

other individual or body of individuals, and to advocate any policy, just to save a little inconvenience or expense in transportation, which would do serious injury to the country, would be exceedingly foolish, and the most extreme detractor of the company has never charged it with being foolish. Many times, even within the past year, we have had to sacrifice immediate returns in order to provide against future damage to Western Canada.

In the Fall of 1912 we prepared ourselves fully to handle just as much of the grain crop in two and a half months as the country cared to offer us, and between harvest and the close of navigation we loaded at times more grain than was ever loaded on any single railway in any part of the world in the same period of time. During the months of October and November we moved from Winnipeg to Fort William over forty thousand carloads of grain and on occasions as many as fifteen hundred cars of grain a day were being inspected at Winnipeg. About sixty per cent. of this grain came from the province of Saskatchewan, the wheat crop of Saskatchewan having grown 575 per cent. in eight years. The result of this movement was that the markets of the world could not absorb our grain as fast as it was poured into the Eastern elevators, and, in the opinion of many, this had a depressing influence on the price. It is easy to offer counsels of perfection to the farmer who is anxious to get the money from his crop to pay his bills, but we really must prepare ourselves in some way to encourage and assist him to so market the crop that it will flow steadily and in moderation to the ultimate markets instead of descending in a flood.

Need of Advanced Agriculture

The cities in the West have been doing everything in their power to attract industries and to build themselves up, but it seems to me that they should likewise give some of their energies to the settling of the country surrounding them, to the encouraging of advanced agricultural methods, looking forward to having the country surrounding them sustaining a large, satisfied population, whose trade will build up the cities on a permanent foundation.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is doing all it can think of in the line of advanced agriculture. We ran at our own expense a demonstration train throughout Manitoba and Alberta, and next year the Department of Agriculture will have a staff of lecturers organized and will be prepared to accept our offer of a train for Saskatchewan. We have started readymade and demonstration farms and have adopted a policy of advancing settlers who buy lands from us sufficient money to start them in mixed farming, which is the only kind of farming which the world's experience has found to be continually profitable.

It has, no doubt, suggested itself to you that, notwithstanding the large immigration into Canada, the acreage under yield is not increasing as it should. Many reasons for this are given, such as the fact that the homesteader is not much of a producer for the first three years, etc., but the real cause is that the cities in the West are growing in faster proportion than the country. We are all interested in the building up of the North West, and we must, therefore, do what we can with a view to making the land as attractive as the city.

We have at all times urged the Boards of Trade to use their influence looking to a government policy of good roads and to the harnessing of water powers, of which, in Saskatchewan, there are 500,000 horse power undeveloped, with a view to supplying it cheaply to the farmers, in order to lessen the drudgery incident to farm work. If the Boards of Trade in the West were to unite on a policy of this kind, the effect would be magical.

BRONZE STATUE FOR SOMEODY

A bronze statue of heroic size will be erected by public subscription to the first man from Eastern Canada who visits the West without telling the people out there to go in for mixed farming. Quite possibly the practical farmer, after living twenty-five consecutive years in Saskatchewan would be as well qualified to decide what was the best thing for him to do, as would be some peripatetic editor or college professor, unable to distinguish barley from bearded wheat. But the mania for imparting half-baked information to helpless people imprisoned at luncheons and banquets is almost too strong to be overcome. Nor is this mania confined to Canada; we should infer from Stevenson's novel, 'The Wrong Box,' that it is even more rampant in the motherland. It is, therefore, not surprising that city men should be constantly devising some scheme for stopping the flow of people from the farms to the centres of population. That movement is world-wide and the impelling causes are so deep-seated that nothing less than a social and economic revolution will be required for their removal. Amusing are the efforts of our city editors to locate the trouble and prescribe the cure. One

would think that the farmers of this country were complaining, not of extortionate transportation rates, not of inadequate public utility services, not of great combinations of capital which largely absorb the 'spread' between the producer and the consumer, not the lonely life and illly required toil, but were merely attracted to city life by the electric lights and the moving picture shows.

Perhaps the moving picture show will make content with their lot those Western farmers who now complain about having to pay from ten to fifteen cents a bushel more than formerly for the transportation of their grain from the prairies to the British market. They might be entertained with movies showing the big captains of finance in the act of forming a merger, or Sir Thomas dftly carving up a \$50,000,000 melon. Surely the farmer will now stay on the land; city people assure him it is lots nicer out in the country, although for one reason or another, they stay in the city themselves. "Let us be merry," said Mr. Pecksniff, as he helped himself to the half of a captain's biscuit: "'tis a poor heart that never rejoices."—Toronto World.

FUNNY MISPRINTS

All newspapers have occasional misprints. The Chicago "Tribune" in reporting a political meeting, said that the vast audience rent the air with their snouts. Another Chicago paper reported the propeller "Alaska" was leaving port with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of cats. A Buffalo paper, in describing the scene when Roosevelt took the oath of office as President, said it was a spectacle never to be forgotten when Roosevelt, before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a few august witnesses, took the simple bath.



THE SICK MAN

By F. W. Thomas

Reproduced from the British weekly, "John Bull"

A certain poor man lay sick unto death and at last his relatives called unto him a wise man with a lot of letters after his name. And the Wise Man said "Um" and sent along a bottle of pale green liquid and a nauseous powder.

But the Sick Man grew worse.

So the relatives called in yet another wise man with yet more letters after his name. And the second wise man said "Ah!" and went home for a knife and fork and chopper.

But it came to pass that the two wise men met at the bedside. Said the first, "He has the Lallapaloosa Euphangytis. I shall inject Ju-ju and give him a Hektolitre of Brass Tacks."

Said the Second, "Tommy Rot! He has broken his neck. I shall amputate his left foot and sole and heel his Veriform Appendix." Said the first, "You shall not!"

Said the second, "Go to blazes!" They argued and argued. But the patient got worse. They pulled noses. Still the patient got worse.

They fought at the bedside.

Worse and worse became the patient.

They struggled on the bed.

The relatives remonstrated. "While you argue the sick man perishes." The Wise Men paused. "It is a matter of Principle," said they. And they went on scrapping. So the patient died, and nobody slew the Doctors!

Now the patient is the working people of England and the doctors are the Tory party and the Liberal party.

Moral.—What are you going to do about it?

It w
reade
clare
greater
have th
people
well as
necessa
stateme
found it
of the C
resorted
These c
young l
as couns
wise pol
is proba
world v
from mo
than th
though c
of this a
"Stop a
ing." T
argumen
wilful d
farmers.
need of n
right ou
highly I
much ab
farming
ous indus
out Cana
the farme
to 30 ye
know as
has never
up on a f
soon as hi
The farm
cation, ar
tion that
whole wi
are stude
time to s
the welfa
ing" is th
the agricu
"better f
education
better ev
informati
seeking i
variety h
ends. "I
the watch
ceasing e
the farmer
records s
various b
learn how
advantage
is lack of
mendous l
year. And
business"
hand in ha
Conditions
rural Wes
are not by
life. The
are not wh
that attrac
and girl th
farming, b
present wa
movement
remodeled
there can
great pro
sweeping o