



**"It's Never
Too Late
to Learn."**

Perhaps you have used paints and varnishes that have not been satisfactory and you wonder why. If you bought them because the price was low, that's probably the reason. The man who buys "cheap goods" to save money does not save it when buying paints. Paints, varnishes, stains and enamels which are cheap in price usually lack something—durability or spreading and covering qualities. You can't make good paint without putting good raw materials into it—and they cost money. It is wiser to buy a paint that has quality back of it; you will get twice the wear out of it that you would from a cheap paint. Go to the S-W dealer in your town to get paint satisfaction.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary pigments and driers.

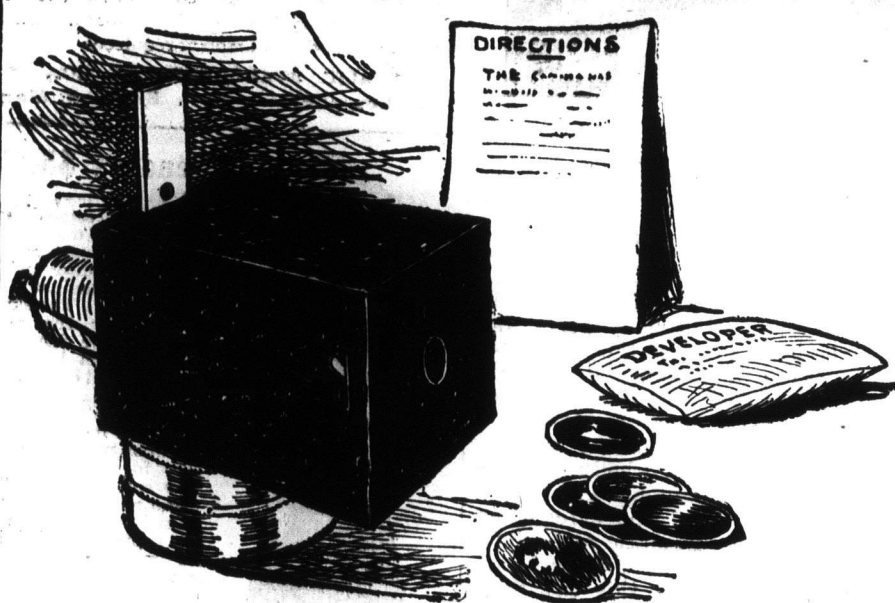
Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and thoroughly filtered and aged.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The "Duz-it-all" Photo Button Camera



Press the Lever—Push the Slide—The Picture is finished

It sounds too simple to be true; doesn't it? But that is all there is to it, just the same. If you will answer this "Ad" to-day, and be prompt, we will give you one of these outfits absolutely free. First of all, you put a dozen little Button Films in the magazine at the back of the Camera, then get your "customer" to "look pleasant." Just press the lever, then the slide, and in one minute the pretty little Button Picture is finished all ready to mount into a locket, a brooch, or in any way you like. You can make easy money selling these pictures to your friends at 10c. to 25c. each. The Winter is the very best time to get really good Pictures and we want to get these Photo Button Cameras introduced into every section of the country, and in order to do this quickly, are going to give away 25 gross (3,600) of them, absolutely free. Now act quickly, because you want to be the first, around your vicinity, to get one of these and have some fun and make some money with it as well. Now, all we ask you to do in return for this grand present, is that you introduce among your friends, only 24 of our fast selling, size 16 x 20, multi-color, Oleograph reproductions of Famous Paintings, the originals of which cost hundreds of dollars, and include such popular subjects as "The Village Smithy," "Can't You Talk," "Home Again," and many others. These Pictures sell in Art Stores at 50 cents each. They are all suitable for framing and at our price of 15 cents each, you can sell one or more to every person you show them to. Especially as we will send you a **Prize Coupon**, to give with every Picture, which will entitle the holder to receive an extra present from us, absolutely free. When sold, return us our money, \$3.60, and this grand Camera, with supplies, will be sent to you at once.

SPECIAL OFFER.—In the regular way, you would have to pay express or postage charges on your Camera, but in addition to giving you this splendid outfit absolutely free, we are going to prepay the charges on it ourselves, direct to your town, provided you will be prompt and return our money inside of four weeks. (10 days extra allowed to places west of Winnipeg.) Write to-day. We will send the Pictures by return mail, postpaid. Then the rest is easy.

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never the promise brighter for still greater progress and expansion.

How would the tariff proposals of the deputation, so definitely expressed, so insistently demanded and pressed for immediate adoption affect all this development? Is it certain that their adoption would prove a panacea even for all the ills complained of as attaching to the farmers' vocation? Is it quite clear to the minds of the deputation what effects this sudden and pervasive change in our fiscal policy would have on all other interests and on the general development of our national ideal? These things must be made very clear before the demands of even so intelligent and strong a deputation can hope for a favorable verdict from the grand jury of the nation. And when such proposals are transplanted from the atmosphere of the club or association, where but one interest is uppermost and one view favored to the forum of the whole country, the perspective changes and other interests crowd to the foreground.

The Meaning of the Proposals.

These three proposals present a programme of great magnitude and far-reaching consequences. The first is fairly revolutionary, and all call for immense initial outlays by the State, that is, by the individuals of the State, in the shape of taxation, by which alone money can be provided. These proposals lay their advocates open to the question posed by themselves with great force against the protective policy. They now are open to the question: "By what right do you compel the artisan, the manufacturer, the fisherman, the miner, the market gardener, the fruit grower, the professional man and the multi-

What is asked? Reciprocal free trade with the United States in all fruit, fish, lumber, agricultural and animal products, in fuel and oils, in spraying materials, fertilizers, cement, agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts thereof, and an immediate reduction of 50 per cent. of the general duty on imports from Britain, with a stipulation that even this lightened duty shall be entirely removed within ten years.

The issue is the plain one of free trade with direct taxation for revenue, and a complete elimination of the principle of protection in every form. Give legislative effect to these tariff proposals tomorrow, and what would happen?

Our established trade routes would be vitally affected. Freights would change as to points of origin and destination, and seek new channels of transit, to the detriment of the old. In proportion as the volume of traffic was enlarged north and south it would be diminished east and west. Canada would get the short haul, while the United States transport systems would benefit by the long haul. To the extent that Canadians bought and sold more in the United States and less in Transatlantic countries this would affect both our interior lines and our ocean routes. The tendency would be to attract to the United States steamship lines, their seaports and railways, more and more of our trade to and from Europe.

We have for more than thirty years been straining every nerve to develop Canadian trade routes, and have spent billions thereon. Shall we now suddenly and with a light heart put all these in jeopardy? Even now the Welland enlargement, the Georgian Bay Canal and the Hudson's Bay route are being pressed



Park Scene, Winnipeg.

dinous urban dweller and business man to put his hand in his pocket and furnish the capital and take the risks in operating a Government mechanism for purchasing, slaughtering and marketing the beeves, hogs and sheep of prosperous and often wealthy farmers? Or to undertake to buy, build, equip and run costly elevators to the end that grain growers should be provided with business checks on the progress of their product from the farm to the market?

It is clear that to apply to these propositions the positive and unrelenting reasoning applied by the grain growers to other industries would prove their confusion. All this serves to show how complex and gigantic is the task of building up a nation, how divergent and varied are the interests which are to be developed, and how necessary is the application of all around consideration and mutual "give and take" to the problems that confront us. Academic theories and the deductions of cold logic must be dominated by the spirit of conciliation and sacrifice, and by an ever-present sense of the vital co-relation and wide comradeship of the great and varied interests of the country.

In these three proposals one class, the grain growers, asks the State, i.e., all classes, to tax themselves to provide it with profitable business machinery. Well and good; but can it then logically deny aid by the State to the other great industries?

The moment it demands State aid and co-operation its case against the manufacturing industry falls to the ground. But it is when we reach the final proposal of the deputation that the fine import of its mission is developed.

forward and will call for hundreds of millions more. To what end if our trade is diverted to north and south lines?

The next effect would be felt by the industries involved, and these would be practically all our industries. Free reciprocity with the United States in the commodities proposed and a cut of 50 per cent. on imports from Great Britain would vitally affect every cotton, woolen, coal, leather, wood and metal industry in Canada, and would shut up most of them. The cut in duties is not to be exercised with discrimination, it is to be arbitrary and horizontal and instantaneous. No legislation was ever proposed on so inconsiderate and mechanical a basis.

It needs but a moment's reflection to visualize the resulting confusion, the crash of business enterprises, the depreciation and dislocation and loss of capital, the stoppage of industries, the non-employment of wage-earners, and the transfer of capital and labor to other countries. The sunken capital and idle labor would not go to the farms, and new capital would find no inducements.

To pit Canadian industries unprotected against the competition of the world of protected nations could only have one result. Nor in Free Trade England could they sell their cottons in competition with Lancashire, nor their woollens against Yorkshire, nor their steel against Birmingham and Sheffield. They would go to the wall.

And a Canada without great industries would not fulfil its destiny in the development of its rich resources of material and powers, nor would it in the end be a profitable and desirable arena for the farmer himself.