

aid in selling the crops or in getting them from producer to consumer, and we have not built and worked in vain, as the following figures will show.

Taking a ten-year average, the cotton crop has increased 33 per cent. and the price has increased 50 per cent. But let us look at cotton before and since the first state union was organized. The first state union was organized nearly nine years ago, but the first state union was organized in 1904. Since then we have grown seven cotton crops, amounting, in round numbers, to 85,000,000 bales. This has sold for an average of 11½ cents per pound, or \$56.25 per bale. Beginning with 1903 and going back seven years, we produced 73,000,000 bales, and sold it at an average of 7 cents a pound, or \$42.00 per bale. Now, in the face of the fact that cotton has increased much faster than the population, we have, under the effort to sell by system, received \$11.25 per bale more for our cotton than before we organized.

The number of horses have increased 62 per cent since 1900, and have increased in value, per head, 120 per cent.

The number of mules have increased 97 per cent. since 1900, and they have increased in price, per head, 123 per cent. Cattle have increased in numbers 64 per cent, and yet they are bringing the farmer a fair price.

Hogs have increased in numbers 29 per cent, and they have increased in value, per head, 82 per cent.

Sheep have increased in numbers 36 per cent, and in price 39 per cent.

To make the story shorter, the total crop of 1910 is valued at \$8,926,000,000. Nearly double the crop of 1900. Thus we see that the principal farm crops have increased faster than the population, and that it is not scarcity of farm products that is bringing this wave of good prices and prosperity to the farmer. And in this connection we feel that we have a right to say that the Farmers' Union has been one of the leading factors in bringing about these results.

Yet there is much more that the Farmers' Union can do. Secretary Wilson's report shows that the farmer gets only 55 per cent. of what the consumer has to pay for farm products. That the transportation companies get 7 per cent. and the middlemen 38 per cent. Some day a large part of this 38 per cent. will be cut out and the farmer will sell his produce for more and the consumer will pay less.

We have had some good laws written on the statutes of all the states we have invaded. We have made steady gains in our fight to outlaw gambling in futures in farm products, and expect to push our demands until it is a violation of law for any man to gamble on the price of farm products in the United States.

We stand for education and scientific agriculture. We must labor, but we must learn to make the earth bring a food supply for the world. When we realize that in forty years the population of the United States will be 200,000,000, and when we put our ear to the ground and hear the tramp of coming millions and remember that 18,000,000,000 acres of land will have to furnish food and raiment for 5,000,000,000 people it is appalling.

A bright and glorious heritage awaits the American farmer if he will educate himself, take an interest in public affairs and grasp the opportunities that are being presented. But a terrible doom awaits us if we slumber and heed not these golden opportunities.

DEMOCRATS ENDORSE MEASURE

Washington, Feb. 6.—Favorable action of the house on the Canadian reciprocity agreement was assured to-night when the caucus of Democratic representatives formally pledged the party to vote for the agreement. The resolution endorsing the Canadian agreement was carried 90 to 22. On the motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the action of the caucus was made unanimous. Anti-reciprocity Democrats were given free rein at to-night's caucus at the capitol. Most of those opposed to the Canadian agreement submitted by President Taft expressed their views and a number dwelt on the fact that the bill incorporating the agreement should not pass without amendment. Amendments, of course, would invalidate the entire agreement. More than a hundred attended the caucus. Champ Clark, of Missouri, the minority leader, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, who will be chairman of the ways and means committee, and who will begin work on schedule by schedule revision of the tariff as soon as this

Congress adjourns led the movement to endorse the reciprocity agreement, both of them declaring for it unequivocally.

CENSUS REPORT

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The census report for January says that values and wages in Canada make a good record for 1910. The total value of livestock on farms is \$593,768,000, which is \$34,979,000 more than in 1909. The price per head of horses is \$134.50, as against \$130.74 in 1909, milch cows, \$42.90 against \$38.81; and sheep \$6.00 against \$5.89. Swine alone show a drop in average price, being \$11.30 per head against \$11.80. The total value of horses is \$293,398,000 for last year against \$278,789,000 for 1909; of milch cows \$121,613,000 against \$103,601,000; other cattle \$131,781,000 against \$126,346,000, and sheep \$15,819,000 against \$15,733,000. The value of swine, however, fell from \$34,368,000 in 1909 to \$31,157,000 in 1910. The highest average price of horses was in Saskatchewan, of milch cows, other horned cattle and sheep in Ontario, and swine in Quebec. Horses, three years old and over, reached the highest price in British Columbia, where the average was \$223. Swine per 100 lb. live weight ranged from \$6.30 in Manitoba to \$9.62 in Quebec. The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion was \$38.45 per acre, or 15 cents less than for the previous year.

Farm help for the summer season shows an average of \$35.15 per month and \$20.70 for females, counting board, as compared with \$33.69 and \$19.08 respectively in the previous year. The highest price per month in summer are paid in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where they are \$40 and over for males and \$25 and over for females, counting board.

MUST PAY TAXES

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 6.—S. B. Woods, who represented the Alberta government, before the privy council in the C. P. R. taxation case, issued a statement to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by dispatches from the Old Country, and to draw the attention of the public to a point decided which has not yet been noted by the press.

"Once an agreement of sale is made," said Mr. Woods, "letters patent to the company are immediately issued, and a transfer negotiated to the individual. Letters patent to the individual are not issued until the last payment is made. An announcement such as that contained in the despatches might induce farmers to grab the C. P. R. land with the idea that it would not be taxable for twenty years, and a farmer would no doubt be surprised immediately on his occupation of his land to receive a tax notice. The idea that occupation does not take place until the final letters patent are issued to the settler is perfectly ridiculous."

Mr. Woods drew attention to the fact that as soon as action was commenced, Mr. Creelman, representing the C. P. R., agreed to yield the point demanded by the government as to once occupied land, now abandoned. The C. P. R. at that time agreed that when once land reverted to the company through cancellation of an agreement or other causes its taxation should be paid by the railway. On this land already the C. P. R. has paid thousands of dollars of arrears of taxes.

CANADIAN BRITISH NEWS.

The third number of the British News of Canada, a newspaper for old countrymen in Canada, and for all Britishers in the United Kingdom who are interested in this country, appeared on Saturday. It is published at Montreal and aims at giving a weekly survey of Canada from ocean to ocean, but more especially to give an idea of what Englishmen in Canada are doing. There is a capital competition running on, "Why I prefer Canada." The new paper will do much to teach the people at home about this country, and to act as a medium for keeping the Britisher here in touch with his friends across the herring pond.

RECIPROCITY OPINIONS

Lumbermen

D. E. Sprague, lumberman, Winnipeg: "All kinds of lumber should have been placed on the free list. That would have enabled the Western farmers to import dressed lumber free of duty and would have helped materially. There is nothing in this for Western farmers."

Abattoir Opinion

C. R. Strotz, manager, Swift's Packing House, Winnipeg, Man., says that reci-

How to Procure the Hudson Bay Railway

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00 WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND "	33.00 " " "
THIRD "	22.00 " " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions, and if he states that it is intended

to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

procity will not help the farmers much in the cattle business as during 75 per cent. of the year cattle can be sold at a better price in Canada than in the United States.

Bankers

R. A. Rumsey, assistant manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg: "I think the new tariff if ever it becomes law will increase materially the purchasing power of Western farmers."

A McGachan, manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg:—"On the whole I should think it would be beneficial and I do not see that any interests are likely to suffer."

Edward Brown, financial agent, Winnipeg:—"If it becomes law it should be of immense benefit to Western Canada."

Hon. Hugh Armstrong

Hon. Hugh Armstrong, provincial treasurer, Winnipeg:—"The measures proposed will I believe have a tendency to draw Canada closer to the United States and I fear this may mean a weakening of our connection with Great Britain. To my mind it is a question whether the removal of duty on wheat will be of much benefit to the Canadian West. The

reduction of the duty on agricultural implements is so insignificant as not to be worth talking about."

Hon. C. H. Campbell

Hon. C. H. Campbell, attorney-general, Winnipeg:—"There is nothing in this arrangement for the farmers."

Fort William Views

Mayor Young of Fort William says the proposed treaty will be beneficial to both Western and Eastern Canada. He thinks it will be specially beneficial to the farmers and will divert little or no traffic to the United States.

Joseph Murphy, president of the Board of Trade, Fort William, says that the agreement will have a bad effect on Canada and that the export traffic from the West will be diverted to the United States.

Fish Industry

Farquhar Robertson, ex-president of the Board of Trade, Montreal, says the Nova Scotia fish industry will be hard hit. A. H. Brittain, head of the Montreal fish corporation, says the new arrangements will be beneficial to Nova Scotia fish industry.