man.

Britain and the other allied nations are doing it. The failure of the Canadian government to take a large proportion of these profits is a failure of its duty to the Canadian people.

There are too many firms in Canada today who spell Patriotism with the "Pat" silent.

They need legislation to make them under-stand the principles of democracy.

CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEM

beginning with last week's issue a very important series of articles on the Railway

Problem in Canada. The author is E. B. Biggar of Toronto, who has devoted a great

deal of attention to this subject for a number of years and has gathered very valuable information bearing upon the relation of the

railways to the general public, not only in

Canada but in practically every country in the world. It is very important that this

question should be studied carefully at the

present time because two of our great national

railways are practically bankrupt while the third is earning enormous profits. The federal government has loaned immense sums to the C.N.R. and G.T.P. while practically all the

provincial governments have guaranteed their

bonds into the hundreds of millions. Every man, woman and child is very seriously

affected by the railway problem because transportation enters into the cost of almost

everything they use for food, clothing, shelter or labor. A Royal Commission has already

been appointed to investigate the railway

ations to the government. The information contained in Mr. Biggar's articles should help to clear the minds of Guide readers at

least as to the best solution of the problem.

only important countries in the world that

have not taken over the railways and operated

Canada and the United States are now the

There is now being published in The Guide

ownership and management. Canada and the United States are also the two countries that enjoy the distinction of having donated to railway magnates a larger proportion of their natural resources and their public funds than any other country on earth. It might also be added that in Western Canada, at least, freight rates are higher than anywhere else on earth, despite all the donations that

have been made to the Canadian railways and their promoters.

Mr. Biggar's articles will bear careful study and will contain information not generally known to the average reader. He is very clearly an advocate of public ownership and has prepared his articles with that end in view. It is essential that the average tax payer should become familiar with this problem and that it should not be left entirely to the discretion of the government as to the manner in which it will be settled. If the government proposes to take over the two bankrupt railways, there is all the more reason that they should take over the profitable road and select the executive heads of the C.P.R. to manage the government system.

## MANITOBA'S VACANT LAND

The Bureau of Social Research under the direction of J. S. Woodsworth is inter-provincial in scope and is maintained by support of the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces. The Bureau has only recently been organized but will produce some very valuable data judging by the following report situation in Canada and make recommendjust issued:

"One-sixth of the farm Isnd in organized municipalities and over one-half of the laust in towns and cities in Manitoba is unoccupied, according to an estimate made by the Bureau of Social Research. This conclusion is based upon statistics supplied by the Secretary-Treasurers of the various municipalities. One out of every ten farmers is a tenant and two-fifths of the residents of the urban districts are tenants. One in four

of the owners of farm lands lives outside the municipality in which his land is located and of these one in seven lives outside the province. Over one-half of the urban land is held by absentees—that is by persons living outside the municipality. municipality.

Exemptions from taxation reach an enormous total, amounting in the urban districts exclusive of Winnipeg, to one-quarter of the total assessment. In Winnipeg \$47,360,610 is exempt out of a total of \$288,451,340."

If one-sixth of the farm land of the province of Manitoba and one-half of the land in the cities and towns is unoccupied, while thousands of men are anxious to find farms or building sites for use, something should be done to bring the landless man and manless land together. One of the outstanding requirements of the Manitoba Government is more revenue. Here is an easy and certain source from which to secure it. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the Governments are deriving over \$500,000 each per year by taxing vacant It places no extra burden upon industry and taxes only those who are holding land out of use when other people want it. It is plainly the duty of the Manitoba Government to go after this revenue that is now being wasted. All the value in this huge amount of vacant land has been created by the population of the province and they are entitled to have a portion of it at least taxed into the public treasury.

It was a loss to the west generally when Seager Wheeler's crop was totally destroyed by hail on August 4. All his special work of selection will now be set back for a year or two.

Don't sell off your half finished steers now. Finish them yourself and take the profit due Ten to one someone else will get that profit if you don't.



WAGING WAR ON WEEDS

August

The keeping Guide a I decid for our of Octogood shape swown us
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