

THE GREAT CANADIAN HOME



SHAVING PA'S NECK

Canadian Grain Growers Will Swamp The United States If the Underwood Tariff Bill Is Put Into Operation

So Says Congressman La Follette, of Washington—Shows That American Wheat Prices Are Almost Invariably Above Canadian—How Canadian Millers Would Profit.

In a speech against the Underwood tariff bill the other day Congressman La Follette, of Washington state, said:

Mr. Chairman, I did not expect when I came to Congress to take part in enacting a tariff measure for the benefit of Canada, or to be more accurate, I did not expect to be compelled to oppose certain items of a measure that protects Canadian industries at the expense of the agricultural and milling industries of this country.

Mr. Chairman, the framers of this bill recognized the necessity of protecting the farmer by placing a duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat and oats. Immediately following is a provision admitting the manufactured product of wheat and oats free, which nullifies the benefit that the farmer would get from the protection put upon his products. When flour is placed on the free list, can anyone show, by any process of reasoning, that the farmer will retain his protection 10 cents per bushel on his product, which the authors of this bill concede he is entitled to? It does not require much investigation for anyone to discover that the very thing which by this bill it is conceded the farmer is entitled to is immediately, in the same bill, taken from him.

It is not for me, Mr. Chairman, to question the motives of the makers of this bill. I am simply going to condemn myself to pointing out to this House before it casts its votes for such an unfair, unjust and discriminatory measure its inequality and inequity.

Not being content with attempting to make the farmer believe that he is being protected to the extent of 10 cents per bushel on his products, the framers of this bill also try to placate the flour producer by inserting a clause providing for a contravailing duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on flour imported into the United States from a country imposing a duty on flour made in this country. By writing into the proposed law this contravailing clause the authors of this bill also admit and affirmatively declare that the American manufacturer of flour needs a compensatory duty of 10 per cent ad valorem to equalize the handicap imposed upon him by placing a duty on raw material. The contravailing clause is an admission by the framers of this bill that the American miller needs a compensatory duty to enable him to compete with the Canadian miller on an equal basis.

But of what benefit, Mr. Chairman, is the contravailing clause? Will Canada immediately remove the duty on flour imported from this country, and thus be enabled to export her flour into this country free of duty? Does anyone for an instant believe that Canada will fail to avail herself of the opportunity afforded of trading a market of 8,000,000 people for a market of 25,000,000 people? Is it not a fact that under normal conditions the average price of wheat per bushel in Winnipeg is 10 cents less than in Minneapolis? And as proof of this proposition, Mr. Chairman, I wish to insert in the Record a table prepared by the tariff board showing the average monthly prices from 1905 to 1910 of wheat in Minneapolis and Winnipeg.

Winnipeg prices, page 97 of Senate document 849, sixty-first Congress, second session, being message from the President of the United States transmitting in re-

sponse to Senate resolution of Feb. 23, 1911, a report from the tariff board relative to various commodities named in the proposed Canadian reciprocity measure.

1905.	Minneapolis Prices.	Winnipeg Prices.	Difference, Cent.
January	1.13	1.00	13
February	1.16	1.01	15
March	1.11	1.02	9
April	1.00	0.91	9
May	1.15	0.91	24
June	1.10	1.01	9
July	1.09	1.07	2
August	1.09	1.01	8
September	1.08	0.97	11
October	0.84	0.77	7
November	0.84	0.77	7
December	0.87	0.76	11
1906.			
January	0.83	0.74	9
February	0.82	0.76	6
March	0.75	0.73	2
April	0.80	0.78	2
May	0.82	0.79	3
June	0.84	0.83	1
July	0.78	0.79	1
August	0.75	0.74	1
September	0.70	0.72	2
October	0.72	0.70	2
November	0.80	0.78	2
December	0.81	0.73	8
1907.			
January	0.70	0.72	2
February	0.84	0.76	8
March	0.81	0.75	6
April	0.82	0.77	5
May	0.90	0.79	11
June	0.92	0.83	9
July	0.99	0.91	8
August	0.95	0.82	13
September	1.07	1.02	5
October	1.07	1.03	4
November	1.03	1.02	1
December	1.08	1.05	3
1908.			
January	1.10	1.08	2
February	1.09	1.08	1
March	1.07	1.09	2
April	1.00	1.01	1
May	1.08	1.14	6
June	1.01	1.07	6
July	1.13	1.04	9
August	1.23	1.06	17
September	1.02	0.98	4
October	1.02	0.98	4
November	1.08	1.03	5
December	1.06	0.97	9
1909.			
January	1.07	0.99	8
February	1.12	1.07	5
March	1.18	1.10	8
April	1.26	1.23	3
May	1.20	1.23	3
June	1.34	1.31	3
July	1.21	1.30	9
August	1.27	1.32	5
September	1.01	1.00	1
October	1.02	0.99	3
November	1.06	0.98	8
December	1.13	0.98	15
1910.			
January	1.15	1.04	11
February	1.14	1.02	12
March	1.14	1.04	10
April	1.11	1.05	6
May	1.11	0.97	14
June	1.05	0.93	12
July	1.25	1.17	8
August	1.15	1.05	10
September	1.11	1.05	6
October	1.07	0.98	9
November	1.04	0.91	13
December			

These tables show that the Minneapolis prices have been higher than the Winnipeg prices 45 times, while the Winnipeg prices have been higher than the Minneapolis prices only 6 times. They show that during these 72 months covered by these tables the Winnipeg prices have been 5 cents higher than the Minneapolis prices only once, while the Minneapolis prices have been more than 10 cents higher than the Winnipeg prices 18 times and more than 5 cents higher 45 times.

Is it not a fact that the Canadian miller enjoys transportation facilities equal with our own miller? Is it not a fact that, as far as the cost of transportation is concerned, he can place his flour in the markets of this country as cheaply as can the home manufacturer? In this connection I wish to submit a report which I received from the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Com-

SIR RICHARD SCOTT A GREAT CANADIAN

Father of 'Scott Act' Attributed His Long Life to Abstemious Living.

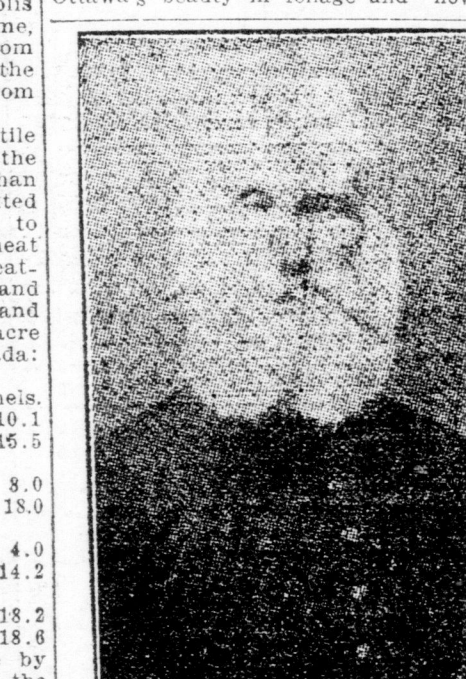
LOVER OF GARDENING

Political Experience Extended Over a Remarkable Period in Canada's History.

There has just died in Ottawa one of the most charming men it has been my pleasure to meet and know since coming to Canada. Sir Richard W. Scott. He was one of the few who never made a mistake, that he was giving to you the time, when dropping in to get bits of information that he alone had carried in memory from the long ago. I had occasion to meet him while gathering data for books on and around the capital, and ever found him genial and obliging, and with a memory that was almost infallible, and extending back for more than three-quarters of a century. He had known intimately all the "worth whies" of the government since 1849, which year was the beginning of a political career that extended almost to his death.

He was the last member of the committee of twenty, appointed to take charge of the "Grand Civic Ball at Ottawa, in honor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," when the Prince was in Canada in 1860. All the others had passed away long before his going. Strong, ruddy men were most of them, but he outlived them many years. He told me once, in speaking of this, "I could not get any life insurance. I was too frail, the companies said. But I have outlived all of the men who turned me down as being too great a risk." He attributed his good health and longevity to his abstemious living. He was a pronounced vegetarian, and as he used to say, "I never found a 'bracer' a necessity, and have attended the funerals of too many of those who did."

A Lover of Horticulture. He was one of Ottawa's first horticulturists. His old home, on the Chelsea side, north of the city, to this day is surrounded by trees and vines of early planting, but not kept up with the same rare taste and care he devoted to them. It is justly claimed that much of Ottawa's beauty in foliage and flowers



THE LATE HON. R. W. SCOTT.

may be attributed to Sir Richard Scott's early interest in their growing. He was a waiting soil, of both earth and mentality, that responded to her advocacy of floral beauty. Incidentally, I have often wondered why Toronto and other Canadian cities have not produced more by her initiative, instead of devoting so much of their attention to music and athletics, and especially athletics.

Most titles honor the recipient. Such men as Sir Richard Scott honor the title and make of it a real worth.

A Remarkable Age. What to the "is most remarkable in the life of Sir Richard is the age in which he lived. The world has advanced more during that time than during many centuries before. That even that one, most unbroken wilderness, closed, the other day, upon a united Dominion, whose possibilities are beyond the power of poetry. When he came, not a rail had been laid, in a land of vast forests and plains, where now are lines of forest and the remote parts of the nation he had helped to fashion. But I need not name what Sir Richard saw in the swiftest panorama of all time since the pictures may be seen everywhere, and ever widening with the unrolling film.

Not only has Canada boundless wheat fields but she has excellent mills, that are today capable of grinding 111,000 barrels per day. The capacity of these mills is being rapidly increased, and there will be increased far more rapidly if the proposed measure becomes a law.

Is it not a fact, Mr. Chairman, that the proposed tariff law gives the Canadian miller free access to our market, and that for every barrel of flour that comes in to our market from 4 to 5 bushels of the home market for home-grown wheat is displaced? Will not the American farmer be compelled to sell his wheat to the home miller for as low a price as the Canadian farmer sells his wheat to the Canadian miller, or take his choice of selling his wheat for export or cease growing wheat?

Where, then, is the protection for the farmer proposed by this measure? Where, then, are the producers of 82,000,000 bushels of wheat going to market their product? In what respect does the proposed law protect the farmer in the enjoyment of his home market? Is it not apparent that wheat is a staple? Have we not the placing of a duty of 10 cents per bushel on the importation of wheat into this country is simply a blind to hoodwink our agriculturists?

Mr. Chairman, I have dwelt at length upon the competition that the American farmer and miller has to fear from Canada, because she is our next-door neighbor, and she the greatest wheat fields, developed, in the world, and she has and is building the finest mills in the ground and greater water power than any other wheat-producing country. Can we comprehend all this and at the same time believe that the home market of the farmer and manufacturer is secure if such a measure is passed?

"Good Lawd, let de long lane turn mighty soon, but see to it that it don't turn sharp enough to turn de wagon over."—Atlanta Constitution.

PROUDFOOT, MAN WHO MADE CHARGES

Against Leading Members of Ontario's Government, Is a Lawyer Who Makes Bricks.

HIS HOUSE IS NOT GLASS

He is an Apt Critic—Enthusiastic Temperance Man.

[By Robson Black.] If it is only people in glass houses who should not throw stones, then William Proudfoot, K. C., the challenger of Gollath Whitney and Assistant Gollath Hanna, of the Ontario cabinet, to a trial of his "corruption charges," has a fairly good right to pick whatever passers-by his aim may select.

It is not to be supposed that the Premier and Provincial Secretary actually understood what they had taken on their hands when they settled on a plan of a cabinet and offered Proudfoot his choice of weapons. They probably were unaware that Proud-



MR. WILLIAM PROUDFOOT, K. C.

foot, K.C., is president of the Goderich Brick Company. The plant makes large, heavy, red-edged bricks, thousands of them a day, and Proudfoot keeps the key to the warehouse, some people surmised, that Proudfoot had no backing for his challenge. But there you are! You can see them piled twenty deep on a siding at Goderich. Almost makes Proudfoot look like a bully.

But here is a gentler side. This man who has stepped into the newspaper calcium by carrying his allegations past the boards of the government's confession to the door of the Premier and his right-hand minister is chairman of the Goderich Organ Company. Sir John and Mr. Hanna have probably sung hymns hundreds of times to Proudfoot's patent bellows, and gloried in the "the binds" and the "the binds" that is fairer than any other. Proudfoot is a manufacturer of harmony to be drawn into the present whirlpool of discord is a tough experience, particularly as it was undertaken gratuitously and designed for the public good.

William Proudfoot is a King's Counsel, a member of the Ontario legal firm of Proudfoot, Duncan, Grant, & Skeans, Toronto. In a sense he leads a double life—practicing law in two towns, residing at Goderich when he isn't residing in Toronto, taking cases at Osgoode Hall when he isn't taking them in the Coliseum back home. And to add to his accomplishments he is 54 years old and an Anglican since his first birthday.

Sir James' Way.

When one attempts to outline the personality of William Proudfoot as a member of the Legislature, the most useful starting point is just across the aisle at desk number one. Sir James Whitney, in his reply to the specific charges of bribery and corruption, made it quite evident that if Mr. Proudfoot were at his disposal as a public servant he would appoint him instantly as fire inspector at One-Mile Depot. What the Premier meant was that so far from having any ill-feeling towards Mr. Proudfoot he just desired the gentleman to swallow himself, leap off the Rosedale bridge, or, through the window in a tunnel in a monoplane. There were no innuendoes about it. Sir James is a poor hand at the "double entendre." When he arose to address the House and put himself in right relation to his charges, the only moments of hesitation were not intended for the cooling of anger, but simply select a thornier shillalah, or get his fingers round a clod of coke. Proudfoot got them all. He was buffeted on the right and on the left. For ten minutes he went through every symptom of the spring medicine: complete lack of tone, a rundown feeling, specks before the eyes, dizziness after eating, and a disinclination to work. And he took his punishment with the fortitude of an abused lawyer. He knew what was coming to him when he volunteered the role of attacker.

Since 1908, when Mr. Proudfoot first entered the Legislature, he has been made the target of more than a few barbed shafts from the Premier's bow. One day when the Centre Huron man had inadvertently misquoted a speech Sir James had delivered a few minutes before, the latter corrected him with great impatience. "I was desirous of quoting the Prime Minister fairly," observed Mr. Proudfoot, going on with his speech. "The trouble with the member for Centre Huron," interrupted Sir James, "is that he is afflicted with slovenly ears." Now, that wasn't nice, was it? And it is only a sample of what has been coming Proudfoot's way ever since he sacrificed his professional interests to serve the people as a legislator.

An Apt Critic.

His "parliamentary manner" is the least ornate of an member's. Not in a whole session will his face change color or his eye leap with passion. Popular with his own party, and well liked heretofore by the ranks of Conservative opponents, he performs a highly valuable service by apt and well-tempered criticism, searching out Governmental flaws with a calm delight in puncturing the Absolute. He gets ready to attention on the street. "Isn't it?" "I saw Miss Knobby going down the street yesterday in a gown which caused every man she passed to wonder who his dressmaker?" "I asked her, but she wouldn't tell me."—Hous-ton Post.

"Then you refuse to eat my first biscuit?" "I don't refuse to eat it, my dear. I don't want to eat it. I wish to have your monogram engraved on it, and then hang it upon my watch chain."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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the battlers are pale and the crowds have quit applauding. Regarding the personal character of William Proudfoot and his right to cast the first stone at Sir James Whitney and his comrades of the cabinet, here is the testimony of two men, neither of whom was speaking as a partisan defender:

"I have known him for thirty years in Goderich and Toronto, and never encountered and never heard of a single incident which could cast the least reflection on his public or private life."

And the second said: "His character and habits are exemplary." What the Premier of Ontario said cannot be given here owing to the high cost of dynamite.

LORD ROSEBERY

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

is enormous. As you give to the people you receive back from the people in return, which gives you your power.

Issues of Peace and War. "With regard to legislation and so forth you probably have not much power as ministers or members of Parliament except when you embody the unmistakable voice of the people. With regard to peace and war, upon those issues you have paramount influence far greater than any member of Parliament; as great as any minister of the crown himself. When critical occasions arise you can either magnify them or minimize them. I pray you in issues which involve peace and war diminish them as much as possible. (Applause.) Think what an awful responsibility is on you!"

"I think you have the power more than any other body of men to promote or to avert the horrors of war. I am quite sure that my humble advice is not even needed by men who are in their business much better than I can know it, but they may sometimes in the hurry of journalism—because it is a hurried profession—forget the great principles which must be kept in the mind of the journalist. As they write they may, on the impulse of the moment, in defence against the aggressive journalism from abroad, forget their obligation to their own country. And I would ask them in these few last words when any such issue may occur—and God knows the atmosphere is electrical enough at this moment—not to say a word that may be construed as a slur upon their fellow-countrymen the innumerable catastrophes of war." (Loud applause.)

"Mrs. Flippin says her husband is a politician. I wonder if he is a post-impressionist." "He whitewashes fences, if that's what you mean." Judge.

Hub—Have you done what I asked, and saved some money this month?" Wife—Yes, dear. I spoke to the grocer, and he's promised not to send in his bill till next month.—Boston Transcript.

"Then you no longer insist upon the enforcement of the law punishing reckless automobile drivers?" "Oh, we set at it in a different way now. We are opening schools that will teach children how to dodge 'em." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"This job won't always be a black sheep?" "No, mum. I started my career as a Wall Street lamb."—Washington Herald.

"What is your attitude on the tariff?" "Something," replied Senator Sorghum, "like that of a man who is walking a tight rope."—Washington Star.

WHAT HE DID

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GRATITUDE PROMPTED THIS LETTER

Prominent People Proud to Testify For "Fruit-a-lives"



MR. TIMOTHY MCGRATH.

130 Atlantic Avenue, Montreal, March 1, 1912.

"For years, I suffered from Rheumatism, being unable to work for weeks at a time and spent hundreds of dollars on doctor's medicines, besides receiving treatment at Notre Dame Hospital, where I was informed that I was incurable. I was discouraged when a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-lives.' After using three packages, I felt relieved and continued until I had used five packages when a complete cure was the result after years of doctoring failed. I consider 'Fruit-a-lives' a wonderful remedy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial to prove to others the good that 'Fruit-a-lives' has done me.

Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives, Limited, Ottawa.

Old Lady (watching moving picture photographer taking a street scene): "I must be getting deaf. That man's grinding his handorgan, and I can't hear a note."—Puck.

"You know Kelly, the cubist?" "Little man with stubby pipe and soupy coat?" Sure." "He's painting 'Washington Delivering His Farewell Address.' Doing it all from models." "What kind of models?" "Three bundles of laths and a soap box."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASCARETS CLEANSE LIVER AND BOWELS

No Headache, Bad Taste, Sour Stomach or Coated Tongue By Morning.

It is more necessary that you keep your bowels clean, pure and fresh than it is to keep the sewers and drainage of a large city free from obstruction.

Are you keeping clean inside with Cascarets or merely forcing a passageway every few days with pills, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system the constipated waste matter and poison in the intestines and bowels.

No odds how badly and upset you feel, a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

YALE

Look for the Name Yale on Locks and Hardware

Every question of utility, good taste and beauty of design in locks and hardware is answered definitely by the scope of Yale Products.

Yale Locks and Hardware sold in Canada are now made in Canada.

Any good hardware dealer can show you Yale Products

Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.

Makers of YALE Products

General Office and Works, 84, Castlereagh, Ont.

Yale Locks and Bullseye Hardware, 141, North York, Ont.

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