

is going into the pockets of those who are speculating in farm lands was taxed into the public treasury, that would provide all the money necessary to provide good country roads and every other public convenience that our farmers require, besides making available for use all the good land that is now held idle.

### A BANKER'S ADVICE

C. W. Rowley, manager of the Bank of Commerce, at Winnipeg, has contributed to a magazine published in that city by a large real estate firm, an article on mixed farming. By a great array of facts and figures Mr. Rowley proves conclusively that the farmers of the West can make more money by reducing their acreage under grain and increasing the number of live stock kept. All of this is very true, no doubt, and we trust that Mr. Rowley and other bankers will remember it when farmers come to them to borrow money with which to buy live stock and build barns, fences, etc.

The farmers of the West will go into mixed farming more extensively as soon as the conditions warrant it. The reason a great many of our farmers are confining their operations almost entirely to grain growing is because if they went in for live stock they would be compelled to pay exorbitant rates of interest for the extra capital required, they would have to pay tribute to the lumber combine and the cement combine in securing their building materials; they would, in many cases, be unable to get young stock to feed without paying duty to bring them across the United States boundary line, and on both their materials and their finished product they would be charged grossly excessive freight rates. Then, when they had fat cattle to sell they would be compelled to hand them over to Pat Burns, Gordon, Ironside and Fares, or some other big packer, who would give them just what he chose for them, while they would have to dispose of their dairy produce, eggs or vegetables to a middleman, who would give them a little more than half what he could sell them for.

There is no question that mixed farming pays. There is a big demand in the cities of the West for meat, dairy produce, eggs, poultry and vegetables, and all these things might easily be produced in the country with profit. Before very many of the farmers of the West will go into mixed farming, however, they want to know that at least a portion of the profit will go to them. At present it looks as if the bankers, railroad men, manufacturers and land speculators were trying to induce the farmers to take up mixed farming so that they, instead of the farmers, might reap the benefit. The Bank of Commerce, of which Mr. Rowley is a leading official, has a great deal of influence with the Government. If he really wishes to see the western farmers go in for mixed farming let him urge upon his president, Sir Edmund Walker, the wisdom of loaning money to farmers at the same rates as are charged to manufacturers, and of suggesting to Parliament the abolition of the tariff, the lowering of freight rates and the widening of markets. We believe that Mr. Rowley is perfectly sincere and disinterested in offering advice to the farmers of the West, but if he would take the trouble to look into conditions, he would realize not only that the farmers need expert and scientific advice as to the best methods of agriculture, but that before they can put those methods into operation they must be relieved from the unjust and unnecessary burdens which they are at present forced to carry in order that big dividends may be earned by a few railways, banks and manufacturing companies. Let the armchair farmers attack these problems, and then they will accomplish something for the benefit of the country as a whole.

### GRAIN GROWERS' PRODUCE MARKET

It is to be hoped that the action of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in opening a commission produce depot in the Calgary city market will receive strong support from the U.F.A. throughout that province. In the course of its development the Grain Growers' Grain Company, being composed of the farmers of all three Prairie Provinces, must naturally assist them in the marketing of all their farm produce. In his monthly circular to the local unions, published in this week's Guide, Mr. Woodbridge, secretary of the U.F.A., very wisely warns farmers as to the quality of the produce they should ship to the Grain Growers' Grain Company market. Nothing but the best and packed in the very best shape should be sent, because poor material, poorly packed, will bring a very low price to the shipper. The best produce in attractive packages is bound to bring the top prices.

### TELEGRAM PLEASE NOTE

The following special despatch, which is of more than passing interest, appeared in The Winnipeg Telegram recently:

#### BIG SMUGGLING CASE UNEARTHED AROUND WARROAD

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 29.—(Special).—The wholesale smuggling of horses, cattle and grains across the Canadian border, amounting to thousands of dollars, it is said, and involving a well known dealer in cattle of St. Paul, has been unearthed by Collector of Customs Judson Lamoure, jr., of the district of North and South Dakota and Northwestern Minnesota, assisted by Special Agent George Foulkes, of St. Paul. Several arrests have been made along the border, and as soon as the St. Paul man is located he will also be arrested.

According to information coming from Hallock, Minn., near the centre of the smuggling district, the operations have been carried on along the border between St. Vincent and Warroad, Minn. There is no custom port between these two places, about 100 miles apart and the land in the district is covered with small timber and brush with numerous paths and roadways leading in every direction, affording ideal shelter and hiding places for the smuggled property. Roseau, about halfway between St. Vincent and Warroad, was formerly a port of entry, but was closed some time ago.

The Federal government also formerly employed mounted runners between these ports, but the practice was abandoned some time ago.

We trust that the editor of The Telegram, next time he sits down to write a leading article on Reciprocity, will read this important news item over again. The Telegram, in its editorial columns, has been telling its readers every few days for the past two years that Canadian farmers are receiving better prices for their products on this side of the line than they could possibly get across the border. In spite of this, the same paper tells us that a well known cattle dealer of St. Paul has been buying horses, grain and cattle in Canada and taking them to a quiet place on the border, so as to be able to ship them into the States without paying duty. Cattle dealers are generally supposed to be a pretty shrewd crowd, but here is a man who has gone to a great deal of trouble and has risked his reputation and even his liberty in order to convey horses, grain and cattle from Canada to the States, where, according to The Telegram, he will get less for them than he could have got in this country. If Reciprocity had been passed Canadian farmers would have been able to send their products across the line in broad daylight and without concealment, and have gained the same advantages for which this St. Paul cattle dealer took such risks. As long as the politicians who own The Telegram are opposed to Reciprocity, however, we cannot expect that so servile an organ will admit that Canadian farmers have anything to gain by securing an entrance to United States markets.

### OUT WITH HIM

And now we have that low-lived murderer, Harry K. Thaw, on our hands and the newspapers devoting a good part of their front page each day to his doings. He has retained the ablest lawyers in Canada to prevent his being taken back to the United States and seems to be making a pretty fair fight for it. Down at Sherbrooke, Quebec, last week, when Thaw was brought up in court, a number of ladies disgraced them-

selves by waving their handkerchiefs and cheering for him. If he was any ordinary murderer he would be deported immediately as an undesirable, but as he has plenty of money it seems to take quite a while to get rid of him. The proper thing to do with him would be to take him to the American border as fast as possible and dump him into American territory. This is not a case of a man fighting for his life, but merely that of a miserable murderer seeking refuge from an altogether too lenient punishment for his crime.

One of the amusing arguments made by protectionist-free traders and one particularly pleasing to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is that Canada should not abolish her Protective Tariff as long as other nations retain their Protective Tariff. This looks very plausible on the face of it, but what does it really mean? It simply means that if other nations allow the Protectionist manufacturers to plunder their people, Canada should do the same. Such an argument pre-supposes that a Protective Tariff is a good thing, while we all know that it is simply a scheme to enhance the price which the general public pay for manufactured goods. This is a mere Protectionist dodge and if followed by all nations there would be absolutely no possibility of Free Trade ever coming to any country. Free Traders who advance this argument are really the best supporters of the Protectionist policy imaginable.

We wonder what the new-comers to Canada think when about the first things they see are enormous posters bearing this gloomy advice: "Don't Go Over the Hill to the Poor-House." A mournful picture of an aged couple dragging their weary way to the poor-house accompanies the message. "Poor-house?" Why, the immigrants are told that Canada is the land of promise, where any man can easily support himself and family, and where a comfortable old age is assured. Yet the immigrant, cheered by the rosy literature—Government literature—which has induced him to leave his native country, no sooner lands on our shores than these poor-house posters—also Government literature—begin to prey upon his feelings. The annuities scheme is a good one, but there is too striking a contrast between the Canadian Government's literature at home and on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is currently reported that the Canadian Bank of Commerce had loaned to the Canadian Northern Railway a far larger sum of money than would be regarded as safe banking, and that it was largely on account of this situation that the government was forced to donate \$15,000,000 outright to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann. The Bank of Commerce holds a valuable public franchise, for which it pays nothing. The public have a right to know if this bank has been loaning \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 of the people's deposits to the Canadian Northern Railway. Sir Edmund Walker should take notice of these reports and explain the matter.

The Canadian Countryman, which calls itself a farmers' paper, is publishing a series of articles under such headings as "Investment and Speculation," "Investment as a Fine Art," and so forth, which are nothing more nor less than advice as to how to gamble on the stock exchange. It is to be hoped that before the series closes either Z. A. Lash, K.C., or Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., who are directors of the Canadian Countryman, will contribute an article explaining some of the secrets of the financing of the C.N.R. and relating their own experiences in the manipulation of the stock market.

Some people tell us that war ennoble a nation. Bulgaria and Mexico for example.

The first Farmers' C was held a 19. Upwa ing 46 loc enthusiasts the compa prospects f W. J. T visional bo chair and of the mee beginning a new mo would be i fluentia th which were community. upon unse but these p their fullest and support by every one the full mea

T

They wer operative pri and the divi after paying expenses, ne amount of bi each patron were faithful pany he was they had bei cess beyond most sanguir enough to re summarizing the movemen lus said that U.F.A. had b get a work which would marketing the elevator con been appointe at each conver dered its repo when they ha it the time ha their hopes v and their effor This indeed v day for many day brimful optimism. Th which the com corporated had sized and he would be im avoid some er the act, never a good one. have secured s tions if they c they wanted. mental princip were right, and pany did not ma est success of would be upon Organization w been prosecu vigor and 46 l completed, each c elevator in the n well distributed he could assure t much work. All been busy and hi the scheme becau in it and believed had received the be given, services chased because tl more than the success of the o mainly due, howe by Mr. Fream, w done all the offic the organization c had been very he had also done exce every reason to c upon the auspici making that day when they met agai