

products cannot but be pleasing to Canadians, though in so far as cheese is concerned it may not help us to expand very much. We have already out-distanced all competitors in the British cheese market. A five per cent. advantage, however, would enable us at least to hold this splendid trade and put all others out of business. As to butter, the situation is different. Last year we sent to the Old Land butter to the value of \$5,459,500, while Denmark sent \$4,000,000, Russia \$8,000,000, and Holland about \$7,000,000 worth. Here is an opportunity for good work, should we obtain an advantage of even 5 per cent. But we must not expect this trade to boom even under these favorable conditions unless the quality is of the best. Canadian butter has come in for considerable criticism this season, and no matter what special advantage we may have in the market it will not offset the bad effects of an inferior article.

This is the story of the Chamberlain scheme as it will affect the Canadian farmer. It may seem a little like counting our chickens before they are hatched to dwell at length upon what it will do for the Canadian producer. The scheme has been launched, however, and the contest is on. What the result will be it is not for us to say, though from this distance it would seem as if the late Colonial Secretary had right on his side and that eventually his views would prevail. In the interests of the Empire and of the British people themselves we believe they should.

But the Canadian farmer is not selfish in the matter, as some of our citizens, notably the manufacturers, are inclined to be. While perfectly willing to take advantage of any and every preference that may come his way, he has always shown some consideration for the other fellow, and will continue to do so. If a tax on food products will mean sacrifice and hardship for the common people of the old land, the Canadian farmer is quite willing to have things remain as they are and fight for a share of Britain's trade, as he has done in the past, by sending forward only honest and high-class products. He has met in England's markets the products of the whole world, and in the majority of cases more than held his own, and is prepared to do so still. Such is the stuff of which the Canadian farmer is made.

Labelling Exhibits at Fairs

Our special correspondent in reporting the New Brunswick fairs in this issue refers to the neglect of exhibitors and the exhibition management to have exhibits properly labelled for identification by visitors. This is a failing of perhaps the

majority of our fairs, both large and small. Stall after stall of live stock will be shown without a ticket of any kind to show to what particular breed the animal belongs or to whom it belongs. The visitor saunters along and is little if any the wiser after passing through the stables than he was before he entered them. If it were possible, a perfect arrangement would be to have a ticket giving full particulars about the animal posted up on each stall. If this is not practicable, some information as to the owner and the breeding of the animal should be near at hand for the benefit of the visitor. For after all it is the visitor to the fair who should be catered to more than anyone else. If it were not for the visitor there would be no fair, and the more information you can give him about the various exhibits, whether live stock or not, the better pleased he will be with the fair and the greater likelihood there will be of his attending next year.

The exhibitors themselves are not unblamable in this respect. We frequently find them exhibiting cattle, sheep or swine, as the case may be, without a card of any kind to let the people know who they are and what they are showing. If your animals are good enough to show, you should not be ashamed to own them as your property in any company. Exhibition authorities will confer a favor upon the visiting public by insisting that every exhibitor, where it is required shall post up information telling about his exhibit.

The Foreigner as a Land Owner

Of the 4,903,853 white families living in the United States, 1,227,080, or twenty-seven per cent., are of foreign birth and parentage. The Germans comprise the largest proportion of the foreign farm popu-

lation. They number 522,222 families or thirty-nine per cent. of the 1,327,080 foreign families on farms in the United States. Of this number 75.4 per cent. of the German farmers own their farms as against 67.2 per cent. owned by native Americans. The Austria-Hungary farmer comes next, numbering 34,860 families on farms. Seventy-nine per cent. of these are land owners. Eighty per cent. of the Scandinavians on farms in the United States own their farms.

So far as owning their own farms goes the foreign farmers in the United States make a much better showing than the native American. This means that the native American farmer either prefers to rent a farm, or his farm management is not sufficiently successful to permit him to own his farm. Knowing the value to a country of the farmer owning his own farm, one can realize the great force the foreign farmers are in developing the agricultural resources of the United States.

Objection has been raised in some quarters to the large influx of foreign immigrants into Canada. But if they become farmers, who own their farms, the agricultural interests of this country will get safer, whatever influence they may have upon our national existence. But of this we need have little fear. Experience has shown that as a rule people settled on their own farms make good citizens and are not hard to assimilate. It is the foreign element in large cities that does the most harm, and so far Canada has been free from the anarchy and socialism that accompany it. As to the future, no anxiety need be felt in this regard for some time to come. Our cities are not sufficiently large to afford room for undesirable foreigners to congregate in large numbers, and the only opportunity for them to make a good living in Canada is to engage in agriculture.



J. W. Mitchell, B.A.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B.A., the Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, is a native of Leeds County, one of the leading dairy districts in Canada. His early education and training was similar to that of many a farmer's boy—first the public school, then the high school with the holidays spent in hard work on

the farm. But Mr. Mitchell's ambitions did not allow him to stop here. He later took up the arts course at Queen's University from which institution he received the degree of B.A. in 1894. But this was not all. He spent the long holiday season between college terms in learning the art of cheesemaking, and has been engaged in some branch of dairying ever since. He managed successfully for two seasons one of the largest cheese factories in Eastern Ontario, after which he learned butter-making, which branch he pursued for several years. From 1895-99 he was employed by the Dairy Commissioner in dairy work in the North-West Territories during the summer and at the Guelph dairy school as an instructor during the winter. In 1899 he became superintendent of the eastern portion of the North-West Creameries, under the Government. In 1901 he was transferred to the Maritime Provinces as superintendent of dairying. In January last he resigned this position to accept the management of the "Clarified Milk Co." of Kingston. Mr. Mitchell therefore comes to his new position splendidly equipped for the responsible duties devolving upon him.