

not even a loan, but it is evident that if he is to prove a satisfactory settler, he must be protected while he is turning over the land and doing what we are all seeking to get at by "advertising" and urging men of this type to come and take a hand in.

The man with easy capital is a comparatively rare bird. He can take care of himself, but if we are to get the right sort in sufficient quantity to make a great country, we must concentrate recruiting in the type of farm labor here referred to. From all past experience, from some of the most brilliant records of old time farmers in Southern Manitoba particularly, this is the class of man whose acquaintance we want to cultivate—whom we ought to encourage at any cost that does not rob him of one particle of his independence.

We have personal knowledge of many such capable men, with and without families, who are seeking just what we have to offer them, men who are held back by want of the evidence for which they cannot be blamed. The immigration department has done some fine things in the past, but with all its efforts something is still needed to make up the case at the point where the immigration authorities have rejected the immigrant.

There are many thousands of industrious and provident fellows who in the British Isles to-day who would give much to feel absolutely safe in pulling up their stakes

given, but he has heard quite as much of the disappointment of neighbors who have made the attempt. They have been misled or they have presumed too far on proffered assistance.

One of the most recent common-sense plans we have seen offered is that suggested by the Calgary "News-Telegram." The idea of our contemporary is to get people on the land by the common-sense plan of helping them—not by "loaning" but by a straightforward business assistance such as any man of character is entitled to. The "News-Telegram" says in part:

"Twenty million dollars added to the war expenditure at the last session of parliament would have made little difference in the end to the Dominion at large. With a little foresight, indeed, Finance Minister White could have raised that amount by the imposition of a small excise tax upon the goods made by the protected manufacturers in Canada, without hurting the manufacturers to any extent, and by so doing would have removed from the minds of the people the impression that most of the Canadian manufacturers who are manufacturing for the Canadian trade are showing their patriotism by adding to the cost of their wares the increased tariff imposed by Mr. White's last budget.

"Half of that amount—\$10,000,000—if used for agricultural purposes west of the lakes

would have reduced the number of unemployed in the West by 10,000; and would have been the means of founding probably 10,000 well-to-do homes, building up prosperous communities, and bettering conditions in every western city and in the whole west.

"And, if in three years each one of those 10,000 farmers after producing enough to feed his family in the meantime, got 100 acres in-

### The Country Church and Agriculture

A Short Course in Agriculture, prepared from the standpoint of the country clergyman, will be given at the Manitoba Agricultural College commencing August 2nd. In addition to the lecture course, which is being put on by the members of the staff of the College, there will be a Con-



It is not Stenographers and Store Clerks that are scarce in Canada. We want women like these who can live in the fields, who find real enjoyment in country life.

der crop and reaped, say, 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, they would have produced sufficient national wealth in grain alone—to say nothing of stock, poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables, etc.—to repay the whole \$20,000,000, and at the same time, have the foundation laid for a profitable live-stock industry, their farms to the good, and a stake in life which would make themselves and the country in general prosperous and contented.

"In our opinion, the greatest need of Canada is a new, sensible aggressive Canadian National Policy—it should have been formulated when the war began, not at its end. And the most important plank in that National Policy should be a common-sense method of assisting men to settle the immense tracts of vacant land in Canada, so that they may feed themselves and families, and produce something with which to pay the expenses of the war and add to the national wealth of the country."

Few men are likely to offer an unfavorable criticism to the above except on party lines. It is a plan which in some part will yet have to be experimented with, and when it is set agoing we respectfully suggest to whatever government may have the privilege of inaugurating this, or any common-sense national scheme of land settlement—let it not perpetuate the mistake of leaving the women out of the count.

One of the very greatest factors in the future development of Canada will be felt when the women come into their own, and its full effect will not be realized till then

ference for the discussion of the relationship between the country church and agriculture. Addresses will be delivered by social workers of national reputation. The programme is now in course of preparation.

Special rates will be given by the railways.

### Corn Cultivation

The depth at which corn is cultivated has a good deal to do with the yield. A plant sends its roots as near the surface as it can find moist soil. When the cultivation is shallow, the roots can come quite near the surface without being disturbed. When the cultivation is deep a number of the roots are out and the plant retarded.

At the North Dakota Experiment Station trials have been made in cultivating corn—shallow and deep. The yields were 5 1/2 to 10 bushels more on the shallow cultivated.

The shallow cultivation also saves work in cultivating, or makes it possible to get over more field in a day, and the weeds can be kept down as easily by the shallow cultivation as by the deep cultivation, if done at the proper time.



### Inclusive

The following announcement concluded an account of a wedding in a small Massachusetts town:

"The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut-glass."



Her first home on the land, but she looks out upon assured success because she knows how to win it and will pay the price.

accept what Manitoba has to offer them in a better return for their capital and labor than conditions at home can ever lead them to hope for. A man with a wife and a few young olive branches must think seriously and know just where he is at before he will leave his bridges behind him in moving from old Scotland to build a home under conditions of which he practically knows nothing. Assurances of a kind have been

would have wrought wonders even this year if the governments of this country had only been alive to the situation last fall in time to reap some of the advantages during 1915. Ten million dollars would have settled 10,000 farmers on 10,000 quarter-sections of land in Western Canada; with \$1,000 in capital for each one of them; would have placed every one of them in a position where success on the farm was almost assured;