

1916



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have already stood over 30 years. They make your building safe from fire. Easily laid yet no storm can lift them, no sleet or rain can drive underneath. Fit snug and tight in the valleys. "Eastlake" heavily galvanized shingles are the original and best, their patented features can never be equalled. Get our prices.

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is always uniform in gauge and size, therefore it is easily and quickly laid by even inexperienced labor. Has deep, snug-fitting corrugations and makes a strong, rigid fireproof wall that needs no paint or repairs. All

"Metallic" building materials also include "Empire" Silo Roofs, low-priced but money-savers; "Halitus" Ventilators, very efficient and durable; "Acheson" barn roof-lights for light and ventilation; Conductor pipe, Eave-troughing and many other specialties in metal. Made in Canada under our 30 year old motto, "Quality First." Send for illustrated booklets, price lists and our helpful building suggestions.

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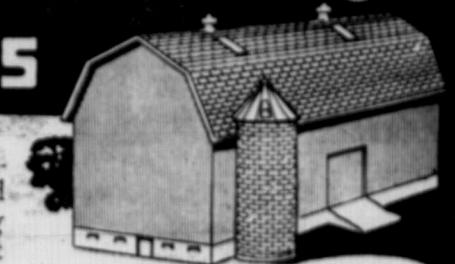
"Metallic" goods are heavily galvanized. Our prices will interest you.

"Metallic" Siding

is fire-proof, neat, easily laid, inexpensive and durable. It saves you insurance, protects the lives of your family—your stock—your goods—from the fire fiend. Our Rock, Brick and Clap-board patterns are sharply embossed and very popular. Write for prices and illustrations.

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Are famous for beauty, sharp embossing, ease in laying and durability. They banish the wall-paper problem and free you from cracked plaster and peeling wall-paper. Quite in-



expensive. Make a beautiful, sanitary, easily cleaned, fire-proof covering, that is readily nailed on over any surface. Splendid for Sunday schools, halls, etc.

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"Eastlake" Shingles	Empire Silo Roofs
Empire Cor. Iron	Acheson Barn Lights
Metallic Ceilings	Halitus Ventilators
Metallic Siding	Eave-troughing

Our Ottawa Letter

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it is expected that a division will be taken some time next week, probably on Tuesday.

Duty on Apples

The resentment of the West over the decision of the minister of finance to make the people of the prairie provinces pay more for their apples was given expression to in a five hours' debate on Wednesday, when consideration of the budget resolutions was taken up in committee. Opposition members objected to the increased cost of apples likely under the bigger duty, but more particularly emphasized their objection to the principle involved. Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, expressed his opinion of the action of the minister of finance in tones of withering scorn: "I am not at all sure," said Dr. Clarke, "that the minister of finance was so much concerned about the troubles of the apple growers when he introduced this legislation as he was about the troubles in the local administration in British Columbia. I am very suspicious upon that point. He did not see that Victoria and Vancouver people could not possibly take any interest in the raising of the price of apples except to resist it. I do not think it will do much for Mr. Bowser. I want to warn my honorable friend against ward-heeding economics of that kind, for the future reputation of the country. This duty is a paltry, miserably duty to bring in at this time, and one which cannot be justified on any sound ground."

During the course of Sir Thomas White's reply, George McCraney interjected the query: "Is the proposed increase in the duty on apples for the purpose of revenue or to protect the farmers of British Columbia?"

Sir Thomas White: "As I stated in my remarks on the budget, this duty is in my view indispensably necessary for the safeguarding of the apple industry of Canada, and particularly of British Columbia. It is frankly for that purpose."

Sir Thomas White said that the new increase in the duty had absolutely nothing to do with the British Columbia political situation. The question of raising the duty had been before the department for three years. The strongest kind of representations had been made by various deputations as to the serious situation in British Columbia. The government had not acted hastily, but had reached the conclusion that the growers of British Columbia would have to be given some more protection in order that they might successfully meet the competition of the apple producing states immediately to the south.

Western Members Opposed

W. E. Knowles thought there was much to be said in support of the remarks of the member for Red Deer. A great deal of the trouble comes from the fact that these lands in British Columbia are held at such outrageously high prices. Favorites of the McBride government got them as pap, and they have so shuffled them that a grant of land which they got for practically nothing, after changing hands a few times was worth millions of dollars. Then the people of the prairie provinces are told: You have got to pay a price for your lumber which will pay interest on the absurd capitalization of the timber limits; you must pay a price on your fruit which will cover the interest on the absurd capitalization of the British Columbia fruit fields. The minister has remarked that this duty will not increase the cost of apples. Even after having been subject to the sobering influence of the last year, the minister could not help laughing when he made this statement. I think this statement that this duty will not mean higher prices is one that is unworthy of the man who fills the position of finance minister of Canada."

Ontario minister members, including Donald Sutherland and J. E. Armstrong, having told the house that the Ontario apple producers also want the additional protection, Mr. McCraney promptly informed them that the trouble with Ontario apples is that they are often dishonestly packed. The good ones are

at the ends and the poor ones in the middle of the barrels.

J. G. Turiff warned the minister and the apple growers that they were taking a wrong step. The people of the West would in all probability take the advice given by the Council of Agriculture and purchase imported apples. They would pay no more for them and would help the revenue of the country.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that at the price received for Canadian apples exported the British Columbia producers should be able to make money. He was inclined to think that the real cause of their troubles was the middlemen and the transportation interests, plus the fact that the business had been "mined."

The minister of finance smilingly turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the western members—the same deaf ear he has turned to the pleadings of western farmers for a wider market for their wheat.

HIGH GASOLINE PRICES

The following news notice appeared in a Winnipeg paper on Saturday, March 18: "Gasoline took another jump in price on Friday and is now retailing at 36½ cents a gallon, as compared with 19½ cents a gallon, the price prevailing before the war. Local dealers look for a big advance in price when plowing starts, for much gasoline is used for machine tractors."

Whether or not the expected increase in price will take place is problematical and the reason for the increased price is somewhat obscure. Some of the large oil companies complain of a lack of crude oil from which the gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils and other distillants are obtained. They state that at the former prices paid for gasoline it did not pay to install expensive machinery to get out all the crude oil from the fields. The former general practice of producers was to tap the field and get all the oil that was readily available leaving it for another place when it cost too much to get any more. The increased consumption called for more crude oil, and when it was not forthcoming the price advanced. One

company claims it has to pay \$1.55 per barrel today for crude oil which cost in August last 40 cents per barrel. Undoubtedly demand is increasing very rapidly. Last year the United States used 18,000,000 barrels of gasoline. This year it is expected that 30,000,000 barrels will be required. Up till about a year or so ago there were several independent companies selling oil in the States. A certain amount of competition was apparent and consequently prices were low. It would seem almost as if many of these companies were getting into line with the large interests, thus eliminating competition. However this may be, there are many new sources of supply yet available, new processes are being perfected to obtain a larger percentage of gasoline out of the crude oil, so that only the reported lack of raw supply can be an excuse for the raise. Undoubtedly the demand for gasoline has increased enormously. The demand for kerosene or coal oil has not kept pace with the demand for gasoline and since both products are obtained in the distillation process, supplies of coal oil are very large. With the increased price for gasoline, lubricating oils are rising in price in proportion, so that altogether, for the farmer who is using tractor power for his work the problem of fuel for this year's work is a very serious one.

POLITENESS IN EXCESS

Mrs. Jordan had "ideas" on the way children should be reared. Her young hopeful, Tommy, caused her a little anxiety in this respect. Now and again, therefore, a serious "politeness" lecture was administered.

"Now, Tommy, dear," she started, "supposing you accidentally stepped upon a gentleman's foot, what would you say?"

I would say: 'Beg your pardon!'

"That's my own little son!" smiled the pleased mother. "And if the gentleman gave you a copper for your politeness what would you say?"

The innocent look passed from Tommy's eyes as he quickly answered:

"Why, I would stand on the other foot and say, 'Beg pardon' again, of course."