

JOEL'S PORTABLE MILL

Is a wonderful combination of a Flour Mill, a Crusher, a Grinder, a Cleaning and a Sifting Machine, and requires but two to four Horse Power

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz.—crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT, portable or fixed, AT POPULAR PRICES.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning devices and SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES.

CAPACITY and ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the ROLLER SYSTEM with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

In communities where conditions do not warrant the individual use of the JOEL'S MILL, its portability meets the case.

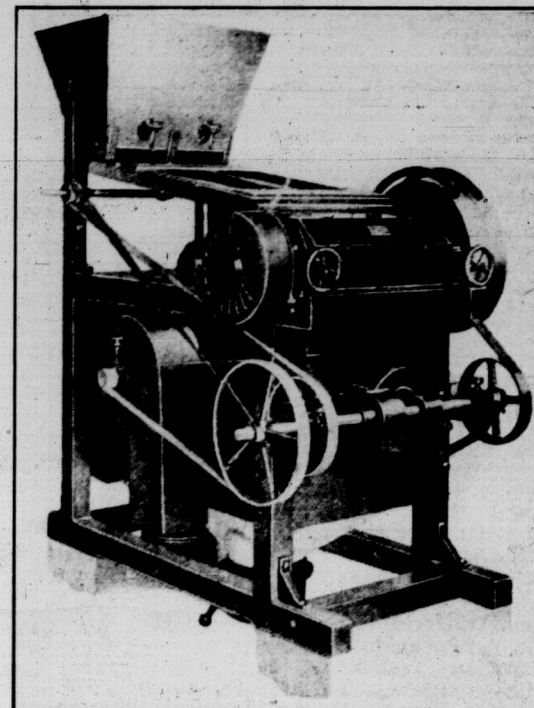
Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the JOEL MILL fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

THE JOEL MILL is completing its circuit of the world, and we can produce the highest testimonials from Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Transvaal, Brazil, Chile, etc. **THE JOEL MILL IS BUILT TO LAST AND SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.**

Reliable representatives wanted in every district. Write for our Special Dealer's Proposition.

Ask for descriptive Catalogue, sent Free on application.



BOURNIVAL & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

333-337 NOTRE DAME STREET EAST

MONTREAL, CANADA

nearly 2 per cent. from the rates of the existing law. In many important particulars the Senate has changed the bill that passed the House, and a conference committee of the two Houses will begin work on Wednesday or Thursday to adjust these differences. Leaders of both Houses predict that the conference will consume less than two weeks' time.

The Senate reduced the minimum to which the income tax will apply from \$4,000 to \$3,000 and increased the rates on the larger incomes over the House provisions. Countervailing duties on some manufactured commodities were imposed by the Senate to meet the free listing of raw materials.

The countervailing duty on wood pulp was eliminated. The free wool and free sugar provisions, around which the spectacular features of the tariff fight ranged, were unchanged by the Senate. The income tax is expected to make up the loss of revenue on sugar.

WINNIPEG DRILL HALL TO COST \$159,000

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The contract for the Winnipeg drill hall, to be constructed in the central part of the city, was awarded to the Carter Halls Aldinger Company, of Winnipeg. The price was in the neighborhood of \$159,000.

The building, which will be erected at the corner of Livinia avenue and Minto street, will be 315x215 feet, of brick and stone, fireproof construction throughout. Both the walls and the great towers at each corner will be topped with great embattlements, giving the appearance of a fortress. There will be twenty bowling alleys, as well as shooting galleries for officers and men. There will be 40,000 square feet of space for drilling purposes, on which a battalion of 5,000 men could manoeuvre. There will be galleries for visitors, 39 armory rooms, stores and other accommodation.

The building will be within two blocks of Portage avenue. Work on the excavation will be begun at once.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SITTING Higher Rate on Lumber

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—An exceptionally important sitting of the Railway Board will be held in Ottawa on Thursday, when a number of cases of more than general interest will be heard. Probably the most important is the case arising out of the action of the board in suspending the new tariffs proposed by the railway companies on grain and grain products in less than carload lots. These new rates, which were to have come into effect on Sept. 1, according to the plans of the railways, were objected to by the Dominion Millers' Association, which maintained that they involved an increase in the charges of from 5c to 6c per hundredweight on all shipments of less than carload lots between points east of the head of the Great Lakes. In view of the protest

of the millers the board suspended the new tariffs and on Tuesday the railway companies will be asked to justify the proposed increase. Other cases of considerable importance which will be heard by the board on Tuesday include the following:

Lumber Rates

The C.P.R. will be required to show cause why supplement of the new tariff increasing the rate on lumber, shingles, etc., from British Columbia coast and interior mills to points on its Soo division should not be disallowed.

They will be requested also to show cause why the tariff increasing the rate on rattan furniture from Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., by points in Manitoba should not be disallowed.

The railway companies, through the Canadian Freight Association, will be required to present to the board the basis of joint class and commodity tariffs not already published and filed in accordance with the undertaking given the late chief commissioner for the railway companies by Messrs. MacInnes and Hayes on April 10, 1912.

The application will be heard of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for authority to construct a double track branch line or spur turning out from its line on Empire avenue, northerly along the private right of way, formerly James street, to William street, thence easterly to Thunder Bay, Fort William. Another application of the G.T.P. Railway is for an order authorizing the construction of its proposed spur on William street, Fort William, across Port Arthur and Fort William Railway, and also across the C.N.R.

Consideration of the matter of requiring railway companies subject to the board's jurisdiction to equip locomotives with air hose on the front end.

PROGRESS ON TARIFF Flax and Hemp Are Allowed to Remain On Free List

Washington, D.C., Sept. 13.—The tariff conference got along so well today that Chairman Simmons, of the senate finance committee, predicted tonight that their report would be made to the two houses of congress next week.

The conferees today practically finished the cotton schedules and the flax and hemp schedules. A few paragraphs in each were left for further consideration. In the cotton schedule the senate changes were largely agreed to. The classification of stockings was changed and a slightly higher rate placed upon them.

Flax and hemp were allowed to remain on the free list where the senate put them. The paragraphs relating to bagging and burlap, which caused much debate in the senate, were not acted

upon. House leaders insist the senate rate upon these articles would mean a decrease in revenue of several million dollars annually. The difficulty over free listing of ferro-manganese and pig iron in the steel schedule, the only serious disagreement that so far has developed, was not taken up today, but it was believed a settlement would be reached upon it Monday.

A TEN MINUTES' EXPLANATION OF THE SINGLE TAX

(By "Lanvalta")

We had not met for some time, and consequently our unexpected encounter at the railway station was a great pleasure. We got into the same train, and he told me that he was going to an exhibition of which he was one of the directors. As soon as we had taken our seats we began to chat.

"Tell me, now, you who have dedicated your life to single tax propaganda, what exactly is this thing. I read your article on improvements, on the limitation of mortgages and their reform; but, to tell you the truth, it is not at all clear to me what you are trying to advocate in it, or it may be the single tax which is not clear to me."

"Very likely," I replied, "since there are particular points for the complete comprehension of which a knowledge of the principle you refer to is indispensable."

"Very well, give me an explanation of this principle."

"Good heavens, sir! In the ten minutes that we are going to be together you expect me to explain an economic problem about which hundreds of books and pamphlets have been written?"

"Yes, but you know that business men have a natural aversion to purely theoretical discussions. A sure and fundamental proposition ought to be capable of brief and clear definition, and if so ten minutes should be sufficient."

I replied that I wished to satisfy him as completely as possible, that he was quite right, since, indeed, ten minutes would be more than sufficient for a brief explanation. But in the first place I would like him to tell me something about his exhibition.

As may be supposed, he discoursed eloquently on this subject; and gave an animated description of the plans of the buildings and of the advantages to his business which he expected to result from the exhibition, which would give the exhibitors an opportunity of displaying their wonderful inventions.

At this point I interrupted him: "How is the cost of this enterprise met?"

"The principal source of income is the rent of each stand."

"But, isn't it difficult to allocate the stands justly, so as not to give, consciously or unconsciously, one exhibitor an advantage over another?"

A Business Proposition

"More theories! When a business man does a thing, he always sets out from a clear and simple point of view. The stands are let to those who offer most. The man who wants a stand near the entrance, for which there is a considerable demand—for instance, a corner site with good light—must pay more than he would for a site less in demand."

"Then, you don't let out the stands according to area?"

"No, sir! According to their value. Would not a tenant put the same value on a corner site with good light as on a stand three times as large at the rear of the building?"

"Yes; but let us suppose that the man who rents this excellent site is not able to do any business."

"That's his look-out. He who has it must run the risk and submit to his good or bad luck, according as he pleases the public taste or no; whether his goods are in much demand or are worthless is his look-out. We cannot do more than give him the same opportunity as the rest. The man that wants much must pay much, but what each individual may make with the chance thus acquired will be determined by his own intelligence, by his personal care and ability. What he is able to get by it will be for his exclusive benefit, and the community has nothing to do with it."

At this moment the train began to slow down.

"I have to leave you at the next station," said my friend. "I am so glad to have met you, and would have been just as glad to have had you give me some explanation of the single tax, while I have done nothing but talk about our exhibition, and the way we let out the stands there."

Single Tax Explained

"No, I have said nothing about the single tax, because you have yourself done it better than I could. Imagine the land of a country apportioned in exactly the same way as you apportion the stands at your exhibition, and you will understand the principles of the reform I advocate. The taxes, rent or contribution, whatever you like to call it, should be divided according to the demand of each individual for the land. What each can make from the land he uses is his affair, and his application, talent, and economy should not be penalized by taxes. How did you put it? You said yourself: 'When a business man does a thing, he always sets out from a clear and simple point of view.' Exactly. Look at our municipal and national life from the same point of view, and you will be an advocate of the single tax. Good day—and think over that!"

No pleasure is comparable to the standing on the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon.

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