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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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The Manitoba Scandal

Royal Commission Accuses Ministers and Contractors of Conspiracy

That Sir R. P. Roblin, ex-Premier; Geo. R. Coldwell, ex-Minister of Education; Dr. W. H. Montague, ex-Minister of Public Works; J. H. Howden, ex-Attorney-General; Dr. R. M. Simpson, ex-President of the Winnipeg Conservative Association; V. W. Horwood, ex-Provincial Architect, and Thomas Kelly, contractor, were parties to a fraudulent scheme or conspiracy to obtain an election fund out of extras in connection with the contract for the Parliament Buildings, is the unanimous finding of the royal commission appointed in April to investigate the Manitoba Scandal. The commission further finds that all the charges made by the Liberals against the late government have been fully proven and that after giving the contractors credit for all work done and materials supplied from the time of the last payment on December 8, 1915, up to the time work was stopped about the middle of May, the contractors were overpaid \$701,093.59. The work done last spring materially reduced the amount of the overpayments, the amounts paid which the contractors were not entitled to being set out by the report of the commission as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| In respect of the caissons | \$680,704.50 |
| In respect to the north wing steel | 102,692.36 |
| In respect to the south wing and grillage | 68,997.71 |
| In respect of the brick for rubble | 17,968.73 |
| In respect of three feet of excavation, dispensed with by the building being raised but, nevertheless, paid for | 21,734.80 |
| Total | \$892,098.10 |

The Campaign Fund

The commissioners in other clauses of their report state:

"That the contractors, Thomas Kelly and Sons, out of the moneys so fraudulently obtained, paid large sums of money to Dr. R. M. Simpson for an election fund.

"That Dr. Simpson acted as financial agent of the then government in carrying out the aforesaid fraudulent scheme and conspiracy, and in respect of the caissons and the three steel contracts mentioned, either dictated the lump sum or the percentage for election fund, to be added to Mr. Horwood's estimate, and, in pursuance of such dictation the architect did add to his estimate in each case, the sum so specified.

"That Mr. Horwood accepted such dictation from Dr. Simpson, in the first place, on instructions from Mr. Coldwell, and he afterwards continued to do so with the knowledge and acquiescence of Dr. Montague."

Witness Sent Away

"That during the session of the Public Accounts Committee in March, 1915, W. A. Elliott, the chief inspector, at the request of Mr. Horwood, certified the yardage of concrete on the last three applications for payment in respect of the caissons, and William Salt, also at Mr. Horwood's request, altered his records of the depth of the caissons for the purpose, in each case, of deceiving the said committee, and that in each

case Mr. Horwood acted by instructions of Mr. Coldwell.

"That when Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Horwood ascertained that William Salt would not falsely swear to the accuracy of the said altered depths of the caissons he was, by them, sent out of the province, beyond the reach of the said committee.

"That this same witness, William Salt, was paid various sums of money to remain out of the province during the session of the Public Accounts Committee, and after the prorogation of the legislature, he was paid large sums to remain beyond the jurisdiction of your commissioners. That those actively instrumental in keeping William Salt beyond the jurisdiction during the period named, were Mr. Coldwell, Mr. Howden, Thomas Kelly, Mr. Horwood and Dr. Simpson, and the agents employed by them for the purpose were W. A. Elliott, M. G. Hook—two employees of the government, and H. W. Whitla."

Kelly and Simpson Abroad

The Commission has not yet finished its inquiry, Thomas Kelly, senior partner in the contracting firm of Thomas Kelly and Sons, having refused to testify or produce his books and having placed himself beyond the jurisdiction of the commission by going to his summer home at Detroit Lakes, Minn. Dr. Simpson is also beyond reach of the commission, having left for Europe, where he is engaged in a military hospital, some months ago. The report now presented is therefore an interim report and further evidence may possibly be taken. The Royal Commission is composed of Hon. T. G. Mathers, Chief Justice of Manitoba; Hon. D. A. McDonald, of the King's Bench, and Sir Hugh John Macdonald, Police Magistrate.

TWENTY CANADIAN TREES

The Canadian Forestry Association has recently issued a small booklet entitled "Twenty Canadian Trees." It contains illustrations and a concise description free from technical terms of our most common and most important Canadian trees. It is made small so that it may be carried in the pocket when out of doors. In many parts of the prairies trees are scarce, but everyone should know something of the immense natural resources in timber with which Canada is endowed. It is the intention of the association to place a copy of this booklet in the hands of every boy and girl in the country, so that they may, after reading it, have a more intelligent understanding as to the various uses to which each kind of tree is put. One of these booklets will be gladly sent by the secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, to anyone who is interested.

WHO GETS IT?

Jersey farmers, who work the soil, are getting \$1 a barrel for potatoes, and New York retailers, who work their customers, are getting from \$8 to \$10. Of course, this is caused by the war, or Wall Street, or the railroads.—Wall Street Journal.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Saskatoon is the first city in Canada to have had the assistance of the Federal government in the control of bovine tuberculosis in the herds furnishing its milk supply.

Federal aid was given under the new tuberculosis regulations adopted last year, by which any city or town with a population of 5,000 or over, and whose dairies are up to a certain standard of sanitation, may have all dairy cows tested free of charge, and the reactors removed, with compensation to the owners.

The first test of Saskatoon's dairy cows has now been completed, and some interesting facts ascertained. One hundred and one herds were tested, comprising one thousand three hundred and eighty-three cattle. Seventy-four herds were found to have no reactors to the test, and in the remaining twenty-seven herds, eighty-six reactors

were found. This gave a percentage of six decimal twenty-two, which may be considered a low percentage for this class of cattle. Almost half the total number of reactors were found in three herds, the remainder being scattered among the others.

Reacting cattle have been dealt with as provided by the regulations, the owner having the choice of fattening them for beef, of having them immediately slaughtered, or of retaining them indefinitely in the herd, in the latter case not selling anything but pasteurized milk. None of the owners chose the latter proposition, as all were desirous of cleaning up their herds as soon as possible. Fifty-seven reactors are now being prepared for the butcher and twenty-nine have already been slaughtered.

A careful post mortem inspection was made of each animal as it was slaughtered, and the veterinary inspec-



Blindfolded Tire Buyers

They think that all tires are built alike. And this is to prove that they are not, because there are dozens of standards. Fierce competition compels many makers to compromise. Cheap materials, inferior methods and skimping, are often masked by heavy treads to make the tire "look value."

That's why some tires collapse on the sides before the tread is worn out. Except for mishap or misuse, Goodyear Tires never do that. Because we build the "carcass" extra strong to support our tough, double-thick All-Weather tread.

Four other defenses, that combat the leading tire troubles, are built into Goodyear Fortified Tires. They protect against Blow-outs, against Loose Treads, against Rim-cuts, against Insecurity.

No rival tire has them—they're features that we control. Yet in spite of their extra cost to us, our prices are low—due mainly to enormous output that cuts our factory cost. In the past two years we've made three price reductions, totaling 37 per cent.

So don't buy tires blindfolded. Run a Goodyear and any other tire on opposite wheels. Then you will see why Goodyear Tires have won top place in four short years. Any dealer can supply you.

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