WITH THE FARMERS

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Grain and Feed.

Wheat at elevators..80 to 82c per bus.
Wheat to millers .. 82 to 85c per bus.
Oats at Elevators..24c to 26c per bus.
Feed wheat .. .. 60c to 65c per bus.
Bran, per cwt.. .. .. $1.15

Dairy Products.

Dairy Butter .. .. 20c to 25c per lb.
Dairy Butter to dealers .. 22c to 25b
Breamery Butter.. ..25 to 30c per lb.
Eggs.. .. .. .. 35c to 40c per dozen
Cheese, local.. .. .. 12 to 13c per lb.
Good Calves, 200 to 300 lbs 3c
Good Calves, 125 to 200 lbs..3 to 3½
Middlings $1.35
Timothy Hay .. .. $13 to $17
Upland Hay .. .. $10 to $12
Slough Hay .. .. .. $7 to $9 per ton

Live Stock.

Choice hogs, 150 to 250 lbs. 8c
Roughs and heavies .. .. .. 6c to 7c
Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs. .. 3¾ to 4¼
Good fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. and up .. .. .. 3½ to 3¾
Goot fat steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. and up.. .. ..3 to 3¼
Extra good fat heifers, 1,050 lbs. and up .. .. 3 to 3½
Medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. .. ..2¾ to 3
Extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up.. .. .. 3 to 3¼
Medium quality fat cows, 900 lbs. and up .. .. .. 2¼ to 2½
Bulls and Stags .. ..2¼ to 2½
Light weight, poor and thin cattle not wanted.
Good Calves, 125 to 200 lbs .. 3 to 3½c
Good Calves, 200 to 300 lbs. 3c
Choice Killing Lambs .. .. 5½ to 6c
Choice Killing Sheep .. .. .. 5 to 5½c

Poultry and Dressed Meats.

Young Turkeys .. .. 20c to 25c per lb.
Spring Chickens..12½c to 15c per lb.
Dressed Geese.. .. 13c to 15c per lb.
Hindquarters of beef.4½ to 7½ per lb
Front quarters.. .. .. 4c to 5c per lb.
Dressed Pork .. .. .. 10 to 11c per lb.

Vegetables.

Potatoes.. .. .. .. 50c to 60c per bus.
Carrots.. .. .. 65c per bushel
Turnips.. .. .. 60c per bushel

SATURDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, January 29.—During the two hours session today wheat was exceedingly dull and confined within narrow limits. There was fair buying, however, and all markets continue steady with closing prices ¼ to ½ higher than yesterday. There was a good demand for cash wheat and the brokers report very little offering.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.08¾; No. 2 Northern, 1.01¾; No. 3 Northern, 99¾; No. 4, 97; No. 5, 94; No. 6, 86; rejected 1-1 Northern, 98½; rejected 1-2 Northern, 97½; rejected 2-1 Northern, 97½; rejected 2-2 Northern, 95½; rejected 1 Northern for seeds, 97½; rejected 2 Northern for seeds, 96½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37; No. 3 white, 35½.

Barley—No. 3, 48; No. 4, 45½.

Flax—No. 1 N.W., 1.88.

Winnipeg options: Wheat—January 1.03¾, 1.04; May 1.07¼, 1.07¾; July 1.03¾, 1.08¼.

Oats—January 37, 37; May 39, 39¼; July 41, 40¾.

Flax—January 1.89, 1.88; February blank, 1.88; May 1.95, 1.95.

American options: Chicago—May 1.11¼, 1.11¼; July 1.01¾, 1.01¾; September 97¼, 97¼.

Minneapolis—May 1.12, 1.12; July 1.11¼, 1.11¼.

MONDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, January 31.—Liverpool came ¼ to ¾ lower. World's shipments were large and primary receipts heavy and the trend of gossip was bearish. Winnipeg had one of the dullest sessions on record and closed ½ to ¾ lower with a very light demand for cash wheat. Chicago was off ½ to ¾ and Minneapolis ½ to ¾. Receipts were 226 cars, against 62 last year. Oats were unchanged to ¼ higher. January and February flax were 1¼ higher and May was unchanged.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.03; No. 2 Northern, 1.01¼; No. 3 Northern, 99½; No. 4, 96¾; No. 5, 93¾; No. 6, 85¾; rejected 1-1 Northern, 98½; rejected 1-2 Northern, 97½, rejected 2-1 Northern, 97½; rejected 2-2 Northern, 95½; rejected 1 Northern for seeds, 97½ rejected 2 Northern for seeds, 95½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37; No. 3 white, 35½.

Barley—No. 3, 48¼.

Winnipeg options: Wheat—January closed 1.03¾; May 1.07¼, 1.06¾; July 1.07¼, 1.07¼.

Oats—January 37, 37¼; May 39¼, 39¾; July 40¼, 40.

Flax—January 1.88¼, 1.89½; February closed 1.89½; May 1.95, closed 1.95.

American options: Chicago—May 1.10¾, 1.10½; July 1.01, 1.00¾; September 96¾, 96¾.

Minneapolis—May 1.11½, 1.11¾; July 1.18¾, 1.18¾.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, February 1.—The first day of a new month brought the dullest market of the season. Up to 12.30 there was positively nothing doing and it looked as if there might be a serious slump, but at 12.30 the American markets developed a sudden spurt of strength, though on what that strength was based it was a little difficult to say. The Winnipeg market responded quite easily, though the advance was smaller than on the American side. February closed ¼, May ¾ and July ¼ higher. In Chicago the advance was 1 to 1⅛ for May, ⅝ for July and September. In Minneapolis May went up ⅝ to ¾ and July ⅝. The amount of trading on all markets was very limited. Winnipeg did a little export for time and July delivery. Coarse grains were dull and lower.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

Winnipeg cash prices—No. 1 Northern, 1.03¼; No. 2 Northern, 1.01¼; No. 3 Northern, 99¼; No. 4, 97; No. 5, 91; No. 6, 87; rejected 1-1 Northern, 99; rejected 1-2 Northern, 98; rejected 2-1 Northern, 98; rejected 2-2 Northern, 96; rejected 1 Northern for seeds, 98; rejected 2 Northern for seeds, 96.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37; No. 3 white, 35¼.

Barley—No. 3, 48.

Winnipeg options: Wheat—February close 1.03½; May 1.07, 1.07¼; July 1.07¾, 1.08¼.

Oats—February close 37; May 39¼, 39¼; July close 39¾.

Flax—February 1.89¾, 1.89; May close 1.94½.

American options: Chicago—May 1.10¾, 1.11¾; July 1.00¾, 1.01¼; September 96¾, 97¾.

Minneapolis—May 1.11¼, 1.12; July 1.10½, 1.11.

CORRESPONDENCE

GOVERNMENT PACKING PLANT.

To the Editor Bulletin.

Sir.—Another convention of the United Farmers of Alberta has come and gone and I wonder if we shall find ourselves in a better position with regard marketing our produce in a years time than today. With regard to hogs and live stock, the Government Pork Packing proposition and the pledge for the farmers to sign regarding supply of the hogs were passed without much discussion. The whole proposal rested on the report of the Pork Commission which report has never been discussed or critized as it ought to have been. Those responsible for its birth are very keen in pushing forward the proposition regardless of consequences and relying entirely on the practical knowledge of the members of the commission (which must be very limited) and it is made more enticing by the vigorous waving of the banner of government ownership, and I am afraid many of our members are so blinded by a desire that the government should spend money on our behalf, they fail to see that if this money is put into an amaturish proposal, it will only end by doing the industry and farmer's cause irreparable injury.

The government has given us a pledge that if we supply the hogs they will build the plant, they are therefore ready and willing to carry out their part of the contract. The pledge for us to sign has been approved of and accepted by the convention, which means we can either sign or refuse to sign it just as it stands. Now I am asked to supply so many hogs a year for certain, for five years, and to further guarantee that I will give the government plant all over and above this specified number which I may produce. On the other hand the government do not contract to take all or any of the hogs and consequently do not agree to pay to the patron $2 per hog on all they are unable to take and if they did it would be practically impossible to collect these claims any more than it would for the government to collect from the proposed patrons who promise and do not perform. Not to mention the practical monopoly which would be formed if many farmers should sign this undertaking and stick to it, but I fear it will be the minority not the majority who will do this.

When the scheme was first brought up it was hoped it would be run on the same lines as the creameries, but at that time the packing business, like the creameries had no very serious opposition and the finshed article was being brought in from the States at a high price while the raw material (the hog) had very little sale here. Now however the packing business has in our province at least two establishments which possess unlimited wealth, and who have the advantage of adding beef and mutton to their business, who are experts in all its branches and have business connections all the world over, and who have moreover already made themselves felt to disadvantage by the smaller concerns though longer established here. How then can we hope to start a small concern and compete at once with these?

Some years ago the Dominion Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin in butter, pork, poultry and eggs, written by Professor Robertson, in which he dealt fully with the marketing of these products as a man who was an actual expert, and a man who had had practical experience of same, and it appears to me it is a man of this character and reliable authority who has had practical experience and knowledge of packing plants in all its branches and the markets and how to reach them that is an absolute necessity before any progress can be made. Not the so-called experts whose sole knowledge of the business is a trip to Chicago, the East, or perhaps even England and the continent of Europe—who try and run their limited views of the business down our throats. The way we develop pork packing experts must be exceedingly entertaining to men knowing anything at all about the business. We have got to look at this question in a bigger and broader way than seems possible for those who have fathered this scheme. They will have to take into their councils men with a wider vision and a more practical knowledge of the business before we do much good toward solving the hog and beef problems.

We were treated at the Edmonton convention with a speech from our new Minister of Agriculture who told us that he was experiencing as a farmer, the necessity not only for better markets for our hogs but also for our cattle, and that a system of chilled meat industry was a necessity for the country. Why these, when we have the experience that the leading firms of the United States who run these undertakings finds it to their advantage to include with hogs, cattle and sheep to cure, chill and can. Would it not be to the interest of the province and the farmers that the same should be included in this scheme. I believe the farmers would be perfectly safe in leaving this matter in the hands of our Minister of Agriculture to formulate such a scheme with the aid of the Dominion Government, and I believe if we give him a free hand in this matter, we should invite and obtain the confidence of himself and his government in us farmers to such an extent that no bond would be required between us, but the mutual one for our good and the good of the Province of Alberta. Thanking you for space.

Yours truly.
FRANCIS C. CLARE.

FIRST ANNUAL SEED FAIR HELD AT IRMA

Proved to be a Great Success—Prize Winners in the Different Events—News From This Thriving Town on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Irma, Jan. 31.—Irma's first annual seed fair on the 22nd inst., was a decided success and judging from the regrets of a large number of farmers who wished they had exhibited this year, next year promises to be even more so.

Mr. Hutton of the experimental farm, Lacombe, O. M. Malcolm, of Killam, did the judging and lectured.

Following are the prize winners:

Wheat— first, Thomas Knowles; second, J. A. Barss; third, O. B. Sproule.

Oats—first, H. A. Whidden; second, R. A. Raison; third, A. Burton.

Barley—First, H. C. Haynes; second, A W. Toll.

Flax—First, W. A. Bayne; second, J. W. Milburn; third, C. W. Milburn.

Potatoes, (white)—First. O. B. Sproule; second, J. H. Elliott. Red, J. T. Ellitt.

Beet collection—J. H. Elliott.

Clarks Comedy company showed in Irma to a fair sized audience on the 21st and 22nd inst.

The dance given under the auspicous of the Modern Woodman of America, Irma Camp 14517, was largely attended, on the evening of January 21st.

Rev. Mr. Muncton of Tofield, gave a lecture illustrated by lime light views on the Boor war, on the 23rd inst, in Melburn hall. Mr. Muncton is a clever speaker and delighted his audience with his Irish wit. The proceeds go to the building fund of the Methodist church.

J. D. Elliott was in Edmonton last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart are visiting friends in Didsbury.

Rev. H. M. Ruthledge of Irma, took Rev. Muncton's services in Tofield on Sunday owing to the latters illness in Irma.

The Excelsior Literary society of Roseberry school gave a box social on Thursday night, January 27. The proceeds which amounted to over sixty dollars, went to pay for their organ.

Mr. T. O. Clark has secured a position in the bank at Viking.

Mrs. W. H. Fread was in Edmonton last week.

March March 1st is the date set for the organization of an Oddfellows lodge in Irma. Mr.. Tully who is working in conjunction with the Grand Lodge of Alberta, is in Irma in the interests of Oddfellowship. About twenty new members have signified their intention to join by handing in their application.

Alf. Walker has gone to Edmonton on business.

W. H. Fread has erected a new shed to house a car load of buggies which he has purchased.

Several inches of snow fell here during last Tuesday.

Mrs. Toll who has been visiting friends in Strathcona, returned home on Saturday night's train.

Lewis Jackson who has been seriously ill with pleural-pneumonia is recovering nicely under the treatment of Dr. McGregor.

General Manager Chamberlin of the G.T.P., stopped at Irma as he passed through in his private car on Saturday.

Mrs. Samuel Lewis of Ribstone, was visiting her brothers in Irma this week.

Mr. Peterson of Didsbury, spent a few days with his son W. B. Peterson last week.

VANCOUVER GETS ISLAND.

Judgment for Disputed Claim of Deadman's Island Goes to City.

Vancouver, B.C., January 30.—Judge Morrison, in the case of Ludgate vs. the City, on Saturday decided that the city owned Deadman's Island under the order in council of 1887, which he declared irrevocable. He added that Theodore Ludgate had no right to the lease given by the Dominion government. The favorable decision for the city caused a sensation, as it was almost a foregone conclusion that Ludgate would win. It will be remembered some time ago that Ludgate got an order restraining the city from interfering with his possession of the island after a fracas with the civic police.

Russian Officials Suspected..

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The police have searched the St. Petersburg apartment of Col. Manuiloff, former chief of the Russian secret police in Paris. They confiscated a large number of documents.

Official denials have been given to the report from Vienna that Col. Marchenko, the Russian Military attache at that place, was implicated in the espionage, under which the arsenal at Vienna has been placed. Notwithstanding this denial, however, it is announced that Col. Marchenko will be transferred to Constantinople.

Freedom in Nine Years.

Pekin. Jan. 31.—An imperial edict, just issued, denies the petition recently submitted by the representatives of the Provincial Assemblies who are now in Pekin asking for the early establishment of a parliament. The throne adheares to the original plan of an Imperial Assembly now, and the assemblage of a parliament at the end of nine years according to the constitutional scheme.

BREWERS PUT UP CAMPAIGN FUND

Many Elections in Britain May be Invalidated on Account of Corruption.

STANDING IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.	
Liberals	275
Laborites	41
Nationalists	82
Total	398
Unionists	272
Govt. majority..	126

London, January 30 (Special Cable to the Montreal Star).—Premier Asquith would seem to be becoming something of the detached political aristocrat that both Gladstone and Salisbury became in their later years. His eager supporters pictured him immersed with trusted colleagues day after day until parliament meets preparing beneficient legislation and evolving a way out of the difficulties in which the ministry is placed by the final result of the pollings. Instead, he suddenly flies from London's alternate frost and slush to bask in Riviera sunshine. The cabinet council must perforce wait till his return a week or ten days hence.

Rumor of Retirement.

The incident has inevitably given fresh point to the whisperings regarding Asquith, which have been heard among gossips of both parties for months past. If they are only partly true, Asquith's premiership is only a matter of months. His growing autocracy of method is also illustrated by his removal of the ministerial ban on Home Rule on the eve of the elections. This came as a painful surprise to some of his ministerial colleagues and to a large section of his party. Asquith realized, as they did not, that Lloyd-Georgism of itself would fail to bring the ministry back into power. Even the compact with the Labor party was not enough. The decisive Irish Nationalist vote in Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Scottish industrial constituencies must also be secured.

Asquith Proved Right.

Events have proved how right Asquith was and how hopelessly wrong were the other cabinet ministers like Churchill, who told Sir Henry Howitt on January 3rd that the government was strong enough to treat with disdain the optimism of the Unionists, who talked of winning in a hundred seats. The electorate would, he added, make its answer to such Tory day-dreams. It certainly has. Churchill went on to say if the Unionists did win one hundred seats it would be impossible for the government to maintain themselves in office, for the casting vote would be with the Irish Nationalists.

Order to Go Slowly.

What Churchill angrily swept aside as unthinkable is just what Asquith anticipated and what has happened. The Times today says: "The vast change in the position of the ministry, which is the net result of the election, is not a vote of confidence or a command to go ahead, but an order to go slow. No amount of shouting or hair-splitting will alter the fact that the electors are sending Asquith back so shorn of strength that instead of a clear majority over all other parties combined, which he possessed at dissolution, he will be entirely at the mercy of the Nationalists and will not even have a working majority over the immensely reinforced opposition.

Looks to the King.

H. W. Messingham, who is the leading journalistic exponent of Lloyd-Georgism, in the National Review today appeals in desperation to the King to nullify the resistance of the House of Lords by the curtailment of its powers. He says:

"The majority cherishes a deep and passionate feeling on the question of the Lords and looks to the King, and has a right to look to the King, for it is clear that there is a point beyond which representative government is powerless without his help."

Mr. Messingham insists that whatever else happens, Asquith shall concentrate on the abolition of the Lords' veto.

Not Strong Enough to Demand.

The Spectator discusses the problem with characteristic calm. It says: "Wild projects for presenting an ultimatum to the King, declaring that the government must resign unless he instantly signs a paper promising to create 400 peers, wither away when talked across the table. Ministers, relying upon the precarious support of allies who, on many points, such as the fiscal question and religious education, are strongly opposed to them, are not in a position to present ultimatums."

The Economist, whose editor, Hirst, is another foremost exponent of advanced Radicalism, says the new parliament will last a few weeks or several years and may either bring about great constitutional changes affecting the Lords and Ireland or be dissolved without performing any legislative work.

Must Use Royal Prerogative.

"Asquith," says the Economist, "can only carry out his mandate by the use of the Royal prerogative. The King may feel that the judgment of the country is equivocal. Even though there is a British as well as an Irish majority in favor of Asquith's administration, he might conceivable say that the successes of the Unionists preclude the idea of serious constitutional change or merely entitle the government to pass Lloyd-George's budget into law. If so, the government may resign at once and the King may send for Balfour, who would probably dissolve immediately."

The Economist adds: "Thus it rests with the King whether this parliament is to be anything or nothing, whether the country is to be plunged again immediately into the expense and turmoil of a general election, or whether the House of Commons is to enjoy real authority.

Must Pass Commons First.

The Times' further estimate of the situation is as follows: "No doubt the Lords will accept the old finance bill is sent up, but it seems to be forgotten that Lloyd-George's effort will have to run the gauntlet of the new House of Commons, which is in no wise pledged to accept it. Moreover, there is the knotty question of Ireland, which is arendered more awkward than ever by the Independent Nationalists. When the budget is disposed of, the question of the House of Lords will arise. No doubt the animosity against the existing house is the chief cement which binds together the scattered groups on which Asquith is dependent.

"The time seems to have arrived for effective reform of the second chamber. The opposition and the peers themselves will really co-operate in a reasonable proposal and should themselves take the matter seriously. The prposal to abolish its powers, while letting its composition remain unchanged is not feasible. It never was a policy but only an outburst of "spleen."—Windermere.

London, January 31.—Reports that Unionists and Liberals would reach a compromise as to many matters in dispute in present budget crisis alarmed Nationalists today and conference was held by leaders, who are at present in the city to effort a conciliation as viewed by the Irish as detrimental to their plans for Home Rule. It is understood generally, too, that they have cause for alarm, for the issue of Home Rule is one that the Liberals may be willing to shelve provided the Unionists will support or at least not oppose Lloyd-George's budget.

Despite rumors of conciliation movements that were said to be made subrosa by various members of the two leading parties, legal experts of the Asquith party are drawing up plans to demand thorough investigation of election methods used at various polling places. Enquiry may be demanded on the ground that an immense fund was provided for the purpose of corrupting voters; that the greater part of this fund was raised and contributed by brewers, who were fighting to escape the tax which Lloyd-George's budget imposed.

It is declared that flagrant fraud was committed by means of corruption or intimidation and that the outcome of complete unbiased inquiry would result in unseating of several members.

The make-up of the new cabinet will be determined by conference to be held tonight or tomorrow by Premier Asquith and Chancellor Lloyd-George on the continent. Changes are anticipated, but they will not be announced for several days.

London, January 31.—Premier Asquith having gone to the continent to rest and reflect on the election result, and Chancellor Lloyd-George closely following him, the politicians are discussing what lines of battle will be taken up in the new parliament.

The moral generally drawn from the elections is that the country does not want radical changes in the House of Lords or in the government policies. The spirit of conciliation, therefore, is abroad, schemes for a compromise are being debated. The Conservative papers propose that a joint cabinet be chosen from the most moderate men of both parties to carry on the government for about two years, and that a truce be declared on party questions in the meantime. A royal commission to investigate the country's fiscal policy and to make recommendations regarding tariff reform is proposed.

The newspapers scheme of coalition government is not taken seriously by the Liberals, who, having won a victory, even if it is a narrow one, object to having their opponents dictate the programme.

Lord Rosebery's name is put forward for the premiership in the compromise cabinet, but Rosebery has for a long time refused office and his popularity now is at a low mark, because of his course on the budget issue.

The reform of the House of Lords seems to be the one thing assured. Both parties support it now. The Conservatives and the Lords themselves are willing to adopt moderate changes immediately, lest reforms which would knock the foundations of the upper house be carried.

The result is likely to be the abolition of the heriditary, so that no longer shall the second and succeeding generations be given a vote unless they prove their fitness to legislate by services in the House of Commons, in Council office or army or navy.

Conservatives are willing to have the Lords deprived of the veto to hold up taxation bills if some arrangements are made to prohibit new legislation, unless it is embraced in those bills. The Liberals wish to deprive the House of Lords of the power to veto any bill. Their favorite plan is to compel the Lords to adopt any bill sent them for the third time by the House of Commons. This would make the House of Commons consider a rejected bill carefully and would give that body power to pass any legislation on which it had determined in one session.

It is taken for granted that the House of Lords will pass the budget, since the country has decided against the Lords ,on the face of the election returns, but the cabinet may be obliged to erase the whisky taxes in order to get the votes for Irish members. Beyond the reforming of the House of Lords and passing of the budget, parliament is not likely to get far with anything. The Irish members probably will obtain the introduction of a Home Rule measure, but the Conservatives will oppose that solidly and a number of Liberals are pledged against Home Rule. Several cabinet changes are likely when the new government is formed.

McKenna, who has been unpopular as first lord of the Admiralty, will likely be dropped. He may be given a peerage. War Secretary Haldane may become head of the navy, John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, will probably succeed Gladstone as Home Secretary. Churchill will take the place vacated by Burns and each will receive $25,000, instead of $12,500, as salaries, both places having been raised by the last parliament with the provision that the occupants should draw the increase during their tenure in office.

O'Brien Opposed to Budget.

London, Jan. 31—William O'Brien, leader of the Irish Nationalists' Independent wing, in a letter read at a meeting in North Cork said that if Premier Asquith retains office at all, which O'Brien doubts, one or two things must happen: "The re-construction of the Irish part of the budget from top to bottom must take place, or the Dillon, Cutt, Devlin party, the Nationalists, will only have the choice of following us, the Independents, into the lobby against the budget and the consequent expulsion of the government from offic, or of supporting the budget and thus sealing their own fate at the polls at the new general election that will soon be upon us. In this letter O'Brien refers to those portions of the budget particularly the whisky excise increases, which are obnoxious to Ireland.

Germany Beginning to Squeal.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The Kolnische Zeitung deeply deplores the fact that Germany is carrying on a tariff war with Canada which has resulted in a terrible decline of her exports to the dominion and fears that Germany will not participate in the development of Canada where her industrial products should find such an excellent market. It trusts the relations between the countries may soon be normal.

Pioneer Manitoban Dead.

Delcraine, Jan. 31—W. Saults, who died this morning from pneumonia, was perhaps the best known private citizen in Southwestern Manitoba, where he had been a resident since 1879. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral will be held at Boissevain, Tuesday afternoon, with Masonic rites. He was a brother of George Saults, the well known Winnipeg publisher.

Lauder to Appear Before King.

Chicago, Jan. 31—When Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, arrived in Chicago, he found awaiting him a letter from Glasgow with a command to appear before King Edward on March 13. The honor is in acknowledgment of an address made before the Caledonian Society of Chicago, at Wicker Park, November 18, 1909, the King's Birthday.

INSURGENTS ARE VICTORIOUS

Government Troops Put to Route in Nicaragua.

Bluefield, Jan. 30.—It is reported here that Gen. Vasquez, commanding the Madris troops, was defeated by General Chamorro, the revolutionary leader at Santo Tomas, this morning. The government troops suffered a complete rout. The revolutionists captured all the cannon and two English commanders of artillery were taken prisoners by the insurgents. Rear Admiral Kimball, commander of the American fleet, which is watching developments in Nicaragua, has issued the following notice to Americans:

"The present necessity of abstaining from any participation in the political controversies, and from any violations of the laws of neutrality toward the factions in arms, is strongly urged upon all citizens of the United States within the confines of Nicaraguan territory. No protection will be extended to any so-called American interest, which as a matter of fact, has no existence in law or in right."

Lacombe Man Arrested.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Robert Scott Perry, of Lacombe, Alberta, released from the Peterboro jail today on an order granted by Mr. Justice Clute. Perry's wife had obtained a judgment for alimony against him some years ago, which he never paid, claiming that he was ill, and had not been able to attend the trial. He returned to Peterboro this month hoping to effect reconciliation, but negotiations failed, and his wife had him jailed under the absconding debtors act.

Mysterious Death of Watchman.

Winnipeg, January 30. — Barton James Bugess, night watchman at Drewery's brewery, died mysteriously this morning, while being taken to the police station in a cab. Deceased was seen by a policeman staggering on the street and could not give a satisfactory account of himself.

Meat Boycott Failed in London.

London, Ont., Jan. 30.—An effort to start a boycott in London against the high price of meats, met with little success. The people feel the high prices, but in comparison with other cities of any size the butchers charges are reasonable.

SCALES

No up-to-date farmer should be without a good set of scales about his place. In the buying and selling of farm products it is absolutely necessary to have some means of checking weights, or else you are apt to lose money on every transaction.

OUR TRUCK SCALES

—AND—

5-ton Pitless Scales

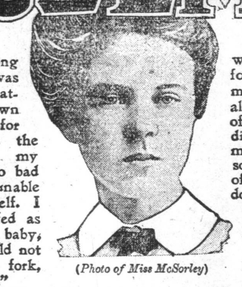
are specially made for farm use. The former weighs up to 2,000 lbs., and costs only $34.00. They are made by Manson Campbell of Chatham, and are guaranteed to be first-class.

FOR SALE BY

The Bellamy Co.

Cor. Rice and Howard Street Edmonton, Alta.

ECZEMA



(Photo of Miss McSorley)

"For three long months I was not able to attend to my own needs; and for three weeks the eczema on my hands was so bad that I was unable to feed myself. I had to be fed as one feeds a baby, because I could not hold knife, fork, spoon or cup."

So says Miss Violet McSorley, of 75 Gore Street, Sault Ste. Marie, in telling how Zam-Buk cured her of eczema. She adds: "Hands, wrists and arms up to the elbows were covered with eczema. The itching and the soreness were nigh unbearable. As the disease developed, the skin actually peeled off, leaving raw sores. The palms, fingers, backs of my hands and wrists were all in this shocking state, and I was forced to sit in agony all the while. The raw sores were soon in a foul condition, and my finger nails, all except two, fell off. During the different stages of my trouble, I sought the advice of three different doctors and received treatment, but although getting slight relief at first, there was no cure. Amputation was at one time thought necessary, but the timely introduction of Zam-Buk prevented this fearful ending.

"Zam-Buk was recommended by a friend and we bought a supply. The first few applications gave me a little ease, but it was not until I had continued with it for some time that I felt a decided improvement. After that my cure went on quickly. Zam-Buk did what everything else had failed to do. Now my hands and arms are quite freed from the terrible eczema."

HOW ZAM-BUK IS SUPERIOR

Zam-Buk is entirely different to other balms, and as superior as it is different. Most salves are nine-tenths animal oil or fat. Zam-Buk hasn't a trace of animal fat in it. Most salves contain mineral coloring matter. Zam-Buk absolutely without! Many salves contain poisonous astringents. Zam-Buk doesn

Zam-Buk is actually more *powerfully* antiseptic than *crude carbolic acid* Yet it *stops*, instead of *causing* smarting when put on a wound.

ZAM-BUK'S MANY USES

Zam-Buk heals more quickly than any other known preparation: eczema, ulcers, piles, bad leg, rashes, ringworm, festering sores, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, stiffness, poisoned wounds, face and lip sores, chapped hands, cold sores, etc. Best balm for baby's skin sores! Used as an embrocation, it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. All druggists and stores 50c box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Zam-Buk

EVERY HOME NEEDS IT

NEWS OF

KEEPHILLS.

Bulletin News Service.

At Edmonton, the wife of E. R. son of this district was recently sented with a daughter.

Alfred Taylor and George T have returned to this distgict Ray.

The annual meeting of the K hills school district to elect a tr was held at the residence of the retary-treasurer, E. Tattersall. Donnenwerth was unanimously ed for the three years term. G Collins, (senior trustee) H. G. H (retiring trustee) Leander Schw E. C. Taylor, and Theo Draves also present.

E. R. Wilson paid a flying vi his homestead last Friday.

Theo Draves bagged a fine specim of coyote on his homestead this w

Keephills, Jan. 28th.

THOMASVILLE.

Bulletin News Service.

Mrs. Morrow's mother, Mrs. S art, and daughter Katie from H ney, Manitoba, are here visiting her for a few weeks.

C. A. Wells has been in Edmon and vicinity for a few days on b ness.

S. Loyder who has been in Ma ba, has returned and is fixing up place ready for spring work.

A number of the neighbors of vicinity spent a very pleasant ev ing last week with Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas. Gramaphone music games were indulged in.

A heavy snow storm visited part of the country last Tuesday at present one has to hunt for roads and then cannot always them.

Thomasville, Jan. 28th.

MOSSIDE.

Bulletin News Service.

Mr. Maxwell is still in the hosp in Edmonton being treated for broken leg. All hope it will not necessary to amputate the limb.

Mr. Bolenbaugh has returned fr his trip to town.

Mr. Stanberg has a new house course of erection.

Mr. Langmaid has returned fr Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., where he h gone to bring Mrs. Langmaid ba she having been visiting a sister the They returned via Vancouver.

Mr. Colher, of Chip Lake, has be to town for supplies.

A concert is to be held at an ea date in the new school house. T will be the first occasion of this ki in the building.

Mr. James L. Tletair was elect school trustee at the annual meeti on the 15th. The trustees now i Messrs. R. Barton, J. B. Tetreau, Littlefair, secretary-treasurer.

Mosside, Jan. 25th.

INDEPENDENCE.

Bulletin News Service.

The first annual meeting of the co cil of the local improvement distr 29 T. 4 was held at 2 p.m. at the re dence of E. Williams.

The meeting was attended by the lar est number of ratepayers since the d trict was formed. It is hoped all futu meetings of the council will be as w attended as this one was.

Geo. McMillan was elected chairm and the tender of John Williams was a cepted for the position of secretar treasurer. This will be Mr. William third term in office. It was decided continue holding the council meetings the residence of E. Williams as it w too much trouble for the secretary-trea urer to take his books to the schoo house.

The main feature of the meeting w the selection of a secretary-treasur There were several tenders in for th office but John Williams was appoint notwithstanding his tender was not lowest.

Independence, Jan. 25th.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Bulletin News Service.

Ex-policeman Pringle died here su denly on Wednesday night, the cau being heart failure. The body w shipped to Edmonton, the funer service being conducted by Dr. M Queen.

The Fort bonspiel is now a thing the past, every town carrying of cup. Edmonton secured the Gra Challenge cup; Strathcona the M chants cup, Vegreville the Carscadd cup, and the Fort the Police cup. T prizes were also pretty evenly divid and altogether the bonspiel has pro ed a splendid success, every pr being keenly contested.

Little Verna Green is at present with the pneumonia, which is rapid becoming alarming in the Fort.

The last of the series of concerts gi en under the Star Entertainm came off Friday evening. The conc was well attended.

Miss Bertie Pollard gave a ca party Thursday evening, the gues enjoying the evenings entertainme immensely.

Miss Amy Stacey is visiting M Mount, of Edmonton for a few days.

A new photographer has started business and citizens have not to out of town for accommodation alo this line.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins visited Capitol Friday, returning Saturday.

Miss Hughes of the Edmonton Pu lic hospital, is spending her holida with Mrs. Hughes of Pleasant View

Fort Saskatchewan, Jan. 28th.

MELLOWDALE.

Bulletin News Service.

The party that was held at Jam Foster's Tuesday evening, a Janua 18th, will long remain a pleas remembrance. The moon shone de in splendor upon the beautiful sno while the inner man was being sa fied those present were favored to few choice selections from the gram phone, and last but not least were two recitations given by Mrs. W Milligan. They tripped the light t tastic till five o'clock in the morni