

except that the Manufacturers did not treat the telegram with defisive laughter this time. It is perhaps too much to expect the spoon-fed Protectionists to agree to a reduction of their profits, even though they know it would benefit the consuming public. But more important than this, the question of Free Trade between Canada and Great Britain has been thrust into public attention. People are beginning to wonder what possible objection there would be to such an arrangement. For the great producing and consuming population of Canada, both self-interest and loyalty would prompt Free Trade with Britain immediately. In opening her market to the admission of British goods untaxed, Canada would give no more to Britain than Britain gives Canada. What would be the result? The cost of living would be reduced—and who, in these days, will say this is not an end devoutly to be wished for?

During 1912 Canada imported goods from Great Britain to the value of \$116,906,212. Duties were collected on \$89,514,201 worth of these goods, or 75 per cent. of the total, and the amount of these taxes which Canadians had to pay for buying goods from Great Britain was \$22,367,040. A list of the main articles upon which these tariff taxes were paid includes all sorts of clothing from wool, cotton, silk and linens, boots and shoes, hosiery, hats, caps and gloves, curtains, carpets, rugs, brushes, leather goods, china, earthenware, wallpaper, furniture, metal goods, cement, bricks, books, clocks, glass and rubber goods, drugs and medicines, buggies, wagons and machinery, coffee, cocoa, sugar, molasses, syrup, biscuits, meats, canned goods and other provisions. Would it not be worth while to get all these goods cheaper? Again, the scarcity of westbound freight across the Atlantic, which is given as a reason for excessive shipping rates on grain and other exports from Canada, would be done away with, and vessels would no longer have to come back from Britain with little or no cargo. The C.P.R. officials have been disturbed of late because the profits as compared with last year are not increasing as much as was expected. If the British manufacturers were allowed free entrance into Canada, the freight cars would not need to be hauled back empty from the head of the lakes after discharging their grain, but would carry British-made clothing and other commodities for western consumers. Before long there will be, not one, but three trans-continental railways. If there is anything that would create traffic for them across this long haul, it is the opening of our markets, East and West to Great Britain.

THE LIVE-STOCK QUESTION

As Canadian cattle are going towards Chicago in ever increasing numbers since the American duty was abolished, the live-stock situation in Canada becomes of more importance. The farmer who sells his foundation stock at the present time is merely accepting the immediate dollar instead of waiting a year or two and reaping ten-fold larger returns. All female stock should be held wherever possible, as high prices for beef are bound to rule for some years to come, and the farmer who goes in for live-stock is at last coming to his own. We are devoting more and more attention to the live-stock question in The Guide, with the aim of helping our readers in every way possible, and providing the best and most up-to-date information on this question. Our market page has always been greatly appreciated by stock-raisers, and in future will be improved steadily. We are also securing an increased volume of live-stock advertisements which appear in our pages from week to week. We call our readers' attention to this increase. The live-stock business is bound to grow and develop to great proportions, and now is a good time to look around and secure a good foundation stock. By patronizing our live-stock advertisers our readers are not only helping them-

selves, but they are also helping to bring increased revenue to The Guide, and put us in a stronger position to publish an independent, straight from the shoulder journal. We are being boycotted all along the line by advertisers who do not like to see any independent journal prosper. Practically every week we are informed by some advertiser that he will not patronize our pages because we are preaching something that he does not approve of. The only way that we can continue in the fight is by having our readers support us in the purchase of their necessities. We ask no one to throw away a single cent, but merely to watch our advertising pages and, as far as possible, purchase their necessities from those who advertise in The Guide. Pretty nearly everything the farmer needs is advertised in our pages by some reliable firm who is big enough to do business on a business basis, and not try to bulldoze the press and keep the public in darkness for private gain.

LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND CAMPAIGN

Lloyd George will not down. Two weeks ago, when he opened his "land campaign" at Bedford, his friends were disappointed at his failure to outline any definite plan, and his enemies rejoiced in the thought that he had lost his power to move the people. His first speech on the land question, indeed, consisted chiefly of generalities. But last week, at Swindon, he unfolded concrete proposals that had already received the sanction of the government, and which have stirred the British people as they have not been stirred for many a long day. Landlords have ruled Britain for centuries. They, though often idle and useless, have had powers almost of life and death over the people whose labor has created the wealth which they have enjoyed. They sit in the House of Lords themselves, and their sons are in the House of Commons. They have been allowed to appropriate common lands, have been relieved of taxation and have been legislated for in every possible way. They own the land, and virtually they have owned the people upon it. Now a new era has dawned. David Lloyd George has dared to propose that the landlords of Great Britain shall be put under a commission, which will have power to say that men employed upon the land shall receive a living wage, shall have decent, sanitary cottages to live in, and shall have a chance to secure land to cultivate for themselves. The commission is to have power even to fix rents, and if the establishment of a minimum wage reduces the profits of the farmer, the latter will be able to apply to the land commission for a reduction of rent. The landlords, naturally, are up in arms, but the people, aroused at last and realizing that they were not meant to be the slaves of a landed aristocracy, are behind Lloyd George and will give him the support necessary to carry through his scheme.

MEAT PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

It has been claimed by many of the so-called students of economics that the opening of the American market to Canadian live-stock will raise the price of meat to Canadian consumers. It is, indeed, quite natural to suppose that there would be some relation between the price of live-stock and the retail prices of meat. The actual facts, however, completely upset all these well known principles. Higher prices are paid in Chicago than in Winnipeg for nearly every kind of live-stock and yet the Chicago consumer buys his meat cheaper than the Winnipeg consumer. It is not to be supposed that the Chicago abattoirs are not making a good profit on their business. They are today paying from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per cwt. more for beef than is being paid in Winnipeg, and at the same time the retailers are selling beef to consumers in Chicago cheaper than it can be bought at the butcher shops in Winnipeg. It looks as though the abattoir concerns in

Winnipeg have struck a modern King Solomon's mine. In order to set the matter forth in detail we have secured prices in Winnipeg, Toronto and Chicago on October 21. They are as follows:

LIVE-STOCK PRICES

	Chicago.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
Choice Steers	\$7.00-9.60	\$7.30-7.60	\$6.25-6.50
Heifers	5.00-7.40	5.50-7.20	5.00-6.25
Canners Cows	4.15		2.00-3.00
Hogs	7.65-8.30	8.40-9.15	6.25-8.25
Sheep	4.25-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.00
Lambs	6.50-7.25	7.50-7.75	6.50-7.00

RETAIL PRICES

	Chicago.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.
Beef—			
Sirloin Steak, per lb.	18-25c	25-30c	30c
Porterhouse Steak	25-35	25	35
Sirloin Steak	25-35	25	22-28
Rib Roast	12½-25		22
Shoulder Roast	16	15	16
Beef Shanks	8	10	8
Stewing Beef	12½-15	10-15	12½
Flanks	11	8-10	10
Briskets	16	10-12	11
Pork—			
Tenderloin	35	30	35
Spare Ribs	12½	10	15
Loin Roast	18-22	20-25	25
Ham	18-20	22-25	22
Bacon (side)	20	22-25	28
Bacon (back)	28	28-30	30
Mutton and Lamb—			
Leg of Mutton	12½-14	14-20	18
Leg of Lamb	18	25	25
Mutton Chops	12½-14	25	25
Lamb Chops	30	30	30
Fore Quarter	12½-14	12-15	12½-15
Loin Roast	25	25	22½-28

It is beginning to look from these figures as though the live-stock industry in Western Canada exists chiefly for the benefit of the abattoir industry in Winnipeg. Surely the Winnipeg butchers can conduct their business on as narrow a margin as those of Chicago, and if this could be brought about, both the Western Canadian live-stock raisers and Canadian city consumers would benefit greatly.

Free Trade sentiment is certainly growing throughout Western Canada when we can find the Calgary News-Telegram calling for tariff reduction in these words:

"The News-Telegram is of the belief that it is time there was a businesslike revision of the Canadian tariff. That revision will undoubtedly come before the next election, and we look for the biggest cuts ever made in a Canadian tariff. But we can see no reason why a young country like this should depart from the principle of protection. This does not mean a high tariff, but one that will meet the situation, and one which could be fifty per cent. lower."

Fifty per cent. chopped off our tariff taxes would be very good as a start. We hope Hon. Arthur Meighen, R. B. Bennett, J. A. M. Aikins and every other representative from the West will get in line and compel the government to lower the tariff.

Hon. Arthur Meighen spoke at a Conservative rally in Walkerton, Ontario, the other night and some of his statements were interpreted to mean that he favored replacing the duty on binder twine. We are loath to believe that the man who spoke so strongly for lower duties on agricultural implements would favor putting a new burden on the Canadian farmer. Does Hon. Arthur Meighen want to make the Western grain growers pay two or three cents a pound more for their binder twine? We will be glad to publish any statement from Mr. Meighen, explaining his attitude on this question.

Andrew Carnegie, whose immense fortune came largely from the Steel Trust, now believes in death duties, saying that "by taxing estates heavily at death, the State marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life." So far so good, but wouldn't it be more sensible and more effective to prevent the accumulation of private fortunes larger than any man can properly spend, by not handing out monopolies, natural resources and tariff privileges to the plutocrats with the biggest pull?

Is woman's sphere the home when man has surrounded her children with evil?

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