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THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

THE War Charities Act, 1917, defines "war charities" as follows: any fundinstitution or association, other than a church or the Salvation Army, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act, having for its objects or among its objects the relief of suffering or distress, or the supplying of needs or comforts to sufferers from the war, or to soldiers, returned soldiers or their families or dependents, or any other charitable purpose connected with the present European war. Any question whether a charity is a war charity shall be finally determined by the Minister.

The Act also provides:

charity is a war charity shall be finally determined by the Minister.

The Act also provides:

(1) It shall not be lawful to make any appeal to the public for donations or subscriptions in money or in kind fur any war charity as bereinbefore defined, or to raise or attempt to ruise money for any such war charity by 'promoting any bazaer, sale, entertainment or exhibition, or by any similar means, unless—

(a) the war charity is either exempted from registration or is registered under this Act; and

(b) the appeaval in writing of the executive committée or other governing body of the war charity has been obtained, either directly or through some person duly authorized to give such approval on behalf of such governing body; and if any person contravenes any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) This section shall not apply to any collection at livine Service in a place of public worship.

The Act was assented to on the 20th september, 1917, and the above sec-

THOMAS MULVEY,

TARM MANAGEMENT

PAYING CASH FOR PURCHASES

It is frequently said that the farmer should always pay cash for everything he buys. Whether his purchases be provisions at the village store, farm machinery, building material or any other commodity he should, it is often stated, invariably pay for them in full on the receipt of the goods. The prevalence of this idea is due mainly to the fact that it is frequently observed that unprogressive and unsuccessful farmers almost invariably have a host of small debts outstanding and also to the well known fact that cash prices are generally lower than credit prices.

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that cash prices are generally lower than
credit prices.

Where the type of farming followed
is such that there is a steady income the
year round, as for example in diary farming, paying each for all purchases works
no hardship. In the case of the grain
farmer or the stock raiser, whose returns
come in only at intervals, perhaps only
once a year, it is impossible to pay cash
for everything unless he is in that happy
financial position that his savings from
previous years are sufficient to meet all
outlays. Farmers have to meet expenses
out of the current year's receipts. They
are forced, therefore, to either run accounts with dealers from whom they
secure their supplies or to borrow money
from a financial institution to meet current expenses, repayment to be made at
the time the crop is marketed.

Expensive Credit

Expensive Credit

Merchants, implement firms, lumber dealers and all men engaged in the retail trade prefer cash to credit business. Providing credit is really not their true function. That is rather the function of financial institutions, principally the banks. The carrying of accounts greatly increases the complexity of a business. The possibility that some of the accounts will not be paid or will involve litigation or other trouble has also got to be provided for. The result is that this method of securing credit is a most expensive one. In many cases advantage is also taken of the farmer's necessity and the cost of the credit made unduly high. Where there is no difference made between cash and credit prices as is sometimes the case with small stores, it is an indication that the business is not yet well adjusted to conditions. There is an increasing tendency toward giving lower prices for cash in all lines of merchandising and to make the credit end carry all its own expenses, including losses in collecting accounts.

The business of supplying short term credit is one of the functions of banks. In many parts of the world it is also done by co-operative short time credit societies as has been previously mentioned. These are also being established in some districts in the West. The rapid development of agriculture, the large percentage of our farmers who are grain growers and the general revival of the interest in agriculture have called attention to the fact that the facilities for securing short term credit have been totally inadequate. Where they are available and the rate of interest is reasonable a considerable saving is made by utilizing them. A definite amount, sufficient to meet the requirements until the crop is marketed may be borrowed. A better plan is to secure a line of credit. Interest is then only charged for the time the money is actually used.

One of the advantages of using credit of this kind is that store bills do not pile up. It is frequently the case that at the end of the season the size of these bills i

''Any old shoes thrown at the wedding last night?'

"No, the guests were saving them for farm work."

"Any rice!"

"What with foodstuffs so high?"

"What-with foodstuffs so high?" "Confetti, then?"

"Say, I guess you don't know paper has gone up"



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Ladies' Russian Mink Marmot Coats.—50 inches long. Made from best quality soft, evenly matched skins. Made in double-breasted effect with high storm collar, lapels and slash pockets on the outside. Lined-throughout with guaranteed satin. Finished with inside pockets.

Ladies' Raccoon Coata.—Made from sefected dark, well-matched skins. Large square or blizzard collar. Very light in weight. Lined with heavy brown satin. Coat has outside pockets and finished with fancy pocket in lining.

Ladies' Fur-Lined Coats.—In Tweed effects—shell of fancy brown material: Deep collar and cuffs of Alaska Sable, lined to waist with best Muskrat. Garment is very light, stylish and warm. 125 **'125**

Ladies' Fancy Muskrat Coats.—Made from backs only of best quality Canadian skins—all undyed fur. Collar sid cuffs of Beaver, Coon, Hudson Seal, and other materials. Lined throughout with fancy silk poplin. These coats are made in full styles with outside pockets. 200

LADIES' FUR SETS

Australian Red Fox Set—Scarf is made in animal shape with head and tail—lining of grey silk. Muff to match is melon shape, also has flesh and tail. A very good-looking and extra go

Black Australian Fox Set—Made from good quality skins. Scarf is animal shape, head and tall. Must meten shape to match. Ex-

Natural Mink Set, in very selected dark Canadian Nink. Scarf is cape effect from 6 nicely matched '100

Natural Plucked Beaver Set. Stole is cape effect, well covering the shoulders. Muff to make is melon shape.

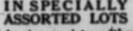
Black Mongolian 'Volf Set.— Stole is cape effect. Made from selected skins. Nuff to match is melon shape. A good-looking

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