THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911. FEELING BETTER.

It is satisfactory to note that Sir fund. The funds available would be. real purpose is to prepare to do busi- Herald, has failed. or with the view that the U.S. paperadian competitor out of the U.S. mar-

THE "NORTH AND SOUTH" LINES.

to carry the products of Canadian out of it. farms south and the products of prices there are more satisfactory.

Pullished every Monday and Thurshis business prosperous. Nor do they the stability of the prices across the ment, they were taken as being in the office, Bulletin Bld., 318 Jasper tail his prosperity to make their busi
demand, that keeps the business prosperity to make their busidemand, that keeps the business prosperity to make their busi-

cattle-grower.

The Herald could hardly have pro-William Van Horne is recovering from duced, had it tried, more conclusive the "sick and ashamed" condition in- evidence that the cattle business in to which the announcement of the re- Western Canada is not what is should more than falls to the lot of most ciprocity agreement threw him. Such be, and not what it would be if someis the pleasing intimation conveyed thing or other did not operate to preby a circular issued by that worthy vent the development of the busiknight to the shareholders of the ness to the proportions to which the Laurentide Company, of which he is natural conditions offer opportunity. president, a company engaged in the The bald fact that cattle have been itself in something like the position Canadian cattle-grower has not been,

pay abnormally large dividends, and The Herald's case is equally conbe made and the shareholders of the cent duty against United States cattle. and prices fell away to the vanishing Witness: company "taken care of" in the usu- But that does not keep them out, point of profit. If a severe winter al way—which means no doubt that according to the Herald's assertion. killed off half the stock in the counthey will present themselves with the Protection, according to it, is a stuty, it at least compensated by making stock at par. As the stock now sells pendous failure so far as encouraging the remainder worth famine prices. in the open market at more than the up-growth of the Canadian cat- The more cattle were produced, the \$200 for a \$100 share, this charitable the business goes. That more protecconcession will amount to something. tion would accomplish the end even So long as land was worth nothing It is explained that the new stock is the Herald has not the hardihood to and cattle could range over an emissued to allow the company to expand their business. That the basis tried, if anything is to be done for produced or tried to be suggested and cattle could range over an empire without hindrance, cattle were on which the dividends of the com- the development of the industry, other pany are paid will be also artificially than the piling on of duty. That has expanded is purely an incidental. The been tried, and according to the felt. But when land began to be

ness on a bigger scale. That is a If there was anything in the Hercurious undertaking for a company ald's argument that cattle raising in whose president is "sick and asham- Canada pays better than in the Unied" of the country and its prospects. ted States, then we should expect Sir William as a paper-maker has naturally to see men going into the none of the sick and ashamed feel- cattle business in Canada and out of ing. His company has been selling it in the United States. Surely, if paper in the United States in com- this argument were true, those Amerpetition with a tariff built trust, to icans who are coming to Alberta by per ton on it. As Sir William wants with them both their native sense to enlarge the business it is clear and their traditional desire to get that he expects to sell more paper, along in the world, would plunge into either in Canada or across the line; the cattle business on a larger scale expectations which are hardly in line than their friends across the border. with a deep conviction that reciprocity | And surely those who have been long will drive Canada to the bow wows, in this country and long in the cattle business would be increasing their maker will be able to chase the Can- herds and laying out for larger operaket with the advantages given him by ted States cattle-grower would be hand to something more profitable.

Exactly opposite are the facts. Replying to a question a few days There is not reported from beyond doing business in the United States. ago the Minister of Railways in- the border any movement of the men formed Parliament that west of Port in the cattle business to get out of Arthur, Canadian railways cross the it. The cattle annually produced in development of business on north does not lie in the natural aptitude ten in the Dominion? and south lines, the Canadian rail- or inaptitude of the country. No ways stand to get two dollars for part of the continent is more admirevery one got by a United States ably adapted by nature for cattle-The other significant fact is growing than Alberta. There must Mr. Magrath, Mr. Meighen, and Mr. that in Eastern Canada, where there be and is, some substantial reason Staples have declared for "the inis no long haul to the Atlantic sea- why the new-comers here are not terests" and against their constituboard, the Canadian companies are going into the business, and why ents. Mr. Lake says he is not sure

entirely prepared to build railways those who have been in it are going yet whether he will stay with the United States factories north. But cattle which prevails here at this leagues. Mr. Herron, Mr. McCarthy, in Western Canada, they demand that particular time is not satisfactory, and the other western Opposition all the farmer produces, shall be but that the cattle market measured members have as yet kept to the hauled eastward over half the length over a course of years has been found woods. The significant fact is that of the Dominion, and try to compel unstable and the financial outcome not a single western Opposition mem this artificial diversion by refusing altogether an uncertainty. It is true, ber has come out squarely for the to build a proportionate number of that the prices of cattle are now high agreement. Those who have not lines into the country where his pro- in this country-higher than they openly declared hostility stand where ducts frequently bring much better should be, higher than any reason- they stood weeks ago, leaving it to prices than at home. In both cases, able-minded farmer claims they be understood that their sympathies the railways are governed solely by should be. It may be true that the are with their colleagues who are a consideration of what is for their prices here are at this time higher opposing the agreement, and that if own welfare. They are quite as ready than the prices in Chicago. But that their votes, do not go in the same to carry Ontario's products south as only proves the extent to which the direction it will be through fear of east, because there is about the same cattle-growers of Alberta have been the consequences when polling day amount of money in it. But they ob- going out of the cattle business, and comes round. If the agreement passes jects most strenuously to any of the the corresponding fact that the cat- it will be through no effort of theirs. products of the West going south, tle-growers in the Republic have been If it is prevented passing at this sesfor the reason, that there is less staying in the business. The good sion they will bear a part of the remoney in it for themselves than if prices now prevailing here have been sponsibility, for their silence has these are hauled through to the At- brought about by a scarcity of beef meant as much against the agreelantic seaboard or to the eastern pro- cattle, and that scarcity has been ment as the outspoken hostility of vinces and thence south. It is prob- brought about by the dissatisfaction representatives from other parts of able that if the reciprocity agree- of the farmers and cattle-men with the Dominion. Whatever value the ment were to apply only between the the fluctuation of prices to which reciprocal arrangement may be to the eastern provinces and the Republic their product has been subject. The older sections of the country, it is the railways would be shouting for it existing prices, high as they are, are to the farmers of the western proas a most patriotic, wise and alto- doing little good to the farmers and vinces that it holds the largest hope. gether proper arrangement. It is the ranchers-for these have now few They are situated so remote from the traffic of the West they are worrying cattle to sell. Neither are they he present export market for their proabout, and to keep the traffic of the ing induced to re-enter the business ducts that the opening of the U.S. West that they are making war on by the high prices which presently market offers more to them than even the proposal to allow our farmers to prevail-a fact on which the Herald to the farmers of other provinces. This sell south of the boundary when the might bestow some profitable thought, was a question upon which the west-It is, of course, the undoubted and now worth seven cents per pound gether, and not as idle spectators but undisputed right of the railways to in Western Canada. But what the as resolute and outspoken champions promote their own interests, even by Herald does not say is that within a of the interests of the prairie coun-

petitor in the business. The Canadian cattle grower, and ly and effectively as their fellowparticularly the Western Canadian members who openly declared them Cattle grower, has been experiencing selves against it. by a protective tariff. Situated in a small, and four thousand miles from

produced at very little cost and the fluctuations were not so generally worth money, and the cattle-growing business came to be measured alongside other branches of farming as a revenue producer only one thing could happen-the decline of the cattle-growing branch. From this state of depression there remains one hope, and only one, for the industry-to open the gates and let the products find their way into all the available markets. Fortunately the patrons who have to pay \$5.75 duty the tens of thousands, and who bring United States now offer to open their gates and let our cattle in there. The Herald and its friends declare we should repudiate the agreement by which this measure of relief was se

> PREACHING AND PRACTICE. It is reported that the C. P. R. has purchased the Pierre Marquette tions in future. Surely too, the Uni- railway. The road is 2330 miles long, tres has been made chiefly on the of which 221 miles are in Canada. selling off his herd and turning his The western farmer will wait with interest Sir William Van Horne's next

cured.

THE MYSTERY. In answer to a correspondent, the off in free trade Britain than in international border at eight points the Republic are more numerous than Winnipeg Telegram explains at length highly protected Germany, United and United States failways at fifteen at any previous period of the coun- that the reciprocity arrangement States. France and Russia, and conpoints. East of Port Arthur, Cana- try's history. But even the Herald will not really injure Canadian raildian railways cross the border at must know that the cattle business ways at all and that it does twenty-three points and United in Alberta has been dwindling for not threaten the stability of States raliways at one point. Alto- years. The ranches are being broken any Canadian industry. Naturgether, Canadian roads penetrate the up, and the farmers who are buying ally the next question from the United States at thirty-one points, the land and settling upon the home- correspondent will be, why are the while United States railways enter steads are not taking up this branch Telegram and its friends opposing an the Dominion at sixteen points. It of the farming business. There must agreement which injures no one and would seem, therefore, that in the be a reason for this. And the reason benefits seven people out of every

WITH THE ENEMY. Of the western Opposition members men who elected him or with his That reason is not that the price of party leader and parliamentary col-Beef cattle the Herald says, are ern members should have stood tothe parade of a pretended patriotism few years the price of beef cattle in try. The silence of most of the west if they see fit to adopt that mask, this country was two and a half cents ern Opposition members, and the de-But is is equally the business of the per pound. And the fact that cattle clared hospitality of some of them, pathetic consideration which are be- are now seven cents per pound is due has put into the mouths of the enefarmer to look after his own interests to the fact that not so very long ago mies of the measure a powerful argu-If you have trouble in getting red your cold you may know that yo re not treating it properly. There is a reason why a cole should hang o or weeks and it will not if you take one were have been so acute. It is until the price had never have rise on twant the agreement, and if the en so high, for the scarcity would en so high, for the scarcity would never have been so acute. It is until the price had never have some show of authority, does not want the agreement, and if the en so high, for the scarcity would never have been so acute. It is until the price had never have some show of authority, does not want the agreement, and if the en so high, for the scarcity would never have been so acute. It is until the price had never have some show of authority, does not want the agreement, and if the en so high, for the scarcity would never have been so acute. It is until the price had never have rise. they were only two and a half cents | ment against it. The West, they say,

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN ing made to him by the railway driving the Alberta grower out of by the cowardice of the western memchiefs. These gentlemen have never the business, and that is discouraging bers who have held their silence. Not The Calgary Herald imagines it has grower. It is, that it would give him least deserve the recognition due to discovered an argument against reci- the same assurance that if he went courage. Wanting to oppose it, but Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three and six insertions for price of four.

Notice of Estray Cattle for inser-31.00.

JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor, ed them on the superior pasturage it. And as that assurance has been brush ever since. None the less the C. F. HAYES, Business Manager. here, and then sold them in this market. In view of this, the Herald de- producer in the business it would with the enemies of the agreement, mands to know how the removal of surely be sufficient to keep his more and was intended to be with them. the duties would help the Canadian fortunately situated Canadian com- In not being for the agreement, they have been against it quite as decisive-

> PLAUDITS AND PLUNKS. The Montreal Witness takes som

country where the local demand was of the shine off the anti-reciprocity demonstration of Monday week by the great beef markets of the world, suggesting that the cheering was he was shut off from possible parti- not of the spontaneous variety. The manufacture of news paper. The oc- shipped into this country from any casion of the circular seems to be other country in the world and sold neighboring country by a duty of ing without some warrant, and doubtcasion of the circular seems to be other country in the world and sold hearly one-third the value of his less reflects substantially the facts | Sell his products in the United States. This "trust" is pictured to us, perstock. He was doing business in an of the case. It would be strange of the C.P.R. regarding its land sales and is not, in the position he should area surrounded on three sides by water and on the other by a tariff tion was not true. With the Leaguers wall. Naturally his business was sub- making war so obviously for plunject to sharp fluctuation in prices. der and for nothing else, it would perhaps thereby invite other people vincing that protection has done no- In a period when men went into the be a reflection on their sound sense to go into the paper-making business. thing for the Canadian cattle-man. business more largely than usual, the if the clacquers demanded nothing Wherefore a new issue of stock is to He has had the benefit of a 25 per market speedily became oversupplied for providing the noise. Says the to manufacture south the Can-

> "The meeting last night at the and then we shall pay for it. Windsor Hall is said to have been very well in that respect, the affair was nominally, a 'huge' success. The McGill boys are said to ave received a good round cheque to glorify their share in the pagehonest value in hallooing. Anyway, anywhere, the anti-reciprocity league expects every man-and boy to do his duty. It may be safe relied upon by those who have

"PROTECTED."

The assault upon the reciprocity agreement in the manufacturing cenground ahat it would injure the working man. Mr. J. G. O'Donohue, solicitor for the Trades and Labor tirade against the base disloyalty of Council of Toronto, discusses the relation of protection to labor in a letter to the Toronto Star, arguing that the industrial worker is better | land cement. cluding in this way:-

"The workman, sleeping peace

chromo hanging on the wall, covared with 35 per cent wall paper. Lifting his head from a 30 gown, slips into a 35 per cent ing of his hair with a 35 per cent it is interested. comb. He adjusts a 35 per cent collar, after hunting for a 35 per cent collar button, and probablyfinds a 25 per cent pantaloon button missing, necessitating the placing of the button in the proper

cuffs in the operation. sugar candy during the day, with 35 per cent dolls: that they shall

A STATE OF THE STA

30 per cent gas lamps. His daily routine of work may mean shoving to his well protected home.

"His wife smiles at him through no choice in the matter. Under the were the men who were directing pub-35 per cent sleds, and a 20 per cent | that the retiring hour has come.'

THE "TRUSTS"

"The American Trust" is the latest oogey set up to scare the Canadian producer away from the chance to in the hands of the Canadian "trust" haps correctly, as a monstrous crea- is pure moonshine. They are of a ture, insensible to justice and un- kind, formed for the same purpose, we are assured will introduce it to this fair Dominion, and the ravages will begin at once. Our raw materito manufactured goods and these sold let them fight it out. The fiercer the that growth and progress which cou adian industries have been ruined;

The assumption of course is that well organized-which we can well such thing as a Canadian "trust" has believe—and neither time nor never been heard of, or that if such money was spared to make a big thing does exist it is different in aims the West in the Nation' was the subsmoke.' Torchlight processions and habits from its American rela- ject of a stirring address on Sunday were organized from Point St. tive. Unfortunately for this assump- by the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister Charles, Maisonneuve and even Mc- tion the reading public know better. of the Interior, who was the guest of Gill, and no question was asked The newspapers for the past few the Canadian Club at its weekly lunof the 'demonstrators' as to their years have been recording mergers cheon in the Sailors' Institute. age, height, standing, nationality, of this, that and the other class of respectability. All that was industrial concern, until if there re- prosperity and growth of Montreal asked of them was that they mains in this country a manufactur- was taken as an index of the prospershould follow the band, keep their ing industry of any magnitude which ity of the West. But if that led to any torches alight, and applaud or hiss has not merged itself into a combine misapprehension about the West he as they were told. In fact, they it should be advertised as one of the would be glad if he could correct it. had to earn their money, and as curiosities of this land of wonders. Montreal was interested in the West, they are said to have been treated People would go some distance to and there was an historic association see a factory that knew its own fa- between Montreal and the West, bether these days.

adian "trust" and those of the Ameri- the Red river was carried on from can "trust." The former has not as Montreal. Today, notwithstanding had mentioned had not yet come into vet developed to the same fine pro- the political severance, it was a matportions as the American species, nor perfected all the functions common perfected all the functions common to the tribe. But its inferiority has country which lay between the Upper relied upon by those who have any fears for their privileged interests that whatever money can do to raise a dust against reciprocity will be fully and freely done."

to the tribe. But its inferiority has country which have to the tribe. But its inferiority has a country which have to the tribe. But its inferiority has country which have to the tribe. But its inferiority has any fears for their privileged interests the country which have to the tribe. But its inferiority has dissipply Valley and the Alleghany Mountains. (Applause.)

Some people imagined that it was a disadvantage to Canada that the West the rate of increase in production to of its American cousin with precis- was so far distant from the East. He ion and facility, and there appears considered that it was a stupendous no reason in the world to doubt that advantage, and the fact that a great in reasonable time it will become a portion of the West was still unpopucreature quite as beautiful, and quite lated only meant that there was great as well behaved. That it is making opportunity for development. The Montreal and the East, and he desplendid progress in the same directive world, but it was not weaker betion we have ample evidence—in the cause of that. It was held together by marked increase in the prices of commodities produced by these "merged" together by sentiment also. East and concerns, from canned pease to Port- West in Canada we had a similarity of

agreement is just another proof that sentiment. fully upon a 30 per cent mattress, covered with a 30 per cent. quilt and a 35 per cent comforter, awakes to gaze upon a 20 per cent goods of any kind being reduced, in tion in Canada. (Applause). Lifting his head from a 30 per cent pillow, he steps upon a 25 fear lest we develop the habit of per cent carpet, where he alights upon a 30 per cent tack. He lifts dian "trust" and trust-makers are valued by the habit of when men did not call themselves Canada and the supon a 30 per cent tack. He lifts dian "trust" and trust-makers are valued by the habit of when men did not call themselves Canada and the supon a 30 per cent tack. He lifts dian "trust" and trust-makers are valued by the habit of when men did not call themselves Canada and the supon a 30 per cent tack. He lifts a 35 per cent window blind, re- the head and centre of the attack on ers, he argued that the opening of the Kentish coast have been blown moves a 35 per cent flannel night- the reciprocity agreement. In this West had afforded an outlet for Ca- down. they are simply illustrating that in nadian ambition toward the creating Setiembre, from Porman, Spain, is snirt, and 35 per cent trousers, 35 end and intention they are in no way of a United Canadian nation, and that on the rocks off Sicily. shoes, ties the shoes with 35 per different from the American trust and cent laces, and washes himself trust-maker against whom they are with 35 per cent soap. The dry- warning us. The end of each is the ing operation is performed with absolute control of the manufacture per cent towel, and the comb- and sale of the commodity in which The "trust" has undoubtedly come

to stay, both in the United States and Canada. It is founded on the solid economic fact that goods can be protightening of his 35 per cent sus- duced in large quantities more cheappenders. The request for the re- ly than in small quantities, the management being right. But the tariff place is met by his wife in a 35 offers to those who are not satisfied per cent corset and other highly with the advantage of this fact, the necessary stitching on a 30 per cent opportunity to turn the organization sewing machine, with 25 per cent of the "trust" into an institution for thread, the final act being perform- making money through the taxation ed by a 30 per cent needle, assisted system. If the producer can be preby a 30 per cent thimble. Be- vented exporting raw materials, and fore leaving for downstairs he ad- the consumer can be prevented imjusts his 10 per cent artificial teeth, porting finished products, the trust and then descends to light the fire has the grip on the "home market" per cent charcoal, which he carries in a 25 per cent pail. He may, perhaps, use some Rockfeller 30 per cent charcoal which he carries of what it has to buy and the prices of what it has to sell. Alike per cent coal oil to assist matters. the producer and the consumer are He then sits down on a 30 per cent. at its mercy, and the cheapening of chair, at a 30 per cent table cov- production made possible by the com ered with a 30 per cent tablecloth, bination becomes a purely secondary his knees being protected by a consideration. The main end is not 30 per cent table napkin. In due to make money out of industry, but season he has his choice of the fol- to make money out of the tariff. That lowing articles of food: Apples, protected, 40 cents a barrel; bacon, is where this economic development and ham, protected, 2 cents a known as the "trust" impinges on the pound; cheese, 3 cents a pound; public interest, and there is where butter, 4 cents a pound; coffee, 10 the danger to the public comes in. per cent; potatoes, 15 cents a bus- The "trust" holds the power to abuse hel. He assists himself with a 35 the privileges of protection more than per cent knife and a 30 per cent the individual manufacturer could fork, likely soiling his 35 per cent possibly do; therefore the greater the necessity that "protection" be destroy-"Before he leaves for work he arranges for his children to regale themselves with 35 per cent"

Between the American "trust" and 35 per cent dolls; that they shall go to school with 30 per cent school bags and 35 per cent copybooks, decked with 35 per cent ribbons.

These things arranged, he daily takes his 30 per cent tool bag, filled with 30 per cent tool bag, filled with 30 per cent nails, 30 per cent tools, 25 per cent axe, carries a 30 per cent crowbar, lights his severywhere.

35 per cent pipe with pretated 50 the Canadian "trust" there is little had much to do with that recent decents a pound tobacco, fixes his 30 choice for the producer and consumvelopment of national pride in Canada per cent hat firmly on his head and er. If these have to be fleeced it does which was greater than any of the hustles off through the dark of the not really make so very much differ- material developments of which we morning guided by the light from ence who does the shearing. And Were very proud. (Applause.) their chances of getting fleeced under West? Some people had the idea that 30 per cent wheelbarrow and the reciprocity agreement are less they were all Doukhobors, others that per cent clothes wringers, 35 per than under the existing tariffs. At they were all Yankee, and other still works his nine or ten hours, as the present the Canadian producers sells that they were halfbreeds. The fact case may be, and returns at night to a "trust" and the consumer buys was that a majority of them were from the same "trust." They have Canadians—Eastern Canadians. They

a 15 per cent window, probably reciprocity agreement the producer lic opinion in every line of life in the thinking of the new 30 per cent may sell to the canning combine of west. bonnet which she has purchased Mr. David Marshall, M.P., or the and glad of the fact that her day, canning combine of Senator Sorghum | Canadians found their field in the Unitoo, is over, with freedom from 35 whichever offers him most money for per cent clothes wringers, 355 per his pease; and the consumer can buy 25 per cent brushes, 25 per cent from whichever offers to sell to him brushes, 35 per cent baby carriages, cheapest. The old saying that "when "thieves fall out, just men may get dog. After a protected supper he "their dues" holds for the Canadian then supposed to be inhospitable adjusts his 30 per cent eyeglasses, producer and consumer a hope in prairies of the Canadian West, inlights the 30 per cent gas coming connection with the reciprocity agree- stead of going to the cities of the through a 39 per cent gas meter, ment. If the agreement is to provoke listen to his wife playing a few hymns on a 30 per cent organ and and the Central in the American "trust" a national sentiment and hope for a proper cent organ and the Central in the East-line in the Central in the East-line in the Central in the East-line in the Central in t warned by a 25 per cent clock and the Canadian "trust," then let us great future for Canada. In the Easthave the agreement. It we are to be

well have the satisfaction of seeing ada. the biters bite each other for a time. with than by the American "trust" ther of them. All that can be done accept the responsibilities of progress is to set them against each other and and the only conditions under which

EAST AND WEST.

Montreal Witness-The Position of The Hon. Frank Oliver said the cause Montreal had always been the Nor is there any marked differ- starting point for the West. At one Yet they were only at the beginning Nor is there any marked differ-ence between the habits of the Can-Upper Mississippi Valley as well as production of 280,000,000 bushels of

Some people imagined that it was a better conditions, they could expect climatic and other conditions which The fight against the reciprocity tended to a similarity in ideals and

In the United States, on the conthe Canadian "trust" is true to its In the United States, on the contrary, there was an inherent differkind. Like the American "trust," it ence between the people of the North gale has been blowing for the last 48 is reaching out after the absolute and the South, resulting from the incontrol of the raw materials of the herent difference in the conditions of country. It objects to the Canadian, life. Canada did not labor under that farmers selling farm products or disadvantage, and the similarity of disorganized the mail service and pulp wood to anybody but itself. It conditions would have a great effect caused a number of minor casualobjects to the duties on manufactured in building up a great and united naties. The steamer Finland, which Recalling a time, thirty years ago, was unable to proceed to Southamp

Who were the people of the North-

There was a time when the young ted States, and as a result over one million young Canadians had gone there to the immense advantage of the United States and detriment of Can-

The young men who went to the United States, went there because of ern Canadian who went West they caten up by one or other, we may as upbuilding of the West and of Car found a sense of responsibility for the

If the merchant, banker, teacher, The notion that if we leave ourselves | newspaperman, farmer, were all eastsell his products in the United States. We shall be more mercifully dealt Canadian nationality, there was every reason to believe that Canada was heing strengthened as a nation by the development of the West. Touching on the influx of immimoved by mercy. The agreement, and pursuing the same course, The grants to the West, he said that if public need expect mercy from nei- they meant to progress they must

battle and the longer it lasts, the bet- | be accomplished. The speaker then touched on an issue which he said was not so much entimental as material, and which led to the belief that the West must occupy a very large place in the fupersons made homesteads, pre-emption or scrip entry for 11,500,000 acres of land, which called for a cultivation of 2,500,000 acres of land as a condition of their acquiring title.

In the previous year 40,000 persons took up 9,000,000 acres under the same conditions. In 1895 there were only 2,300 entries, in 1905, 34,000. When the West was taking in people at that rate it was an outstanding fact that they had secured the most effective agency for bringing into eccupation and cultivation the great West, and that could not go on with out affecting the city of Montreal play. There were people enough in

the rate of increase in production to be exceeded. The conclusion which Mr. Oiver wished his hearers to draw was that whatever tended to the wefare of the whatever tended to the welfare of the clared he had no patience with the people who tried to make out that there was a diversity of interests in Canada.

FIERCE STORMS IN ENGLAND. in Channel Disorganize

London, March 26 .- A furious snow blizards. It has completely arrived at Dover Saturday evening. graph lines between London and the The Spanish

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Bulletin Staff Correspo Innisfail, Mar. 23only one elevator and when the Bulletin rep vear 1910 was an off Innisfail is 115 miles so branch of the C. P. R failure but because th Innisfail are feeding th manufacturing their into profitable pork be

The settlers of the I trict are of an intellige class, mostly English Eastern Canada, the Br he United States. Arc ville is a thriving settle from Iceland, but othe toba and Dakota, All people speak English f adapting themselves w adian citizenship. Innisfail Farmers "Di

Innisfail is an odd na given by a railway of came from Innisfail, In farmers are not failing. standing of the farmer Are the farms aroun mortgaged to fifty per value?" The financier and paper and set down i financial standing of a Innisfail district, and the sets and liabilities show mortgages barely average cent. of the value of the and in every case where mortgaged the farmer of far and above the mortg The name should be cha

Farmers Are Manufactu What is the reason of t success. No doubt the o settlers, the richness of fine climate and the near kets have each had its the chief reason is that of Innisfail district have great wisdom and have ufacturers of the raw of their farms and thu diversified income. owing to exceptional tions or a manipulated market prices has little en bank balances Many of these settlers

but a few years ago wealth or possibly a bala them, but now counting led homestead, the pure often all paid for-and th of cattle and swine, and horses, they are quite ware satisfied with their

Educated Agricultu The farmers are well ve riculture and the result they make a study of grain and are also study fitable raising of cattle and poultry. Root crop the roots are fed to the farmer estimates that barley to his hogs he se per bushel. Heavy dr at an average value of \$600 per team. Crean the farmer about 20c About six or eight tons ter was exported in 191 age price of 18c per farmer, while 24 cents the average net price o In 1910 about 6.500 he keted at Innisfail. At a price of \$15 per hog the about \$97,500 received that had been manu pork. The farmers of anxious for a governm ing plant and guarante per year if the governm tablish a pork packing p The soil is a dark d very fertile, with a suf of moisture. The grai quoted from 50 to 100 per acre, up to 40 bush

Examir McCorm and You How Per Meets Yo



of soil-hard, dry, tr in well prepared seed See how strong

formed into shape in ing in the feed rus section angles extend solid foundation for t Note also the flu insures perfect delive hill, whether the hope kind of seed is being that it is being sown ing the kernels.