we could make just as much money when we had removed our industry to

money under free trade in this coun-

try, it would mean first putting the in-dustry upon the other side of the line.

the attack upon the tariff on the claim that it affords protection to particular

# Play Suits

During the summer months, Clothes are the last thing a boy wants to be bothered with, especially the little chaps from 2½ to 8 years. Just put on a Rough-and-Tumble Suit and let them "go to it." \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.95 — not much for a summer's play, is it?

## OAK HALL, Clothiers

Yonge and Adelaide Streets & Combes

speakers who preceded me that farmideal and future for this country of know how far these people could ing is the great fundamental industry ours. ing is the great fundamental industry off the country upon which all else must be based. Then we have the manufacturers' class, the financial class, the railway employes' and laboring class. We have all of these. They are interdependent if we can understand the situation, and each one in his own field can see that it is only by doing all the good he can for the others that ultimately the most good is done for himself. I hope that many and the other of us to come together. inclined to drop things that don't we talk upon an equality with fairness all round.

No One-Class Country.

It is quite possible for us, and I think you all know it, to be ignorant of each other's interests. And let none of you entertain the idea for a moment that you can be your country either great or good as a oneiss country trying to take advantage of the other classes.
I am reminded of an old story

when dealing with this point. It isthe story of the Kilkenny cats. Some of authority in operation. Basing their years, ago I went to the trouble of finding out the origin of that old story and the saying, "fighting like where one form of government has Kilkenny cats." It originated in this way: There were two regiments stationed in Ireland and each of them owned a famous fighting cat. These cats were such redoubtable fighters, in fact that the officers of the two regiments, tho they frequently matched could never get a decision. One night the officers at mess decided that they would have the matter settled to a finish and the condition was agreed that the cats be tied together, over a clothes line and left there till next morning. Well, next ing nothing was found but the The cats had eaten up or otherwise demolished each other, they were such splendid fighters. The moral is obvious. They were two perfectly good cats even if they were good fighters. (Laughter.)

Certain newspapers and cheap politicians in this country at the present time would seem to wish us to repeat that history. They would set class against class, east against west, for political purposes or even for selfish result would, in all probability, be disastrous to the country if one another instead of co-operating. A Plea for Unity.

So I take it you have asked me to every large city of Canada if they come here today and I am here to succeeded in Winnipeg, and the govmake a plea for unity; and I say that ernment would have had a very diffipleasure because you have given me check. And I can tell you that it was the opportunity to be of some use to only by the steadfast courage and dethe community by putting before you termination of the ordinary citizens of who are representative farmers, the Winnipeg that the movement was views of a representative of the manufacturers. It is by such opportunities I have been told by your officers that, altho I speak from the standpoint of manufacturer upon the problems facing the country, that you are ready and willing to hear that standpoint I do not expect you to agree with many of the things that will say, and it is not necessary should. What is necesis that you and I hear each other and discuss as we should, the advantages of the country in the existing situation. We are ready to see right side of things and all I ask you is that you will give me credit for the sincerity of my opinions in viewpoint I will place before

The Same Ideal. It is you who have offered the opfor an interchange of views upon the situation of laborers and employers, farmers and manufacturers, east and the west; and I cannot doubt your sincerity for my part. We are impressed with the difficulty of our present situation; but for my part think the best way to discuss it is simply and upon the merits, giv-ing each other frankly imformation both sides and according to our different ant on the same

There is nothing out of the way in all this, and I believe that other classes may, as we propose to do to-

day, discuss fairly every question that concerns them and do so from time The one particular question that is in the forefront at the moment is the great unrest visible thruout the country. It exists on all sides and is not confined to the laborers alone More or less it is everywhere. In my opinion, a good deal of it is matter of this class or the and take the natural reaction from the strain of the past five years of war. Num have grown crabbed and irritable in

the difficulties they have been con-tending with. This has happened to individuals not in one class only, but in the different classes of the community. But there is an element I am sorry to say, in our country that has become so radical, so far removed from the true cause of democracy, as most of us understand it, that they would be glad if, thru this unrest, they in some manner could upset constituted authority and put some other kind been upset and another established they hope for a class government of

the very worst kind.

Treason or Liberty. They don't want to work hard themselves, but hope to share in the re-sults of somebody's work by some form of license or liberty; and ally to do as they want. That class exists in our country. It is not a very large class, but large end cause & great deal of unrest and agitation, using for the time being methods that may be legitimate in themselves, but using them nevertheless to do things and to bring about conditions that would mean revolution. I don't think there is a particle of doubt that the strike in Winnipeg was deliberately intended to upset the gov-ernment of Canada, and to establish

government of another type. I am willing to believe that the large bulk of those who lent their sympathy to the strike did not know that; nor did they know they were being used by men who had that object in using them. They permitted themselves to be 'ed from one thing to another, until a very serious state of things had been produced, a state of things that it was intended should take place in here with a great deal of cult time to hold the movement in termination of the ordinary citizens of

checked. Averted Possible Civil War. The people of Winnipeg set before hemselves the object of offsetting, by their determined opposition, the purpose I have stated to you, and had they not done so we might have had civil war of a disastrous character on our hands almost before we knew it. That was possible because the government did very little to prevent maters developing to the extent they did. Whatever view the authorities took of the situation, they allowed it to develop, and possibly they said they would give these people sufficient rope to hang themselves. If that was the view taken by the authorities there may have been method in it. At least, it allowed the force behind the movement to spread themselves. There is for my part I thought the tariff dea story of the late Sir James Whitney and Sir George W. Ross attending a picnic together, where the speaking was to be upon general matters and not of party politics. But Mr. Whitney, after a little while, began to who form a small number in branch out, and gave, in the end, political speech. The chairman came to apologize to Mr. Ross, who said Mr. Whitney need not be apologized for, that he was like a certain hen who would sit upon twenty-four eggs, judgment regarding the interests of and whose owner, being asked for an the country as common interests, even the country as common interests, even the by reason of different surround-ings and environments we may have far she could spread herself.

The people in the towns are interest. If the government only wanted to

over the Dominion, such as has never been witnessed before. It is my own view, however, that never before were expect all the conditions of labor will which it is easy for anyone to clear ings of the workingmen, if only time if we make the most of the present industrial situation, new conditions and great results will come and great be realized as between labor Industrial Councils.

We have already the principle of the ingmen are allowed a voice in questions connected with manufacturing, the United States, and there was very practically in all concerns that par-little difference between our prices and ticularly affect them. They are allow-theirs. I have the figures here, but I ed to elect by secret ballot to such a will not go into figures today. council, and the owner electing an at any time at your request show you equal number, these two bodies dis-cuss working hours, sanitation, safety, that has existed and that exists. The education, or any other question of misstatement has been spread broadcast material interest. Out of that me- that if we can compete abroad why thod may come a closer understand- can we not compete at home without ing between the men and the manu- a tariff. I assure you the prices were facturing company, just as we are higher abroad and the Canadian doing here today, bringing the two manufacturerer competed abroad with sides together from time to time by the United States, and only those recognized channels to discuss com- competed abroad made money before plaints and views advanced on one side the war. More than 50 per cent.-up or the other. By this method the to 70 per cent.-of the profits made manufacturer can pass down by a re- were made in foreign countries, cognized channel his view to the em- cause prices abroad were higher than ployes, and on their side they have at home. If any of you come to my the same advantage, so that neither office I will give you the prices in the can be misled, if they both but seek a foreign countries and you can see for better understanding. Good results better understanding. Good results are coming, tho it is too early to speak with certainty how it may work out. It certainly affords an improved relational forms of the point that implements cost more in Canada than in the It certainly affords an improved relationship, and offers a chance for material'progress and improvement upon terial' progress and improvement upon ed you that we pay duty on the mapresent conditions, even the it should terial coming in. The farmers do not not get down to all the causes of present unrest.

Tariff and Agriculture. It is my intention to speak to you frankly upon the tariff and particularly in its application to agricultural implements. I do not hold any brief for high protection. I never Shortly, my position is this: We have have got to have revenue and in my belief the easiest way to get the great bulk of our revenue is thru the customs tariff, and that, of course, means giving protection to a certain extent to any industry natural to the country. In that way reasonable help is af-forded to make them successful. I had a letter the other day from a farmer in the west, who wrote me in regard to my evidence before the commission regarding the tariff. One thing he said was that the tariff is designed to protect individual manufacturers and enable them to become wealthy by robbing the rest of community. In my reply I said that while there are a lot of debatable signed to benefit individual manufacturers I would join him very quickly, for I hold as absolutely unreasonable a tariff intended to protect some men in making money and getting rich

But there are more, in my opinion, than this small number who are interested in the tariff. It is not my idea at all that only a small number are interested in maintaining it, and that

Then they nipped it.
What is Behind Unrest. A great deal of unrest was disclosed in the country among our people the same kind of competition acts similarly. I might fairly ask you to conbehind this unrest. I believe there are a number of things. It may be that a great many have hoped that with victory they could transform I am perfectly willing to abide by Canada and make it a place entirely what the people of this country decide; different from what it was before the war. They hoped for a complete change, and that an ideal condition could be brought forth at once-now.

We can do a great deal in Canada. but not as these people hope, all at once, and by the series of strikes all and capital

country.

settle these questions.

in the country surrounding the towns are interested in the home market the towns provide. Large international by which a wrong impression has questions are even involved in it. If I did not think so I tell you I would have been sent abroad regarding the in-dustries of Canada, harmful to the country. My own industry was not benefited by the war, but was very seriously hurt by it. So that I am not in the profiteering line. The investi-gation at Ottawa has indicated that a no use for the tariff for one moment. I do not at all regard it as a scheme to help individual manufacturers. I speak to you of the tariff on implements. We could not make implements in Canada under free trade, but gation at Ottawa has indicated that a great deal of abnormal profit has been made. And it is done in this way. The man who comes before the commission is asked for a statement of the capital put into the business. He gives that statement to Mr. Pringle as the capital with which he started. The original investment put into the another country. That removal I do not wish to contemplate, because it means the enrichment of another country at the expense of this. As to his the manufacturer also pays duty. But if we were to say on that account we want to go to the other country and ship the finished articles from there, tho we should make as much It would mean putting the people who make their wages in the industry on the other side of the line. The capital and the employment would go out of Canada. That is what is involved by profit of two hundred or three

dustries. Canadian Companies Lost Money. But let us consider the attack as it is made and then we look at the conditions prevailing on both sides of the line. Are you prepared for a free trade country on this side? We have had a country on this side? We have had a high tariff upon implements here, as high as 35 per cent. That accounted for the number who went into the manufacture of binders. There were 19 different companies making binders in Canada, while at no time were there more than nine companies making binders in the United States. One of the results was that most of the of the results was that most of the Canadian companies making binders during the last 35 years lost money. Only a few made money. None did except those who had an export business. So far as Ontario is concerned the farmers have had cheaper implements during the past 35 years than they would have had if they never had a tariff and were dependent upon the United States or any other country to get their implements sent in. All over the world the implement makers were doing business, and it was thru no consideration of free trade or protec-tion but of local competition of the strongest character that the farmers of Ontario got their implements at the prices prevailing.

There were higher prices in Argen-

tina, in Russia, in Australia. There were very much higher prices in the foreign markets.

Cream Separators. Take another article—cream separators. They were almost free, and at the time they were tariff free the 500pound separator cost \$120, which was other manufacturers went into competition, with the result that the price spread themselves they certainly was cut in two. They have gone back found out what was in their minds, something, owing to conditions of the war, but by normal competition they were cut down in price under practi-

> I am perfectly willing to abide by with competition if I am sure that they decide.

Twenty Years' Tariff Agitation

For 20 years we have had the tariff agitation in the west, and in connection with that there has been a good deal of absolute misrepresentation, estion to receive recognition. I hope and pecially as to implements. I will deal expect all the conditions of labor will with one such misrepresentation. up. I can clear it up for anyone of go over the figures with me. statement is constantly made that implements are sold abroad at cheaper prices than in Canada: that the Canadian makers sold in Canada for the money they get thru the tariff. That was never a time when implements industrial councils by which the work- were not cheaper in Canada than in any other country in the world except

> United States, I have already remindpay, however, in additional cost. I will tell you why. There is a different States. This man and that makes his own retail price across the line. In Canada the price is uniform. dealer's price is uniform over a large zone. In the United States the manufacturer sells to the retailer, who adds his own town or district. In Canada the agent sells upon a commission. He is local agent; the wholesale price is the same to all, and the retail price. is not so different in any one section or another. The result of the two methods of distribution is that in the the club, who followed, referred and the farmer thru the commission agent. I maintain that is a great

thing for the western farmers.
Will Back Up Statements. In making this case for the agricultural implement manufacturers of all glad to hear it. the country, I am not saying one word that I am not absolutely prepared to back up; not one word that I do not believe to be absolutely true. Those of you who know me will believe that, and that is the manner in which come to engage in a free discussion with you. I am prepared to trust the farmers in the afpared to think that the manufacturers and the farmers can do much to

**WESTERN EDITOR** 

as the capital with which he started and former secretary of the Winnipeg The original investment put into the Trades and Labor Council, who is perousiness ten or fifteen years ago is haps the best known western labor man, followed by the question whether any has been appointed western organizer money was put into the business for the Dominion Trades and Labor He says no, but he put back Congress. His work will be to direct a profits year by year. But the ori-ginal investment is so and so, and ac-cording to his profits in the last year of the war he is shown to have made paganda, it is stated, and to re-estabhundred per cent. upon the original trades unionism in wetsern investment. I say that when a man is asked questions in that way it shows either a lack of intelligence or west to the coast. He will begin his

of honesty. Surely the way to calcu- work in Winnipeg and will then travel late profit upon capital is to take over the west. Speaking of his apthem year by year, and contrast the pointment today, Mr. Rigg said: "My amounts. If it is desired to look at work will consist of general organiza-the profits of the companies fairly, it tion, but I will give special attention s not right to spread misstatements broadcast over the country, Large Profits Made.

In times like this, in the very nature of the times, large profits are made;

but these profits cannot be figured upon the small capital first put into a usiness that has made abnormal war threatened the trades union movemen profits. They should be figured upon the turn over of the year. When it is found that companies of one kind or volved in the O.B.U. propaganda." another have taken so much of their profit into capital, where is the sense in calling that water? Is it not profit capital? If there is one thing in the world to be approved it is the

taking of profit and adding it to capital, and if that were universal in our companies, nothing would make more for the progress of the country. Surely it is not preferred that it should all be taken out and distributed among the shareholders. And when profit is taken out year by year, and added to capital, it should be figured as the capital of the year upon which profit is earned. (Hear, hear). It is legitimate capital when it is taken

out of profits and added to the in-Water in Capital.

In talking of water in capital there one obnoxious thing to which I am opposed, and which was done to a very large extent before the war where outside capital was taken into a company. The stock sale of preference shares carried a bonus of four or five shares of common stock in addition which was attended to be figured as the capital of the company. That was water, that it is right kick about it in figuring an actual statement of operations as it would not assist the company's development, because it was to figure in after July the 19th, which is expected years as the company's original capital. The only fair way for the investiga- ever held in this city. of years, comparing profit and investment this year, last year, the year beand villages in this district will assist

management and the like into account, for if we do not we would only demand of the successful companies hundred floats with a dozen bands,

Farmers' Own Experience

Is it not your own experience? Let program will be presented. any number of you get cattle in the fall and sell them in the spring and some will make more profit It is a mistake to attack profit making wherever it appears, because we hear only of the successful companies and not of the unsuccessful or inefficient companies. There is too much rot talked about profit. is a factor in the very success of companies in which the public shares too, because by success and competition prices are brought down. It is unfair to inflame the public upon the question of profit and very often it will be found that those who do it are quite willing that should be the only result for the notoriety it brings. I say it is dishonest and want to protest against it in the interests of the noustry of the country. I yield to no man in my opinion of

the high character of the citizenship of Canada. We have the finest country in the world and its future must depend upon its citizenship.

Confidence in Rural Population I have no doubt of the solid good sense of the people of this country of every class, and most of all have I confidence in the rural population. But in the storm of unrest that is passing over our country and not ours alone, we will be called upon to put forth united energy in the fight to make Canada great and safe for people of all classes.

Some years ago I was down on the Bay of Fundy on such a day as this when the waters were specked with sails as the beautiful lake at our feet today. And a friend who was with me repeated these lines as the sailing

Determines what way they go. I think we can well apply it to the country and its interests at this time.

(Applause.)

Gordon L. Lamb, past president of corresponding parts of Canada, implements are \$20 to \$30 cheaper than address. The Colborne Club, he said, in Montana; in fact, in any of the re- had come to the conclusion that some mote states the price is higher than of the "classes" had had their heads the corresponding districts in Canada, bumped together in the past and that because in Canada there is the close it would be better to put them toconnection between the manufacturer gether. It is a time for fusion; and the club would invite the best advice. He moved a cordial vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously. Morton Dalton said Findley's address was a fair one and they were

Duncan McKillop Passes;

Special to The Toronto World. St. Thomas, Ont., July 6.—Duncan McKillop, postmaster at West Lorne, fairs of this country, and I am pre-pared to think that the manufactur-killop has resided in this district over 60 years, being engaged in the lumber and milling business, later this city in October, he will remain ed in industry.

The people in the towns are interested in these industries. The farmers not here with any brief for profiteer-survive him.

Misstatements on Profiteering.

Misstatements on Profiteering.

being appointed postmaster. His widow, two daughters and one son son being appointed postmaster.

# **NOW ORGANIZER**

Systematic Labor From O.B.U. Propaganda.

Winnipeg, July 6 .- R. A. Rigg, editor,

to the situation developed as a con-sequence of the propaganda of One Big Union ideas. The policy of the Dominion Trades Congress is to maintain and to re-establish the existing international trades union relatio Every influence of the congress will be

SUIT AT \$35.00.



the tailoring—as much character, per-sonality, and individuality into the noted for in the most faultlessly ailored dress suit-and we are in a position to execute orders on the shortest notice.—Summer toggery to wear with them. R. Score and Son, Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77

#### ST. THOMAS CELEBRATES PEACE ON BIG SCALE

Special to The Toronto World. St. Thomas, Ont., July 6. - St be the greatest civic demonstration tors is to look at results over a series and lodge, assisted by the Great War

fore. I do not deny that abnormal and contribute floats. "The peace profits have been made even on the turn over for a year.

There is the factor of the times: direction of the Elgin Historical Society. The program outlined is a celebration" was organized under the direction of the Elgin Historical Society. The program outlined is a short thanksgiving service of praise by the massed church chairs to be and some companies have an advan-tage in earning more in these times by the massed church choirs to be than other companies. We have to held in the court house park, led by take initiative, energy, good the 25th regiment band. In the afternocn a grand procession in which it is expected there will be over one that they come down to the level of will go to Pinafore Park, where a splendid program of sports will carried out. In the evening a musical

### **QUARTER MILLION BID**

London, July 6.—A bid of 50,000 guineas (\$250,000) is said to have been offered at the Christie Art auction yesterday for Joshua Reynolds' painting. 'Mrs Siddons as the Tragic Muse.' This bid, said to be by far the highest price ever offered at auction, for an English artist's picture, was not accepted, as Christie's, acting for the owner of the painting, the Duke of Westminster, put in a bid of 52,000 guineas. The bid of 50,000 guineas, was made by an Englishman who wished to keep the picture in England.

#### Galt War Veterans Parade To Peace Thanksgiving

Special to The Toronto World. Galt, Ont. July 6.—Peace thanks-giving day was fittingly observed in all churches of city today. At Knox Church this morning memorial services for members of congregation who fell in battle were held and tablet bearing names of heroes was unveiled. Members of G. W. V. A., a couple hundred strong, headed by their own band, attended the service in a body. Ser-

Muscular Action Breaks Arm While Man Pitches Baseball

"Dead March in Saul" was played on

On the very same winds that blow, But the set of the sail and not the gale Special to The Toronto World. game of baseball here today. He was going along well when suddenly his arm fell to his side in a helpless manner and it was seen something was wrong. It was found on examination that he had suffered a clean fracture of the upper arm caused by muscular action. The fracture was reduced and

> City Council of Kitchener To Discuss Purchase of Radial

Special to The Toronto World. Kitchener, Ont., July 6 .- The Waterloo-Wellington railwo, line between this city and Bridgeport. is being offered for sale to the cor-poration by W. H. Breithaupt, president and general manager The proposition will be cussed Monday night by the

Postmaster at West Lorne In October, Prince Will Stay Three Days in Brantford

> Special to The Toronto World. Brantford, Ont., July 6 .- Word has been received here from Ottawa that when the Prince of Wales comes to His here for three days, one of be spent on the Six Nations Indian

reserve.

### DOMINION-WIDE **REPORTS ON CROPS**

Prominent Official to Redeem Warm Showers of June Have Guaranteed Normal Harvests.

> Ottawa, July 3.-A summary of telegraphic crop reports received on the condition of field crops thruout Canada was issued today by the Dominion bureau of statistics as follows:

> Atlantic Provinces. Prince Edward Island-June weather deal. Temperature normal. Crops all in at close of month. No frosts. Rain well distributed, followed by bright warm weather resulting in maximum growth of all vegetation; fruit prospects good; hay heavy; grain above average; potatoes, corn and roots fair; no outbreak of insects.

Nova Scotia (Kentville) — Rainfall during June sufficient to meet need of all crops; weather warm and bright favoring rapid vegetation; all crops up to the average; average acreage of grains and roots planted with lessened areas in potatoes. Apples good.

New Brunswick (fredericton)—June very favorable for all crops excepting on very dry soils; grass and grains better than average; pastures excel-lent; early potatoes suffering from fles beetles, necessitating early spraying; large apple crop promised a full averlarge apple crop promised a full average crop. Acreage has been well seeded and planted, and showing is good. Haying will be early; clover luxuriant. Quebec (Ste. Anne de la Pecatiere)—Last three weeks of June excessively dry and intermittent very warm days: all crops need more rain; hay crop bemuch pride and satisfaction in wearing a perfect fitting, high class

custom tailored summer suit of the popular Palm Beach cloth; and Beach cloth; and summer distributed by the popular Palm Beach cloth by the popular Palm Beach cloth by the popular Bea Scores put as evening of the 29-30, causing considerable damage in some considerable d beans, corn and garden vegetables.
(Quebec)—Hay only medium croppastures fair. Potatoes, grain, corn
look fine; roots were delayed by drought, but are promising; condition of vegetables, apples, currants, goose-berries is very good; of strawberries, raspberries, good; of plums, medium; of cherries, poor; of animals medium.
Ontario (From the Ontario Department of Agriculture)—Fall wheat nearly ready to cut, well headed, straw

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nearly ready to cut, well headed, straw long. Late sewn spring grains short straw, owing to June drought, but all crops helped by recent showers. Early potatoes promising; late poor; hot, dry season gave roots a poor start; corn growing rapidly; clover and alfalfa cutting good yields.

In the West.

Manitoba (From the Manitoba De-Manitoba (From the Manitoba De-partment of Agriculture)—June weather warm and showery; wheat 20 inches high; 60 per cent.; in head two ley promising; flax fair; rye good;

very early: rainfall over three inches den district: but wireworms and cut-Saskatchewan (from the Saskatchewan department of agriculture) — Heavy rains have fallen in many districts thruout Saskatchewan during the past three days, altho too late materially to affect the wheat crop feared it is beyond recovery. It will FOR REYNOLDS' CANVAS greatly improve later sown grains. Reports show w! eat heading out in sequence of d'cught from 6 to 8 inches high. Indian Head—Crop conditions about average. Straw will be short: 50 per cent. of wheat headed; hay crop 75 per cent. of average; slight damage from hail on the 29th-Rosthern-Nearly 1 inch of rain on

10th stopped soil drifting for few days.

age till 27th. An inch of rain 27th

Wind and dust continued doing dam

to 29th. Alberta (from the Alberta department of agriculture)—Peace River; excellent rains and warmth. Central Alberta, fair; scant moisture in June looked like 15 per cent. reduction of normal; coming back now. Southern Alberta, Red Deer south to Carstairs, fair; Carstairs south to boundary, most of crops partially burned; fair on mainline C.P.R. Some crops on Aldersby, Crow's Nest country, practically failure; Pincher to Medicine Hat. very hot and windy; 19th to 28th, no rain and no reserve of moisture East side of province, dry. Medicine Hat to Vermilion, hay crop light. Stock men anxious. Lacombe ten days June, cool and showery. Total vice was most impressive and was precipitation, one-half inch less than conducted by Rev. J. Keir Fraser. year ago. Latter part of month hot and dry; local showers in this district organ and Last Post sounded on responsible for crops looking good; bugler. tion; hay crop, light; northern and eastern sections province need rain.
British Columbia—Invermore—The

> being recorded three times and doing considerable damage to garden and field crops. Irrigation has been carried on to the limit. Only .05 inch of rain fell during the month. Haying has commenced, but is only a fair crop. Summerland-Weather turned warmer; very dry; sweet cherry crop light; sour cherry crop good; apri-cots fair; peaches, apples and pears good; a very heavy June drop cut ap-ples heavily, but good crop remains. Sidney—Orchard and small fruit crops in excellent prospects and condition; firage crops and cereals in good condition, and having is general; much above average; pastures good; all live stock in good condition and in good demand.

forepart of the month was cool, frost



