

return to him any blank forms sent to the said secretary of the association for the purpose of securing such information.

(5) All elected or appointed officers of the association shall be chosen from members who are not in arrears in their dues, and are bona fide farmers.

N.B. A bona fide farmer shall be taken to mean one who derives his principal subsistence from his farm.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

J. S. Wood—Peter Wright—

That, whereas the C.P.R. has announced that henceforth it will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon its capital stock, which stock does not represent actual cash investment.

Therefore, be it resolved that the freight and passenger rates on the C.P.R. should be based upon an actual physical valuation of the said railway, and that the railway commission exercise their authority to give effect to such rates, and that the action of W. F. Maclean, M.P., in the House of Commons, be heartily commended. Carried.

On motion of A. J. Fortune—H. Bewell—The following resolution was laid on the table:

"Be it resolved that we request the Dominion government to go into the establishment of state agricultural banks in order that money may be loaned to farmers at a reasonable rate of interest."

The meeting then adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and adopted.

Messrs. J. L. Brown and John Kennedy (mover and seconder) spoke at some length on the following resolution pledging the candidates for parliamentary honors:

We, the Grain Growers' Association, in convention assembled, having adopted the principle of pledging candidates for parliamentary honors, would urge all Grain Growers, both Liberal and Conservative, to take such action in their conventions as may be found necessary to procure a candidate who will have the entire confidence of his constituents and who will cheerfully subscribe to a pledge prepared by the executive association.

NEXT MEETING OF CONVENTION

John W. Stow—J. V. Paterson—

That the convention meet in Brandon again in 1912. The motion was carried by a standing vote while singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Hall, publicity officer of the city, then addressed the convention and thanked them for their hearty acceptance of the invitation given by the city. W. Johnston—Mr. Bewell—

That the auditors of last year, namely, Messrs. Middleton and Nichol, be appointed for the ensuing year.

Mr. Brown—D. D. McArthur—

That we express our appreciation of the courtesy of the press, which was responded to by Miss Hind and the other representatives.

C. Burdette—R. J. Avison—

That we give a hearty vote of thanks to the visiting delegates from Saskatchewan and Alberta for the assistance they have rendered, which was responded to by Messrs. Bower, Hawkes and Green.

The following resolution re the tariff was moved by R. McKenzie, and carried unanimously:

"That this convention endorse the action taken by the council of agriculture on reciprocal trade with the United States, and an increase in the preference to Great Britain, until we have free trade between Canadian and Great Britain."

G. H. Malcolm—C. H. Cherry—

That a vote of thanks be given to the officers of the association.

The singing of "God Save the King" brought the convention to a close.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

At the close of the convention the directors met and organized. Peter Wright and R. J. Avison were elected to act with the officers as the executive committee. R. McKenzie was re-elected secretary.

A Lesson from the Trusts

When one stops to consider any of the large American trusts or moneyed corporations he is inclined to wonder how they have ever obtained such power and independence, how it is that they are now able to dictate their own terms and the rest of humanity have no choice but to accept. If we study the growth and development of a few of these concerns we shall plainly see that much of their power and far-reaching influence, as well as much of their financial success, has been the result of the shrewd and far-sighted policy which they have adopted in the investment of their capital and earnings.

While they have built up their own line of business it is true they have not stopped there, but have invested their capital in and eventually gained control over every branch of trade on which their business was, to any extent, dependent. A few individuals have, in this way, by concentrating their surplus capital in those branches of industry most affecting their own business, secured control of franchises and natural resources such as coal mines, timber limits and water power that were necessary to the carrying on of their particular line of trade. They have thus been able to build up powerful organizations and place the masses of the people dependent upon them for the necessities of life. We find a meat or a steel trust investing its capital in lands, timber limits and mines, in railroads, steamships and banks and in many other branches outside its own business but all of which have some direct relation thereto. They seek to get as much control as possible over every industry on which they are dependent for service and over every commodity which they require in their business. Having this control they become independent. **THEY PROCURE**

THEIR NECESSITIES AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST AND THEY MARKET THEIR PRODUCTS WITH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE PROFIT.

Is it not high time that the great body of producers, the tillers of the soil, awakened to the power of this principle which has enabled these few individuals to make their own terms with the public and control the riches of a nation? Is it not high time that the farmers should interest themselves in and gain control over a few of those industries on which their own business must depend, and to secure for the people a portion of those natural resources which are still available in our young country? In short, is it not time to take a hint from the methods of the trust and secure for the many the power and privilege which they have secured for themselves.

So long as the farmers are content to depend upon the "outsider" to market their produce, so long will they be at his mercy. So long are they content to look to the trusts and monopolies to supply them with their necessities, so long must they submit to another's terms. So long as they can confine their interest to the art of production alone and fail to consider the great questions of marketing and purchasing, so long will others reap the profit of their toil.

The farmers must realize that their incomes depend as much or more upon the price they receive for their products and the price they have to pay for their necessities as on the amount which they produce. Realizing this fact, they must seek to gain control over a portion of the natural resources and over those lines of business on which they are at present most dependent. How can this be done? By the same method of the trusts and corporations have done it: by concentrat-

ing their capital where it will most benefit their own business; until through an agency which they themselves control, they become independent of outside concerns and can sell and buy on equal terms with all.

The wisdom of this policy has already been demonstrated in the grain business where a number of Western farmers concentrated a few dollars of their earnings in a company of their own, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and through this company have enabled, not only themselves, but all grain growers to stand on an independent footing and secure the value for their produce. When so good a start has been made, all that remains is to continue in the same course. Our company is now calling for capital to extend the co-operative principle into lumber, milling and other lines. If, instead of investing their money here and there and everywhere, in all sorts of schemes, in all lines of business and in all parts of the earth, the farmers will stand firm and loyal as a class and invest their earnings in their own company, they will not only be much more sure of a good interest on their investment, but **THEY WILL, LIKE THE TRUSTS, BE ABLE TO MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY THEIR OWN NECESSITIES AT THE LOWEST COST AND TO MARKET THEIR PRODUCTS WITH THE HIGHEST PROFIT.** Every dollar the farmers invest in the Grain Growers' Grain Company is not only earning them a good cash dividend but enabling them to make more money from their own farms. Let our slogan, therefore, be "**CONCENTRATE OUR FORCES AND INVEST OUR MONEY IN OUR OWN COMPANY**" until that Company has every dollar that is necessary with which to supply the needs of the Western farmers.

GRAIN GROWER

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF VIEWS

The Producers' Review, the official journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia, has the following editorial article in its December issue just to hand:

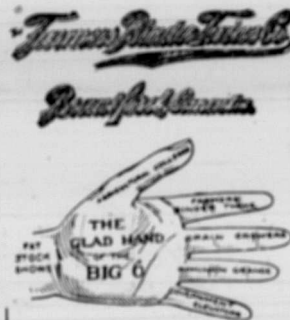
"In the cable news recently there appeared the announcement that a deputation of 1,500 West Canadian farmers had visited Ottawa to protest against the unjust incidence of the protective tariff. It is to be hoped the day is not far distant when there will be a similar deputation to Melbourne from the farmers of Australia. We have been too much inclined to follow the lead of England, America, and Germany, and foster and pamper manufactures at the expense of everything else. The policy is foolish and retrogressive. 'The well-being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its root, manufactures and commerce are its branches and its life. If the root is injured, the leaves fall, the branches break away, and the tree dies.' This was recognized by the French physiocrats who founded the science of political economy. It may be obscured by passing clouds of socialistic and protectionist superstition, but, like the eternal stars, the truth is still there. The producer has to take his products to the world's markets, and to pay heavy taxation; he must not be hampered and fettered by a heavy protective tariff. 'Protection,' as Gladstone said, 'is a misnomer and a fraud.'

DR. CLARK, M.P., IN BOSTON

Dr. M. Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, addressed the Boston Canadian Club on January 27, on the subject of free trade and the report of his address in the Boston journals credit him with converting fully four-fifths of his large audience. He told his audience that England's supremacy in the shipping world was due to the acts of the American people who had killed their shipping industry by protection.

H. B. R. RESOLUTION

On Thursday, February 2, the Saskatchewan legislature defeated the motion of Mr. Haultain that, in the opinion of the house the Hudson's Bay railway should be owned, controlled and operated by the government. The amendment of J. E. Bole, of Regina, to the effect that the line should be operated either by the government, an independent commission, or otherwise as would secure to the people of Canada absolute control over all rates and tolls, passed the house by a substantial majority.



The aim of this Co-operative Manufacturing Company, with its many thousands of small stockholders, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is to do business in the Northwest as nearly direct as possible with the Grain Growers' Sub-Associations or their representatives and so get this Company's twine straight from the Jenny to the Binder.

With this object in view any connection wants to be opened up at once with us at Brantford and all information procured. Not a moment should be lost as the time is short and the distance between us is great. Last season we placed nearly three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of binder twine in the hands of the people at cost, every ball guaranteed, and played our Company to a heavy loss. We, however, were largely instrumental in preventing a corral on agricultural implements, binder twine and fibre, such as exists in the United States today.

Act loyally; order early and so guard against railway and factory strikes. True co-operation must be sustained if your mighty country is to prosper. We are today the only twine manufacturers in America standing solidly for the great people. Don't confuse this company with any other. Make your letters as explicit as possible so as to save multiplicity of correspondence and delay.

If you have occasion to telegraph us send a night letter message short as possible. We will understand.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, Gen. Man.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.