

GUARANTEED SCALES AT SPECIAL PRICES

The Eaton TECO Scales are made in our own factory where the highest standard of workmanship is maintained down to the smallest detail. Our scales are first put through a very severe test by expert mechanics and are then stamped and approved by the Government. A certificate of

TECO UNION SCALE \$6.00



PRICE
6.00

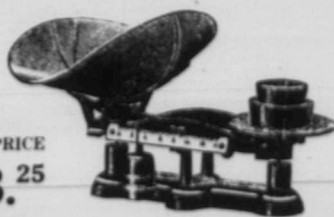
23D620A.
The TECO Union Scale is accurately adjusted and faultless in manufacture. It is a combination scoop and platform scale of sliding-pan type and especially suitable for farmers' uses. All bearings are oil tempered tool steel. The scoop is made of heavy tin and is 20 inches long and 9 inches wide. The platform is strong and roomy measuring 13 x 10 inches. The beam is solid brass, plainly graduated in ounces and pounds with notches on top for weighing in half ounces. The weighing capacity of scoop is in half ounces up to 30½ pounds, and weighing capacity of platform is 240 pounds. Every scale is tested before being shipped and is supplied with a Government certificate.

Shipping weight 50 lbs.

inspection, which the Government issue, accompanies each scale so you can readily see you are getting a thoroughly reliable scale and at a price you will find hard to duplicate for the reason that they are sold practically from factory to you, thus leaving middlemen's profits in your own pocket.

EVEN BALANCE BRASS BEAM SCALE

PRICE
3.25

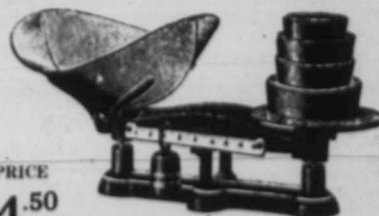


23D622A.

TECO Family Scales, handy and accurate, strongly built and carefully adjusted. All parts are well finished and this scale will give perfect satisfaction where a useful house scale is wanted. It is also suitable for store purposes. Has polished brass side beam clearly marked in ¼ ounces and weighs up to 4 pounds. 2 separate weights being supplied for weighing over 1 pound. Scoop measures 14½ x 7½ inches. Government certificate with each scale. Shipping weight 18 lbs.

A GREAT VALUE AT THIS PRICE

PRICE
4.50



23D621A. TECO Grocers' or Household Scales. Solid cast base and frame with steel pivots, brass side beam accurately graduated and clearly marked in ¼ ounces up to 16 ounces. Separate weights are supplied for weighing up to 10 pounds. Scoop is large and strong, measuring 18½ x 9 inches. This is a most durable and correct scale and Government certificate is sent out with every one. Shipping weight 30 lbs.

The Quality and Prices of these Scales should interest you. They stand for Direct Dealing

Every Scale we sell is
Guaranteed absolutely

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Every Scale accompanied
by a Government Certificate of Inspection

LAND OR FARMERS' BANKS

In the West we are all agriculturists, although not all actively engaged in the pursuits of that ancient and honorable profession. For that reason the new scheme of land or farmers' banks, which is being advocated by Lord Carrington to impart new life into agriculture in the old country, will be of profound importance to Western Canada. Anything that will ameliorate the conditions of home-steading, ready-made or hand-me-down farms, should receive our careful attention.

Lord Carrington's conclusions on the subject are largely the outcome of a study of the Raiffeisen banks of Germany. A Raiffeisen bank is one of those organizations for the betterment of the working classes, which, in Germany seem everywhere to underlie and support the economic fabric of the state. The Raiffeisen bank, while it has the support and co-operation of the state, is at the same time an entirely independent, self-helping institution. It was founded not by means of a fund advanced by the government, but in the form of a limited liability company with a capital of one million dollars, the shares of which were exclusively held by members themselves. One of the chief aims of the bank from the outset has been to draw into its ranks not only the impoverished holders of small areas of land but the more well-to-do farmer. In every community the aim is to induce all land-owners to join. In this way large sums paid in by the well-to-do farmer, provide the funds which are let out again to the needy. One advantage of this system is that the money thus passes from hand to hand from the ultimate lender, the well-to-do farmer, to the borrower—his poorer neighbor—by the shortest route, and the money has thus little chance to become dearer on the road.

State support of the system consists chiefly in the fact that the state undertakes through a state banking institution to lend money to the organization when needed, and that at half per cent. to one per cent. below the Reichbank rates. The Raiffeisen bank passes the money on to the land holders at the abnormally small increase of a half per cent. to

three-quarters per cent. on the rate paid to the state.

The benefit to the borrowing land-owners is obvious. While it is privileged to draw upon the state for funds, the Raiffeisen bank, it must be noted, is compelled by its regulations, for the sake of absolute security, to deposit in the same state banking institutions the bulk of the money which flows into it from its ramifications all over the country. Only a comparatively small percentage of its surplus funds may be invested for greater profits in state stocks. The regulations strictly prohibit, however, the investment of funds outside the country. The practical aid offered by the Raiffeisen organization to the small land owners all over Germany is by no means limited to its lending and banking activities. A great central sale depot has also been organized. Fodder products, manures and agricultural implements are sold to the small farmers all over the country. Finally the organization acts as an advantageous middleman, purchasing the corn and even dairy product of the farmer, and selling in the most favorable market. The turnover of this buying and selling depot alone was in 1908, over fifteen millions. While the Raiffeisen organization works in co-operation with the state, its officials are not government officials, nor is it worked under state supervision or control. The organization is at any time free to reorganize on an independent basis should this be found desirable. Such a conjunction is, however, most unlikely on both sides.—*Calgary Herald.*

THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT

Boston Globe, Aug. 23:—As recently as a generation ago, there was scarcely one person in a million who saw anything unfair or wrong in buying large tracts of land and keeping it from productive uses, until the unearned increment made them rich. To-day there are many thousands who believe such a course is essentially immoral, and their numbers are constantly growing. By the taxation of land values they are seeking to restore the earth to those who will use it. Not alone the great struggle in England between

the landless and the landed, which is being watched by all the world, and the quieter revolution in methods of land taxation, which has been going on in many German municipalities for a dozen years, but also the successful application of the single tax principle in a few isolated communities particularly in the Western and Southern parts of this country, reports of which will generally be found in little paragraphs in obscure corners of the newspapers—all these are signs of a changed conception of man's relation to the earth. Of the wisdom of the single tax there may be doubt; of its introduction without resultant injustice, in many cases there is little doubt, but of its high moral purpose of preventing monopoly and speculation in land, and restoring the earth to those who will use it, both for their own and other's benefits, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

LA FOLLETTE'S GREAT VICTORY

(From The Public)

Senator La Follette was nominated for re-election at the direct primary on the 6th by a vote of 100,000 and a majority over his standpoint opponent of 3 to 1. The Progressive candidates for all offices were nominated with him. It was a great victory, not for Senator La Follette alone, but for the people of Wisconsin and the progressives of both parties everywhere.

Senator La Follette deserves the congratulations of all parties all over the Union and in spirit he is getting them. He has made his fight long and faithfully against disheartening odds, stubborn opposition from national leaders, and unspeakable treachery, but never once has he wavered.

Standpatters threaten now to defeat him in the legislature. Would to heaven they might succeed. What the progressives of both parties—Democratic Republicans and democratic Democrats—now need most is a leader commanding their common confidence. They would get this if La Follette, after a popular mandate of 3 to 1 for his re-election to the Senate, were thrust out by reactionaries in the legislature. That fatuous

performance, for which we dare to pray, would put him into the White House with the certainty of Fate—the first truly Democratic president since Lincoln.

CATTLE ILL-TREATED

A Toronto wire of Sept. 29 said:—Another case of unnecessarily ill-treating cattle by improper feeding while in transit has been brought against the C. P. R.

The complainant is Henry Hepper of Walsh, Alberta, who was shipping 20 cattle for the Toronto market. He says that on Friday, September 23, he left Winnipeg with the 20 head and arrived at White River on Sunday, September 25, at 3.30 p.m. There, he states, he could get only two bails of hay, which he put in the cars. The animals were unloaded and watered, and he was promised feed at Sudbury. There he was informed there was no accommodation for either feeding or watering. The animals left White River on September 25, at 11 p.m., and arrived at Toronto on September 27 at 3.45, making forty hours on the way with only two bales of hay available after leaving Winnipeg.

"Four other carloads, I am informed, were treated in the same way, with but two bales each," stated constable Cavers. "This would make but ten pounds of feed for each beast for over forty hours. The shipper was put to the expense of several days' feeding here before the animals were fit for market." "They told me at Sudbury," stated Hepper, "that they had no hay for a shipper like me. It was only for the big shippers." A remand was granted until October 3, and it is understood the C.P.R. will attempt to get the evidence of officials.

Theodore Roosevelt will stamp the state in the interests of the New York progressives.

It is stated that New York Democrats will probably name Judge Alton B. Parker as their candidate for governor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has cabled the Australian post-master general asking that New Zealand be placed on the New Australian-Vancouver steamship service.