

It is the "FULLY RIPENED, STRONG SEED" that does the work

"You ought to have seen my garden. About 4000 people came to see it. Your seeds included the purest and best I have ever seen or grown."

S. LARCOMBE, Birtle (Manitoba's Veteran Gardener)

No
"Frosted"
Germs
of
slow
growth



All
"Fully
Matured"
or
quick
germina-
tion

Our 1907 Western Catalogue (free) tells what to plant and how to plant in the West. Cultural directions by Mr. Larcombe. Several grand new varieties, including the great "Kildonan" Cabbage, the best general crop variety, the surest header, the biggest heads ever brought out in the West. Packet 5c.; oz. 20c., postpaid.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS for the West
GRAINS, GRASSES and CLOVERS for the West
PLANTS and SMALL NURSERY STOCK for the West
PLANET JUNIOR IMPLEMENTS and GARDEN SUNDRIES
CYPHER'S INCUBATORS and POULTRY SUPPLIES

The **STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.** Limited

Write for Catalogue

WINNIPEG

De Laval "High Grade" Separators



The only point in common between De Laval Separators and the inferior kind, is that both are sold upon the De Laval record. Call anything a cream separator, and the inexperienced buyer will endow it with standard De Laval qualities, confidently believing he is buying something "just as good."

Imitations are always inferior—Get a De Laval, and be sure you are right.

Ask for our catalog.

THE
DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal New York San Francisco
Toronto Philadelphia Portland
Vancouver Chicago Seattle

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

Obtain 10 to 50% more spot cash for RAW FURS and HIDES by shipping to us than selling at home. No duty on Raw Furs, Calf Skins or Horse Hides. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. Send for our new, revised and enlarged **\$10,000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide** BEST thing ever written. 250 pages, leather and gold binding. Illustrates all FUR ANIMALS. How and where to hunt and trap them. All about trapping, kinds of Traps, Decoys, Trappers' Secrets. Price \$2.00. To our shippers, \$1.25. **ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 55 Minneapolis, Minn.**

IF YOU want the
FARMER'S
ADVOCATE AND HOME
JOURNAL **FREE** for one
year get two new sub-
scriptions at \$1.50 each.
Tell your friends and
neighbors about it.

WE SELL

Spark Coils
Sparkling Dynamos
Sparkling Points
Sparkling Magnets
Spark Plugs.

The **Cooper Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd.**
313 Donald St. Winnipeg, Man.

Alberta Poultry & Pet Stock ASSOCIATION

Fourth Annual Exhibition will be held in Edmonton on Feb. 13, 14 & 15, 1907. Copy of prize lists, entry form, rules, regulations, etc., will be mailed by the Secretary on request of prospective exhibitors.
Jas. A. Smith, Secy.
W. A. Brown, Pres.
Address—P.O. Box 213, Edmonton, Alta.

ADVOCATE AD'S

Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF
RAILROADING
Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers
—\$50 to \$150. A RAILWAY SCHOOL BY RAILWAY
MEN. Official for the big lines of the Northwest
Everything taught. POSITIONS CERTAIN Write
Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy,
620 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

dairying in Prince Edward Island, and of sheep-raising there and in some parts of Nova Scotia. The yield in apples, potatoes and hay, all important crops, has been less than the average, but the prices have somewhat helped out the result. Indeed, the price for almost everything raised by the farmer has been so high that the total result is fairly satisfactory.

While the number of manufacturing establishments in the three Provinces is not large many of them, individually, are of national importance. Almost without exception they have been employed to their full capacity, and as in recent years, large additions to plant have been necessary in order to cope with increased orders. Building has been active in many towns and cities, and in some places there has been an unusual amount of ship and boat building.

As to the general results of the year to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there is no doubtful sound in our reports. From almost every city and town we gather the opinion that another good year has been enjoyed, during which failures have been few, payments better than in past years, and progress generally evident.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

In Ontario and Quebec we have to record another year of widespread prosperity, marred only by the effect of rising prices on those who, because of their peculiar callings, do not share in the increase of wages which has become general in the industrial world. The crops of wheat, oats, barley and Indian corn were as a whole above the average, in some places much above, and only in very few localities below. Reports on the hay crop and the conditions of pasture are variable—in some parts quite disappointing, in others exceptionally good. Root crops have done well, including sugar beets, but the relations between the farmers and the sugar factories do not appear to be very satisfactory. The results of cattle grazing have again been unsatisfactory to both farmer and shipper. The farmer, after pasturing his cattle all summer, found little increase in their value, although this has not been universally the case. Reports regarding hogs are, from the farmers' point of view, without exception highly satisfactory. Prices were at times the highest ever paid, and the profit to the farmer was excellent. Many districts also report the number raised as large and increasing, but the supply from the packers' standpoint was clearly insufficient. The much more favorable result from hogs than from cattle will probably cause an increased production of the former next year. Horses are in good demand, prices are high, and the character of our animals is improving. While the results of feeding cattle for beef have not been satisfactory, the industries connected with the dairy have shown unusual prosperity. The year has made a record as to prices of both cheese and butter, and as to the total value of the combined shipments of these articles. The shipments from Montreal, covering mainly the dairy business of the two Provinces, show a total value of about \$26,500,000 the shipments of butter having fallen, off in favor of cheese. This total is a trifle better than that of 1903, which up till now has held the record. As we have said, we can not obtain accurate figures for our internal trade, but an estimate of the value of our dairy products in 1905, for both home and foreign consumption, makes the total over \$80,000,000. The fruit crop has not been so good as in recent years, but prices have been satisfactory. The shipment of apples from Montreal shows a total of only 407,798 barrels, the largest total of recent years being 732,044 barrels for 1903, and the average of the last seven years being 413,489 barrels.

The lumber business in the various districts of Quebec and Ontario has again witnessed an increase in prices, and in some grades a very large increase, having regard to the steadily mounting prices of recent years. Unfortunately, but quite naturally, the cost of production also continues to increase rapidly, and the present winter promises to be the highest in this respect. The output in some sections, notably in the Ottawa district, was not quite so large

as in the previous years, but so far as operators had a choice, the cuts were as large as could be managed. Market prices and the cost of production are now so high that we can hardly feel assured of the continuance of such a good market; however, everybody seems to be preparing for another large output, and there is more or less confidence in still higher prices. This industry is suffering, like so many others from the extreme difficulty of getting sufficient labor. This and other causes are making the cost of lumber so high as to affect rents, and indeed to make the price of some grades of lumber used freely a few years ago, well-nigh prohibitive. It will be strange if this situation, together with the high price of steel and other building materials, does not soon put a sharp check upon building operations generally. While the demand for more houses is widespread, the great cost of building is the reason most frequently given for the failure to supply this need. There are, however, other manifest reasons, and, despite this lack of dwelling accommodation, building operations were never before so active, so large in volume, or so costly.

We can but repeat the story of last year regarding our manufactures. Manufacturing establishments of almost every kind are full of orders, and in many cases are refusing further work; prices and cost of production are even higher; profits continue satisfactory; and plants are still being enlarged. As a natural consequence of our inability to fill orders, imports of goods which we are now able to manufacture in Canada, although in insufficient quantity, are still increasing, and branch establishments of United States manufacturers are still being built. One of the most gratifying features of the year is the announcement of the building of large plants in Ontario by well-known British manufacturers. It is not easy to realize the many directions in which we have demonstrated that we can manufacture articles which were altogether imported, or nearly so, a few years ago. And this new state of affairs causes some curious temporary conditions. We are making iron on a considerable scale, but we are importing pig iron to a much larger extent than usual, because our iron and steel mills are using their own pig iron for rails, rods, etc., to such a degree as not to be able to supply the demand for pig iron. Time will surely cure this. We are making railroad engines and all other rolling stock on an unprecedented scale, but the whole railroad world of North America is putting upon the makers of railroad supplies a strain which they seem unable to meet.

Trade in the wholesale centers and in the towns throughout Ontario and Quebec has naturally been particularly good; farmers have paid their obligations of all kinds quite satisfactorily; and failures in business have been very few indeed. The unfavorable features are the continued scarcity of farm and all other kinds of labor, the natural loss of young farmers by emigration to the western provinces, and, if one may say so without offence, the very bad roads in some parts of Ontario. Our counties and townships in the older parts of the province are, as municipalities go, almost all comparatively rich, and there is no obvious excuse for roads which in the spring and autumn, for many weeks together, are of very little use.

Perhaps the most interesting, and, in some respects, the most important development of the last two years in Ontario has been the silver mining at Cobalt, with its attendant circumstances. It seems quite clear that we have a mining area of quite extraordinary richness, out of which very many millions of dollars worth of silver can be mined at an unusually low cost. Indeed, it would appear that thus far the cost of the development work—little else has been done—has not been on the average more than ten per cent. of the value of the silver obtained, and in this calculation the value of all low-grade ore now on the dump and needing concentration before shipment is disregarded. As to the depth to which large veins will go little is known as yet, although 300 feet has been reached in one case, and the various attempts to measure the wealth from particular