

A Pointer on Profits

A Nest of 20, 30 and 50 lb. White Spruce Butter Tubs weighs 24 lbs.
A Nest any other kind paraffined and unsoakable weighs 18 lbs.

A Difference of 6 lbs.

Six lbs. Butter at 17c. lb. \$1.02; or the cost of your tubs

Buy only the White Spruce

Remember that your merchant will dock you so much for the weight of your tub regardless of what it actually weighs. Spruce tubs weigh heavier than any other kind, which prevents your paying for dockage with high priced butter.

Insist on being supplied with White Spruce Butter Tubs
You can easily tell them because they have no paraffine on the inside

"JIM" PATTEN RETIRED

"I need a rest. I have been in harness ever since I was a boy and I have worked hard, very hard; now I want to step out, make room for some of the younger element, and watch them."—James A. Patten.

When the clock struck the hour of 4 Friday afternoon in an office in the Western Union building, Chicago, a tall, broad shouldered man, slightly stooped, with silvery hair and moustache, closed his desk, said a rather brusque "good bye" to those in the office, and went home to Evanston.

There was no display, but in the same manner that has marked his triumphs, so was the passing from the active business world of "Jim" Patten, "King of the wheat pit, of the corn pit, holy terror of the cotton market."

Formerly there existed a firm under the name of Bartlett-Patten & Co. Friday the Bartlett-Frazier Company took its place, for along with Jim Patten went his brother, George W. Patten, and there are many who breathe easier.

For thirty years "Jim" Patten has been fighting; from the position of grain inspector in the Chicago yards he rose to be the most powerful figure in the grain market. He made and lost, and then again made millions.

Unlike Napoleon

It savors of injustice to refer to him as some have, as the "Napoleon of the grain market," for Napoleon eventually failed. "Jim" Patten retires, evacuates his position with all the laurels and honors of war without surrendering to anyone.

From the time he cornered the corn market in 1890-1891 until the present day he has had the reputation of playing a "lone hand." Never depending upon anyone else, but bearing the brunt himself, he has fought his way year by year.

Old men on the board of trade say he is soured; that he feels that he has been misjudged and that many of the verbal and editorial knocks he has received have been undeserved; whether or not that be true, they also declare he never asked, never received, but often gave "quarter" to men who were in a hole.

Abstemious in his habits, a regular attendant at church, and quietly, yet quietly philanthropic, it is declared that "Jim" Patten has done a lot of good in his life, much more than the public is aware.

One incident which is widely known among members of the Chicago stock exchange had to do with a young man who got in deep on the wrong side of the market on a grain deal. It is declared that this young man found himself in debt \$50,000 to Patten. He went to Patten, told him the circumstances, and said he would pay the money as quickly as he could. Then, it is declared, that the "iron man" said:

"Wipe that off the slate, my boy; be careful in future, and good luck to you."

"Jim" Patten had his reverses, was "stung" hard several times, but now that he has passed out of the active field it may be of more interest to tell of his victories, especially since they were greater than his defeats.

His Busy Life

Born in Sandwich, Ill., about fifty-eight years ago, he spent his early life in his father's country store, where it was

up to him to measure out anything from a paper of pins to a quart of molasses or a yard of calico.

His father died when he was in his teens and his mother sold the store and came to Chicago, together with his brothers, George W. and H. J. Patten. In 1874 "Jim" Patten got a position as grain inspector in the Chicago yards, and got a lot of hard knocks, actual knocks.

In 1878 he went to work for a firm who did a large business with Comstock & Company, cash grain, eastern shippers and foreign trade. He soon showed his ability and was sent to the New England States, where he sold grain, principally for export.

When Comstock & Company failed in 1881 "Jim" Patten went into a partnership with his brothers and H. J. Coon and continued doing business with the eastern and foreign trade.

They dealt in corn and oats mainly for about eighteen months and then the firm of Patten Brothers was formed. Next, in 1883, came the firm of Carrington, Patten & Company, and at the end of about twenty years came the firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Company. Very soon after this partnership was formed Frank P. Frazier retired to care for his railroad interests, and since then the firm name has been Bartlett, Patten & Co.

In the new firm which sprang into existence Friday are: W. H. Bartlett, Frank P. Frazier, H. E. Rycroft, Edward D. W. Pogue, C. B. Pierce, Wm. Hudson, George E. Fuller, and H. J. Patten, the last-named being "Jim's" youngest brother.

First Big Deal

"Jim" Patten's first big deal came during 1890-91, when for a year he "bulled" corn, controlled millions of bushels and won out with lots of room to spare.

During the next twelve years he had several lesser fights, in some of which he was worsted. Finally in 1903 he cornered the oats market. Having studied crop and weather conditions, he "sailed in" and it seemed as though the whole grain market fought him.

At one time, within a week, 15,000,000 bushels of oats were flung at him and it seemed as though he were caught. But just after this delivery had been made it seemed as though the elements conspired to save him, for there came a very heavy and continued rain which prevented the farmers from harvesting and moving any more oats for more than a week.

In the meantime "Jim" Patten had been rushing eastward the enormous quantity of oats which had been unloaded on him. By rail, by boat, along the lake, through the Erie canal, through every possible avenue he rushed his oats to the Atlantic coast and sold them at a profit on every bushel, where it had seemed that he would suffer a loss on every bushel.

An enormous quantity of corn was also involved in this deal, but it went the same way as the oats. He was probably the one man in the country who knew every possible market where he could place his grain. When the panic of 1907 swept the country "Jim" Patten showed rare judgment by selling all of his industrial stocks, but held on to his dividend payers. With these as collateral, he withstood the crisis, was able to hold on to all of his

corn, oats and wheat, and by carrying the grain over to May, 1908, sold it all at a big profit.

The "cap sheaf" was his deal in May wheat, begun in May, 1908. He cleaned up millions on this deal and incidentally got into a wordy war with Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture.

Next Patten turned his attention to cotton and as a result was indicted in New York on the charge of illegally boosting the price of cotton in defiance of the anti-monopoly law.

He is yet to be tried, but his friends say that the mere fact that "Jim" Patten has always played a "lone hand" is sufficient to indicate to them that he was not in a pool.

GOULDTHRIFE A SUICIDE

The body of Frank S. Gouldthrite, the fugitive superintendent of stationery in the printing bureau at Ottawa, was found Sunday floating in the Detroit river near Trenton, a little village a few miles south of Detroit.

The body, which was found by a fisherman, had gashes about the throat, and the man's shirt and collar were covered with blood. Gouldthrite had evidently first tried to end his life by cutting his throat and had then jumped overboard from the steamer Eastern States, on which he left a note telling of his intention to commit suicide.

The finding of the body is a surprise to the Detroit police, who have all along looked upon the note left on the steamer as a mere bluff. The body is being held at Detroit awaiting instructions from Ottawa.

When news reached Ottawa that the body of Frank Gouldthrite, the missing purchasing agent of the printing bureau had been found in the Detroit river it surprised everybody but the most intimate friends of the missing official. While ninety people out of one hundred were convinced that Gouldthrite had not committed suicide and that the message left on board the steamer was a ruse to put the police off the track of the fugitive, those who knew Gouldthrite well, were disposed to believe that he had done away with himself.

It was asserted by one friend that Gouldthrite before quitting Ottawa had gone to Chaudiere Falls, with the determination to throw himself in, but that his nerve had failed him. That he was in a highly nervous state and quite likely to do away with himself was well known to his more intimate friends.

PARDON FOR DESERTERS

A militia order just issued announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased as an act of clemency marking his accession to the throne to approve of the remission of sentences to soldiers undergoing sentence to military and detention barracks. Soldiers undergoing sentence for 56 days or less will be released, while those undergoing longer sentences will be entitled to a remission of one half of the unexpired portion of imprisonment. Pardon will also be extended to deserters and absentees from the regular forces who are required, however, to report themselves in writing. Men who have been in a state of desertion for a period of over five years or who are physically unfit for service will not be

called upon to report for service but will be given certificates freeing them from future service.

SHEEP IMPORTATIONS

The announcement some weeks ago regarding the proposed importation of breeding sheep has induced several persons interested in sheep breeding to write to the secretary of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, F. Hedley Auld, Regina, telling what they require.

The movement has aroused considerable interest in the question of sheep breeding. Some are of the opinion that in the sales of sheep that it is proposed to hold only grade ewes should be offered. Others would like to see only purebreds put in the sale. Certainly purebred stock is preferable if the farmers are prepared to pay the price, but as grade ewes can be bought on the ranches in Southwestern Saskatchewan at much less than the price of purebreds it would seem to be a better plan to begin with grades, and afterwards improve the flock by the use of purebred rams of the breeds most suitable to the West.

It is understood that the owners of purebred sheep are being communicated with in order to ascertain what stock they have for sale. This information will be used in preparing a directory of breeders of purebred sheep in Saskatchewan, and will be useful to any person wishing to buy sheep privately. Any sheep breeder in Saskatchewan who fails to supply the desired information would seem to be indifferent to his own interests. If any have been overlooked in sending out the circular of inquiry a copy may be obtained by addressing F. Hedley Auld, Secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Regina, Sask.

CARE OF LIVE STOCK

The following advice on the care of herds and flocks during time of drouth should prove welcome to Western farmers:

As the extended drouth in some sections of the country has made it necessary to give special attention to herds and flocks in order to prevent serious losses, Professor G. C. Humphrey of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin urges farmers to give special care to animals at this time to prevent their suffering from the drouth. The importance of plenty of shade cannot be overestimated, Professor Humphrey says. Stock may be housed during the day, if necessary, in darkened stables through which air may pass, where the animals will be less annoyed by flies. An ample supply of water is also essential, and the water supply should be well protected, even though it costs considerable labor to haul water from a distance. Good feed is also essential at this time. Green feed is preferable, although dry hay may be used without serious results. Now is a good time to cull out the poor animals, as it is no time for "star boarders." Only the very best individuals in herds and flocks should be maintained. It will be better to buy feed to keep the best animals through a period of drouth than to sell the animals and have to buy again for foundation stock at a later time when they will cost more. By providing some soiling crops in the season the supply of roughage may be kept without drawing upon the main forage crop.