

College on that date. It was thought at one time that temporary accommodation could be made so as to hold a three months' course beginning January 3 and ending the last of March, but at best the accommodation would be unsatisfactory and only a small number of those who have already signified their intention to attend the College of Agriculture this winter could be admitted.

With these facts in view, the Executive of the Board of Governors of the University thinks it wiser to hold a number of agricultural short courses throughout the province during the winter months, and has decided not to open the College for students until November, 1912, when all the buildings now under construction should be completed and fully equipped for residence and class-work. These short courses will take the form of four-day conventions and will be held at a number of central points in the province. In addition to these, the College authorities will hold the Agricultural Societies' Convention at Saskatoon, as well as two other short courses—one for the purpose of helping live stock and other judges, and the other to give special help to steam and gasoline stationary and traction engineers. It is likely that two or three short courses for engineers will be held at different points during the winter. These will be held previous to the one that will be held at the College.

Students who find it impossible to wait another year to take up their work in the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, are advised to write to Winnipeg, Guelph, or Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue, for admission this year. The last two colleges have already opened; the Manitoba Agricultural College opens on Oct. 26.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

The immigration from other countries into Canada during the past ten years, according to government figures, has been as follows:—

Fiscal Year 1901-2	67,379
" 1902-3	128,364
" 1903-4	130,331
" 1904-5	146,266
" 1905-6	189,064
(Nine Months) 1906-7	124,667
Fiscal Year 1907-8	262,469
" 1908-9	146,908
" 1909-10	208,794
" 1910-11	311,084
April and May, 1911	95,711
Total	1,811,500

TO FIGHT CEMENT TRUST

Controller Waugh is preparing to make the cement question a vital one in Winnipeg. He has been working on the idea for some time, gathering facts and figures, and proposes to embody them in a recommendation to council in the near future.

According to the figures already collected, he is prepared to show that the duty of 52 cents a barrel charged on cement being brought into the city from outside of Canada has meant a loss of about \$100,000 to Winnipeg since the cement industry in Canada was taken over by the merger. As the amount used by Winnipeg is only a small proportion of that used by the West as a whole the total revenue derived by the trust from the protection enjoyed can be imagined.

The controller is also getting figures to show that there has been an unwarranted advance in the selling price of cement since the merger, as he has the prices as shown by the contracts with the city both before and after the combine was formed. He is prepared to argue that present prices are far in advance of what manufacturing cost warrants.

The data being secured will be made the basis of a recommendation to council along the line that the city and other bodies interested should take the matter up at Ottawa. The idea is either to secure a reduction in duties on the finished product or compel the Canadian manufacturers to make a better selling price. The latter, with a reduction on the exorbitant freight rates on western lines would give great relief.

HOME RULE BILL

London, Oct. 23.—Serious differences have arisen between the government and the Irish Nationalists over the financial provisions of the Home Rule bill. On all other points there is practically agreement.

The Irish parliament is to consist of two elected chambers, and Irish represent-

ation, largely reduced, is to be maintained at Westminster. The Irish government is to have control of the police administration, on which the Nationalists propose a saving of \$2,500,000 annually.

LETHBRIDGE GETS 1912 CONGRESS

Lethbridge, Alberta, is to be the meeting place of the International Dry Farming Congress for 1912. This was decided at the Congress held at Colorado Springs, Col., last week, and is the result of a strenuous campaign put up by a big delegation from Lethbridge backed up by the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments, and also by the splendid exhibit made by Alberta farmers, who captured eight out of the twenty special cups offered for competition at the exposition. Six of these were won by Arthur Perry, a farmer of the Lethbridge district, one by the City of Lethbridge, and one by the Province of Alberta, while John Baxter, of Edmonton, carried off a sweep-stake.

Phoenix, Arizona, and Salt Lake City, Utah, were the other candidates for next year's congress, but after the Australian and Uruguay delegates had moved and seconded that the congress should go to Canada and Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, had pictured the reception which the delegates would be accorded and the wonderful crops they would see in Sunny Alberta, Arizona and Utah withdrew and Lethbridge won the day.

OGLIVIE'S EARNINGS

The tenth annual meeting of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. was held in Montreal on October 13, when the financial statement and the president's report were unanimously adopted by the shareholders. An analysis of the earnings of the year shows net profits of over 11 per cent. on the common (or water) stock. Net profits for the year amount to \$481,309, to which must be added the amount carried forward from last year of \$432,742. After paying dividends and interest on bonds, amounting to \$445,000, property reserve account \$25,000, and officers' pension fund \$10,000, the balance carried forward to next year's account amounts to \$434,051. The assets of the company upon a conservative valuation shows over eight and a half million dollars.

Several very important matters were announced at the meeting, and will be of interest to the shareholders and the public at large. One was the statement by Mr. Hosmer that the company's oatmeal plant at Winnipeg, which had been enlarged had been completed, and that all the various mills, plants, etc., of the company were being maintained at the highest state of efficiency.

It was reported that in view of crop conditions the company was carrying over a large supply of last year's high grade wheat in order to ensure the maintenance of the high standard of the company's various brands. Generous reductions, on account of depreciation, good will, trade mark, etc., have been made, notwithstanding the fact that the large holdings in real estate in connection with the company's properties at Montreal, Fort William and Winnipeg, have very greatly appreciated in value.

The old directors were re-elected, and in addition two new ones were named. Charles Chaput, of Chaput Fils & Cie., and George E. Drummond, of Drummond, McCall & Co., who is known all over Canada, being a director of many of the country's leading financial institutions, are the two new directors. W. A. Black has had his jurisdiction increased from being in charge west of Fort William to manager of the whole company, under the direction of Mr. Thompson, the managing director.

THE GREAT PROBLEM

Joseph Fels, replying to a critic in the London Daily News, writes:

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. Wilkins for his courteous criticism of my letter. There does not seem to be a great difference of opinion between myself and Mr. Wilkins. I would have him understand that I do not advocate the taxation of land values as the absolute "cure-all" for our social disorders. What I do say is that until we break down land monopoly, until we make this land free, all our efforts for social emancipation will be more or less futile. We may become a more sober, educated, and enlightened nation, but who, under present circumstances, would reap the benefit? It is hardly necessary to say it would be the owners of the soil, for all such economies crystallise into higher land

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values. I do not say that reforms that increase the intelligence or improve the habits of the masses are even in this view useless. The diffusion of intelligence tends to make men discontented with a life of poverty in the midst of wealth, and the diminution of intemperance fits them to revolt against such a lot.

I am in full agreement with the last paragraph of Mr. Wilkins' letter. But the land question is the problem of our whole existence, and should therefore take first place in our minds. When we have the taxation and rating of land values brought into operation, the numerous schemes advocated by Mr. Wilkins and others would die a natural death; they would not be wanted. I am only sorry that Mr. Wilkins with his acknowledged interest in social reform has not devoted more space in his little book to the benefits that would accrue from the opening up of land to labor.

JOSEPH FELS.

London, Sept. 28.

FREE PRESS CROP ESTIMATE

The Manitoba Free Press, which on September 4 estimated the total wheat

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

crop of the three western provinces at 178,650,000 bushels, has issued a supplementary estimate in which allowance is made for the effect of the unusually bad weather which has been experienced since the harvest. The total wheat crop is now estimated by the Free Press at 169,725,000 bushels, the oat crop which was estimated at 223,550,000 bushels on September 4 is now given at 185,570,000 bushels, and the flax crop is placed at 6,620,000 instead of 7,820,000. No change is made in the estimate of the barley crop, which is expected to yield 33,300,000 bushels.

Hampton's Magazine, one of the very leading of the democratic periodicals of the United States, is reported to have gone to the wall financially and to have ceased publication.

CHICAGO BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Mating barley closed at \$1 to \$1.25. Receipts were 123 cars.

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