



"Blenor" - The Canadian Serge

Made in Canada, and published abroad as the finest product of the Canadian woolen mills.

The "Blenor" Serge has stood through and it has prevented the extinction of the finer woolen trade in Canada.

The Government recognized its worth and worthiness when it decided to increase the tariff on British worsteds and serges.

The Semi-ready Company make the real "Blenor" Serge in a single and double breasted suits, either navy blue or black serge, for \$20.

Perhaps this is the best \$20.00 worth of the whole Semi-ready line of Tailoring for this season.

Semi-ready Tailoring

The H. D. Bibby Co., 78 Princess Street.

Frontenac Business College advertisement with logo and contact information.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE... 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1907.

Specifications of the machinery and plant of the... 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1907.

When You Buy COAL From P. WALSH... You get genuine Scranton, as he handles nothing else.

Watch and Clock Repairing... We make a specialty of watch and clock repairing.

McDermott's SHOE STORE... Any person requiring such help please notify me by letter.

HARD WESTERN RAPS FOR GRANT PYKE OF WOLFE ISLAND.

Correspondents Very Angry With Him For Crying Down Their Country-Deny His Statements. Nelson, P.O., Morden, Man., March 21. I would deem it a favor if you would allow me through your well-established medium, the British Whig, to give some of its readers an idea of what it is like to be one who lives there. The reason for making this request is on account of a letter appearing in your columns on February 15th, written by Grant Pyke, from Calgary, The West Asst. Co., and headed, "The West Asst. Co.," in which he attempts to attack the statements made therein, as the letter Mr. Pyke writes includes country from Fort William to Calgary, which includes Manitoba. The above address is situated near Morden, which is about eighty miles south-west of Winnipeg, and is on the C.P.R., Pembina branch line, and is a prairie town and is surrounded by prairie farmers. Mr. Pyke calls anything but pleasant. It would do Grant Pyke a deal of good, to get on any of the ranch lines and see how we live and not imagine our life. Among the settlers around here are many eastern farmers, some from Kingston, Collingwood and Simcoe Island, etc., and they just smile at the absurdity of Grant's statements. Mr. Pyke informs us that the older settlers usually live in medium-sized frame houses with a few small out-buildings. Now just to give the Whig readers a small idea as to what our houses and buildings are like, the house I am living in for instance, contains seven large rooms, but there are many farm houses that can boast a greater number, and there are many built of brick and stone, and nearly all can boast of the necessary comforts, such as water in the house, etc. There are also many built of logs, and it would do Grant a world of good to go inside one, and see the real comfort that exists therein.

Now about the outbuildings, we have twenty-one head of cattle under cover, and tied back or horns, then again we stable fourteen horses, while many farms around are housing sixty head of cattle, besides horses. Many of the barns have the water pumped right inside to large tanks so that the horse can drink and feed at the same time. The barn loft in many cases is fitted with patent slings, etc., and capable of holding fifty to seventy loads of hay. Then there are pig and hen houses, and many have large granaries, and vegetable of every kind. I just wish some of the readers would bring him along and have a look at our gardens. We grow all the vegetables one would desire for any kind of a table, and plenty to spare. Does he think fruit, not to speak of all the wild fruit one can gather of the rolling prairie. Only last summer for instance, the strawberries were so numerous that they were trampled under foot, many sealers full of strawberries are yet waiting patiently to be devoured, not to speak of the June berries, etc. Potatoes, well I guess we can have potatoes and to spare. Does he think bags for seed. Now, with regard to the frozen potato. Who's fault is that? Do you never have frozen potatoes down east? If a settler takes the necessary precautions against the frost, he can avoid having them frozen. Truly, the stranger is always welcome, but the frozen bread is a bit far-fetched. I have never had frozen bread yet out here, and where frozen bread is there is carelessness, some where that can also be avoided. Grant writes, "Frozen bread a slice of cold bacon and pan-cake, over which you should, and shake till the meal is through." How many people are there down east this winter who would be glad to sit down to cold bacon and pan-cake? Had Grant the pleasure of sitting down to a meal personally, or in his home train or hotel story? Of course I do not for one moment say there are not such cases, but how numerous are they? And have they not in a great measure brought on the exaggerated privation, starvation, through not preparing themselves properly for a hard winter. Grant states: "The new settler is usually a bachelor, forty to fifty miles from railroad." True, but did he personally see such homesteads? I will inform Mr. Pyke that it is quite a general thing for young fellows who intend "homesteading," to go up to the homesteads in winter and "hatch" till spring, living through the winter in a sod house, which can be made easy and warm at hardly any expenditure. Perhaps the readers will be able to gather for themselves why the meals as Mr. Pyke describes them are not (as he seems to think they ought to be), seven-course dinners, etc. Let him go to a homestead where a family live, he will be taken back quite a bit at the variety that exists. Why? Well, there's a cook for a start, and she sees that things are O.K., while, with a bachelor the easiest and quietest are the best. I guess that will settle the meal question.

Now about the crops, etc., in many cases we do not try to raise a crop the first year, as long as the necessary homestead duties are complete that's enough, then we quit for another, and go to work till the fall, then return again to put things in order, to stay another winter for good, or at least till we have done as much as we can for second year, then off again to work or hire out. The third year generally taking all your time as you have to handle your crop, which is not large in quantity. This crop, Mr. Pyke says, is mortgaged before we get it threshed. That may be the case with some but not all. Are there some of that class down east? Yes, some, but not large in quantity. Why? It saves building a granary, as we haul the grain to market as soon as possible, while good roads and weather allow, but should it be necessary to take good care to protect it as well as we can. As for the classing of wheat, etc., second quality, this is hardly true, as any farmer will know, and readily will agree, that crops of new land will grade better than second quality.

That every particle of machinery stands exposed to the weather, it is not altogether correct, as many farmers have a rough shed to put their implements in. There are quite a few threshing outfits round here, and the separators are nearly all housed. Grant Pyke next takes working class ranchers into the realm of the ranchers. I would like the readers of the Whig to refer to his letter. He refers to the country near Winnipeg to Calgary, and contains innumerable small marsh holes, which render thousands of acres useless, etc., then again later on he states, "The saw thousands of horses, while many cattle stabling in two and one-half feet of frozen snow." I should like to know how Mr. Pyke knows that the land is marshy and swampy when it is covered with two and one-half feet of snow? It shows a tendency to "heaviness" rather than personal inspection. He also remarks that there are thousands of acres not worth \$100. Well, if "Grant" saw a few thousand acres later, he would see that these prairies are not altogether useless, but serve as the rustling grounds of thousands of horses, cattle and sheep. He next reviews such damaging reports, they will think it a waste of time and money to come up to see what it is, let alone to settle there. Now, easterners come and see what a glorious place the west is and don't be misled by papers and reports. Don't judge the country by this winter. You must remember that the west is not the only place that has felt its mighty grip, but all over the continent it has been felt, and it will be felt again in many years. The preceding winters for many years have been so mild that people have been lax in taking the necessary precautions against the snow, hence the complaints of shortage of fuel, etc.

In conclusion, easterners come and see the west for yourselves, but remember, you will see it from a main line car window, and above all don't condemn it from hearsay.—A NEW WESTERNER.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

The seventy-first yearly general meeting was held on March 6th, at the office of the corporation, 5, Gracechurch street, E.C., London, Henry J. B. Keddall presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: I am glad to preface my remarks by congratulating you on the very favorable result we are able to put before you. This is due in some measure to the change in the financial situation in the United States, where our results had been somewhat disappointing owing to the low rates previously ruling for money in New York. All this was changed in 1906, and that part of our resources which is held in New York has been employed at very profitable rates. Greater activity was the feature of trade during the year 1906, the principal increase being in 1906 the world over, with a consequent financial pressure, causing a demand for money at high rates, and with this the earning power of our agency has returned. But naturally the greater part of our increased profits has arisen from the prosperity of the Dominion. This has continued with the steady, irrefutable impulse of a great and growing nation. There is, at present at least, no sign of slackening in the wonderful progress of that great country. The tide of immigration continues to flow. Official returns for the year ending June 30th, 1906, give a total of 189,064. Of these, 86,796 were from Great Britain and Ireland, 44,949 from Europe, and 57,919 from the United States, and the total increase over the previous twelve months being 43,000. One of the great industries of Canada is lumbering. Our report from Ottawa tells us that the quantity of logs cut during the previous winter was about an average; but owing to the scarcity of water in the rivers a great deal of

VENTILATION IMPOSSIBLE FOR THOUSANDS LIVING IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

In New York City there are 900,000 rooms in the tenement districts with no outlet to the air, save through another room or through a narrow air shaft. And yet, in spite of these conditions, the mortality from tuberculosis is steadily decreasing, owing to the persistent and intelligent efforts who sleep interested in the work of checking the spread of the dread white scourge.

The disease is so much more easily prevented than cured, even in its earlier stages, that neglect of even the simplest precaution appears to be criminal.

Don't neglect even an ordinary cough or cold, as they leave the lungs in a weakened condition, and particularly receptive to the tubercular germ. Possibly the simplest and most effective means to check a cold quickly is the prescription of a well-known authority on lung trouble. The ingredients cost little and can be purchased at any drug store. Take a half pint of good whisky, two ounces of glycerine and a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure). Mix well and use in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up in half-ounce vials for dispensing only. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case with an engraved wrapper showing the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), prepared only by Leach, Chase & Co., Windsor, Ont., plainly printed thereon. The oils sold in bulk and sundry cheap imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) put out under similar name and style of package are not only ineffective for the purpose, but are often dangerous. It is always well to remember that the object of an imitator is to deceive. There is no known substitute for Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure).

Service on the west coast of Africa counts double towards qualifying service for the medal for long service and good conduct.

What are known as "tidal waves" have nothing to do with the tides, but are supposed to be caused by earthquakes under the ocean.

Money is a very useful thing not to have in your pocket when anybody tries to borrow from you.

BRITISH-AMERICAN HOTEL

KINGSTON - ONTARIO Has undergone alterations and is now open to the travelling public.

W. TELFER Proprietor

Wood's Peppermint Cure

Try a Packet of Myers' Home-Made Sausages

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

Table with financial data including Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits and Current Accounts, and various other financial metrics.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE, GEORGE SNEATH, Auditors.

BRITISH-AMERICAN HOTEL KINGSTON - ONTARIO

TIPS FOR THE THRIFTY Three Seventy-Five Buys from us A Man's Patent Colt Lace Boot of one of the best American makes.

McDermott's SHOE STORE

GRIPPE OR INFLUENZA TO CALL IT, IS ONE DISEASE KNOWN.

Scott's Emulsion Liver Oil and Hygienic Food, is the best known to medical men.

None need suffer with Rheumatism. It makes one think that perhaps some people "WANTED" to be Rheumatism.

Bu-Ju The Gentle Kidney Pills

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE HEADACHE

ARM LABORERS AND DOMESTICS