

goose was sauce for the gander, and protection for the manufacturer on what he made was equalized by protection for the farmer on what he raised. But the cases are altogether different. Raise the duty on wheat ten times what it is now and the price of the cereal on Canadian markets could not be affected a fraction of a cent. Raise the duty on almost any commodity manufactured in the Dominion, and the price would advance instantly to within a few points of what foreign competition could sell for. The point of difference is that the Canadian farmer provides the market for protected manufactured commodities, and pays for them to the full measure to which they are protected; while, he sells his "protected" product—wheat—in open competition with "pauper-grown" grain from two hemispheres, and the price of his product is made for him in the only "free" grain market in the world. Not for wheat alone, but for every farm crop produced in excess of domestic needs, the price is made on the basis of what that crop will sell for in the open market of the world. On farm products there can be no protection, no matter what duty stands in the tariff schedule as protection for them, so long as export value is the price-making factor.

That is one of the significant differences between protection for manufacturers and protection for farmers. For one protection is a real price-making factor for what he has to sell. For the other it is mostly a few figures in the tariff schedule, meaning nothing in particular, but for some mightily convincing of the fact that our "scientific tariffs" protect all equally alike. As if protection that protects all equally could be real protection at all.

#### MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 25

##### HOW BEST CAN WE SHOW APPRECIATION OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEN?

All down the line we are deluged with "slushy" reports of the achievements of men. Great men speak of the big doings of their fellows in moderate terms, but ever and anon we hear and read the grossly overstated feelings (?) of those who imagine they do not give expression to the feelings of their inner selves unless they strain their tongues with a volume of words that mean nothing.

There is not an agriculturist in Western Canada but was proud of those five students and their professor who went to St. Paul and won highest honors in a stock judging competition, and again when they occupied the seemingly humble position of fifth in nine teams competing at the big Chicago International. But when I read in the daily papers of men sitting in the seats of the mighty, men who for years have been in touch with affairs that loom large in the agricultural world, receiving "a great thrill of pride," and all the rest of it, I wonder how much really is required to give some men "a thrill!" Is it not only a blustering way of getting rid of some gaseousness commonly spoken of as hot air. Read this effusion that came as a spontaneous outburst on receipt of information to the effect that M. A. C. students were in the lead over three other college teams at St. Paul:

"Allow me to congratulate you on the splendid exhibition which the boys gave of their ability as stock judge at the recent St. Paul live-stock show. I felt a thrill of pride when I was told that the college team had won. Not only will it fill the students with pride, but it will act as an impulse to them in the future to go and win likewise.

"The recent success at St. Paul will not only affect the Northwest, but will go down in history

for all time. It will not only affect us and the country, but will thrill all ages down through our sons and our sons' sons. In after years, when we think of our alma mater we will think of this incident with a great deal of pride and pleasure. The remembrance of our alma mater will always be with us, and we can never get rid of her influence during our college days. All our inventions, development and aims in life should be with the object of the bettering of our country. You owe considerable to your country; therefore, as you yourself develop Canada, give her the best of your knowledge. Selfish knowledge is knowledge wasted and destroyed. Pass on your knowledge and help to develop your country. The success of the boys at St. Paul tends to develop the country. Our greatest duty is to develop an interest in the welfare of our country. We are sons of the north; we are lords of the north, and we will show the people in the south that we take second place to no other man on earth."

Thus ran a few sentences of a flowery speech given before the student body. They were prompted by a notable achievement on the part of five members of the senior classes. On the return of these five young men it seems also that a big reception was held, at which the modest contestants were obliged to listen to similar sentences put in even more polished language.

Now, I believe in honoring the living. I consider it very wrong practice to wait until men die before mention is made of their greatness. But should we not be considerate? I don't think it is taking credit from the student judges when I say that such "lionizing" is liable to do more harm than good. I am safe in saying it does no good. No such procedure was necessary to engender a proper feeling among the student body. It is only natural that they should become enthusiastic. But when too big an effort is made by others to stir up that enthusiasm the danger is that jealous envy will be the result. Of course, it is not likely that the present student body will comprise many who will allow jealousy to creep into their persons. However, it seems to me that in future such arrangements for speech-making and demonstration can well be withheld until premier honors are won at the biggest competition in America.

"AIRCHIE McCLURE."

#### Wheat Taxes Again Proposed

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The United Kingdom is for the second time this year thrown into a hotly-contested general election, and although the House of Lords question is the leading one, tariffs are an issue as well, and the merits of taxed versus untaxed wheat are being vigorously discussed. The Conservatives propose a duty on foreign-grown wheat, of 6d. a hundredweight, with colonial wheat free. This plan differs from the one advocated at the last election in leaving colonial wheat untaxed. So that whole grain shall be imported rather than flour. The Conservatives propose a higher tax on flour to discourage colonial and foreign milled flour. How quickly such a tax would be followed by a combination of British millers is shown by a scheme that port millers shall combine into a trust with £200,000,000 capital to control the trade. Then will follow all the evils of trusts with which Canadian and Americans are familiar.

British milling certainly needs no such protection at the expense of the consumer, because it has prospered amazingly in recent years. The total capital invested in British milling is estimated by a reliable authority, at £40,000,000, and the figures below give some idea of the development of recent years:

##### IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

1884, Wheat, cwts. 47,306,000. Flour, cwts. 15,095,000. 1908, Wheat, cwts., 91,132,000. Flour, cwts., 12,970,000.

Thus while imports of wheat have practically doubled imports of flour have decreased considerably.

British millers are said to be strong protectionists. The reason is not far to seek. But surely their industry is prosperous enough without any tariff aid, and a tariff would simply enable millers to extract bigger prices from British consumers with no benefit to wheat growers. Combinations of manufacturing capital are not noted for increasing prices paid for raw material, but rather the contrary.

British farmers, who were almost persuaded at the last election that a duty on wheat would raise the price at which they sell, will not be pleased at the new departure which leaves colonial wheat tax free. They will be exposed to the

#### DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Summary of Expenditure

Civil Government—		
Salaries .....	\$337,904.96	
Contingencies .....	13,631.67	
		\$351,336.63
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—		
Archives .....	27,999.58	
Patent Record .....	17,003.45	
Statistical Year Book .....	6,000.00	
Census and Statistics .....	11,499.72	
Gold and Silver Marking Act of 1908 .....	2,266.54	
Exhibitions .....	149,979.68	
Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, Eng. ....	6,679.33	
International Institute of Agriculture .....	6,113.34	
Swine Industry Commission .....	8,242.11	
Experimental Farms .....	131,372.10	
Experimental Farms, Additional Branch Stations .....	22,111.06	
Fumigation Stations .....	4,999.10	
Printing, etc., Reports and Bulletins .....	8,618.01	
Dairying and Fruit Industries .....	88,639.89	
Experiments in Cold Storage for Fruits .....	4,084.94	
Cold Storage Warehouses—Encouragement of .....	24,085.85	
Canadian Tobacco, to Encourage Production of .....	4,960.00	
Seed Control Act .....	48,200.03	
Live Stock Industry .....	49,820.96	
Health of Animals .....	249,867.95	
Meat and Canned Foods' Inspection Act .....	110,836.29	
		983,379.93
Quarantine—		
Salaries and Contingencies of Organized Districts .....	122,765.63	
Tracadie and D'Arcy Island Lazerettos .....	8,658.02	
Public Works Health Act .....	4,169.96	
Steamers to replace Argus and Challenger .....	2,542.40	
		138,136.01
Miscellaneous—		
Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis .....	5,000.00	
Reindeer in Canadian Labrador .....	1,000.00	
Conservation Commission, general .....	9,728.07	
Conservation Commission, Civil Government Salaries .....	2,946.39	
Gratuities to Widows of late Employees (5) .....	993.31	
Total .....	19,667.77	
From report of the auditor-general for Canada for the year ending March 31, 1910.	1,492,520.34	