

New Cereal Map

The preliminary edition of the new Cereal Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, covering the crop areas for 1909, is just issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and a similar map is stated to be in progress showing the crop areas for 1910.

The efforts of the department have been for many years directed to placing settlers on Dominion lands in the West. The land available from existing lines of transportation is now, however, rapidly approaching exhaustion and a question of great present interest, and the interest in which will increase from year to year is "what is being done with the land?" The Cereal Map is an effort to answer this question.

What the map shows. The aim is to show graphically, and separately as to each the areas under the four leading grains in correct proportion to the whole area and to each other. Circles in each township, drawn to scale, give at a glance the area under each grain and the colors show the variety of grain as follows:

Red—Spring wheat,
Dark red—Winter wheat,
Green—Oats,
Yellow—Barley,
Blue—Flax.

The information has been furnished by the provincial governments, having been compiled from the records furnished by the crop correspondents in each province.

Elevators. The latest information obtainable has been used to give, in addition to the grain areas, the total elevator capacity at each railway station, each railway system having its own color. This elevator information is also given in a table which should be found complete and valuable.

Statistics. The statistics of grain production in each province for each grain, and from the earliest records down to last year, are given in a special table; these have been obtained from the records of the provincial governments.

A table is also given of the grain production of each country in the world for last year. The figures were obtained from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Up to date in other respects. All the usual information, post offices, railways, topography, etc., is up to date.

Future editions. It is intended to issue new editions each year, and, as in the case of the majority of the publications of the Department of the Interior, no charge is made. The edition covering 1910 should be published some time during the coming winter.

Results hoped for. The circulation of this map freely throughout the business communities of Canada east and west, and as well, in Great Britain and the United States should be a distinct advantage to the country.

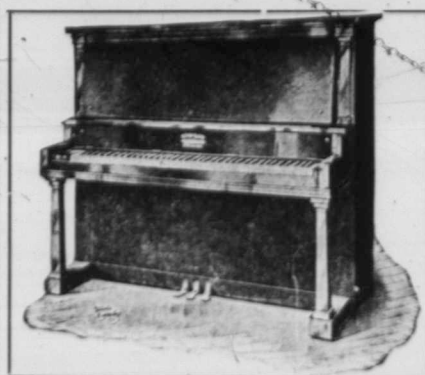
The following as to a much more ambitious map enterprise applies to this: "The comparison being made by the eye and not by the mind, the point is not so much that one can compare the information as to different localities but one must."

The Implement Tariff Case

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dealings with our neighbors to the South. They give willingly enough what will cost them nothing, if they can get something substantial in return. They would lose practically nothing in revenue by taking off the tariff on implements, whereas Canada would lose a considerable amount of the finished articles imported and much more on foreign material coming into Canada for the manufacture of implements which would, to a considerable extent, be transferred to the United States in case of Free Trade.

I say further that no class of industry in Canada has more thoroughly justified any measure of tariff assistance it has received in the past than the manufacturers of agricultural implements and in no case has a tariff been given with less expense to the consumer and further, the larger part of the profits earned by the Massey-Harris Company for many years, and a very considerable percentage of the wages paid to their employees have been



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contributed by countries outside of Canada and this is surely creditable to Canadian enterprise.

I do not believe that the Grain Growers' Association, or the people generally of Canada, either Eastern or Western, desire to escape paying their fair share of the revenue necessary to the development of the whole country, and I maintain that the farmers of Canada are not unduly taxed through duties placed upon agricultural implements and the terms "sweating" and "legalized robbery" used by you are as uncalled for as the other statements in your letter.

I do not wish to enter into a newspaper controversy. I have allowed many statements in the past to go unchallenged that could easily have been refuted, because I did not want even to appear to be antagonistic to the farming interests of our country. Farmers in Canada are necessarily the best friends, may I say the only friends, to the manufacturer making agricultural implements and over the years, and year by year, what is beneficial to the farmers is beneficial to the manufacturer, and vice versa.

Yours truly,

L. MELVIN JONES.

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIRS

The following is a list of the seed fairs to be held in Saskatchewan this winter with the dates of each. We are advised that the ones marked with an asterisk (*) will hold a show of poultry: Nov. 16-17, Grenfell, Lloydminster; Nov. 17-18, Nokomis; Nov. 18-19, Broadview, Churchbridge, Lashburn; Nov. 19-21, Govan; Nov. 21-22, Saltcoats; Nov. 22-23, Alameda, Paynton, Strassburg; 23-24, Francis, Moosomin, *Yorkton; Nov. 24-25, Oxsho; Nov. 25-26, *Wolseley, West Eagle Hills; Nov. 26-28, *Carnduff, Foam Lake; Nov. 28-29, Creelman, *Kennedy, Lipton; Nov. 29-30, Grainshero; 30—Dec. 1, Abernethy, Stoughton, Windthorst, Wynyard; Dec. 1-2, Langham; Dec. 2-3 Carlyle, Unity; Dec. 3-6, Canora, Rosthern; Dec. 6-7, Dubuc, Sintaluta; Dec. 7-8, Skipton; Dec. 8-9, Lumsden, Stockholm, So. Qs. Appelle; Dec. 9-10, Milestone, Prince Albert, Wadena; Dec. 12-13, Maple Creek; Dec. 13-14, Craik, Moose Jaw, Tisdale, Watson; Dec. 14, Gull Lake; Dec. 15-16, Mortlach, Kinistino; Dec. 16-17, Davidson; Dec. 19-20, Vonda; Jan. 10-11, Outlook; Jan. 17-18, Saskatoon; Jan. 20-21, Brownlee.

This is the largest number of seed fairs ever held in this or any other

province of the Dominion in any single season.

GERMAN MEAT PRICES

According to official returns collected in forty German towns, meat prices are again rapidly increasing, and animals for food are fetching remarkably high prices. The latest returns show that in spite of protection, their number is fast diminishing; an animal census taken in December showing a falling off of the number of cattle amounting to 337,000 head, and a fall of over five per cent. in the number of sheep. In view of the continued high prices a strong agitation is afoot for the abolition of the import duties on live and dead meat; and the Congress of Butchers' Guilds recently passed a strong resolution demanding that this course should be adopted. The retail butchers have now to pay so much for their meat that in some towns they are unable to obtain prices from the consumer which allow them any profit; and the breeders and growers have in various districts combined with the object of holding up supplies to intensify the shortage. In Italy and in Austria there is also a partial meat famine, resulting from the same set of conditions as is found in Germany, and in the United States the hardships of the meat consumers are notorious. Here we see the workings of the protective magic, which we are told is to reduce the cost of living to our working classes.—Free Trader.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN COLORADO

Both the Republican and Democratic parties in Colorado are now committed to the Initiative and Referendum. The Democratic party has submitted to the people a constitutional amendment for that reform. It was adopted at a special session of the Colorado legislature called partly for that purpose by Gov. Shafroth, has been renominated by the Democratic convention which endorses the proposed amendment. At the Republican Convention on the 21st, the Standpat delegates tried to pass a resolution condemning the Initiative and Referendum, but the Progressives not only defeated them, but carried a platform plank approving it. Isaac N. Stephens was nominated as republican candidate for governor over Merle Vincent, by 931 to 36.—The Public.

BRITISH WAGES

It is commonly stated on tariff reform platforms that wages have not increased in this country in recent years. There was indeed in 1908-1909 a falling off from the high wage level which prevailed in 1907, but the increase of wages in the latter year as compared with 1905 was far better than the decrease in 1908 and 1909. According to the report on wages in 1909, the increase or decrease in the amount of wages paid to our workers in each year, as compared with the previous year, has been as follows:

1906	Increase	£5,821,000
1907	Increase	1,419,000
Increase, 1906-7	..	7,240,000
1908	Decrease	£ 873,800
1909	Decrease	2,757,400

Decrease, 1908-9 3,631,200

These figures show that, while wages increased 7½ millions in 1906-7, they only fell 3½ millions in 1908-9 and, consequently, at the end of 1909 some 3½ millions more were being paid in British wages than at the beginning of 1906. At the same date £340,000 more per week was being paid in wages than in 1896. The fall in wages has now been arrested, and at the end of June last the workers were receiving £2,790 more per week than at the end of last year.—Free Trader.

RAILWAY RETURNS

The returns of the earnings of British railways supply a most useful index to the activity, or otherwise, of our industries; and it is satisfactory to find a great improvement of late. In 1909 the net earnings of our railways amounted to £45,136,000, as compared with £43,486,000 in 1908 or an increase of £1,650,000. During the first half of this year, this satisfactory improvement continued, and the net railway earnings were £1,055,000, more than in the first half of 1909. "The result of English railways in the past half year," says the "Statist" of August 13th, "are more satisfactory from every point of view than they have been for a great number of years. It is evident that the improvement in railway earnings mainly resulted from the activity of our manufacturing industries" as is shown by the fact that goods traffic alone showed an increase in earnings of £826,000 compared with the January-June period of 1909.—Free Trader.