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INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY

The Two Hundredth Anniversary of Establishment of Anglican Church in Canada Next September

HALIFAX, July 28.—The Church of England in Canada will, on Saturday September 3, begin a celebration of the two hundredth anniversary. The celebration, which extends over a period of seven days, will begin with the opening of the new All Saints Cathedral, the Catholic church of the Diocese of Nova Scotia. The edifice will cost \$175,000—of which \$135,000 has already been raised.

In view of the fact that the opening of All Saints Cathedral is intended to commemorate the beginning of regular services of the Church of England two hundred years ago in the old town of Port Royal, now Annapolis, N. S., it may not be inopportune to outline the history of that ancient fortress and its relations to the church in the Dominion.

Three hundred years ago DeMont, Champlain and his associates set sail from Havre de Grace in search of the Western Land of Promise. After three weary months of voyaging and exploration the intrepid Frenchmen discovered the Annapolis Basin, but passed on. After spending a winter in New Brunswick, they returned to the Annapolis Basin, forming a permanent settlement there.

Members of the expedition bore names distinguished in early Canadian history—such as Pontrecaut, Louis Hebert, Robert Grave and Daniel Hays.

In 1610 Father La Fleche, Jesuit priest, was brought out from France and baptised a number of the Micmacs, among them their chief Memberton.

The tribe has just held a tercentenary celebration in which this event was marked.

From that time onward the country was in a more or less troubled state owing to the rivalry between the French and the British, and also the American colonists.

In October, 1710, the final session to Britain took place, and on Tuesday October 10th, the event was solemnized as a day of thanksgiving. The Church of England services in Canada thus dates from that time.

Although no Canadian diocese was founded for three-quarters of a century after 1710, the Diocese of Nova Scotia, comprising not only the Provinces of Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton) and Prince Edward Island, its present area; but also the province of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, the ancient colony of Newfoundland and the Bermudas, enjoys the dignity of being the oldest Colonial Diocese in the British Empire.

Excepting the Diocese of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, established within three years of the date of the consecration of Nova Scotia's first bishop, the Diocese is the oldest of the great sisterhood of Anglican dioceses that from four continents now claim the Church of England as their mother.

On this account, if no other, the history of the Church in Nova Scotia is full of interest to churchmen the world over.

On March 25th, 1873, a number of efforts, to secure an Episcopate, this time had success. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury was consecrated more than a year later, Nov. 14, 1874, by bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and preached his first sermon in America after his consecration, in Trinity Church, St. John New Brunswick.

The year 1783, however, was one of still greater importance to Nova Scotia. Just four years before the meeting of the Connecticut clergymen which resulted in the appointment of Bishop Seabury, eighteen clergymen of New York and vicinity met for a similar purpose in New York. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, himself then missionary at Staten Island; the Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D., the rector of Trinity Church, besides eight others who afterwards proceeded to Nova Scotia.

This convention in a letter dated New York, March 26, 1783, to Sir Guy Carleton signed by seventeen of the clergymen recommending for consecration as first bishop of Nova Scotia Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, then in England, a New Jersey clergyman, nearly fifty-seven years old, one of the strongest men of the Church in North America. Dr. Chandler was in ill health, suffering from trouble from which he died in 1790, and consequently declined the offer. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, asked him to propose some other suitable clergyman, and Dr. Chandler immediately named his friend, the rector of Trinity church, the Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D.

In 1839, during the episcopate of Bishop John Inglis the Diocese of Newfoundland, comprising Labrador, Newfoundland and the Bermudas, was erected, and again in 1845, the Diocese of Fredericton, comprising the Province of New Brunswick, was founded.

RHEIMS, Aug. 1.—While Comte Paul de Lesseps was flying around yesterday at a height of 2000 metres his motor suddenly stopped and his aeroplane fell. The coup ended with a few bruises.

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HIGH COST OF LIVING

Why Cost of Living Has Advanced—Waste and Irregular Production The Chief Causes

That the present high price of meats in the United States and Canada is due to natural causes and not to the machinations of the packers, is argued by Marc M. Reynolds, in Moody's Magazine. He quotes official figures to prove his contention and that the market is a good case cannot be doubted. That there were relatively high prices and public clamor long before there was any combination among packers is a demonstrable fact. Even in those idyllic days when Daniel Webster's rounded periods thrilled his hearers, the people were crying out against the increase in the cost of necessities and Daniel himself led a movement to have them reduced. So from then to now, at intervals, the same old discussion will continue until a more satisfactory ratio between the production of cattle, and of human beings is established.

According to Mr. Reynolds the law of supply and demand governs the price of meat, and whether there have been artificial restrictions placed on it, or the normal disparity between the two will no doubt account for a considerable advance in price. Estimating the population of the United States at about 90,000,000 it is found that last year there were about 14,500,000 cattle, sheep, hogs and calves killed at the Chicago Stock Yards to feed their multitude, as against about 4,350,000 in 1896, when the population was 20,000,000 less. In hogs alone there was a shrinkage of 1,312,447, and had there not been a million more sheep killed the shortage would have been much greater. Had Mr. Reynolds based his calculations on the food weight and value of the animals, he would probably have found a much more alarming reduction in supply than is revealed in mere numbers. One need hardly be told therefore, that the valuation of the cattle in the stock yards in 1909 was \$9,000,000 in excess of the figures for 1908.

Turning to hogs, in which the receipts were smaller in 1909 than in any year since 1901, the prevailing prices paid by the packers will be found illuminating. In 1904, for example the price per hundred was \$4.95; but in 1908 it was \$4.90. Now, the price of corn which is the staple food of hogs in the United States was about 50c a bushel in 1904; but in 1908 it had risen to about 70 cents. Therefore, while it cost a farmer perhaps 30 per cent more to raise his hogs, he was paid less for them by the packer. In December, 1907, hogs sold on the Chicago market as low as \$3.85 per hundred, and in January, 1908, there was a large supply in sight, the largest hog receipts in the list being recorded in that month. As Mr. Reynolds remarked this condition of the hog market discouraged farmers in the West, and very many of them began killing off their hogs, even to their sows, thus shutting off the source of future supply.

The result of this killing was shown in the comparative receipts of 1908 and 1909. In the latter year the shortage was so great that the price advanced to \$6.20 a hundred; and yesterday's paper records sales at \$9.00. But this price indicates that a slight reaction has set in. The farmers are not killing and marketing their sows. They are saving them for next year for the purpose of breeding; and therefore the experts figure out that meat will be cheaper next year and the year after. After that period there will follow the inevitable reaction; and so the cycle could or would guarantee the stock raisers a fair profit for their hogs in years when fodder is high, there would be a steady natural increase in the supply; and until the packers can explain why the best American and Canadian bacon can be bought more cheaply in London than in Chicago or Toronto, the public will properly believe the meat barons of both countries not to be without a peculiar responsibility for high prices.

So far as cattle are concerned the chief natural reason for the tapering off in the supply is that the great cattle ranches of the West are disappearing. They are being cut up into small farms; and the cattle can no longer roam and turn the grass into beef. There is still another reason advanced by Mr. Reynolds, and that is the tremendous waste of meat. It is estimated by scavengers who make it a business to gather the contents of garbage cans in the cities that fully 25 per cent of steaks, chops and roasts are thrown away by servants in the homes of the well-to-do. Accustomed to years past to a plentiful supply of meat, the thriving citizen has lived on the tenderloins and select part of cuts of beef, mutton and pork, and has been cultivating his taste to the point where he does not consider all parts of meat wholesome. One of the results of this is that the lesson of economy in food that Europe learned long ago and that has made French cooking famous the world over.

Loss of Life. LONDON, July 29.—The board of trade report of railway accidents in the United Kingdom shows that in 1,264,800,000 journeys only one passenger lost his life, while the number of injured, 390 is low, compared to the average of previous years.

AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

May Result from Conference of Leaders in Britain—Home Rule for Scotland and Ireland—Lords to be Reformed

Home rule for Ireland and Scotland as well as an imperial parliament with representatives from all of the colonies is the latest and most important step in England's progressive political programme. It is also said that the House of Lords will be reformed as to power, and that other vital matters concerning the budget and home affairs have been definitely agreed upon by the leaders of both parties in parliament who have been in conference since it met.

It is said that Premier Asquith intends to make an announcement regarding the result of the secret conference, and it is generally admitted by those who took part in it that it will be one of the most important utterances ever made by any premier of England. In fact, the matters agreed upon are of such importance that entire secrecy could not be maintained and the capital is eagerly discussing the progressive measures agreed upon.

It is known that the conference reached an agreement concerning the veto power of the House of Lords which was the chief reason for their getting together in committee, as it were, instead of precipitating the discussion by throwing the matter directly into parliament, and that that decision curtails the hereditary powers of the members of the House of Lords in the interests of the people of the country.

But when the leading members of the party met and began to discuss affairs of the government they went beyond the matter of the House of Lords veto. According to this information it was decided to place Ireland and the Irish under the control of a grand committee so that Ireland would have home rule in fact but not in name, and instead of being separate from the British Empire, would be more closely welded to it.

The same plan it was agreed, would be extended to Scotland. Next the conference agreed upon the necessity for an imperial parliament, embracing and linking together all parts of the British Empire, and forming the United States of Great Britain.

BANK CLERK TO PRESIDENT

R. B. Angus Now at Head of Bank of Montreal—The Interesting Career of a Great Financier

MONTREAL, July 27.—The financial community is jubilant over the appointment of R. B. Angus, senior director as president of the Bank of Montreal. The same meeting of directors also elected H. Vincent Meredith, manager of the Montreal branch and assistant general manager, to a seat on the board of directors, both appointments being made necessary by the death of Sir George Drummond.

Mr. Angus entered the Bank of Montreal in 1857, and although he was a married man with a family his salary was then \$600 a year. He worked up to the position of general manager, leaving the bank in 1879 to accept the position of manager of the newly acquired St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. He was made a director of the Bank in 1891. Mr. Angus is a director of the C. P. R., and is generally considered the financial genius behind Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

There is a legend in Montreal that when Mr. Angus left the bank he was obliged to do so because of the St. Paul transaction, in which Lord Strathcona, Lord Mountstephen, Jim Hill and others were engaged, the statement being made that a thousand times in a thousand places that those magnates had borrowed millions from the Bank of Montreal without security, and that had things gone wrong the future of the bank would have been jeopardized.

This, however is an absurdity from beginning to end. The loan amounted to about half a million dollars only. In fact had things gone to the bad, instead of making the men millionaires, the bank would not have lost one cent.

Mr. Angus, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1851, first entered the service of the Manchester and Liverpool bank, coming here in 1857, to enter the Bank of Montreal. In 1862 he was placed in charge of the Chicago agency, and a few years later was made representative of the bank of New York, returning to Montreal to become local manager in 1867.

He was one of the original C. P. R. syndicate.

Mr. Angus is known as a most generous patron of art, and has one of the finest private collections in Canada. He has also been prominently identified with the Royal Victoria hospital, McGill University and various charitable institutions. It is understood he will soon be knighted.

CAPTAIN BERNIER

Will Attempt the North-West Passage—May Sail From Quebec to Victoria by the Arctic Sea

OTTAWA, July 26.—Balked of his lifelong ambition to make a voyage to the North Pole, Capt. Bernier, of the Dominion government steamer Arctic, has evidently been placated with a commission from the Canadian government to essay the Northwest passage. An official memorandum from the marine department states that a letter has been received from Capt. Bernier on the Arctic, dated Chateau Bay, July 12th. To this letter it is stated Bernier has attached the following programme of his intended voyage: From Chateau Bay he proposes to sail for Albert Harbor, Ponds Inlet. From there he proceeds to Beechy Island; the next place of call will be Dealy Island; next Winter Harbor. From there he will go to Herschel Island. Capt. Bernier intimates, adds the departmental memorandum, "that if he reaches the latter place without any accident he will proceed direct from there to Victoria, B. C. The route thus indicated would carry Bernier's expedition through the Northwest Passage sought by the early Arctic navigators Ross, Parry, Franklin, McClintock, and others, but which was found impracticable for ships owing to the heavy Arctic ice which seems to form a perpetual barrier across McClure's Strait between Melville Island and Banks Island. It was Commander Robt. McClure of H. M. S. Investigator who in 1854 sailed eastward from Behring Strait, reached the barrier at Banks Island. Then the crew abandoned the ship, and walking over the ice to Beechy Island, made the Northwest passage after a fashion. Bernier has hopes of being able to work the Arctic ice through this blockade. Winter Harbor is the point at which Parry in 1819 wintered the ships Hecla and Griper, and from whence in the following spring an ineffectual attempt was made to cross this barrier. The Northwest Passage made by Capt. Amundsen three or four years ago follows a much more southerly course and the groundings of his little vessel several times during the voyage demonstrated the impracticability of that route for anything like ordinary purposes of navigation. Bernier's ambition is evidently to force the more northerly passage which baffled the early British explorers. At Herschel Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river should he succeed in reaching that point, Bernier will be in communication with civilization, for at that harbor, which is the winter headquarters of the arctic sailing fleet, the Dominion government maintains a Northwest Mounted Police post, which keeps in touch both with the Mackenzie river and the Yukon overland to Dawson.

But whether or not Capt. Bernier succeeds in forcing the Northwest Passage his instructions are to plant the British flag and assert Canadian sovereignty over the arctic lands which he may visit in the course of his expedition. He is also commissioned to investigate and have a reliable report made upon the coal measures which are known to exist on the shores of Lancaster, Sound and Barrow Strait. The steamer Arctic and Police post, which is provisioned for two years.

RIOT IN WINNIPEG

Much C. N. R. Property Destroyed by Fire.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—Last night about twenty men and forty women paid a visit to the C. N. R. shops and hoisted and threatened the strike-breakers. There was a good deal of noise, and although no one was hurt, stone throwing was indulged in. It is alleged that revolver shots were fired and dispersed the rioters, making one arrested for inciting to riot.

Later about 275, fire broke out in the cars in the yard between the tracks, rather an inaccessible spot, and six passenger and some twenty freight cars being consumed, the estimated loss being \$75,000. At the same time a car of hay was burned in the east yard some three miles away, at a loss of \$1000. The fires are attributed to incendiarism as the result of ill feeling caused by the company's attitude in replacing the striking shopmen.

SHOT HIS SUPERIOR

Popular Artillery Officer Killed in Victoria by Gunner.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2.—Captain Peter Ellistone, R. C. G. Artillery, one of the most popular officers of the workshop permanent forces, was shot this morning through the neck, with a service rifle by Gunner Grant. Ellistone died in agony within a few minutes. The murderer then went into hiding, probably the bush, the entire available force being turned out to search for him. Grant was arrested at noon by provincial officers and delivered to the military authorities and will be tried by court martial.

Grant had been punished for some slight breach of regulations and coming from the guard house, waited for his captain, and shot him without warning. Besides being prominent in military circles Ellistone was one of the foremost fruit growers and horticulturists in the province. He leaves a wife and family.

CENTURY OF PEACE

Between Great Britain and the United States—Arrangements Being Made for Big Celebration

NIAGARA FALLS, July 28.—Great interest is being aroused in the celebration of the 100 years of peace that have prevailed between the United States and Britain since the war of 1812.

A general committee on the celebration consisting of prominent Americans, has been appointed by a group of people interested in the cause in New York city. It was a deputation of this committee that went to Beverly recently to ask President Taft to take the honorary presidency of the movement in this country. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, as president of the Mohonk conference was authorized by the conference in May last to appoint a committee on the celebration.

Meanwhile local enthusiasm has been aroused among American-Canadian border, particularly in the vicinity of Buffalo, Tonawanda, Niagara Falls and Toronto, where much of the fighting took place in the war of 1812, but where international feeling today, as the result of a century of close relationship between the citizens of both countries, is of the most fraternal kind.

Organizing a Society. At a joint meeting of representatives from these localities held at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada, it was agreed to organize an international association to be called the One Hundred Years Peace Society.

The objects of the society are to promote a suitable peace celebration in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent in December, 1814. The anniversary is to be held in the summer of 1915, owing to the unfavorable season in which the celebration would naturally come if set for Dec. 24, 1914, the exact date of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

The details of the commemoration have not been fully worked out, but it is intended that it shall be observed in the principal cities and towns on both sides of the line, the great events of public interest to take place in Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto. Members of the celebration society will be enrolled individually or as representatives of associations that are in sympathy with the idea.

Meeting in Toronto. It is fully understood however, that the centennial is to be no mere local celebration along the border, but that it is a matter which will engage the attention of the people of both countries in different localities, and, therefore, a spirit of co-operation by all kindred societies and communities will be necessary. Preliminary steps towards effective co-operation will be taken at a meeting of Americans and Canadians to be held at Toronto in a few days. At this meeting it is expected that the central committee in New York, the Mohonk conference, the American Peace Society, and the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society will be represented, together with commercial and other associations that stand ready to promote this object. The Americans will probably go in a body, headed by the officers of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, which has thus far led in the border movement, the officers of the Buffalo Peace Society and leading officials. There is likely to be one or more public meetings at which addresses may be made by the visitors and by Canadian citizens. An attempt will be made to secure the presence of Hon. McKenzie King, the minister of Labor, who proposed that the anniversary should be marked by the building of a memorial union bridge over the Niagara River by the United States and Canada.

Dr. James L. Tryon, assistant secretary of the American Peace society, attended the Niagara Falls meeting by special invitation of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, and has been invited by a Toronto committee to attend the meeting which is to be held in that city.

To Symbolize Peace. Upon being asked to make suggestions for a peace celebration he proposed that whatever centers were decided upon all of them should symbolize peace, as it was the thought of peace and fraternity that was to be celebrated, and not the glories of war, with which the anniversary might unwittingly be confused.

Dr. Trueblood, general secretary of the society, believes heartily in this mode of celebration.

Dr. Tryon proposed that no attempt should be made to induce the governments of the United States and Great Britain to waive the terms of their agreement prohibiting warships on the Great Lakes as one of the best lessons taught by the experience of the two countries, with their "self denying ordinance" was that a truce of armaments had proved to be practical.

This agreement should not be violated even in the name of peace for the sake of an exhibition, however interesting.

Floats and Processions. He outlined a festival of the nations with symbolic floats and processions like this which characterized the Burritt celebration in New Britain at the time of the New England peace congress. Buffalo itself is a cosmopolitan city and abounds in national

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societies that could furnish picturesque material for such processions.

This idea appealed strongly to the Buffalonians. There might be also processions of school children with banners, of civic societies, fraternal orders, and firemen. There might also be life saving drills for the children to teach the heroism of peace, such as are often given in Great Britain. A spectacular water festival with symbolic boats might be a novel feature of the occasion.

There might be historic pageants, illustrative of the more poetic and picturesque episodes of the history of Canada and the United States from the days of the heroic discoveries, pioneer settlers and missionaries down to the present time. Together with these could be tableaux and processions illustrative of the development of the civic life of both peoples.

Will Honor Famous Men. It would be a time to honor famous men of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, whose names are connected with the development of the world peace movement, for example in Buffalo, William L. Buchanan who was a director of the Pan-American Exposition, a member of the second Hague conference, and is recognized as having been one of the most effective diplomats of modern times, Honor should be paid to Richard Rusk and Charles Bagot, who signed the arrangements for the limitation and reduction of armaments on the Great Lakes, and the reduction of armaments by Argentine and Chili around which centres the story of the Christ of the Andes.

There could be an American-Canadian peace congress with speakers invited from the world wide peace congress, should that body meet in New York city in 1915, as has been proposed. Distinguished officers of state and members of the diplomatic corps, together with the peace commission, might be invited as special guests.

There might be a symbolic representation of the Hague conference and the peace palace at The Hague. Prizes might be offered for designs of symbolic architecture, tableaux and appropriate exercises, upon which the genius of the American and Canadian artists might be occupied for some time to come.

Musical Festival. Frank H. Severance of the Buffalo Historical society proposed that in addition to these that there should be also a musical festival. This idea has already been successfully carried out by the New York Peace society which about two years ago held an international musical festival in Carnegie hall.

Prof. J. M. Larned, president of the Buffalo Peace Society, proposed that Great Britain and the United States make 1915 the date of the signing of a treaty of unlimited arbitration. This would mean the elimination from the category of war of disputes affecting national honor, vital interests and independence. This suggestion was reinforced by Dr. Tryon who said that the friends of peace might well occupy themselves for the next few years in educating public sentiment in support of such a treaty.

GOING TO THE STATES

Saskatchewan Elevator Commission Leave for Minneapolis Today. The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission having completed taking evidence in Winnipeg, went yesterday to Minneapolis, and other American centers, where enquiries will be made, principally with a view to gathering information as to the possibility of creating a Saskatchewan wheat market, so that the grain of the province may be landed in Saskatchewan, instead of as at present, in Winnipeg.

The commission will proceed from Minneapolis to Kansas City, and possibly to Duluth, and winding up at the Canadian lake ports, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Among the last witnesses heard by the commission at Winnipeg were President Cramer of the Grain Growers Grain Company, and officials of that company who gave evidence as to the methods found successful in that organization.

SETTLEMENT PROBABLE

Grand Trunk Strike May be Settled at Once. MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—Indications at present point to the probability of a settlement of the Grand Trunk strike in the near future; how the settlement will be arranged or when is a matter which cannot be guessed, even by those who are conducting the negotiations. As a sample of the difficulty utterly conflicting statements were given out tonight by the company and the men.

"It is understood that an agreement has been reached, but the details are not yet given out." This was the statement handed out on behalf of the Grand Trunk.

As soon as the statement was made the officials of the union were communicated with. Mr. Garretson, vice-president of the Conductors' Union, expressed surprise at the statement, and immediately conferred with President Lee of the trainmen. As a result the two presidents dictated and signed the following statement:

"We have no knowledge of any settlement having been arrived at, the best proof of this is that the strike has not been declared off, nor will it be until we have such knowledge and have concurred therein."

"These statements are fairly contradictory," said President Garretson, "but I am willing to accept the issue that way."

Efforts to get advice from the G. T. R. at a late hour proved unsuccessful, and there the matter rests.



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