

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, THE GREATEST WHEAT MARKET ON THE CONTINENT

REMARKABLE YIELDS OF WHEAT,
OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX IN
WESTERN CANADA LAST
YEAR.

Figures recently issued show that the wheat receipts at Winnipeg last year were \$8,200,000 bushels, as compared with the Manitoba receipts of \$1,111,410 bushels, this placing Winnipeg at the head of the wheat receiving markets of the continent. Following up this information it is found that the yields throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as given by the writer by agents of the Canadian Government stationed in different parts of the States, have been splendid. A few of the instances are given.

Near Redvers, Sask. Jens Horntzen threshed about 50 acres of wheat averaging 25 bushels to the acre. Near Elphinstone, Sask., many of the crops of oats would run to nearly 100 bushels to the acre. A Mr. Muir had about 200 acres of this grain and he estimates the yield at about 50 bushels per acre. Wheat went 35 bushels to the acre on the farm of Mr. A. Loucks near Wynyard, Sask. In the fall of 1918, K. Erickson had 27 and P. Sjolund 17. In the Dempster (Man.) district last year, wheat went from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Fifteen acres on the Mackenzie & Mann farm today went forty-three bushels to the acre. In the Wainwright and Battle river districts yields of wheat averaged for the district 25 bushels to the acre. M. B. Ness, of the Tofted, Alberta, district, got 85 bushels and 25 lbs. of oats to the acre, while near Montrose, over 94 bushels of oats to the acre was threshed by J. Leslie, notwithstanding the dry weather of June. Further reports from the Edmonton district give Frank McLeay of the Horse Falls 100 bushels of oats to the acre. They weighed 45 lbs. to the bushel. A Deane field of spring wheat on Johnson Bros.' farm near Agricultural yielded 40½ bushels to the acre. Manitoba's record crop for 1910 was grown on McMillan Bros.' farm near Westbourne, who have a total crop of 70,000 bushels, setting \$40,000 of 1,200 acres. G. W. Buchanan of Fisher Creek, Alberta, had 25½ bushels of No. 1 spring wheat to the acre. Mr. A. Hutton of Macleod district had wheat which averaged 21 bushels to the acre. B. F. Holden, near Indian Head, Sask., threshed 950 bushels of wheat from 20 acres.

On the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, wheat has gone below 40 bushels, while several, such as the Marquis and the Preston, have gone as high as 54 bushels to the acre. At Estown, Sask., the quantity of wheat to the acre ran, on the average, from 25 right up to 40 bushels per acre, while oats in some cases yielded a return of 70 to 80 bushels per acre, with flax giving 13 to 14 bushels per acre.

W. C. Carrell had a yield of 42 bushels per acre from six acres of breaking. Neil Callahan, two miles northwest of Strome, had a yield of 42 bushels of wheat per acre. Wm. Lindsay, two miles east of Strome, had 1104 bushels of Regenerated Abundance oats from ten acres. Joseph Sebecker, 11 miles south of Strome, had 12,000 bushels of wheat and oats from 180 acres. Part of the oats yielded 85 bushels to the acre, and the wheat averaged about 40 bushels. Spoken Bros., four miles southwest of Strome, had a splendid grain yield of excellent quality wheat, grading No. 2. A. S. McCulloch, one mile northwest of Strome, had some wheat that went 40 bushels to the acre. J. Blaser, a few miles southwest of Strome, threshed 353 bushels of wheat from 7 acres. Among the good grain yields at Macklin, Alberta, reported are: D. N. Tweedie, 22 bushels to the acre; John Curran, 24 bushels wheat to the acre; Sam Fletcher, 20 bushels to the acre.

At Craven, Sask., Albert Clark threshed from 50 acres of stubble 1,800 bushels; from 20 acres of fallow 900 bushels of red fife wheat that weighed 65 pounds to the bushel. Charles Keith threshed 40 bushels to the acre from 40 acres. Albert Young, of Stony Beach, southwest of Lumsden, threshed 92 bushels per acre from summer fallow, and George Young, 1,000 bushels from 130 acres of stubble and fallow, or an average of 25½ bushels to the acre. Arch Morton got 3,600 bushels of red fife from 250 acres. James Russell got 8,700 bushels from stubble and late breaking, an average of 21½ bushels.

At Rosthern, Jacob Friesen had 27 bushels per acre from 40 acres of new land and an average over his whole farm of 21½ bushels of wheat. John Schultz threshed 4,400 bushels from 100 acres, or 44 bushels to the acre. John Lepp had 27 bushels per acre from 200 acres. A. B. Irk had 42 bushels per acre from 25 acres. Robert Roe of Grand Coulee threshed 45 bushels to the acre from 420 acres. Sedley, Sask., is still another district that has cause to be proud of the yields of both wheat and flax. J. Cleveland got 20 bushels of wheat per acre on 140 acres. T. Dundas, southeast of Sedley, 40 bushels per acre on 20 acres; M. E. Miller, 24 bushels per acre on 170 acres of stubble, and 25 bushels per acre on 250 acres fallow; W. A. Day had 32 bushels per acre on 200 acres of stubble and 35 bushels on 250 acres of fallow; J. O. Scott had 30 bushels of wheat per acre on 200 acres, and 18 bushels of flax per acre on 300 acres; James Bulluck averaged 25 bushels of wheat; A. Allen 26 bushels; Jos. Runzeps, 40; Alex. Ferguson, 38; W. R. Thompson, 25, all on large acreages. The flax crop of J. Cleveland is rather a wonder, as his land has yielded him \$60 per acre in two years with one ploughing. Russell, Man., farmers threshed 20 bushels of wheat and 60 to 80 bushels of oats. A. D. Stenhouse, near Melford, Sask., had an average yield on 13½ acres of new land, 42½ bushels of Preston wheat to the acre. Victor W. Swanston, a farmer near Wolvyn, Sask., had 1,150

bushels of wheat from one quarter section of land. John McLean, who owns two sections, threshed 12,860 bushels of wheat.

His Head Was Hard.
It is a common belief that the negro's head is hard, capable of withstanding almost any blow.

The following story told of a prominent young dentist of Danville, Ill., would seem to indicate something of the kind, anyhow. Two negro men were employed on tearing down a three-story brick building. One negro was on top of the building taking off the bricks and sliding them down a narrow wooden chute to the ground, some thirty feet below, where the other was picking them up and piling them.

When this latter negro was stooping over to pick up a brick, the former accidentally let one fall, striking him directly on the head.

Instead of its killing him, he merely looked up, without rising, and said: "What you doin' thar, nigger, you made me bite my tongue."—The Circle.

Laundry Work at Home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearability of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Ready With Proof.
An earnest preacher in Georgia, who has a custom of telling the Lord all the news in his prayers, recently gave a petition for help against the progress of wickedness in his town with the statement:

"O thou great Jehovah, crime is on the increase. It is becoming more prevalent daily. I can prove it to you by statistics."—Everybody's Magazine.

Scott's Rebecca in "Ivanhoe."
The character of Rebecca, in Scott's "Ivanhoe," was taken from a beautiful Jewess, Miss Rebecca Gratz of Philadelphia. Her steadfastness to Judaism, when related by Washington Irving to Scott, won his admiration and caused the creation of one of his finest characters.

A Quick Sidestep.
Merchant (to widow)—I am willing to buy your husband's working business and good-will for \$5,000.
Widow—Well, but I happen to be part of the working business.
Merchant—Then I'll take only the good-will.—Fleegende Blaetter.

The Test of Intellect.
"I wonder why Mrs. Filmyth regards her husband as stupid. He has been very successful in business."
"Perhaps," replied Mr. Meekton, "he's like so many of the rest of us who can't possibly learn to keep the score of a bridge game."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CANTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the *Dr. J. H. Fisher's* signature. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Not the One.
"One of them actor fellows wants a doctor quick."
"There isn't a doctor handy, but tell him he might call the grocer—he cures hams."

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Send 2c stamp for five samples of our very best Gold Embossed, Good Luck, Flower and Motto Post Cards, beautiful colors and jeweled designs. Art Post Card Club, 731 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Chilly.
"They say the pretty Boston girl is a good pick. I wonder what kind of a pick she is?"
"Ice pick, I suppose."

"We know nothing better for Piles than Trusk's Ointment. It almost invariably gives quick relief and often effects cure in obstinate cases. Ask your druggist."

He is a learned man that understands one subject; a very learned man who understands two.—Emmons.

Taking Garfield Tea will prevent the recurrence of sick-headache, indigestion and bilious attacks. All druggists.

The Breed.
Stella—Is her coat Persian lamb?
Bella—No; Podunk mutton.—Judge.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. in a bottle.

Difficulties are often the barnacles that grow on delayed duties.

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NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY By E. J. Edwards

Hurry Costly to Vanderbilt

Usually Cautious, He Hastily Bought the Nickel Plate Because It Was Going to Be Sold to Jay Gould.

"I wish you could have seen William H. Vanderbilt upon one occasion when he thought he was compelled to decide whether he would spend several millions in the purchase of a railroad or let it go," said the late Charles C. Clark, who was for many years one of the most intimate personal friends of Mr. Vanderbilt and a vice-president of the Vanderbilt lines.

"In order the better to understand the description, I am going to give you, I ought to remind you," continued Mr. Clark, "of the manner in which the Nickel Plate railroad was built. It was promoted chiefly by Gen. Sam Thomas and Cal Brice—we always called him Cal—and we suspected from the beginning that it was built with the intent, by a sort of genteel blackmail, to compel Vanderbilt to buy it. It ran from Buffalo to Chicago and practically paralleled the Lake Shore railroad. There did not appear to be the slightest necessity for building a railroad there, since the Lake Shore could take care of all the business that was offered. That was the reason why we suspected that the chief object Brice and Thomas had in promoting the railroad was to unload it at a fat profit upon the Vanderbilts.

"Just about that time Mr. Vanderbilt was having a good deal of perplexity on account of the building of the West Shore railroad, which practically parallels the New York Central from New York city to Buffalo; and he was accustomed to declare that he'd be hanged if he'd buy the West Shore, and he'd be damned if he'd buy the Nickel Plate. Yet he bought the Nickel Plate, almost in the twinkling of an eye; and I'll tell you exactly how it happened, although a part of the anecdote has already been published.

"One day I was with Mr. Vanderbilt in his office when some one brought to him a telegram that had come over the company's wires from Buffalo. He opened it and read it, and then handed it to me. As nearly as I can recollect, the telegram stated that Gen. Thomas and Cal Brice had just left Buffalo in a private car with Jay Gould as a guest, and that they were going to take him on a tour of inspection over the Nickel Plate.

"What do you think of that, Charlie?" asked Mr. Vanderbilt, excitedly.
"I don't know what to think of it," I replied.
"Well, I know," Mr. Vanderbilt cried, as he jumped out of his chair

and began walking excitedly back and forth. "They've got tired fishing for me and they're going to have Gould make an offer to buy the Nickel Plate and do what he wants to with it. That must be stopped."
"It seemed to me that Mr. Vanderbilt was in a good deal of a hurry; so I said that if Gould bought it he would only get a roadbed and a streak of rust."
"That doesn't make any difference," he retorted vehemently. "He mustn't have it. We don't want any more trouble with Gould. I am going to accept Thomas' offer instantly, and perhaps Gould will learn before he gets through the tour of inspection that Vanderbilt's got control of the road."

"Cautious as a man as William H. Vanderbilt was, and though wonderfully accurate in his forecasts and judgments, as I almost always found him to be, he yet seemed to be carried away by this impulse to buy, and as he did not ask my advice, I did not give it. But I felt there was some

Layman Taught Head of Yale

M. C. D. Borden Showed Arthur Twining Hadley How to Raise the Bicentennial Alumni Fund of a Million Dollars.

When Arthur Twining Hadley became president of Yale university, being elected to that office at a younger age than any of his predecessors, he knew that one of the most important of the duties that lay immediately to hand was the raising of the bicentennial alumni fund of one million dollars. For it was hoped and expected that Yale would be able to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary not only with formal ceremonies, but by the announcement that a fund of one million dollars had been raised.

The young president started out to secure this fund. What was at first enthusiasm on his part was followed by something like despair, until at last he called upon one of the most enthusiastic of the alumni of Yale, M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, Mass., the largest cotton manufacturer in the United States. Mr. Borden heard patiently the young president's narration of the difficulty he had met with in securing pledges.

"Arthur," he said, at last, "you are expert authority on economics and on railroad management and accounting. But you have got something to learn about the way to collect a big fund of money. You never will get your million dollars if you continue in the way you have begun."

President Who Was Forgiving

William McKinley's Unfailing Kindness and Tenderness of Heart Illustrated by an Incident at a Cabinet Meeting.

During the entire period that William McKinley was president of the United States, Lyman J. Gage was secretary of the treasury, and as such was brought into close official and personal relations with McKinley.

"With the exception of Abraham Lincoln, McKinley, in all probability, had a greater tenderness of heart than any man who has been president," said Mr. Gage, "and his nobility of mind was the equal of that of any of his predecessors. Let me illustrate by an incident that occurred in a cabinet meeting, and for the occurrence of which I was primarily responsible.

"After I had been in the treasury department for some time it was brought to my attention that one of the department's subordinate officials had dared to write for publication an article that, to my mind, breathed insubordination of the highest degree. Quite naturally, I was offended and indignant, so much so, in fact, that I took the first opportunity to call the attention of President McKinley and the cabinet to the breach of discipline. I minced no words in declaring to the president that peremptory removal of the official in question was justified by his insubordination and the studied insult he had placed in his communication. Then I read in full what the subordinate had written, observing all the while the president seemed greatly interested.

"When I had finished, the president was silent for a moment, then he said: 'Mr. Secretary, it seems to me that if this communication is written in a

spirit of disloyalty, and if it contains a studied insult, as you believe and declare, then that disloyalty and that insult affects the president of the United States quite as much as they do the secretary of the treasury."

"That is precisely my view of the matter," said the president. "That is why I have brought this communication to the attention of yourself and the cabinet. I do not believe that it is right, nor for the best interests of the department, to retain in it anyone who is so disloyal and so insulting to the president of the United States. So I desire to receive from you authority for the prompt and peremptory removal of this insubordinate official."

"The president looked at me thoughtfully for perhaps half a minute, and then directed his glance at the other members of the cabinet, one after another. So far as I could catch their opinions with respect to the situation, they accorded with mine, and it seemed to me that the president also reached that conclusion after he had looked searchingly at each of his advisers. At last he spoke:

"Mr. Secretary," he said, slowly, "it appears to you that this communication involves the president as well as yourself; I wish you would let me take it. I will read it carefully, and then, if I find that your opinion of it is justified, I think I will keep it and forgive the official who wrote it."

"With that," concluded Mr. Gage, "I handed the letter to the president, who put it upon his desk, turned serenely to other affairs of government, and afterwards, to my own personal knowledge, actually forgave the man who had dared to be insubordinate and to insult him."
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Benefactor of Mankind.
The man who invented the wheel did much for the convenience of mankind, but we know no more of his identity than did the ancient Egyptians who used his device just as we do. His labor-saving device must have astonished and pleased his fellows, and it may be that it amused them as a toy before they put it to practical use.

The Modern Warrior.
"There goes a chap who has taken part in 50 battles."
"Plainsman?"
"No; filmsman."

He produced an act of renunciation signed by the prisoner of all benefit from the will of the mother he had murdered and added to the jury: "So if you acquit him he will go forth miserably and poor, perhaps to Madagascar, to repent of an act which he may have committed in a moment of thoughtlessness."

And the verdict of the jury was typical. They found that he had committed murder, but that he had not killed his mother, although the unfortunate lady was the only person who had been killed. This was in order to save the prisoner from ten years' penal servitude, which is the maximum penalty for parricide, whereas manslaughter with extenuating circumstances can be let off with mere confinement.

Paradoxical Methods.
"No other business in the world could possibly be conducted on the methods of the hen in the egg industry."
"Why not?"
"Because she lays down on the job."

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To correct disorders of the liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb Laxative.
Much moonshine goes into plous talks about making sunshine.
He who cannot do kindness without a brass band is not so scrupulous about his other dealings.
English's Oldest School.
A controversy has arisen in England as to which school has the right to claim greatest age. There are two schools which were founded in the early part of the seventh century—the King's school, Rochester, and the King's school, Canterbury. Justus, on his appointment to the see of Rochester in 604, made provision for a school in connection with the cathedral. Augustine established the Canterbury school about the same time. St. Peter's at York dates back to the eleventh century.

RHEUMATISM
Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pains in the legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or drugs to deaden the pain. It neutralizes the acid and drives out all rheumatic poisons from the system. Write Prof. Munyon, 630 and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., for medical advice, absolutely free.

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