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CHEAP MONEY WOULD HELP ALL

Winnipeg, July 16.—The new policy of the Saskatchewan provincial government to supply cheaper money for farmers requiring capital for their operations has a warm supporter in Mayor Deacon. During a general discussion by the Board of Control on financial affairs which developed into a talk on the state of the money market throughout the world, Mayor Deacon declared to the controllers that in his belief cheap money for the farmers would mean continuous and unshakable prosperity for the whole of the Canadian West.

"I was very much struck with the statement made by Hon. Mr. Turgeon," said the mayor. "I believe that cheap money for the farmer would make everyone in Western Canada rich. The farmer would not be the only one to benefit. We all depend on the farmer, who is the great producer, but he is sadly handicapped by the exorbitant rates of interest charged by the loan companies, banks and brokers. These middlemen are waxing fat at the expense of the farmer, and making it next to impossible for him to prosper. The farmer, if he got money at cost from the government, would have twice the chance he has today to get along, and his prosperity would be communicated to every line of business in the country."

Controller Douglas and Controller Cockburn both agreed. The former declared it to be his belief that the government owed it to the poor man who comes to Western Canada prepared to give his whole energy to making a home and developing the country, that he should be supplied with the necessary capital at cost under proper restrictions. Controller Cockburn thinks that the farmer is the only real producer in the West, and that he should be encouraged in every possible way, and the proposal to lend him capital at cost he looks upon as a sound business proposition which would benefit everyone but the middleman who borrows money in the markets of the world simply to lend it out again in many cases at twice and three times the interest he pays himself.

INCREMENT TAX ON REAL ESTATE PROFITS

Saskatoon, Sask., July 16.—A very radical piece of legislation came up in the resolution of Ald. G. H. May, of Edmonton, which was presented this morning to the Municipalities convention.

"Whereas, the expenditures on public improvements in all Western Canadian towns and cities have been immensely enhancing the values of urban lots directly affected by such improvement, and adjacent thereto; and whereas, the added values have formed the reason for a great deal of undue speculation, and the fostering of lines of business which fluctuate according to the chance of procuring moneys for public improvements, and have made it possible for land speculators to reap large profits by no effort in the direction of development of their own, but solely as the result of the communities borrowing and spending on public improvement,

"Be it, therefore, resolved, that this convention believes the time is ripe for the application of the principle of an increment tax on the profits made on the sale of real estate in excess of the assessed value for which such realty may be taxed by the municipality in which it is located, so that the communities in the West who are making such real estate desirable and valuable by the undertaking of improvements may reap some of the values, thereby lessening the debts which they have incurred in the progress of their public improvements.

After much discussion it was deferred to the executive, which will send copies of the resolution to provincial organizations for consideration.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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REVISED U.S. TARIFF BILL

From the Underwood tariff bill, as reported to the senate from the senate committee, the following list of provisions covering the articles in which Canada is most deeply interested has been compiled:

Dutiable List

Horses and mules 10 per cent.
Barley 15c. a bus.
Oats 6c. a bus.
Butter and cheese 2½c. per lb.
Beets 5 per cent.
Hay \$2 per ton.
Honey 10c. a gal.
Hops 16c. per lb.
Peas 10c. per bus.
Flax seed 15c. per bus.
Straw 50c. per ton.
Apples, plums, pears 10c. per bus.
Berries ½c. per quart.
Dried fruit 1c. per lb.
Poultry, live 1c. per lb.; dead 2c. per lb.

Free List

Agricultural implements.
Ashes.
Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
Coal.
Corn and corn meal.
Cement.
Freshwater fish.
Grease.
Hides.
Iron ore and pig iron.
Meals, fresh or prepared.
Milk and cream.
Paper stock crude of every description.
Printing paper valued at not more than 2½c. per lb.
Potatoes, subject to countervailing duty of 10 per cent.
Salt.
Steel rails.
Shellfish.
Steel ingots, blooms and slabs.
Stone and sand.
Wheat, subject to a countervailing duty of 10c. per bus.
Wheat flour, subject to a countervailing duty of 45c. per barrel.
Barbed wire.
Wood: logs, timber, pulp wood, partially manufactured, boards, etc.
Wood and rag pulp.
Wool (after Dec. 1, 1913).

CANADA'S BILLION DOLLAR TRADE

Ottawa, July 20.—Canada's total trade for the 12 months ending April 30, 1913, as published in a bulletin by the department of trade and commerce was \$1,079,934,180, a splendid increase compared with the same period preceding, when the total was \$879,611,838. The total imports were \$678,587,617. Exports were \$401,446,401. The amount of duty collected was \$115,641,977.

One of the most interesting items in the list of imports is settlers' effects brought in by immigrants. During the 12 months ended April 30, this year, the value of these was from the U.S., \$10,296,265, as compared with \$4,900,274 from Great Britain.

The figures show in a comprehensive way the striking increase in the imports and exports which have already been reflected in monthly reports. A noteworthy feature is the increase of imports from the United States. Imports from that country during the 12 months were valued at \$442,213,343, an increase over the preceding period of over \$15,000,000, or about 18 per cent., and of more than 100 per cents over the 12 months, which ended April 30, 1910. The total British imports for the year ending with April, 1913, also showed a satisfactory increase, being \$140,177,842, nearly \$22,000,000, or 17 per cent. increase over the preceding period.

Exports also show a satisfactory increase in the report. For the 12 months to the end of April, 1913, the total was \$401,346,401. For the corresponding period of the previous year it was \$318,919,890. For 1913 the exports to the United Kingdom were \$183,734,820; to the United States \$168,605,800.

BINDER TWINE CORNER?

To get to the bottom of the ever returning binder twine question, the Grain Growers' association during the last year has made the matter an object of thorough investigation. Every year a shortage cry, or some other cry, tends to send the price upward, according to the farmers, while there never seems to be any cause for a decline. This year advance rumors have it that the Mexican government, which everybody imagined to have its hands more than occupied by half a dozen or more revolutions, really is devoting its energy to maintain a monopoly in sisal, which is the most important raw material used in manufacturing binder twine.

The result of the investigation carried on by the Grain Growers' association is, that the association has come to the conclusion that the manufacturers of twine have formed a corner in raw material and the monopoly is now so complete that a general order to raise the price might be expected at any moment. This is a serious situation for the Western farmer. He has to have the twine whatever the cost, as long as there is nothing else to take its place.

Appeal to British Manufacturers

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers' association, has had this problem under consideration for a long time, and last fall he took the matter up with some British capitalists and manufacturers with the object in view of starting a British binder twine industry in competition with the American trust. It was then that the investigation of the real conditions started, but the project had to be dropped, because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the investigators that the United States binder twine trust had such an absolute monopoly on the necessary raw material that effective competition was out of the question.

"This alleged monopoly in raw products for the manufacture of binder twine is a very serious matter for the Western farmer," said Mr. McKenzie. "Very few can imagine it if they themselves have not been on a farm. There simply must be found a remedy and the only effective one under the present circumstances is to find something to take the place of the twine as now manufactured."

Twine from Flax Straw

There is reason to hope, however, that the Western farmer soon will be independent of the American binder twine trust. The investigation by the Grain Growers' association and the British manufacturers resulted in an attempt now being made to introduce machinery using flax straw instead of the present material. If this experiment is successful it will mean the establishment of a new industry in the Western Canadian provinces, a big saving for the farmer, and besides, let him out of the twine trust's clutches.

"Every year thousands of tons of flax straw are burned in the field in the three prairie provinces," said Mr. McKenzie. "If this raw product can be utilized for the manufacture of a new twine within the provinces themselves, it will mean the saving of an immense amount of money to the farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The experiment is not so far advanced that I can say more about it at the present time, but we have good reasons to expect satisfactory results."

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

WHAT WILL HER ANSWER BE?

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuela Vanderbilt, who delivered a stirring lecture criticizing modern mothers recently in London, in which she declared that a "well cooked meal" was the strongest sort of temperance argument, received a spirited challenge from a writer in the Daily Sketch.

Many pointed questions are put to her grace, whom the writer addresses as "Mrs. Duke," some of which follow:

"Exactly how well can you cook?"

"Could you keep yourself clean in a slum?"

"Do you know as much as your maids of the science of personal and domestic hygiene?"

"Could you make a tenement in the east end glorious with a bar of soap and a worn out scrubbing brush?"

"Could you patch a pair of unpatchable trousers?"

"Could you keep clean if you had not a bath?"

"Do you know anything about the science of motherhood whereof you talk so eloquently?"

A NOTABLE INSCRIPTION

"The most beautiful railroad station in America is in Washington; even in that city of splendid buildings its lovely beauty is unique and impressive. Carved in its marble facades are several inscriptions which were written by ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, or chosen by him because of their appropriateness to that particular building in that particular city. One of them reads:—

THE FARM

BEST HOME OF THE FAMILY
MAIN SOURCE OF NATIONAL WEALTH
FOUNDATION OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY
THE NATURAL PROVIDENCE

"Every Congressman, every law-maker, every administrator of laws who comes to Washington must pass beneath the marble arch which bears that inscription," says Collier's Weekly. "At least once, in the freshness of novelty, he must be impressed by it; thereafter it becomes an old story, and he hurries past, unseeing."

"That is one of the perils of Washington; the man who stays there too long runs the risk of absorbing its exotic atmosphere and forgetting the views, desires and needs of the people he comes from. Thoughtful men know the risk, and consciously avoid it. President Wilson said the other day that since his body for the next four years must be in Washington it is all the more essential that his mind should get its inspiration from the rest of the country."

"In Dr. Eliot intellectual accuracy is even more marked than dignity of phrase. This inscription expresses a truth that is fundamental in human society."—Public Opinion.

LAST PARTY OF FARM LABORERS

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has received word of a party of 75 farm laborers which will arrive about the first week in August. This party is specially selected by our Mr. Nicol from the grain growing districts of England. The Association has supplied over 200 laborers on the advanced fare basis this season. From reports received so far fully 95 per cent. are proving satisfactory.

A member of this next party is available to any farmer who makes application in time, applications being filled in order of receipt. Write the Secretary at 404 Chambers of Commerce for information and application forms. This will be the last party of the season.

NOT SO WONDERFUL

"I am a self-made man, I am."

"Well, I think there is one thing you needn't worry about."

"What is that?"

"Taking out a patent."