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PARLIAMENT

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED PREGEDENT TO RELIEVE GRAIN TIE-UP.

(Hansard Thursday, June 18.)

Mr. Oliver—This has been a very illuminating debate not only with regard to the immediate question of indemnifying the government for their action, but as giving a concrete illustration of the effect of the policy and administration of the government upon the well being of the country. The statement has been made by gentlemen opposite that the prosperity and progress of Canada during the last few years was due to natural causes and was not in any degree due to the policy or administration of the government. So long as there was a general wave of prosperity throughout the world—and that must be admitted—the effect of the policy or administration of the government upon the affairs of Canada was not so easily capable of demonstration, although (of course we always believe) that wise administration of wise measures must necessarily have some beneficial effect upon the people of Canada.

Government Policy Shown.

However, there arose an occasion which threw into strong comparison the policy of the government on the one hand and its results, and the policy of the opposition on the other. There was an ebb in the tide of prosperity; there came a sudden and unexpected period of financial stringency. It came without warning and it came not only to Canada but to the United States, where it was more strongly marked than in our own country. My hon. friend (Mr. Cockshutt) has said that the warning was sufficient and that the government should have provided for what was about to take place. Well, the government of Canada is an able government; it has managed the business of Canada during the past twelve years satisfactorily to the people, but there are heights to which it has not yet attained and it is not gifted with the spirit of prophecy. That the government of Canada should have no fore-knowledge of events in the financial world, of which the great financial magnates of Wall street were oblivious, is not seriously to the discredit of the government of Canada. The wreck of banking institutions in New York, the money stringency that prevailed in America and in Europe, all came without there being a possibility of guarding against such conditions by those most interested. Canada was affected not so much because of conditions within herself as from the reflex of conditions elsewhere, and the depression occurred at a most critical time in the year's business when the western crops required to be moved.

Crop Movement Ceased.

It is not desirable that we should argue or enlarge unduly upon the conditions that existed, but it is a fact that is on record that to the south of the line, in the prairie states of the west, for a time the movement of the crop actually ceased, not because there was no crop to move, nor because there was no market for the crop, but because, owing to what we may call a panic, the finances were not available to move the crop. That condition, which existed south of the line, was approximated north of the line, and whereas the wheat market had opened in the Canadian west with the close of the harvest at a fair price, or rather over the ordinary price because of the extraordinary demand across the Atlantic, yet, owing to the financial conditions, as stated by the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. S. J. Jackson), the bank had seen fit to restrict the credit they had ordinarily given to the buyers of the west.

The Farmers' Predicament.

While the value of grain had gradually increased, a point was reached late in October or early in November when the grain buyers at Winnipeg called a meeting and asked that representations should be made to the government that unless there was some immediate relief from the financial conditions then threatened, grain buying throughout the west would have to cease. It was not a question of price, price of grain at the ultimate market, I suppose, had not been as high for years as they were last fall; but had the fear of the grain buying interests in Winnipeg been realized, had the supply of money necessary to handle the crop been cut off, it mattered not whether the value of wheat was $1 or $1.50 in Liverpool it was not immediately worth anything to the farmer in the Canadian West unless he could sell it. He could not pay his debts with it, he could not buy his supplies; winter was coming on, his notes were due, his supplies had to be purchased and the condition facing the western country at that time was a condition that on the evidence of responsible men that has been placed before the House was an absolute shutting down of trade at the most critical time in the year's business.

Could Not Ship From Lake Ports.

It is not necessary to go into the details of how trade was affected. It is, however, a fact, and this will perhaps bring the matter very strongly to the attention of the House, that at a certain time there were millions of bushels of wheat in the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, that vessels came to Fort William and Port Arthur light to load with wheat for eastern lake ports and had to go away light because the men who owned the wheat were unable to release it and provide for its transportation across the lake. We need not go into the conditions more deeply than that. When I make that statement I state conditions that any one acquainted with the facts will realize to have been very serious. With a grain blockade at Fort William and Port Arthur, with the lines of credit to the grain buyers restricted, there could be only one result, a stoppage of trade throughout the west, and hon. gentlemen interested in the industry and enterprise and commerce of Eastern Canada will realize what effect that must necessarily have had upon the business of Eastern Canada.

A Panic Was Possible.

I need not enlarge upon the fact brought out by the member for Selkirk (Mr. J. S. Jackson) that if it became generally known that the banks were not prepared to finance the grain trade at a critical moment in the year there must necessarily result some decrease of confidence in the banks—and no one can tell what the result might have been. It is all right today, six months after the event, to use the arguments that have been used, to compare the action of the Finance Minister and of the government to that of thieves, to say that they have transgressed the law, and should not have done so. It is all right to say: We do not complain of what you did, but of the way you did it. The essential point is that, in the judgment of the government, there was a crisis in the business affairs of this country that had to be met and met then and there by such means as were at hand. It would have been of no use to say: We can do this or that or the other in a month from now—congestion would close within a month or six weeks, and it was a question of preventing a stoppage of the flow of grain to the market, preventing the stoppage of trade, preventing the lack of confidence that must necessarily ensue from that stoppage. It was a matter of getting so much of that grain forward as possible before the close of navigation. There was no time to look around for this or that or the other means.

Mr. Cockshutt's Financial Notions.

My hon. friend says the government should have had money available in the treasury. What does the government levy taxes on the people for? To keep money in the treasury? Surely not, but to carry on the business of the country, to pay the honest debts of the country, to fulfil the obligations which are laid on the government by the mandate of parliament.

Mr. Cockshutt—Why did they not use part of the surplus of $19,000,000?

Mr. Oliver—My hon. friend should not really advertise himself by such questions.

Mr. Foster—It is the Finance Minister he is advertising.

Mr. Oliver—It is not the business of the government to keep money in the treasury; it is not the business of the government to levy taxation which is not required, but it is the business of the government to pay money as it is earned. The government was carrying on the ordinary business of the country in the ordinary way, as it had been ordered to do by parliament and had met this condition, a condition which I need not describe, but a condition in which the Bank of England rate was seven per cent., an almost unheard of rate, and call money in New York was at almost any price. My hon. friend suggests that this government should have had money ready in the treasury to move the Northwest crop.

A Crisis Averted.

The government had to step outside the law to meet the case—and the case was met. That was the essential point. A crisis in the business affairs in the country was averted not by a policy of drift, not by the rising tide of prosperity but because this government dared step outside the law in order to meet the crisis. When satisfied there was one, it is that action we are asking the representatives of the people to endorse. I never suspected that there would be anything but the most unanimous endoreation of the action taken.

Mr. Sproule—Suppose a very important firm were contronted with a financial difficulty, involving half a million dollars, and suppose they were to say: There is a financial crisis which must be averted, and therefore we are justified in stepping outside the law and robbing a bank.

Would Let the Wheat Rot.

Mr. Oliver—I ask that the hon. member and his friends be judged by the statement he has just made, namely that the action of this government, in coming to the relief of the farmers of the west, was on a par with the illustration my hon. friend gave. If it was, then the country will understand that should our hon. friends opposite ever be in power and such a crisis again arise, they would take no steps to meet it, they would allow the wheat to rot in the fields——

Some hon. members—Oh, no.

Mr. Oliver—They would allow business to stagnate and banks to break but they would not do anything themselves. The hon. gentleman has just said so.

Mr. Bennett—Bring on your elections and let the people have a say.

Trust the people as McKay did.

Would do so Again.

Mr. Oliver—When an appeal to the country comes, I hope the electors will not forget the respective positions of the two parties. My hon. friends opposite have suggested the possibility of like action under like circumstances again, and my hon. colleague, the minister of finance, has said that given like conditions, he would again as he did before. And I think I am speaking for every member on this side when I say that, given like conditions, like action will be endorsed. This government are here for the purpose of advancing the well being of the country——

No Partisanship.

Mr. Taylor—The well being of your party friends.

Mr. Oliver—My hon. friend suggests that we only benefit our political friends. Well, the grain buyers of Manitoba have among them as many political friends of my hon. friend opposite as of this government.

An hon. member—They will not be now.

Mr. Oliver—The farmers of Manitoba are not supporters of my hon. friends opposite to the same extent, I am happy to say, as of this government. But there is a large proportion—too large for my taste—in political affiliation with my hon. friend. Was there any distinction made? No, there has been no suggestion, from the beginning to the end of this matter, which bears out the slur of my hon. friend. Let me say with regard to the slur which has been thrown across the House so frequently, that when the policy and administration of this government differs most radically from that of its predecessors is that this government does not draw a line between its friends and opponents in administering our public affairs.

Some hon. members—Oh, oh.

Suspicions Born of Guilt.

Mr. Oliver—And that is one great reason why this administration has been so successful and that of our hon. friends opposite was such a dismal failure. Do my hon. friends deny that that was the conditions? Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. It is the tendency of humanity to measure other people's grain in their own half bushel. These gentlemen are never ceasing in their charges of political favoritism, but these charges have no foundation whatever save in their own sentiments. What they did when in office and what they would do if in office again is what they accuse this government of doing. With reference to the suggestion that this condition might arise again and have to be met, well, the government is prepared to meet conditions as they arise. The government is prepared to say that desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

Provision for Future.

It is certainly contrary to policy and he will of the people to step outside the law. At the same time this government learns by experience. There was a condition last fall which may arise again. It was exaggerated last fall because of the extreme financial stringency throughout the world generally. But in case such a condition should arise again and to provide in such case for the requirement in the moving of the crops each year, in this country where the crop yield is such an enormous proportion of the national wealth, and where the free movement of that crop is so important in the financial affairs of the country, in order to meet that condition for the future, there is on the order paper notice of a bill to provide for a certain elasticity in the banking circulation. This bill is to provide, in the light of our experience of last year, with the knowledge and approval of parliament, a means of meeting similar conditions, when they arise again. I do not know that it is out of place to call attention to the fact that, since this proposal was placed before parliament—and it has been before parliament for a considerable time—this idea of providing a certain expansion of the currency at the most critical period of the year's business has not escaped the notice of our neighbors to the south of us in the least. The legislative and executive authorities of that great country have seen fit to make very much the same provision for the expansion of the currency of the United States as was affected here under the policy of the government as presented to parliament in the bill that is shortly to be considered.

Mr. Foster—Is it not the other way round?

Mr. Oliver—I think not. I believe then, in the first place that the government is entitled to the vote of indemnity of parliament for having met a grave crisis promptly and effectively the more so because, learning from the experience of last year, it is preparing to meet such conditions in the future under arrangement backed by due legislative enactment. And, having the indorsation of the authority of the United States for such a proceeding, I think we may claim that we have the fullest warrant, not only for the action that was taken, but for the propriety of the action proposed to be taken to provide for future contingencies.

Mr. Foster—Does the hon. minister (Mr. Oliver) say that there is any precedent in the United States for the action taken by the government here in diminishing the reserves held for the circulation of the country in order to help the banks?

Mr. Oliver—I am not aware that there is any precedent, and I do not think there is. What I want to point out to the House is that, instead of his government taking its precedent from the United States, the United States is taking its precedent from his government.

Mr. Foster—Will the minister state in what way?

Mr. Oliver—In the bill for the expansion of the currency.

DAKOTA TOWN SCORCHED.

Fatal Drug Explosion Starts $50,000 Blaze at Taylor.

Dickinson, N.D., June 28.—A $50,000 fire this evening destroyed the business portion of Taylor, twenty miles east of Dickinson, and killed W. W. Brookings, clerk in Dr. Henning's drug store, where a fatal explosion took place. The proprietor was badly bruised, but made his escape by a window.

The fire spread west, burning the Spring Valley Land Company's office and public hall. East of this was the big Baker and Son store, in the brick veneered bank and post office building. The store contained $20,000 stock, and very little was saved. The books of the Taylor State Bank, other than money and contents of the vault, were taken out, as was everything in the post office.

The village had absolutely no fire protection, and the residents soon became panic-stricken. The Dickinson fire department was taken down on a special train, and by stationing men on the roof of the buildings across the street, the residence portion and the Sinker hotel were saved.

The body of Brookings could not be taken from the drug store, where he fell. He was forty years old, single and a resident of the county for twenty years. The cause of the explosion is not known. The property burned was insured for about 50 per cent. of its value.

Used "Old Glory" To Clean Windows

Colon, June 29.—Because of alleged insults to the American flag, the regular Army and Navy League has boycotted Muller & Co. and issued petitions calling upon all loyal Americans in the canal zone to take the same action. The outrage complained of was the use of the American flag for the purpose of rags in cleaning windows. Members of the League and other Americans at Colon had repeatedly requested the firm to cease this insult, but their protests were in vain.

A NEW CANADA WITH NEW NEEDS

Minister of Railways on Advance of Canada and Necessity for Greater Transportation Facilities.

Galt, Ont., June 29.—The advance of Canada was the key note of splendid addresses delivered by the Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways and canals; E. M. MacDobald, M.P. for Pictou; F. F. Pardee, M.P., Senator R. Watson and other speakers at a great Liberal demonstration which was held here on Saturday. The demonstration was held after the convention of delegates, representing the Liberals of South Waterloo, had selected Dr. Sylvester Moyer, of Preston, as their standard bearer in the next general elections for the House of Commons. Both the convention and subsequent gathering were marked with enthusiasm, which promises that whoever may be the Conservative candidate in the riding will have a tough row to hoe, and his chance of keeping South Waterloo under the Conservative banner is exceedingly small.

Turning to the question of transportation, Hon. Mr. Graham pointed out the Dominion government were endeavoring to solve the problem. It was admitted that the facilities for conveying the produce of Canada to the markets of the world were not adequate, but by the addition of the cold storage scheme, enabling products to be delivered to the consumer in better condition, the value of many of the products had been enhanced and the producer benefitted. It was with the same object in view that the steamship and railway companies were subsidized, and not for the purpose of enriching the owners of these facilities. In the past five years there had come to the people of Canada a sufficient increase in the price of products to pay forty times over the subsidies given to the steamship and railways companies. If the Dominion was to fulfil the great destiny which was hers by right, the provision of an improved means of transportation was imperative.

The New Canada.

"There is," said Graham, "today a new Canada with new needs and interests, and we must be prepared to meet those demands."

It was to cope with these new requirements that the government had launched the scheme for the building of the new transcontinental line which, when completed, would have no equal on the continent. Speaking of the Intercolonial Railway, Mr. Graham said it had never been intended as a business proposition or it would never have been built where it was. It was built as an assistance to the great scheme of confederation and belonged not to the Maritime provinces, but to the whole of the Dominion. If it were so managed as to give low rates it performed a great service to the country by serving as an object lesson as to what fair rates were.

As to Intercolonial.

"You are told that those low rates are given for political purposes," said Mr. Graham. "That is rubbish. This railway forms a part of the system by which your products get to the seaboard, and on every hundred of freight you ship to Halifax, or that comes to you from that port, you get the benefit of low rates. The Opposition say the canals are all for the benefit of Ontario. That is just as much rubbish as the other statement for the canals in providing a competing system of transportation help to keep down railway rates and so benefit the whole country.

Mr. Graham touched on the Georgian Bay and Welland canal systems and added that he did not think he was too optimistic in saying that even when these were completed still more and better transportation facilities will be needed to deal with the growing commerce of Canada. With this in view it was the intention to link up the west with the Hudson Bay, and by creating a new port, thereby afford some relief to Montreal during part of the year.

"I cannot say whether that road will be built by the government or by a private company, but it is going to be built, and built right away," said the minister in conclusion.

MURDERER ATTEMPTS ESCAPE.

Fires His Bedding and Attacks Jailer On Opening Cell Door.

Minneapolis, June 24.—A furious conflict occurred last night between James Flood, the boy murderer, and Jailer Pat Morgan, at the county jail last night, the former only being overcome after a desperate battle, in which the officer was assisted by two "trusties." Flood fired his bedding, and when Morgan was attracted by the cries of the other prisoners and opened the cell door Flood caught the jailer by the throat and thrust his hand into his hip pocket, where he undoubtedly expected to find a gun. It was indeed only the fact that Morgan was unarmed that likely saved another murder and daring escape. Morgan succeeded in slamming the outside door and Flood was forced back into his cell.

Fifteen Killed and Many Injured.

Bombay, India, June 29—Fifteen persons were killed and 27 injured in a collision between an express and freight train on the Bombay and Baroda railway today near Baroda. Four of the passenger coaches and four mail cars of the express train and four car of the freight train were burned.

Taft Leaving War Office.

Washington, June 28—Secretary Taft reached here last night. He will devote the next three days of his reign as war secretary to closing up matters in connection with his office. He remains here to induct his successor, General Wright, into office, and then goes to Cincinnati for a short stay.

NO JAPS MAY COME.

Under the Lemieux Agreement They Are Refused Permits.

Vancouver, B.C., June 28—The Tokio Emigration company, of Yokohama recently received an order from the Canadian Nippon Supply Co., of Vancouver, for two thousand laborers. The Tokio company applied to the department of foreign affairs for the necessary permits but the department replied that under the Lemieux agreement no laborers could be permitted to sail for Canada, without the express consent of the Canadian government and so permission was refused.

A Victim of Sunstroke.

Creelman, Sask., June 28.—The sudden death Friday night of A. P. Kelchen, deputy commissioner of agriculture, was due to sunstroke, which brought on apoplexy. A ploughing match was held on the farm of W. Black, southeast of here, which Ketchen judged. With the thermometer at 88 in the shade, he went round the field from half-past nine till five in the afternoon, when he awarded the prizes, wearing a hard felt hat. He collapsed early in the evening, and though kept alive by Dr. Mahon by artificial respiration, died at 10.40. The funeral will take place at his home in Regina. He was born at Brucefield, Ont., in 1872, and educated at London, Ont., and Gelph, where he took the degree of B.S.A., of the Ontario Agricultural College. He came to Winnipeg on November, 1904, taking over the editorship of the Nor'-West Farmer on February 1, 1905. He married Miss Margaret Bell, of Seaforth, Ont. In October of the same year he accepted the deputy commissionership of agriculture under Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in the Saskatchewan government, and removed to Regina, where he lived since.

FOUR BURNED IN FIRE IN BIG PACKING PLANT

Mother and Three Children Lose Their Lives in Milwaukee Blaze—Father and Son Rescued but May Die—Property Loss $20,000.

Milwaukee, June 28—A woman and three children were burned to death, the father and another son are at the point of death and the plant of the Winding rooting plant was destroyed by a fire which broke out on Vogel's island shortly after three o'clock this morning. The dead are Mrs. Julia G. Kruger, 28 years; Julia Kruger, 4 years; Gilbert Kruger, 2 years; Eleanor Kruger, 1 year. The injured are Julius Kruger, father of the dead children; Edward Kruger, young son, badly burned. It was only through the valiant efforts of Henry Hagen and Watchman Pfister, of Vogel Tannery company, that the father and son were saved. He managed to break into the part of the building where the family was sleeping on the first floor. The family lived in the part of the plant where Kruger was employed. The loss to the plant was $20,0000.

PROROGATION BY JULY 20.

It is Not Unlikely Parliament Will Dissolve By That Time.

Ottawa, June 28.—There is now a settled conviction in parliamentary circles that prorogation will take place not later than July 20th, with a possibility of its occurring on Thursday the 16th or Saturday the 18th. There is still a heavy programme of legislation, but with Wednesday nights and and Saturday sittings it can mostly be disposed of.

At the rate of progress made on Oliver's Land Bill on Friday it will likely pass through the committee stage and stand for third reading tomorrow. Judging from the attitude of the Minister in the House on Friday, amendments will be accepted extending the area in which pre-emption may be secured eastward in northern Manitoba at any rate.

Just when the Hudson Bay Railway and Manitoba Boundaries Bill will be introduced is not known, but they will probably not receive much consideration until elections, civil service and land bills are disposed of.

There will be a big fight in the private bills committee over the Dominion Power Development Co.'s bill and the municipalities will be represented. It is claimed that the bill gives the company unlimited powers throughout Ontario and Quebec and the Union of Canadian Municipalities has worked up a vigorous agitation against it.

SWEPT TRAIN FROM RAILS.

Cyclone Hits Minnesota Town, Killing Six—Scores Injured.

Clinton, Minn., June 28.—Six persons are dead, one missing and nearly two score injured, at least ten of them seriously, and the residence section of this town is in ruins as the result of a cyclone which struck here at 5.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Twenty homes were blown over, a combination train carried bodily off the track and seventeen passengers injured. Outside of the Advocate printing office, which was completely demolished, the business section of the town suffered little damage, and the loss to life, limb and property was confined to the residence portion of the place. The surrounding country in the path of the storm suffered great property loss.

Boy Killed His Sister.

St. Augustine, Ont., June 29—The 10 year old son of Mr. Fred Moss shot and killed his four year old sister while playing with a gun today. Then he carried the body to the house and said the victim met death by falling on a pitch fork. A doctor, on examination, discovered that the little girl had been shot.

No Blame for Suicide.

Moose Jaw, June 28—The coroner's jury attached no blame in the case of Stillman, a Swede, who hanged himself in the police cells Friday night. Stillman had been in the hands of the police several times, was arrested for obtaining money under false pretences and in a despondent mood committed suicide.

Moral Reform Mayor's Act.

Victoria, June 28.—A sensation has been caused by Lawyer Aikman stating in the police court that Stella Carroll, who was charged with conducting a house of ill-fame, had been given permission by ex-Mayor Morley to locate on Herald street. Morley, who was defeated in January, was the moral reform mayor. The woman was fined two hundred dollars and will appeal.

Quarter of a Million Dollar Fire.

Jersey City, June 29—A quarter of a million dollars worth of property was destroyed and two firemen badly injured by a fire which swept the business centre this morning. It started in the department store of Gilmer & O'Keefe.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 26.—The cattle trade showed little change. Choice beef was at the high point of yesterday, but common grades were somewhat lower. Live mutton was more or less demoralized, prices being 25 to 35 cents lower than Wednesday.

NOT LOANING ON CROP PROSPECTS

No Break in the Stringency is Expected This Year. Banks Taboo Speculation.

(Western Associated Press).

Winnipeg, June 29—Although no cloud has yet developed over the crop prospects of the Prairie West there appears little hope of the financial stringency loosening up until after harvest. So far as the chartered banks are concerned their face appears set firmly as ever against speculative commerce in all its ramifications, and they are not loaning money on crop expectations, however, rosy. Consequently business throughout the West is marking time and will continue to do so this year, with prospects of a revival in activity next spring should the crop come anywhere up to present anticipations. This stagnation finds its reflection in a loss of about two and a quarter millions in the bank clearings of the Prairie West as compared with the same week a year ago, and its effects are made manifest in this city by a continued tendency on the part of commercial and trade institutions to cut down their permanent staffs. A prominent wholesaler remarked the other day that his firm was doing but forty per cent. of the business it was this time two years back.

Loan companies show no more liberal disposition than chartered banks, and money has again tightened, rates running from seven and a half per cent. for gilt-edged security up to nine and ten. Mortgage corporations operating in the West generally have their headquarters in the east, and their local managers explain even to old customers that the demand for their funds in the east at high rates of interest is so strong that the flow of capital has been checked. When they get seven per cent. in Montreal or Toronto they are not exactly hustling for business at a trifling higher rate in the prairie west ,where the future is just now so heavily mortgaged to crop prospects. Thus so far the lowering of the Bank of England rate has had no effect to date on the local money market.

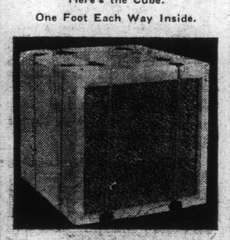
Without doubt a strong body of opinion is developing against the financial dependency of the west on the east, and a time this country will inevitably solve its own banking and loaning machinery. To do this, however, capital must be obtained from somewhere, the prairie west being necessarily for many years to come a borrowing country, and if it is obtained from the east, then the east will doubtless insist on its control. At the same time in sections where American influence is considerable the movement appears towards the establishment of local system of banking such is has been proved to work out satisfactorily in the great agricultural states of the Middle West. However, no further development along this line is likely until after the presidential election has been safely negotiated, for the present state of tension across the boundary is undoubtedly checking the inflow of American capital.

The most satisfactory feature of the present financial situation is the decided revival of interest in the Western Canada debenture market. For a good many months these were practically unsaleable due, to general causes and the advertising the whole matter received through difficulties Winnipeg experienced in floating her securities. Legitimate development was thus checked in many western municipalities and work authorized and begun had to remain unfinished, while in some cases aggressive young towns and cities found themselves even without funds to carry on routine business. That period of stress is now, however, past and municipalities and school boards are finding no difficulty in disposing of their debentures though the rates are often stiff enough.

FREE VALUABLE FARM, CITY LOTS AND TRIP TO FARM FREE

In order to introduce ODORKILL, the new and remarkable disinfectant, the above prizes will be given to the persons who make the nearest correct estimates of the number of beans contained in case shown in accompanying cut and which we have placed in custody of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg. The beans are the ordinary White French variety, such as are sold in any grocery store, and have been purchased by us from the Steele, Briggs Co. The inside measurement of the cube is an exact cubic foot. This has been filled with the beans in the presence of the judges of this contest, whose names are given below, then sealed, enclosed in a tin casing, which is also hermetically sealed, and the whole has been deposited in the vaults of the National Trust Co., there to remain till September 15th, when it will be opened, the beans counted and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors.

Here's the Cube.
One Foot Each Way Inside.



CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

1.—The person who makes the nearest correct estimate will be given a clear title in Fee Simple to a two hundred acre farm near the city of Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan. The situation and soil are the very best, the land being unsurpassed in the Canadian West. On a conservative estimate the property is worth $4,000. The winner of this prize will be given a free trip to the property from any point in North America.

2.—The next six persons making the nearest correct estimates will each be given a Torrens Title to a city lot in the City of Brandon, Manitoba. These are lots 31 to 36 in Block 30, Plan 9, City of Brandon, and valued at $200 each.

3.—Every competitor must with letter containing estimate remit $2.00 for a gallon jar of ODORKILL.

4.—Any person may make as many estimates as he desires provided he remit $2.00 for a gallon jar of ODORKILL with every estimate.

5.—The competition closes at 12 o'clock noon, September 15, 1908.

6.—In case of a tie, priority of receipt of estimate will decide the winner.

7.—The judges are Arthur Stewart, Esq., Manager of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg; George Bowles, Esq., Manager of The Traders' Bank, Winnipeg; W. Sanford Evans, Esq., City Controller, Winnipeg.

ODORKILL
(Registered)

is guaranteed to destroy disease germs and bad odors of every kind. It prevents hog cholera and swamp fever; heals cuts and wounds on horses and stock, and should be used on every farm, in homes, stores, hotels, public buildings, etc. It has no odor itself, and is non-poisonous. It is the most successful deodorant and disinfectant yet discovered.

COUPON

ODORKILL MANUFACTURING CO.
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN,—My estimate of the number of beans in the cube represented in your announcement of the Odorkill Prize Competition, and of which the dimensions are there given, is

.....

Please enter this number as my estimate and forward me one gallon jar of Odorkill, for which I enclose $2.00.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

ODORKILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
402 McIntyre Block. Phone 7966 Winnipeg, Man.