

MONTREAL RIVER DISTRICT'S FIRST SHIPPER

THE MOTHER-LODE MINING CO., LIMITED

Capitalized One Million Shares--One Dollar Par

NOT A PROSPECT BUT A REAL WORKING MINE. WONDERFUL IN ITS RICHNESS. A LARGE BODY OF ORE BLOCKED OUT. ORE ASSAYS 6000 OUNCES FULL WIDTH OF VEIN. ORE BODY PROVEN TO A DEPTH. 350 FEET OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, SUCH AS TUNNELING, DRIFTING AND SINKING. ORE SACKED FOR SHIPMENT.

The Mother-Lode Mine is located on the Montreal River in James Township 1 1-4 miles from Elk Lake and has 75 acres. Boats load and unload on the property. There has been more actual mining on this property than on any other property in the Montreal River District. The ore blocked out is of the richest and the vein is widening as depth is obtained. Stopping of this high-grade ore will commence at once from the lower levels and with ore running from 6000 ounces to 22,000 ounces large dividends are only a matter of a short time. There will be no delays in making Mother-Lode a dividend payer. Camps for 60 men are on the property. A brisk winter's campaign will be made. Every hour a busy one.

ONLY 100,000 SHARES ARE OFFERED AT 50 CENTS. BE A PIONEER. GET IN AT THE LOW PRICE. MOTHER-LODE AT 50 CENTS IS LIKE CROWN RESERVE AT 25 CENTS.

Prospectus and Montreal River District Map free at all brokers' offices. Telephone or wire your orders to any reliable Toronto broker, or to

**GOWMAN & KNIGHT, 1007-8 Ford Building
Detroit, Mich.**

APPLE GROWING BOOSTED AT SPOKANE

The Importance of This Great Industry Duly Regarded at the Big National Apple Show in Dec.—Its Educative Work.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 16.—What is regarded by authorities as the last word in the present-day development of the king of fruits are the thousands of exhibits gathered together from various parts of the United States, England, Canada, Wales, Scotland, Germany, France, Denmark and Japan for the National Apple Show in Spokane, Dec. 7 to 12, when the foremost experts of America, acting as judges, will award premiums amounting to \$25,000 to the growers of the best commercial apples entered in the numerous competitions, which are open to the world. Many growers in Canada are keenly interested, and will enter representative exhibits in practically all classes, from the carload contest, for which the prize is \$1500, to the trophy competitions.

The apple is a staple commodity. The primary purpose of this exposition, the first of its kind and scope in the world, are to show the value of the apple as a food and fruit, to demonstrate its manifold uses and by-products, and stimulate an industry which means millions of dollars more annually to the growers and handlers on this continent, thus creating a greater demand by reason of the increased consumption, as well as encouraging the growing of cleaner and better fruit and more of it. When this shall have been accomplished the apple will occupy its rightful place as the foremost of the staple commodities of the world. So popular has the movement become that "Apple week in America," officially designated, has been observed in by grocers and dealers all over the country, and they will make displays in stores and windows during the week of Dec. 7, and it is believed that everyone interested in either growing or eating apples will observe the period in fitting recognition of the industry.

The exposition is designed to be one of the most important of the movements that have originated in the Northern United States in the last few years. It is vital, in fact, the most necessary conference of its kind that could have been called at this time. One of the important meetings in connection with it is the fifth annual convention of the Washington State Horticultural Association, of which H. M. Gilbert of North Yakima is president. There will be several prominent speakers at the meetings, which will occupy four days, Dec. 7 to 10.

The Country Life Commission, headed by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Ithaca, N.Y., named by President Roosevelt, will also hold a session in Spokane during the exposition. Besides this party there will be federal officials, growers, irrigationists and representatives of commission houses from all over the country.

Will Production Lag?
Radical changes are necessary in the culture of apples on this continent. There must be betterment of the general

conditions of the commercial orchards, else the United States and Canada will be forced in a few years to import apples, instead of exporting them. Just how important this is may be gathered from the statement that if it had not been for the enormous crops in the orchards of the Pacific and northwestern states and provinces this year, an apple famine would have resulted.

Many of the middle western and eastern states reported small yields this season, due to failures in numerous instances, but generally because of lack of even ordinary attention, while, again, in others the growers did not know how to combat insects and tree diseases. It is to improve these conditions, by making investigations and suggesting remedies to bring about more satisfactory results, that the growers have been invited to come to Spokane in December.

Those familiar with the apple industry will recall that in 1896 the total product of the crop of the country was 89,070,000 bushels, or 177,935,000 bushels. Since then hundreds of thousands of acres have been added and methods of fruit growing have improved, yet the government reports show that the aggregate crop in all the states in the Union was not more than 25,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels in 1908. The necessity for greater efforts and for the eliminating of half-heartedness in this important industry must be apparent, and should appeal to every one having any connection with apple growing.

The apple-growing industry is a substantial one; in fact, few enterprises offer so large or more attractive profits, or more healthful and pleasant employment. A small investment will secure a beginning, and reliable literature can be had readily from the departments of agriculture and the numerous excellent horticultural and farm journals published in America.

There will always be markets for apples. There never can be an overproduction of first-class stock. It is, in fact, impossible at the present time to produce the quantity of good apples requisite to meet the demand. This is evidenced by the fact that England, Germany, France, Denmark, Australia and the orient are already drawing upon the orchards in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Washington, Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia. When this outside trade is firmly established, the demands upon the growers will be largely increased. This means more new orchards and better care of the older ones.

That the apple is the national fruit cannot be questioned, when in hotels, restaurants, resorts, trains, steamers and homes this delicious fruit is served the year around, but while there are apples everywhere, apparently, the supply is not sufficient, and as a result there must be many places where an apple is regarded as more of a luxury than the commodity it should be. No fruit is capable of being transformed into so many by-products, and the highest medical authorities declare that none is more wholesome or healthful.

Experienced and ambitious apple growers see more attractions in the National Apple Show than the magnificent premiums offered by the management. They believe it will provide the greatest success from an educational viewpoint, and without doubt the most important in all history so far as apple culture is concerned. While the growers west of the Rockies have been able to avoid many of the errors of the older districts, because of improved methods, they have yet much to learn and there seems no better way to do this than to bring the east and the west and the north and the south together.

At Wilmington, Del., George Sprague, aged 45 years, was asphyxiated, and his wife and three children overcome. The gas meter had in some manner become detached from the service pipe and the house filled with gas.

INCREASING THE STAFF MARCELL PEOPLE BUSY

Will Sink Three or Four Prospecting Shafts at Vein Intersections to Locate Permanent Workings.

This week the Marcell Mines Company are increasing their staff, and, under the direction of J. W. Moffatt, the well-known consulting engineer, a comprehensive plan of prospecting will be undertaken.

There are 15 veins or more on the Marcell property, and it is proposed to sink three or four shafts, a prospecting distance at the likeliest intersections. The most favorable will become the shaft from which the mine will be worked.

The Marcell has been practically underwritten by Mr. Alexander Warden, 18 Toronto-street, and he has had associated with him Mr. Draper Dobie, who has had an extensive mining experience. The property was paid for outright, so that the funds will not be diverted from the actual work of development. Mr. Moffatt, it may be stated, examined 60 properties before recommending the Marcell to the property. It is located in the southeastern portion of James Township, and is the only property in that section shown on the government maps of 1907. Ore has been bagged eight feet from the Marcell line by the Lucky Godfrey people, and that vein connects with a vein on the Marcell property. There is a 12-inch vein of calcite exposed for a considerable distance, which shows bloom and calcite, and from which a great deal is expected by the management. There is water and timber on the property for steam, mining and domestic uses.

Mr. Warden stated yesterday that the demand for the stock had been active and that nearly 25 per cent. was already gone, tho' their advertising campaign had commenced only last Friday.

The directors have all paid cash for their stock. They include such well-known gentlemen as H. J. Martin, bar-rister of Toronto, president; Robert A. Bradshaw & Co., wholesale grocers, and merchants of Toronto, vice-presidents; C. B. Murray, mine operator; Geo. D. Perry, secretary; G. N. W. Telegraph Co., Toronto, and Fred H. Rose, real estate broker, Toronto. The company is capitalized at half a million dollars. The stock is selling at 35 cents a share.

MUCH INVESTMENT BUYING

Public Absorption of Cobalts on New York Curb Noticeable.

The New York World says: The volume of business on the New York curb during the week has been less than for the fortnight immediately preceding and following the election. The range of prices, too, was somewhat irregular and many of the best issues have yielded to profit-taking and especially noticeable, the copper shares, with the exception of a larger volume of investment buying than they have had for over a year. The public absorption of the Cobalts is especially noticeable, the buying coming largely from a class of investors who have heretofore been known as bond buyers and holders of high-class investment securities. As anticipated in this column a week ago, there has been a reaction in the copper market, which affected all of the copper shares, with the exception of one or two issues that have the support of Boston interests and are at the

present time being made the medium of a bull campaign in copper. The general opinion among curb experts is that some reaction was due, and that it will clear the atmosphere and form a better basis for a strong, healthy advance in the better class of mining shares, which are and have been admittedly selling proportionately lower than other securities, especially when it is considered that the mining stocks as a whole have made an enviable record in earnings.

PROSPECTS GOOD.

Eastbourne Cobalt Mines Limited Looks Like Paying Property.

It was upon the discovery of several streets of cobalt veins on the property that the Eastbourne Cobalt Mines Ltd., passed government inspection and fulfilled the requirements for the granting of a title by the crown. The company has just issued a pamphlet setting forth the rich prospects of the property and disclosing certain facts in trust by the Trusts and Guarantees of the company, which should inspire immediate confidence in the most conservative of the speculating public.

The Eastbourne property is located in the heart of the Southeast Coleman district and comprises 20 acres. The reports upon it of several eminent engineers are to the effect that the geological formation is identical with that of Temiskaming. Existing mines, Reserve and other successful mines. The company has already substantial working capital in the bank for ordinary purposes, and is realizing that in this section valuable ore is found 200 to 300 feet down, have offered 100,000 shares of stock for sale to meet any

At the present time a force of twenty men is engaged in trenching, all of whom have been provided with comfortable housing, and each alone should stand as a guarantee of faith. Many stringers have been found and traced, with results that are encouraging.

New Mining Brokerage Firm.
J. A. McIlwain, mining broker, is moving his office from 94 Victoria-street to 201-211 St. Lawrence-street, Standard Stock & Mining Exchange building, ground floor. A partnership has been formed by Mr. McIlwain, with John Armstrong, a Pittsburgh broker who has been connected with the Canadian Percheron Association for a long time. A charter has been granted. The capitalization of the company will be \$50,000, the firm name being McIlwain & Armstrong, Limited. Mr. Armstrong will arrive in Toronto next week.

Percheron Horses.
The National Live Stock records of Ottawa forward the following, requesting its insertion:

In recent issues of some of the leading agricultural papers, there appeared a letter written by Mr. F. R. Pike of Pekisko, Alta., secretary of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, advising Canadian owners and breeders of Percherons to record their horses in the Canadian Percheron stud book before the close of the year. Mr. Pike points out that to complete pedigrees, the ancestors of all Canadian and American bred horses must be recorded back to and including the imported ones. Up to the present time and until January 1st, 1909, the expense of recording these pedigrees is paid by the National Record Committee out of a grant made by the department of agriculture to assist new associations in process of organization. It is expected that after December 31st, 1908, the Canadian Percheron Association will be called on by the record committee to contribute their proportionate share of the cost of conducting the National Record office, therefore it will be seen that owners and breeders applying for registration will have to pay the cost of recording ancestors in addition to the usual registration fee. The object of

MOOSE HORN MINES (MONTREAL RIVER)

We have told you to buy VICTORIA. We now URGE you to buy MOOSE HORN. We purpose to give Victoria management (stick at it until you ship the rich ore) to Moose Horn.

With 160 acres of land (four mining claims), three-quarters of a mile from Elk City, with assays from six distinct veins, running from 250 to 13,000 ounces of silver to the ton, with transportation assured during the winter by the Government Winter Road from Charlton, which crosses the property, WITH THE T. & N. O. RAILWAY SURVEYED TO RUN WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE MAIN SHAFT, which is down 72 feet, with fine ore from 60 feet, the Moose Horn Mine compares favorably with any mine on the Montreal River, and goes far to prove our assertion that in the Montreal River Section Cobalt has no mean rival.

All that Moose Horn needs is active development. It has the rich veins, BUT EVEN A BONANZA IN THE GROUND needs money to take it out and ship.

Enough stock has been underwritten to provide ample working capital for one year. The present offering is made to put in a complete plant, including six-drill compressor, etc. This stock is going fast, both here and in New York, where it is listed on the curb.

That Moose Horn will SHIP MACHINERY IN and SHIP ORE OUT before spring is a certainty.

Capt. John Harris says, in his report on the Moose Horn: "At about twenty-five (25) feet down the shaft, the vein widens to one inch of Calcite, in some places SHOWING ALMOST SOLID SILVER. The vein holds good to the bottom of the shaft and the full length of the drift."

"I have been in the Cobalt Camp almost from its beginning, and would say that there are as good showings of silver on the Moose Horn property as in any of the Cobalt Mines at their commencement, and for the same amount of work having been done."

"I BELIEVE THE MOOSE HORN MINE CAN BE MADE A PAYING PROPERTY FROM THE START"

Send your orders to the regular brokers, who are advertising the stock, or to the undersigned. Full information will be given at ROOM K (ON THE OFFICE FLOOR), KING EDWARD HOTEL, WHERE SAMPLES OF THE VERY RICH ORE MAY BE SEEN.

COME AND SEE THEM AND BE CONVINCED BY THE EVIDENCE OF YOUR OWN EYES. PRICE 50c PER SHARE.

M. E. & J. W. de Aguiro

Established in New York 1884.

this communication is to again call attention to Mr. Pike's letter and to state that Mr. Pike omitted to mention that all applications for the registration of pedigrees must be forwarded with fees to the Canadian National records, Ottawa.

There is another matter which must not be overlooked. While all horses on record in the Percheron stud book of America are eligible for the Canadian book, there are horses in Canadian records in other books, which may or may not be eligible. It would be well for those intending to purchase or use Percherons to demand production of certificate of registration in the Canadian Percheron stud book.

SEED FROM A FREAK EAR PRODUCES COBLES CORN.
Kernels Are Large and Solid, Some Even Growing Among the Silk—Exhibited at a Fair.

Bloomington Ill.: And now it is the cobless corn. A year ago H. J. Sconce and Taylor Garlough of Vermillion County, bought a quantity of seed corn in Indiana. In the shipment was a freak ear, which, instead of a cob, or husk, the grains being neatly wrapped upon the soft foundation, like peas in a pod.

Mr. Sconce decided to plant all the

OUR ADVICE TO-DAY IS TO BUY CHAMBERS-FERLAND

This stock is a speculative purchase and a sure investment. FOSTER should do better and may be bought to hold. COBALT MONARCH at 15c and GIFFORD at 26c offer big speculative chances. Write, wire or phone orders for listed or unlisted stocks.

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kernels found on the freak ear, and to his surprise, the ears produced this fall were exact reproductions of the single ear. He believes that there is more to it than freakishness. The ears produced this year yielded as much corn as those provided with a cob, while the kernels were large and solid. The ears were well filled, kernels growing among the silk.

The freak ears were placed upon exhibition at a county fair at Sidel.