The Mail Bag

Idle Lands Available

ewan, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Also I wish to draw your attention to the fact that accessible from existing railways there are, according to the figures supplied me by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, the following acreages of agricultural lands at present moscopied and acultivated:

Patented or

Disposed of	Acres
Munitoba	2,007,840
Nasiatchewan	8,178,378
Alberta	
Undisposed of	
Dominion lands	within 20
miles of existing r	tilways:
Manitoba	
Naskatchewan	1,912,864
Alberts	8,220,748

Estimates do not include unsurveyed lands along the line of the Hudson Bay

The total of patented or disposed of lands, and undisposed of Dominion lands within 20 miles of existing railways is thus 21.819.166 acres. There are no available figures as to how much of this could be plowed by tractors. The estimates given me by the departments of agriculture of Manitoba and Saskatchewan put the total well fiver 10,000,000 acres in those two provinces together, not counting Alberta, from which I received no estimate; so that 10,000,000 acres would be a conservative estimate of the total idle land of the three provinces which could be plowed by tractors.

Is not this idle accessible land a challenge to the patriotism of all Canada is not in possession of the facts? If we, who are on the split, and know what those idle acres are capable of producing, keep our mouths shut about those possibilities, we cannot wonder if the members of the government at Ottawa take not action to make the potential productivity of these areas an actuality.

If must be sidmitted that the present force of western farmers cannot be looked to to bring these idle acres under the plow. But the Hon Frank Carvell reiterates most emphatically in the name of the Dominion Government that "there is an enormbus quantity of labor available." In view of the extreme peril of the Allied cause in relation to food, why bould not this "enormous quantity of labor available be used in a Dominion government scheme for the collivation of as much of, 10,000,000 acres of now idle land as labor and tractors could be provided for? The scheme would of necessary be operated under what would be equivalent to millitary discipline.

A prominent western editor recently said to me, "If the Saskatchewan Graip Growers' Association of, the Canadian Counsil of Agriculture, spoke out on such a question the cities and towns would get behind them. It would be to the advantage of all."

Therefore I carnestly urge that the exceutive consider and "sperk out" emphatically, and invite the various city and town Boards of Trade in the model hands so brought under

who to the money taxation should provide this. If the government lacks the courage to get it that way it can be provided by loan. Our aggregate wealth has increased since the war at the rate of \$550,000,000 per year. In view of this fact, it would be little short of triason for the government to balk in executing the scheme for alleged lack of money. The Allied Cause demands the food, and the money must be get.

Railways and People

Railways and People

To the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide:—In reading over Lord Shaugh nessy's address to shareholders of the Canadian Facific, one is almost forced to exclaim, "Who is who in Canada?" and in review of progress of industry one wonders, "Who killed the bear" wavhow?

Now, conceding his logic is correct when he draws the inference that Canadian West was without value without railroads, could we not go one step further and infer that Canada West was without value without railroads, rould we not go one step further and infer that Canada Town with the same of value to Canada—railroads or people. Now, using both factors as a basis of value to Canada—railroads or people—the question is, which constitutes greater value as value is estimated under present emergency?

After coming to a fair conclusion as to which is of most value to Canada—we can then seek to conclude what constitutes a cut testment of the two factors in question. Now, Lord Shaugh nessy considers that \$1.72 per acre of the money received from sales of C. P. land a great and gracious expenditure of money to secure people for Canada and expect the Canadian people to credit it as a benevolent fund, more especially since it imposed a tax on land sold, and settler, but let me ask if that was all of actual value that the C.P.R. placed on immigrant people?

But the real question of justice is not left to the Canadian Pacific, but to the government working in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific in securing immigrants.

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The foreign immigrant was led to be lieve that all direct taxes in Canada were self imposed, but many were in Saskatchewan but a short time when a super revenue tax of one cent per acre was imposed, but since it was an educational measure, it met no serious criticism but recently by allowing an advance of 15 per cent. in transportation rates the government has licensed the rail roads of Canada to directly tax the people under condition that the Canadian Pacific return part of the money taken from the people, in the form of an income tax or tax on excess profits. In other words, the Canadian Pacific becomes a tax collector, while she herself is, in a great measure, untaxable is that justice to the people?

Again, the immigrants were led to be lieve that they and their children should be exempt from foreign military service, except as volunteers—yet the great majority feel that conscription of man power under pleasent emergency is just, but as an emergency measure, is it not equally just to tax Canadian Pacific land, wealth and resources as to tax people's lieves, property, happiness and resources, since the fight protects incorporated wealth and safety as well as private? In other words, is it just to break an agreement with people which involves lives, property and security as a war emergency on the one hand, and hold sacred an agreement made with the C.P.R. nearly forty years ago, when no war clouds hung over Canada, and all maintain it is just to the people. And is the granting, to them an advance in freight rates at the presentime when the people are already taxed to their utmost and they—the Canadian Pacific—were already amassing great profits, any different, practically, than paying a war indemnity to incorporated wealth. If this course is just on part of government to the people, it would seem that the incorporated wealth of

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