

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE special correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, Dec. 30.

All is quiet around the halls of legislature just now, and the parliament buildings are deserted save for a few officials and half a dozen newspaper men who are waiting for something to turn up. Most of the ministers are in Ottawa, however, taking advantage of the holidays to do some work. Each day they gather in the privy council room in the east block and there the policy of the government on the various questions to come before parliament after the recess is being decided. What takes place in the privy council is of course strictly private, but even ministers tell their wives secrets and some of them have bosom friends in whom they confide. Naturally there is a leakage, and what leaks out soon finds its way to the press room.

One of the subjects that has already

been under discussion it is learned, is that of the reciprocity negotiations between the representatives of the Canadian and United States governments, and it is reported that when the negotiations are resumed in January, Sir Richard Cartwright will accompany Mr. Fielding to Washington, leaving Mr. Paterson as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right hand man in the House of Commons. Sir Richard has one very distinct advantage to recommend him as an advocate of lower tariffs, in the fact that, unlike Mr. Paterson, he does not own a biscuit factory. The Hudson's Bay railway, terminal elevators, co-operative legislation, and many other subjects will be discussed and the government's policy decided upon before the members return to their duties on January 11, and after the re-opening of the House some definite announcements may be expected.

COL. SAM HUGHES' IMPRESSIONS

The farmers' delegation to Ottawa this month was "a frost" according to Col. Sam Hughes, who struck the West Monday. He was seen at the Royal Alexandra hotel by a Winnipeg reporter shortly after the morning train pulled in and voluntarily opened up on the crusade to the capital.

"The farmers," said Col. Hughes, "made a good impression until they started to talk on the floor of the House. Then they wearied people. They spoke too long, and they trotted out the same old line of talk that the old patrons and other bygone farmers' organizations sprung on us in years past. Full three-quarters of the farmers' delegation was disappointed with the showing that their speakers made before parliament. They were long winded speakers, and they expressed the views of themselves as leaders of the farmers' movement. The rest of the delegation had not been consulted with regard to a good many of these views."

"Now mind, I have no desire to insult the farmers, they presented a fine front; as individuals they created a certain impression by their numbers, and some of their contentions were all right. For instance I am in favor of some stricter method of controlling the terminal elevators, although not necessarily government ownership. I am in favor of a government controlled line to the Hudson's Bay instead of a government owned line."

"To my mind the farmers are better off both in the East and in the West than any other class in Canada, and they have no right to raise the hue and cry that they are oppressed and downtrodden by other interests. We have heard that story for years, and it is as old as the hills. To my mind it is the farmer's wife to whom some relief should be brought. From my observations she has a harder time than her husband, and that is why I am in favor of establishing telephone lines and electric light and power to lighten her labors."

When the talk got round to reciprocity Col. Hughes said: "It is in the city of Boston that the greatest agitation is raised on the other side for reciprocity, and that is because the great railway companies with headquarters in New York have side-tracked Boston. She has no direct railway connection with the West. The people of Boston wish to secure trade from Canada, and they would be willing if they could to build a road into this country." Col. Hughes will go to the head of the Elk River in British Columbia in connection with some timber claims he has there.

C. N. R. FIGURES

Some interesting figures of the remarkable growth of the Canadian Northern in the past fourteen years were recently given out by D. B. Hanna, third vice-president and general manager. In 1896, the company operated only 100 miles of track. To-day the length of track under operation and in course of construction is 7,135 miles. This estimate does not include the British Columbia section of some 500 miles, or the gap of 600 miles still to be constructed between Sudbury and Port Arthur. But it does include all of the lines in Ontario, Quebec and Nova

C. N. R. AFTER HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

(Special wire to The Guide)

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—Sir William Mackenzie, spent the greater part of the day in conference with Minister of Railroads Graham, discussing Canadian Northern proposals regarding Hudson's Bay Railway. It is said that the C. N. R. have submitted formal propositions to the government, in which they offer to build and operate the road. This proposition will be finally considered by the cabinet during the next few days. Sir D. D. Mann is also in Ottawa.

Scotia. It is hoped that by the end of 1911 all the gaps will be filled in and that the system will then be a full fledged transcontinental with 10,000 miles of line in operation.

The pay roll has gone from \$650 a month in 1897, to over \$1,000,000 a month in 1910, and a gross revenue of \$60,000 in 1897, to over \$18,000,000 this year. In 1896 the staff included 13 men and a boy. To-day the employees of the railway and its allied industries number 48,400. At present time there are 535 cities, towns and villages in embryo on the Canadian Northern railway. Sixty of these towns have a population of over 500, and 85 places have been given transportation facilities within the past four months. The progress of the West may be further judged from the fact that in Alberta alone 20,000 acres of land are settled upon daily, and that every school day sees a new school house opened.

DOMINION CROP REPORT

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—A bulletin of the census office issued to-day gives the total area of field crops grown in Canada this year as 32,711,062 acres, and the value of crops as \$507,185,500, compared with 30,065,556 acres and a value of \$532,092,100 last year. Wheat, oats and barley had last year a total area of 18,817,900 acres, with a value of \$289,114,000, and this year, with an area 20,992,900 acres, the value is only \$248,738,300. The

decrease in value is \$40,405,700, which is \$14,399,100 more than the decrease for all field crops, and a lower production of 18,591,000 bushels wheat, 38,688,000 bushels oats and 9,981,000 bushels barley through drought and heat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, from an area sown greater by 1,857,300 acres, accounts for the whole loss.

The crops of rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax had this year an area of 1,795,385 acres, and a value of \$28,768,000, compared with 1,487,611 acres and a value of \$26,707,000 last year. Hoed and cultivated crops, comprising beans, corn for husking, potatoes, turnips and other roots and sugar beets have fallen off in both area and value, the area this year being 1,137,417 acres, with a value of \$68,008,800, compared with 1,180,095 acres and \$69,737,500 last year.

Fodder crops, which include fodder corn with hay and clover, show for this year an area of 8,787,360 acres and a value of \$161,673,000, compared with 8,479,930 acres and \$147,403,800 last year.

The production of fall wheat is 16,610,000 bushels; of spring wheat, 135,379,000; of oats, 323,449,000; of barley, 45,147,600; of rye, 1,545,500; of peas, 6,538,100; of buckwheat, 7,243,900; of mixed grain, 19,433,000; of flax, 38,038,000; of beans, 1,177,800; of corn for husking, 18,746,000; of potatoes, 74,048,000 and of turnips and other roots, 95,407,000 bushels.

The yield of hay is 15,497,000 tons; of fodder corn, 2,551,000, and of sugar beets, 157,000 tons.

Western Wheat Yield

The yield of wheat, oats and barley this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is \$77,021,000 bushels, compared with \$64,479,000 bushels last year.

Compared with last year, the value of the field crops in Prince Edward Island is \$9,988,100 to \$9,415,900; in Nova Scotia, \$21,402,000 to \$22,519,300; in New Brunswick, \$18,059,000 to \$18,150,900; in Quebec, \$97,107,000; in Ontario \$204,002,000 to \$200,308,000; in Manitoba, \$55,206,000 to \$74,480,500; in Saskatchewan, \$84,138,400 to \$97,677,500, and in Alberta, \$16,582,000 to \$20,741,000.

CONFERENCE AT WAWOTA

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association two public meetings were held in the Odd-fellows' hall, Wawota, on Friday and Saturday last. The meeting on Friday evening, despite the bad trails, was

fairly well attended about fifty persons, mostly farmers of good standing in the locality, being present. On the proposal of Jas. Robinson (Walpole) A. Salmon, of Riga, was unanimously voted to the chair. He was supported by A. G. Hawkes, of Broadview (a member of the executive of the association), and Mr. J. Robinson (one of the directors). The various representatives of the associations around Wawota were invited to give briefly a report on the work they were doing. Many of these were very encouraging—Maryfield being the most disappointing as it had practically no association. However they were doing their best to get it restarted at an early date.

THE FARMER TO GET HIS PIECE

Massey-Harris, the largest Canadian farm implement company in Canada, with an expanding trade in the British dependencies and South America, has bought out the Johnston Harvester Company, of Batavia, New York, and will invade the United States market. This big transaction is the shadow cast by a larger coming event—namely, a change in the Canadian tariff, practically amounting to free trade in agricultural implements with the United States. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his tour of the West last summer, this was one of the subjects he had dinged into him wherever he went. A little more than a week ago a deputation of six hundred Western farmers was at Ottawa asking for this very thing. Owing to some rather doubtful rules in the customs appraising department, the duty on farm implements from the United States has often been twenty-five per cent. than in the nominal seventeen and a half. But Quebec is weakening and the West seems pleasing, so the farmer is going to come in for some of his long-deferred rights. Speaking through its president and manager, Senator Melvin Jones, the Massey-Harris Company says it is not going into any pool or merger with any American farm implement company, located either here or in the United States. If there is no combination afoot to offset the proposed change in the Canadian tariff, the move of the Massey-Harris Company simply means that, since it will no longer be allowed to take the purple off a protected market of eight million people, it will reach for a share of that other market of ninety millions. Senator Melvin Jones is a close personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and would know as soon as anybody when to throw out weather anchors.—Colliers Weekly.

KNIGHT THE MAYORS?

Toronto, Dec. 30.—The report emanating from Ottawa that the mayors of all the different cities throughout Canada would have the honor of knighthood conferred on them at the coming coronation, is taken here with more than the proverbial grain of salt. Similar reports were sent out before the coronation of the late King Edward, but as is well known no such action followed.

The Keeley Treatment

For the Cure of Alcohol and Drug Inebriety

In England this cure has been under the constant observation of an Honorary Committee of Peers and prominent Gentlemen for the last sixteen years. During that time the late Canon Fleming has been chairman of the Committee. Among the other members of the Committee are The Right Honorable Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, The Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P., The Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A., W. Hind-Smith, Esq., and others. In their last Report they have unanimously affirmed that their confidence in the Keeley Treatment is complete.

So great has been the success of the Keeley Treatment that the hundred-and-one imitations and substitutes, which have sprung up in its path are but a natural consequence.

However, the Keeley Treatment is not an experiment, as are the imitations and substitutes, but a tried and true success, which in the last thirty years has won its way by its cures.

More than Half a Million

have taken the treatment, and twenty per cent. of our patients come through the recommendation of their family physicians. Does not this fact alone speak volumes?

It is a well-recognized fact that Inebriety is a stubborn disease and cannot be cured with a few self-administered home remedies, but to effect a cure, must be more carefully treated than almost any other disease.

The Keeley Treatment is always administered by physicians who have made a special study of Inebriety. After carefully inquiring into the history of each patient, and making a thorough physical examination, they treat each case according to the condition of the patient. No matter how long-standing the addiction, or how much has been taken, the result is invariably the same—a cure.

No constitution is too delicate for the Keeley Treatment.

From the beginning to the end of our treatment there is neither sickness nor nausea. Improvement in the general health begins the first day and continues without interruption during the whole period of treatment.

"It Really Cures"

"It does what it professes to do." Such is the emphatic testimony of Mr. Keeley-Wilmut, the well-known secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, who for some years has had the Keeley method under close observation in England.

The treatment takes four weeks for alcohol, and is carried out in Western Canada only at

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