

Bovril keeps the Food Bills Down

Make all your soups and stews more nourishing with Bovril. It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril. The body-building power of Bovril is from ten to twenty times the amount taken. Bovril means more strength—less cost.



What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon 35 cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

TANGLEFOOT
"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer"
Non-Poisonous

Catches the Germ with the Fly
Made in Canada by

THE O. & W. THUM CO.
Dept. 268 Walkerville, Ont.
American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARMERS!

You will get good satisfaction and the best possible cash results by employing our services to look after and dispose of your carlot shipments of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Liberal advances against shipping bills at 7 per cent interest.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

700 W Grain Exchange Winnipeg

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Save You Money

Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen.

If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write us enclosing money—25c for collars, 50c per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book. Made in Canada

The Arlington Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Trade Marks and Designs
Write for booklet and circular, terms, etc.

Featherstonhaugh & Co.

Fred. B. Featherstonhaugh, K.C., M.G.
Gerald S. Roxburgh, B.A. Sc.

209-10 Bank of Nova Scotia, Portage Ave.
(Corner of Garry)

WINNIPEG

**BLACK
LEG**

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills \$1.00 50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Cutter's Blackleg Pill Injector 1.50
Discounts: 250 doses, 10 p. ct.; 500 doses, 20 p. ct. Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. Every package dated, unused pills exchangeable for fresh after date on package. Do not use old vaccine (ours or any other), as it affords less protection than fresh. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. Send check or M. O. we pay charges and ship promptly. Vaccine and injectors pass duty free.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

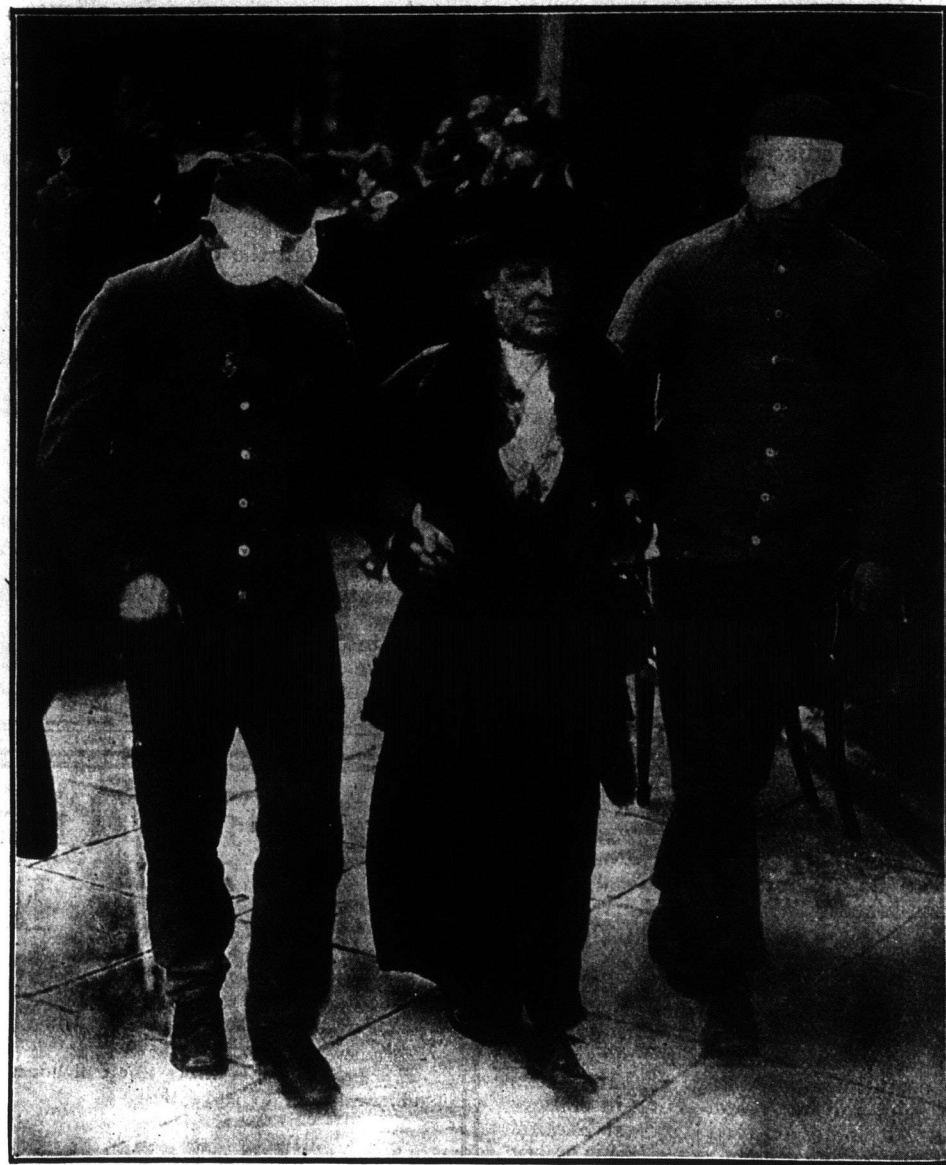
Even in Winnipeg to-day are residents who arrived from the Old Country by this route, afterward traversing the distance to Fort Garry by canoe to Norway House, using a sail boat along Lake Winnipeg. Vessels arriving with supplies returned to London laden with pelts; early records of the Company are indicative that the navigation of Hudson Bay was principally a matter in which luck was the principal factor, yet, nevertheless, few accidents are registered in the Company's annals of ships upon this one of the most treacherous seas of the American continent. A catastrophe would have spelled starvation; in very early periods, loss from a financial standpoint would have materially affected the Adventurers' career. It is still customary to hold thrice yearly sales of fur products in England. At these auctions, attend buyers from every centre of commerce in Europe.

The Free Trader must be mentioned. In or about 1805, the Great Company in order to distinguish between traders in their employment and another class of

chandise. Hence, employees were compelled to live on products raised by themselves. At every post when climatic conditions permitted, a large patch of potatoes was cultivated.

The following articles with quantitative proportion, constituted the annual allowance to the Chief Factor at any place: Flour, 3 cwts.; 336 lbs. of sugar; 18 lbs. black tea; 9 lbs. Japan tea; 42 lbs. raisins; tallow candles, 30 lbs; 3 lbs. mustard; 6½ gallons of port, a similar quantity of brandy.

The alcoholic allowances were, during Sir George Simpson's tenure of the governorship, abolished. In lieu thereof, the Company's servants received annually the sum of ten dollars, an equivalent not donated to the officials, who in addition to the Chief Factor, comprised Chief Trader, Chief Clerk, Apprentice Clerk, Postmaster this latter an employee of lengthy service and capable of officiating as interpreter. For a Chief Trader, the scale of provisions was one half supplied the Factor; a specification amounting to



A titled English lady leading two brave Tommies, blinded in action

men many of whom had served under them, called these latter the Frees. It was customary with these individuals to conduct business amongst Indians at encampments, supplying them with cloth for squaws skirts, flannels of gaudy coloring, powder, shot, tobacco, tea, knives, capots, this latter a kind of cloak. Upon any occasion the Free Trader arrived in a camp, the reader may rest assured his customers paid an exorbitant figure for any purchases made. The money of those years was known as "Made Beaver" an amount in value to the present currency of fifty cents. This cash was used at all trading places; was divided into four amounts, an eighth, quarter, half and whole Beaver.

In early years it was customary to appoint a time in which the hunters were outfitted for the season's chase. From information given by the Indians as to prospects, together with his record in the Company's books, the amount of his indebtedness was fixed. He was provided with a specified quantity of ammunition and various accessories such as blankets and generous supply of food. In early years transportation of goods was an important issue with the Company. That distant posts might be reached necessitated huge expenditure for freightage. It was not deemed feasible to convey more than an imperative requisition of heavy mer-

fifty per cent of the Trader's rations, formed that of Chief Clerk and apprentice; the Postmaster received one-third of the Chief Factor's allowance. A leading feature of the year's events was the week's visit to headquarters, York Factory or Moose River. This gathering was always scheduled for the month of August and formed the only opportunity of the twelve month for the officials to meet together. The arrival at the forts was a signal for great demonstration; firing of guns; hoisting of the Company's flag. During this gathering, the evening hours were devoted to sports and dancing, the usual rigid discipline of the fort relaxed.

The transportation of the fur catch from the posts will form a subject of interest to people acquainted with Manitoba in years of railroad facilities alone. Pelts were made up in packs of ninety pounds and dispatched to their first destination by canoes. At one time a package known as the mixed, was composed of various classes of skins; in the latter sixties, this method of packing was discontinued, an arrangement highly unsatisfactory to every person concerned. The former style was eventually reintroduced sequential to several disasters in shipments for which the separate system was alleged to be the cause. Prior to packing, the skins were placed in a pile, and for several days subjected to pressure of heavy weights.