PEOPLE IN TOWN MUST BE REGISTERED

For the coming Dominion election on Thursday, Oct. 29 th, entirely new voters' lists have to be made. For this purpose Registrars are appointed to prepare them, subject to revision by the county judge or his appointee.

The returning officer appoints his own clerk and in addition to this, appoints a registrar for each polling sub-division in the rural municipalitites and in villages and in towns having a population of 5000 or less. These registrars compile the voters' list for the election making use, as a basis, of existing provincial voters' lists or municipal lists containing the names of persons entitled who are not qualified to vote at provincial elections. From these lists th[illegible] trar strikes off names perso[illegible] are not qualified and adds the [illegible] of persons who are qualified [illegible] in Federal elections. There is [illegible] peal from this except that an[illegible] tor who is qualified may app[illegible] election day in the division i[illegible] he resides and make oat[illegible] effect. He will then be all[illegible] vote providing he is vouche[illegible] der oath by an elector in [illegible] polling division.

In towns and cities of [illegible] population, a different [illegible] adopted for the prepara[illegible] lists. No persons are allo[illegible] in these towns and cities [illegible] names are on the l[illegible] vised by the judge. [illegible] istrars are appointe[illegible] desire their names [illegible] in existing lists have to appear [illegible]onally before such registrar, who [illegible]equently adds the additional [illegible] of any list which he is entitled [illegible] use of, but he cannot strike [illegible] names, as appeals from his [illegible] to add to and strike off, are [illegible] before the district or [illegible]dge.

13-Month Calendar to be Used in 1928

EASTER DATE PERMANENTLY FIXED FOR SECOND SUNDAY IN APRIL

New Month of "Sol" Squeezes in Between June and July

Vancouver, Oct. 4th.—First steps toward the reform of the calendar to divide the present year of twelve months into thirteen months have been taken by the League of Nations committee on calendar reform in fixing the date of Easter permanently [illegible] second Sunday in April, begin[illegible] [illegible]. Moses B. Cotsworth, of [illegible] director of the Internat[illegible] [illegible]lendar league, Saturday announced receipts of news from the committee that the unanimous consent of all the great Christian church authorities had been secured to make this change.

"It is the first essential step accomplished toward winning the more important benefits of calendar reform," said Mr. Cotsworth. "The proposed 13-month year will be a gain to all humanity," he said.

The plan is to make the last day in each year an international "year day" and divide the 52 weeks into 13 months. A new month "Sol" is proposed, to be made from the last two weeks of June and the first two weeks of July. Each month would consist of four complete weeks, like February, 1925, and all times for earning and spending would be equal or exact multiples of each other.

THE FAR[illegible] HOME MARKET

Low Tariff Poli[illegible]ans belittle[illegible] Ar[illegible] they right? W[illegible]at are the Facts?

PROBABLY no part of the business of farm[illegible] stood and less appreciated than the value [illegible] market to the average Canadian farmer of to-day.

First and foremost, given a Government that is symp[illegible] with you, the home market is one that you can absolutely [illegible]trol, at all times, at least against the foreign farmer who [illegible] invade it. On the other hand, the foreign market is o[illegible] you may be legislated out of at any moment by the vo[illegible] foreign government that has decided that it wants to [illegible] own farmers an advantage over you!

Next, the market that is best worth cultivating is [illegible] market that absorbs the largest part of your product[illegible] fellow who year after year buys more than half you[illegible] worth more to you than the fellow who only buys 25[illegible] That's fundamental! There's no getting away from it!

From the figures below we prove absolutely that the home market absorbs at the very least 63½% of the produce—not of the Ontario farmer—but of the average Canadian farmer, including the wheat farmer of the West. If we were to leave the [illegible] wheat farmer out of it, it could be proved that over [illegible] what the Ontario farmer produces is consumed by this [illegible]arket.

[illegible] reason some people have an exaggerated idea of the im[illegible] of the export market for farm produce is that they have [illegible] it solely from the standpoint of wheat! It is true that [illegible] in one form or another about 75 per cent of our entire [illegible]. But the wheat crop, important and all as it is, re[illegible] only about one-fourth of our total annual agricultural [illegible]uction, and it is only when we take into account what be[illegible] of the other three-fourths that we can arrive at a true es[illegible]mate of the value of the home market to the average Canadian farmer!

Here is our calculation. Check up our figures from the Canada Year Book, the official statistical publication issued by the Government. Subject our deductions to the most searching investigation and you will find that if we have erred at all, we have under-estimated, rather than over-estimated the importance of the farmer's home market.

TOTAL EXPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1924, OF

Agricultural and Vegetable Products. including fresh dried and preserved fruits, grains, flour and milled products, b[illegible]kery products and prepared foods, vegetable oils, tobacco, fresh and prepared vegetables, maple syrup, maple sugar and miscellaneous, but excluding rubber, sugar (other than maple), molasses and confectionery as products not of Canadian agricultural origin; also excluding alcoholic beverages whose export value is out of all relation to the value of the agricultural products used in their production. - - - - - - - - -	*$394,407,246*
Animals and Animal Products. including live animals, hides and skins, leather, fresh meats, cured and canned meats, milk and its products, oils, fats, greases, eggs, honey and miscellaneous, but excluding fish oils, seal and whale oils, and furs other than black and silver fox skins, as products not of agricultural origin. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	*91,939,305*
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products. including all wool and woolens, also flax, jute and hemp products, but excluding binder twine, manufacturers of cotton and silk, manufacturers of mixed textiles, and certain kinds of wearing apparel, as products not of Canadian agricultural origin. - - -	*2,747,573*
Grand total exports, all kinds of farm produce - - - - - - - - -	*$489,094,124*

Now the gross agricultural revenue of Canada for crop year 1923 is given as $1,342,132,000. Deducting the grand total exports, as above of $489,094,124, leaves a balance of $853,037,876 to represent what must have been consumed by the home market. In other words, the export market took only 36½% of our farm production. The balance, 63½%, was consumed in Canada!

TWO THIRDS OF WHAT THE CANADIAN FARMER RAISES, HE SELLS IN CANADA

Export Prices that Fail to Govern Home Prices.

In attempts to belittle the home market, the argument has been used over and over again that the prices obtainable in the export market always govern the prices obtainable in the domestic market.

Statements of that kind constitute one of the meanest forms of dishonesty. It is probably true that, in the absence of an effective wheat pool, the Liverpool price pretty nearly fixes the domestic price of wheat. But the Liverpool price of hay, or of potatoes, is almost negligible in its effect upon the local prices obtainable for those commodities in Canada. And the reason for the difference is that wheat, besides being a commodity that can be stored indefinitely, has been provided with terminal facilities that enable it to be handled at a minimum of expense, and is carried at the lowest of all freight rates, whereas transportation costs on hay and potatoes substantially protect the producer against surpluses only a hundred miles away!

Hay and Potatoes for Instance.

In 1923, for instance, farmers in Norfolk County received an average of only 81⅓ cents a bushel for their potatoes, while farmers in Welland County, less than fifty miles away, received $1.00 for theirs. In that same year farmers in Perth County received an average of only $9.28 a ton for their hay, while farmers in the adjoining County of Middlesex received $11.05 for theirs.

Discount these illustrations as much as you like on the ground that differences of quality had something to do with the differences in price, yet do they not serve to shake your faith in the man who would have you believe that Liverpool prices always govern domestic prices? Did Thunder Bay farmers, for instance, get $19.64 for their hay in 1923 because it was of such superior quality, or did they get it because of the high cost of bringing $8.98 hay from Huron County, or $10.11 hay from Lambton County? If Liverpool prices governed hay in the way and for the same reasons that they do wheat, Ontario farmers would have to pay shippers a premium to take their hay away!

What's Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

Belittlers of the home market assert that a tariff on farm products is of no benefit to our farmers. Is the United States tariff on farm products of no benefit to United States farmers? Is it no detriment to Canadian farmers? If a foreign tariff is a detriment to Canadian farmers, why should not a Canadian tariff be a detriment to foreign farmers and consequently a benefit to our own?

What a New Industry, in your Market Town, Means to You!

It increases the prosperity of the town, gives work to the unemployed, adds to the population, gets the empty houses rented and starts the building of new ones. The town immediately has more money to spend on the butter and eggs, the vegetables, fruit, milk and grain your farm produces.

The foreign market is admittedly an important market, but after all what does it consist of? Isn't it made up entirely of town and city dwellers—wage-earners—who cannot obtain from their own farmers as much food as they require so they must buy from you? Is the city dweller an asset to the Canadian farmer only when he happens to dwell in a foreign city? If we persuaded him, by the offer of a better job than he now has, to come and live in Canada, would he not be a bigger asset to our farmer than he is at present?

Those who scoff at the home market would encourage those dwellers in a foreign city to stay where they are, thus leaving our farmers in the position where they must take a chance on shipping their products long distances, and then selling them in competition with other producers from all over the world! Isn't the plan of those who would build up the home market a vastly better one?

A higher tariff will give more workers good jobs in this country. Canadian workmen with good jobs are the best customers the the Canadian farmer will ever have.

VOTE CONSER[illegible]ATIVE

FOR HIGHER TARIFF AND FOR LOW[illegible] [illegible]AXATION

[illegible]beral-Conservative Victory Committee, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2