,000	6,050,000	10,010,000
Average weekly consumption of imported wheat by all importing countries during 4 concluding months of season		1,175,000	1,315,000
World's price of wheat per qr., 20th April	To-day 43s. 7d.	A year ago Mean of two years. 35s. 6d.	29s. 2d.

May 19, 1909

Canada and Mexico, met order has a total members in American.

Election results in New Morris administration is twenty seats. The pres the scheme for confederat been talked of in the islan

Some serious fires occu At Swansea the dock di while a serious forest fir in Hampshire, and burne of woodland. The fores William the Conqueror in destroyed are believed to

In the International M May 8th, St. Yves, the F won his second Marathon such well known sprinter John D. Marsh, the later day Shrubbs, the Englis Longboat in a fifteen mile

Normal Students S

The first class of norm cently prescribed course cultural College, Winnipe for the teaching profess course last week. The s as field and animal husba and botany, in addition t study. The idea of the c teachers some interest in equip them for the teachi subjects in the rural sch be engaged in a special co mer. Shortly after the engineering course begin August, the class at the term will come in for a m

British Press Opini Affect of High

It is amusing to read i tain papers in our own recent corner so called managed to carry throug perusal of them, one my fused to exercise commor that a corner raising the and a disadvantage to a chiefest of its products t It has yet to be shown t vances the price of th the producers of it. It l in the first place that a existed, a thing, by the ward to do. Bulling th favorably to the produc point that we are most situation.

There is great outcry in price of wheat and the re man's loaf, coincidentall on this continent. But British do not blame M circumstances, we learn fr conspired to make whea wheat-consuming world compensation wheat is creasing quantities. R Australia all feed the l although a sympathetic c from the state of the Ch must not be laid at the confederates. The edito the leading London agri several causes the rise remarks:

"Whether there has r or whether Mr. Patten sizing up the position of which is hardly worth fact remains that he h buying wheat for future

"Naturally this is a v all people in this countr of manipulation of the operator or a clique, wit to a fictitious level, it tendency has been for r wheat and flour, and dearer. No doubt the have done a great deal of the world; but the v vances in this country is ipulations in the pit at shortage of supplies and country.

"It is reckoned by th present time the visible 3,000,000 quarters less ago, and it is to this fa price must be ascribed. is a surplus of nearly United States, but over