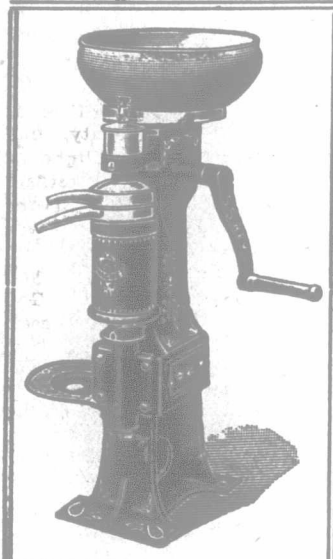


PROVEN

THAT THE

Magnet Cream Separator

Square Gear construction is built mechanically correct.



PROVEN By over twelve years' daily use in farm dairies in Canada that the MAGNET'S one-piece skimmer does better skimming than forty cones.

PROVEN By the MAGNET that it is not necessary to fill the bowl of a cream separator with a lot of cones in order to skim clean.

PROVEN That the MAGNET one-piece skimmer ensures cleanliness, separates all foreign matter from milk and cream, and all parts cleaned in from three to five minutes.

PROVEN That the MAGNET'S double supported bowl will not wobble, and therefore gives perfect skimming.

PROVEN That you cannot clean a lot of cones in the worm-gear separator bowl by stringing them on a wire; each must be washed and dried separately if you want clean butter, a waste of from 15 to 20 minutes' time after each separation.

Buy a MAGNET Cream Separator and avoid all dairy troubles. The MAGNET is 50 years away from the scrap heap.

THE PETRIE MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED

Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg,
Hamilton, Montreal, St. John.

Red Clover
Alfalfa Clover
Alsike
Mammoth
Timothy
Vegetable
Flower

SEED

Barley
Oats
Corn
Wheat
Mangels
Beets
Turnips

If your plans for this year's seeding call for something good in any of the above, write us for prices, and in case of Clovers, Timothy and Grain we will be pleased to send you samples to examine. In this way you will receive as much satisfaction as a personal visit to our warehouse will give. This week's prices per bus. for our best brands of Clover and Timothy are (until March 15th we pay freight in Ontario on orders of 200 lbs. or over of Clovers and Timothy): "Sun" Red Clover, \$9.50; "Gold" Alfalfa, \$13.50; "Ocean" Alsike, \$11.00; "Diamond" Timothy, \$7.00. These grade No. 1 Government Standard. Our present prices in 5-bus. lots or over for O. A. C. No. 21 Barley is \$1.10 per bus. Daubeney Oats, 90c. Imported Regenerated Banner Oats, \$1.25. Lincoln Oats, 85c. Regenerated Abundance, 80c. Bags for grain orders free. Bags for Clover and Timothy orders 25c. each. Our catalogue is free for the asking.

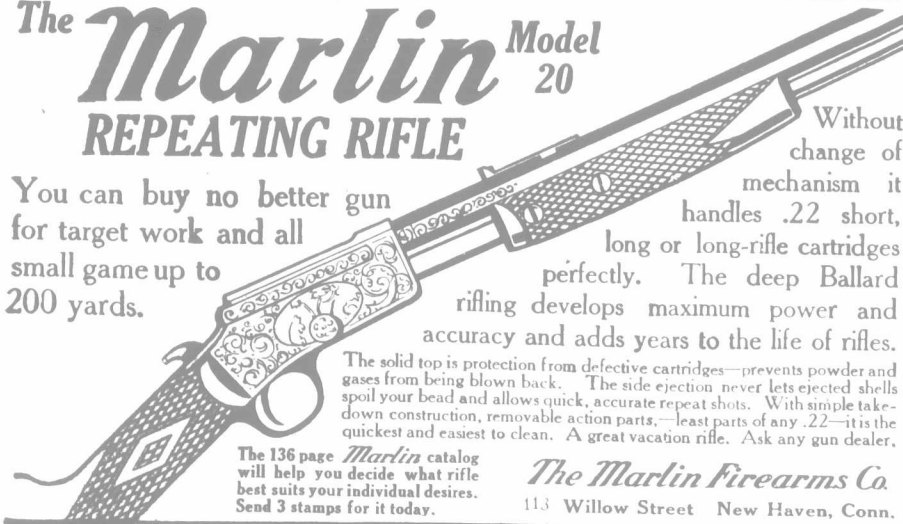
GEO. KEITH & SONS

Seed Merchants since 1866

124 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

The Marlin Model 20 REPEATING RIFLE

You can buy no better gun for target work and all small game up to 200 yards.



The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your head and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts,—least parts of any .22—is the quickest and easiest to clean. A great vacation rifle. Ask any gun dealer.

The 136 page Marlin catalog will help you decide what rifle best suits your individual desires. Send 3 stamps for it today.

The Marlin Firearms Co.

113 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

The Roundabout Club

Literary Society Competition.

The results of the competition on the subject, "Give your opinion on establishing an intellectual standard as a basis for the suffrage," are as follows: Prize essays—(1) T. J. Rutherford, Grey Co., Ont. (2) W. J. Way, Kent Co., Ont. (3) A. M. Freeborn, Perth Co., Ont.

Perhaps, when all has been said, everyone will agree that, were it possible, an intellectual standard is the ideal one for the suffrage,—not a merely educational standard, such as might be attained by passing certain examinations set by the schools—but an "intellectual" standard, based on general intelligence and thorough understanding of the issues at stake. Were it possible?—"Aye, there's the rub!" Who is going to be judge in this matter? Who will essay the winnowing? Where are funds and time to come from for so vast a process? . . . And so the question returns upon itself, and it appears that the present system, with all its faults, is, perhaps, the only one feasible.

There is, however, one way by which vast improvement can be made, not in a day or a year, but for the coming generations of voters. Let the parents and teachers recognize their responsibility in the matter of Government; let them so train the children of to-day that they will grow up filled with the conviction that they must THINK on political subjects, and hold the ballot as a thing of wondrous power for good or evil, its use as a sacred obligation, and, we venture to prophesy, a new era in regard to affairs political will be in sight. It is no credit to a man to train up his son to "vote for the grand old party, as his father and grandfather have always done!" It is a credit to him, however, to so direct that boy that he may become a man of independent thought, a man of firm and reasonable character, and unflinching integrity. When the great majority of the voters and members of Parliament are coins of this metal, then there may be hope for a "responsible Government," not only in name, but in fact; then will the preponderance on the side of the "square deal" be so overpowering that but little anxiety may be expended upon the vote of the few foreigners, who, for obvious reasons, cannot vote intelligently, and the few all but half-witted voters whose use of the ballot is always either a laughing-stock or a thing too pitiable for words in the community in which it is employed. It is not in the inevitableness of these citizens, but in the too general ignorance or indifference of the great mass of "intelligent" voters, joined with a too general tendency to shiftiness and double-dealing among men who should be above such things, that the real danger lies. Such conditions obtain, and have obtained to our disgrace and our loss. It is time for a change, and since the change cannot be brought about, seemingly, by any means of compulsion, let it begin with the children in the homes and in the schools. Upon the parents and the teachers lies the responsibility.

In closing this introduction, it may be said that very good essays were also sent by "Honor Bright," Halton Co., Ont.; "T. H. N.," Nova Scotia, and "Norma," Huron Co., Ont. "Auburn," Lincoln Co., was mistaken in the subject, and wrote exclusively on Women's Suffrage.

ESSAY I.

My Opinion on the Establishment of an Intellectual Standard as a Basis for the Suffrage.

Would it not be advisable—in the best interests of good Government—to have the elective power vested in the individual voters, proportionate to their several intellectual capacities?

Yes, perhaps it would; that is, if such an arrangement of matters were at all practicable. But it is just here that the great difficulty arises. For, by what just and fair means—and only a just and fair means would be tolerated—could the electorate be divided into its several divisions relative to intellectual qualifications of its members? We cannot measure up a man's mind like potatoes, by the peck or half-bushel, nor his lines of thought with a yard-stick, and it seems

to me that even this, ridiculous as it is, differs in that respect only in degree from any other method that might be adopted. Some might propose a test examination, but examinations are, at best, clumsy; and, besides, they aim only to find out what a man knows, and not what he can do with his knowledge; and the knowing how, and the doing of a thing, are two different things altogether. Others might suggest a classification with regard to education. But school education is by no means most essential to the best use of the franchise. A man might not be able even to read or write, and yet, by virtue of a clear head and good judgment, backed by his own personal experience, he might be able to cast a much more intelligent vote than many of his more literate fellow electors. And, going still farther, and comparing moderately-educated men with, for instance, college graduates, we need but recall some of the public services rendered by a few of such men as Cincinnatus, George Washington, or our own first reform Prime Minister, Alexander McKenzie, to see that the same is true here also. An "on-trial" test might also be suggested, but this would be altogether impracticable, and so, it seems to me, would be any other method that might be adopted.

And, after all, surely it is the moral, rather than the intellectual calibre of a man, that will most effect his usefulness as an enfranchised citizen. For the advantages of intellectual ability may be, and often are, when at the disposal of selfish, unpatriotic or intemperate men, used to promote interests which are far from being for the public good, while on the other hand, if a man uses his franchise conscientiously, even though he may not be capable of taking a very comprehensive view of the questions up for decision, he is almost certain, at least in the great majority of cases, to serve the best interests of his country. To suggest that a moral standard as a basis for the suffrage be adopted to work in connection with an intellectual standard, would be unreasonable, for, with regard to morals, even more than intellect, man has to be content with looking on the outward appearance, from which no true judgments can be made.

And so, it seems to me, that the only system, defective though it may be, that is at once just and practicable, is our present system here in Canada, that of universal manhood suffrage. Manhood suffrage! For, without questioning their right to have or their ability to use the franchise, surely the women of Canada do not wish to destroy their present power to influence for good the electorate of their country, which is, or, at least, might be, that of which any Czar might well be proud, by mixing themselves up in party politics and political controversies.

T. J. RUTHERFORD.
Grey Co., Ont.

An Intellectual Standard as a Basis for the Suffrage.

Discussion of this subject may be opened with an interrogatory: What is it that makes a nation? Not primarily nor chiefly its material wealth, but rather its people. The character of its people will determine the character of the nation; individual and national character are correlative. Who ever heard of a powerful or great nation built of weak men? Conversely, show me a weak or inferior nation composed of strong men! If I were asked to state in one word the possession most desirable for the individual and the nation, I would answer, Strength. Not mere physical strength, but intellectual and moral strength—nobility of character, broad, refined, cultured intelligence, generous impulse, and brotherly love.

The suffrage carries with it graver responsibilities and more far-reaching possible issues than are perhaps commonly realized. Under democratic institutions, the prerogative, as well as the science of Government, is largely in the hands of the people. Constituencies by vote choose their representatives in Parliament,—the governed determine who shall govern. The community whom the law is to serve chooses its own lawmaker. How expedient and important that an intelligent choice be made! Lawmaking is a task demanding acumen and integrity of character. The science of Government is a difficult and complex science—the second great subject of life—religion being the first. Many, intricate, and momentous,