



Our Corner of the Earth

is charming in a thousand ways, but it has the dampest winters of all Canada and the winds are cold and "raw". Coughs and colds are prevalent.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND CHERRY BALSAM

will protect you and your family from coughs and colds. Keep a bottle always in the house. Colds demand prompt treatment.

Read what Thos. McAvity, of St. John, N. B., has to say about Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam:

"I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

Sold by all druggists and general stores. The same price everywhere—25c. & 50c. None genuine without Company's name.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FARMERS MAKE A KICK OVER APPOINTMENT

London, Ont., Dec. 24.—The farmers clubs object strongly to the Drury government's appointment of Miss Minnie V. Walker as registrar of East and North Middlesex, to succeed the late Jos. Marshall, ex-M. P. A meeting of the Farmer members of the legislature has been called, and the matter is to be brought to the attention of Hon. Mr. Drury and his government, with the intimation that Hon. Mr. Raney attorney general acted in a high handed and arbitrary manner, and contrary to the spirit and platform of the United Farmers of Ontario.

It seems that the farmers clubs of the district had been considering various names to fill the vacancy and while they were considering they read in the papers that Miss Walker had been appointed.

The World is Now Facing A Famine of Assentials

People Are Needing Goods That They Cannot Buy at Any Price---Conditions Cannot be Remedied in a Day--Some Thoughtful Remarks by Lord Leverhulme---Greater Production the Remedy for the Present Condition.

(Canadian Grocer.)

The world has been very full of croakers of late years, and a change in the tone of the music comes gratefully to the ear. Certainly no one could accuse Lord Leverhulme of Port Sunlight, England, head of the great Lever Brothers soap business, and one of the largest employers of labor in the world of being a croaker; no one could accuse him either of being a man of incautious judgment. He stands as one of the big business men of the world and frankly declares himself an "incurable optimist," not only in regard to general affairs, but in regard to the present disturbed business conditions and the somewhat uncertain future. "I do not foresee any change from our present measure of prosperity for at least five years, and probably seven," stated Lord Leverhulme to the Canadian Grocer. "The world is face to face with a famine of essentials. There are too few ships to provide for our needs, there are bare shelves. The shelves of the grocer, the draper and the hardware merchant, are bare, and the ships that we need to bear our trade are yet to build. Everywhere people are needing goods that they cannot buy at any price, because the goods are not there to purchase. This condition cannot be remedied in a day. It will be years before production can equal demand, and until it does there will be a ready market for everything that can be produced, and that is so, I believe, quite despite present exorbitant prices. People will pay these prices because only by so doing can they supply their needs. While such conditions last, while the world is a buyer, there can be no thought of hard times. That is the condition existing in this first period of reconstruction, as I see it, and that is a condition that I believe will certainly exist for a period varying from five to seven years. I do not think that in this time any conditions can arise that will greatly modify this judgment.

Wage Reduction a Catastrophe

In what might be called the secondary period, the period that will follow the time when the world's production has again been brought equal to the demand, the stability of business conditions will be contingent upon two factors: the continuance of present wage conditions to the worker, and a reduced production price that will permit of lower prices. In my opinion any reduction in wages would be a catastrophe and would unquestionably result in one of those periods of depression that we have had from time to time. Any lowering in the wage market, and such will be the case if industries are shut down and the labor market becomes flooded with excess labor, will react sharply on business and will bring about a condition of hard times.

"On the other hand the laborer must be brought to see the fallacy of the doctrine held by some that a redistribution of wealth would afford any remedy. You might as well say that the mortgage on the home could be raised by rearranging the furniture. Re-arrange it as much as you like, but the mortgage would still be there till someone goes out and takes off his coat and earns the money to raise it. The thing we must look forward to is when the workingman's five dollars can buy seven dollars' worth of goods as they are at present prices, but such things can only be if the workers as a whole, and that means most of us, for we are all of us bartering one sort of labor for another, are prepared to work to raise the mortgage. The high prices of goods is ninety per cent, paid by the working class and if they neglect the production that would lower prices they are merely raising prices on themselves."

"A reduced production price depends on the co-operation of labor, and on sound economic handling. For instance," said Lord Leverhulme, "there was a man in here a short time ago

showing us a machine that would do the work of ten men. Now when you have one man doing the work of ten, then you have a production many times doubled, and costs reduced, you naturally have a commodity that can be sold at lower prices. What of the nine men whose services are disposed of? They will be making the machine that saves the labor and handling the excess production. It is merely a rearrangement of labor that leaves everyone employed and producing more.

Larger Production—Lower Prices.

"With larger production there must come lower prices; lower prices are made possible by better business system, and with the laborers' wages maintained there is a buyer for all the goods that can be produced. Such conditions will mean an indefinite continuance of prosperity.

Prosperity Outstrips Debt.

As for the financial aspect, I do not think that there is ground for fear. At the close of the Napoleonic wars Britain had a debt of eight hundred million. That is taking in the British Empire alone. Our present debt is estimated at somewhere about six thousand million, add in the debt of all other parts of the Empire and the total debt will yet be less than eight thousand million. Ten times as much as that of the Napoleonic wars, but is anyone foolish enough to believe that our resources are not ten times greater than then? Why, take Canada, her resources are a thousand times and more greater than they were in the Napoleonic era. Australia had only been discovered by Captain Cook a few years before. Africa had practically no resources, and the resources of India were a mere bagatelle. Why our resources were scarcely touched in those days. Today they are certainly many times more than ten times as great, and if a time of undreamed of prosperity followed on those uncertain days, why should we fear any disaster?

worth \$25.



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"Shubert" Wants New Brunswick Furs
All You Can Ship
And Will Pay These Extremely High Prices
GET A SHIPMENT OFF—TODAY

	Nº EXTRA LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº MEDIUM EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº SMALL EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº 2 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY
	MINK				
Fine, Dark	25.00 to 20.00	18.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 10.00	9.00 to 7.00	9.00 to 5.00
Usual Color	15.00 to 12.00	11.00 to 9.00	8.50 to 7.50	7.00 to 6.00	7.00 to 4.00
Pale	10.00 to 8.50	8.00 to 7.00	6.50 to 6.00	5.00 to 4.50	5.00 to 3.00

WEASEL

White	4.00 to 3.00	2.50 to 2.00	1.75 to 1.50	1.35 to 1.15	1.25 to .75
Stained	2.75 to 2.25	1.75 to 1.50	1.35 to 1.15	1.00 to .75	1.00 to .50

RED FOX

40.00 to 35.00	30.00 to 25.00	22.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 12.00	15.00 to 8.00
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SHIP ALL YOUR FURS DIRECT TO
A.B. SHUBERT LIMITED
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN
NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS
324 Donald St. Dept. 277 - Winnipeg Canada

WERE AFRAID OF THE END OF THE WORLD

(Acadian Recorder)
From time immemorial there have at regular periods been fools and ignoramus prophesying the immediate end of the world. One such fellow has lately been predicting terrible things to happen through a terrific storm which was to have happened on the 17th of December. The day passed and nothing happened. Now the amazing thing about all this is the easy credence which such prophecies of doom find among our people. The mere mention of the 17th as a day of wonders and terrors was sufficient to put thousands of people throughout the Province in a perspiration of fear, many refusing to make any Christmas purchases before the day was over. The churches, no doubt, have benefited in regard to attendance, for even the most atheistical when scared by any forthcoming event seem to think that the church is a safe place in which to take refuge. If this is their feeling in extremity, it would be much more to their credit if they showed a decent respect for Providence when no danger is threatening. The story is told of a boatload of men and women drifting about on the sea out of sight of land with the breeze freshening to a gale. At length the Captain said in a tone of resignation, "We must trust in God." "Goodness gracious! Has it come to that?" exclaimed a startled old lady. There are many persons like this lady in the world. If men and women would only do their duty to God in their daily life and regularly attend his temples at regular intervals, they would not feel such terror if by chance they would suddenly be called to stand before Him. Religion is not only a thing to die with, for it is a thing to live with, and true religion does not make us afraid of God, but to love Him and know Him better.

We presume there will be a better church attendance than heretofore.

Ontario province is apparently going to have a riotous time under the new regime because an individual in Toronto, for instance, can send an order to a firm of importers in Montreal, which the importers can in turn consign to their agents in Ontario for shipment from the Ontario distillers.

trous financial conditions now? As I said I am an optimist and I can see only good times ahead."

Engagement.

Mr. Justice Grimmer and Mrs. Grimmer announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louis Hazen, to Geoffrey M. Wheelock of Shanghai, China, the wedding to take place soon.

A woman who coddles a poodle can't get any joy trying to make it believe in Santa Claus. Someone with an imagination and a good line of chatter recently sold a Kansas farmer stock in a mythical company organized to furnish the world with ice from the North Pole. Next someone will be trying to finance a company to deal in coke from Hades.

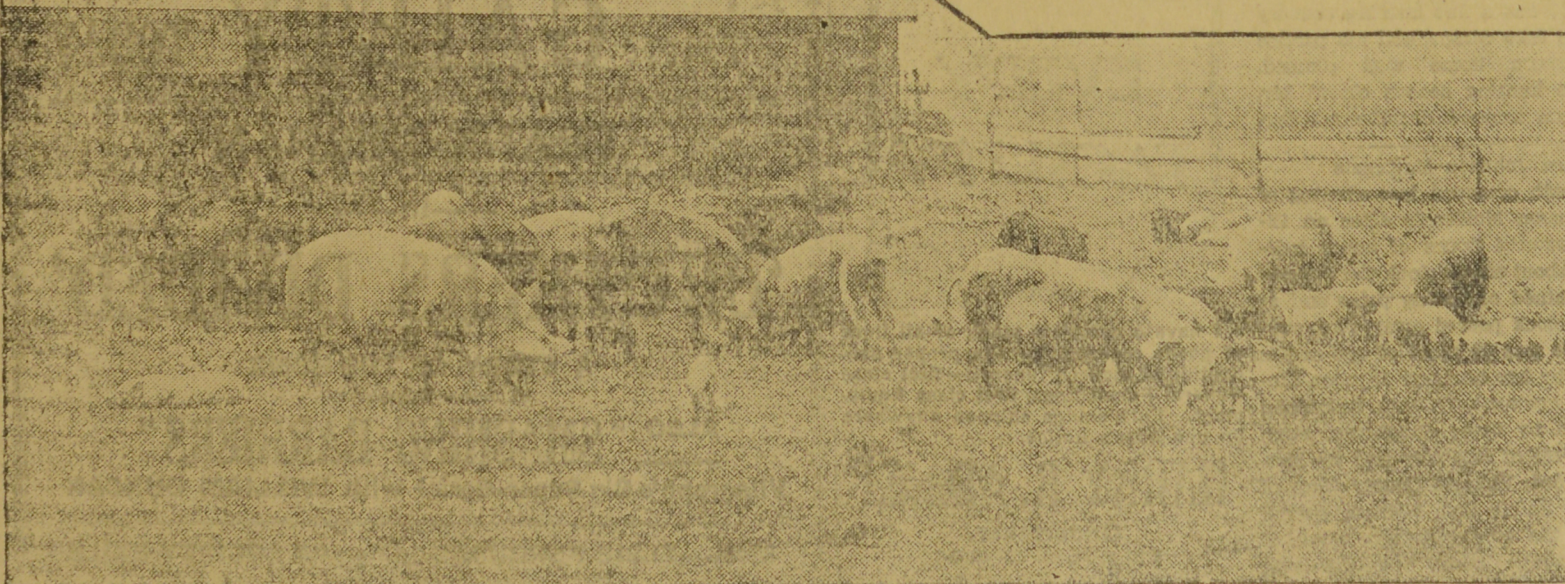
SOUNDS LIKE CHINESE.

"Where are you from?"
"Walla Walla, Wash."
"Say it in English."

FREDERICTON FIRE ALARM

- 6 Shoe Factory
- 12 Corner Westmorland and Aberdeen Streets.
- 12 Corner Northumberland and Saunders Streets.
- 14 Corner Brunswick and Smythe Streets.
- 16 Corner Charlotte and Smythe Streets.
- 16 Corner George and Northumberland Streets.
- 17 Corner King and Northumberland Streets.
- 21 City Hall.
- 23 Corner York and George Streets.
- 24 Corner Queen and Westmorland Streets.
- 35 Corner Brunswick and Westmorland Streets.
- 36 Corner Charlotte and Westmorland Streets.
- 47 Corner King and York Streets.
- 38 Corner Saunders and York Streets.
- 31 Corner Queen and Regent Streets.
- 32 Corner Needham and Regent Streets.
- 34 Corner Queen and Carleton Streets.
- 35 Corner Brunswick and Carleton Streets.
- 36 Corner Charlotte and Carleton Streets.
- 37 Corner George and Regent Streets.
- 38 Corner King and Regent Streets.
- 44 Corner Queen and St. John Streets.
- 45 Corner Brunswick and St. John Streets.
- 46 Corner Charlotte and St. John Streets.
- 51 Corner King and Church Streets.
- 52 Corner George and Church Streets.
- 52 Corner Union and Church Streets.
- 54 Gas House.
- 54 Intercolonial Railway Station.
- 56 Leasedown and Waterloo Row.

PROSPERITY ON 160 ACRE FARM



Raising Hogs On a Western Farm.

Can a man farm and make money on 160 acres of non-irrigated land in Western Canada? D. E. Baldwin, of Kingsland, answers "Yes," and he is speaking from experience. Before coming to Saskatchewan in 1906, and taking up his homestead in the Kingsland district, tributary to the thriving city of Saskatoon, he had pioneered in four states of the Union, his parents moving from Ohio, where he was born, to Iowa, where he was a small child. Later he homesteaded in Nebraska, near David City, and was a pioneer settler in the State of Kansas where he lived sixteen years, and Oklahoma, where he homesteaded in 1895. After about ten years in Oklahoma, he came to the Canadian West and began again on a homestead in 1906.

How he farms a quarter section and gets more money out of it than many a farmer with three or four times as large an acreage he told a representative of the North-West

Farmer, of Winnipeg, recently. "I never went into grain farming, but made my money out of cattle, hogs, horses and potatoes. I follow the rotation of barley, wheat and oats without any summer fallow whatever. I fall plow for all my grain crops and plow it again in the spring which, in addition to plenty of manure, has made the summer fallow absolutely unnecessary for me to practice. Instead of sowing rye on a separate piece of land, I intend to henceforth sow it with the oat crop when the oats are two inches high. This, I understand, has been tried in Manitoba and has been successful in certain parts. All the grain is used for stock purposes, and it is from that source that my revenue must be made to come."

"The summer feed for my sixteen head of cattle is sixty acres of pasture, and in the fall they run on the stubble and winter rye, which is usually sown about the first of August. During the winter they run out in the day time and are stabled at night feeding on straw hay, sheaf oats, and usually a few turnips. In the spring, winter rye offers early pasture, which they use until May 1st, at which time they are taken off and the rye allowed to ripen to be cut for crop."

"My hog proposition is operated on a ten-acre box lot, surrounded by wire mesh twenty-six inches high, where are three hark wires. I usually place on raising five hogs a

year, one litter coming in April, and one in September, and find that ten acres of pasture for five Duroc sows and their litters is sufficient to make a great reduction in the cost of rearing hogs, in fact, furnishing all the pasture they want to eat. The pasture consists of broom grass, a little alfalfa, oats and wheat mixed and rape. I have tried barley, but find it kills out much easier than oats and wheat. The broom grass is good in the spring and the early fall. The rape is usually sown in April, and along with the grain pasture furnishes good summer feed. The hog proposition is a simple one. They get oats and barley chop with more barley than oats towards fattening time, and they run in this hog pasture, having access to whichever pasture they prefer, there being no cross fences. The housing is simple and cheap, but has proven better than any elaborate hog house I could put up. It consists of eight posts put in the ground to form a rectangle eight by eight feet with a frame raised over the top and straw threshed over the entire frame work. A pig run three feet wide extends out a considerable distance from this pen, over which straw is also placed. This shelter will winter from thirty to sixty hogs. A short distance away have a hog feeding house, twelve feet by twelve feet, in which the hogs are fed in winter."

He has a good income from potatoes. With this come he has already

been successful in obtaining large yields. He plants six acres to potatoes every season and he has always had a crop of from 300 to 525 bushels to the acre. For all of his surplus he has found a ready market at never less than sixty cents a bushel, while he has received as high as \$2.50 a bushel.

His 160 acres are divided into sixty acres of pasture, ten acres of a pig lot, five acres for house, barn and hedges, and eighty-five acres in crops, consisting of thirty-five acres of oats, twenty-five acres of barley, nine acres of rye, and six of potatoes. Surrounding his buildings is quite an extensive hedge consisting of twenty rows of trees. The varieties are fox elders, ash, cottonwood, willow, caragana, and evergreens, planted four feet each way. With the exception of the evergreens, they are now from eight to twenty-four feet in height, forming a fine protection which the owner would not part with for a great deal of money.

It is not difficult to figure that Mr. Baldwin is deriving a very satisfactory income from his 160 acre farm. Since the day that he arrived in Saskatchewan, practically penniless, in 1906, he has broken the whole of his land, fenced his farm, built a \$4,000 house and a substantial barn and has acquired a fine herd of cattle, besides horses, hogs, and poultry, and is considered among his neighbors as a prosperous farmer.