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## UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR TELLS OF CITY OF THE PLAINS

Prof. Marshall of Queen's University Tells of His Visit  
to Regina—Tammany Methods of the Politicians  
Regarding Capital and University—German  
Catholics Form New Political Party—Splendid  
Crops.

Prof. J. Marshall, associate editor  
in Queen's University, toured the  
west this summer and wrote several  
articles for the Kingston Standard.  
His fourth letter deals with this city  
and district, and is as follows:  
Regina, July 20.—I came down to  
Regina over the Prince Albert branch  
of the Canadian Northern railway.  
This would be a very pleasant trip  
indeed, leaving Saskatoon at 12.30  
and reaching Regina at 7, passing in  
the interval through a rich and varied  
country, but for the difficulty of  
getting a seat and of keeping it when  
obtained. I left for a minute. There  
is a very nice diner and a good dinner  
on this train, but the seating  
capacity of the ordinary coaches is  
greatly taxed to handle the traffic.  
At the bridge or cross place of the A.  
composed of the main line of the C.  
P.R. and its branch lines which all  
run from their junction, points in a  
northwesterly direction the burden  
of traffic on the road is quite intelli-  
gible. It is the only short cut from  
all the northern country to the C.P.  
R. main line, almost from Edmonton  
to Nakomis, and its acquisition by  
the Canadian Northern was a great  
piece of strategy.

All along the line, at Dundurn,  
Hanley, Davidson, and Lumsden it  
was the same spectacle and the same  
story of good crops. The grain  
though late in being seeded has been  
ideal ever since, copious showers, hot  
days and cool nights. The oddity of  
the present season is the local char-  
acter of the showers: A heavy rain  
in one locality and not a drop in an-  
other only a few miles away, but the  
frequency of the showers has ensured  
that every place has had rain enough.  
The result has been a remarkable  
growth. The wheat is already above  
twelve or fifteen inches high, of a  
dark rich green thickly covering the  
ground. There has been here and  
there a few hail stones following  
thunder but no serious damage has  
been done. Should weather condi-  
tions prove favorable fall harvest  
there should be a bumper crop. It is  
much to be desired. Although crops  
were excellent in many localities last  
year in many others they were far  
from so. I have been told of places  
where the average was only 8 bushels  
and some only 4, and the proof of this  
is that the average the province  
over for 1908 was according to Wag-  
horn, only 13.6 bushels to the acre.

There is nothing clearer than that  
land is too high for wheat raising  
when it exceeds \$15 an acre. How-  
ever, the present harvest promises to  
recompense the farmer for the disap-  
pointment of the last few years.

In that event the harvest help pro-  
blem has again to be faced. This is a  
very difficult problem to solve. It is  
difficult to find out how many men  
will be needed. The needs of one dis-  
trict may be exaggerated and another  
underestimated. Little judgment may  
be shown either by the men them-  
selves or those sending them on to  
their destination. A spell of wet  
weather may delay harvest or of dry  
weather hasten it as much as a week.  
Hail or frost may make much of it  
not worth cutting and thus reduce  
the demand for help. The result is a  
congestion in some places, or a scar-  
city in others or an overplus of help  
altogether. The experiences of the  
men last year in having to wait for  
a week or ten days in Regina and  
other places without a dollar in their  
pockets before they could get work  
or return home if not needed, may  
make it difficult to get men this  
year.

### CITY OF THE PLAINS

I found the city of the plains look-  
ing very much better, if possible than  
last year and spreading out farther  
over the prairie as well as consoli-  
dating within. Last year the finan-  
cial strain was beginning to tell in a  
certain nervous, half panicky apprehen-  
sion as regards the approaching win-  
ter. Today there is everywhere, no  
boom, but a quiet confidence that  
augurs well for the future. Building  
is going on steadily. The permits for  
the month of June totalled \$362,945.  
This is 62 per cent. higher than the  
corresponding month last year though  
the number of buildings covered is  
only four per cent. greater, indicating  
the more substantial and expensive  
class of buildings. The new post of-  
fice and custom house, a noble build-  
ing in grey granite has been finished  
and occupied since last year. The  
\$100,000 Collegiate Institute is al-  
most ready for the roof and shows  
what sort of a building it is going to  
be. The gaunt skeleton of the new  
parliament buildings already looms  
up on the southern side of what when  
filled by damming the creek, will be  
Wascana Lake. Several fine new  
blocks and many residences are under  
way and the ring of the trowel and  
sound of the hammer are heard in  
every direction.

### HOPEFUL OF THE FUTURE

The prices of real estate and rents  
keep their high level. One cannot  
help thinking, however, that \$22,000  
for 22 foot frontage, and \$40 to \$50  
for houses that in Kingston would

rent for \$20 cannot be permanently  
maintained in a city of ten to twelve  
thousand. These figures are surely  
not economic, but based on the an-  
ticipation of a great future develop-  
ment. Should Regina reach a limit  
of say 20,000 and stay there  
would certainly be a great tumble in  
values and rents. Of course Regina  
doesn't intend to stay at 10,000 or  
12,000. Regina expects to be not  
only a great distributing centre, but  
a great industrial centre. She is  
already quite a bit of the former  
and has already made a start on the  
latter. Two industries have already  
attained to a certain distinction in  
the west. The reputation of Regina  
beer and of the Young-Thomas Soap  
Co.'s soap is inter-provincial in the  
west. Fuel is the great desideratum  
in an industrial centre, but Regina be-  
lieves that fuel can be got from the  
south or the Souris coal mine to the  
southeast. Taxes are low enough to  
encourage manufacturers, though ex-  
pensive. Regina is a good ex-  
ample of the meeting of economic ex-  
tremes. I do not mean the contrast  
of poverty and wealth, but the con-  
trast between public and individual  
economic practice. Regina is the  
home of land speculation, and yet  
public ownership of a large part of  
the townsite has given the city its  
buildings and other civic improve-  
ments without cost to the ratepayer.  
This example of the benefits of land  
nationalization powerless to con-  
vince the individual citizen to the  
policy.

D. D. Mann, vice president of the  
Canadian Northern, was recently in  
the city, and his decision to link up  
the Brandon-Regina line and the  
Prince Albert branches and both with  
the Edmonton section and make the  
southern rather than the northern  
his main transcontinental line, has  
greatly excited the hopes of the citi-  
zens. Regina would become a divi-  
sional point with shops and divisional  
facilities, and every mickle makes  
a muckle, if in itself this would not  
be a muckle.

### SPEAKING OF UNIVERSITIES

The failure of Regina to get the  
university has not resulted in the  
sour grapes attitude that might have  
been expected. Some indeed say "oh  
well, the old university wasn't worth  
having anyway, Regina prefers com-  
merce to culture." But the majority  
say Regina will have a university  
too. It seems that a law school and  
a medical school will be here in any  
event and that the department does  
not take away the right already en-  
joyed of the Collegiate Institute of  
doing first and second year univer-  
sity work. Thus whatever Saskatoon  
may be there will be the nucleus of  
a university in Regina only awaiting  
endowment to become a full fledged  
institution. This does not augur  
well for Saskatoon's prospects, as a  
mere agricultural college and a little  
equipped arts faculty. It would be  
many years even if all worked to-  
gether before the new university of  
the west could compete with the old  
established schools of the east. It  
will be much longer if university  
work be ended as is threatened.

### TAMMANY METHODS

Regina and Saskatoon both need  
universities badly enough if univer-  
sities can do anything for public mor-  
ality and if stories of how the one  
got the parliament buildings and the  
other the university be true, Regina  
seems to be a very decent town, more  
eastern than western in her  
morals, except in respect to politics.  
Here, if we are to believe the com-  
mon report of political opponents,  
both political parties are adepts in  
the worst Tammany methods. It is  
freely said that Saskatoon was will-  
ing to pay for the location of the  
parliament buildings and that Regina  
getting word of it simply went some-  
ten or fifteen thousand better. Names  
and sums of money were quite cur-  
rently mentioned. With Saskatoon  
aware of how she was beaten in the  
race for the capital, the location of  
the university was a foregone con-  
clusion. Saskatoon had it from the  
first though the government made a  
brave show of leaving it in the hands  
of the governors. Principal Murray's  
position—his judgment as to the best  
place for the university rendered  
abortive by the intriguing schemes of  
the politicians—must be anything but  
an agreeable one.

### A NEW PARTY

There is much talk of a new party  
in the province, not unfortunately to  
correct but to accentuate political  
evils. The Roman Catholics amount  
to about forty per cent of the total  
population of the three prairie pro-  
vinces. A majority of them are Ger-  
mans. The latter are not Germans  
of the empire which, as is well  
known, has only some 7,000,000 Cath-  
olics out of a total of 70,000,000.  
They are Germans from Austria and  
Hungary and the Baltic provinces of  
Russia. They are Roman Catholics  
who have lived among population  
alien in race, spirit and religion.  
Their religion is their bond of union

and naturally they are very tena-  
cious of it and their speech which  
seems to safeguard it. They have  
never been satisfied with the public  
schools of the west. Led by their  
priests they resist the process of Ca-  
tholization to the utmost. We talk  
of the Galician in the east as if he  
were the most unassimilable ele-  
ment. If he is hard to assimilate, it  
is for the same reason, the opposi-  
tion of the priests, Greek or Catho-  
lic, to the loss of nationality which  
they fear may mean a loss of faith.  
But the Galician is not a patch to  
the German. There is something  
dour and stubborn about the Ger-  
man which makes him much harder  
to handle.

### SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Manitoba, as we know, abolished  
her separate schools, but unfortun-  
ately did not make attendance at the  
public schools compulsory. The  
great problem in Manitoba is to get  
the foreign pupils to come to school.  
The teachers are in despair, but the  
vote catching politicians are afraid to  
strengthen the teachers' hands by  
necessary compulsory education legisla-  
tion.

In other provinces separate schools  
are possible, but cannot be establish-  
ed until there is a public school.  
When established the separate schools  
must be conducted in exactly the  
same way as public schools—same  
qualification for teachers, same in-  
spector, same text books and course  
of study with the single exception of  
a half hour before and after regular  
lessons for religious instruction. As  
the public schools offer the same  
privilege to any denomination that  
chooses to claim it, there is no great  
advantage in having separate schools,  
and generally they are not set up in  
the country, at least when once a  
public school is established. In the  
cities where there are a sufficient  
number of Catholics there are of  
course separate schools, though the  
Irish and other non-German Catho-  
lics prefer to send their children to  
the public schools, especially in Re-  
gina where the preponderance of the  
German Catholics make the separate  
schools German schools.

In Regina recently the German Ca-  
tholics tried to have the lay teachers  
in the separate schools and sisters  
appointed in their place. Though de-  
feated they are not discouraged and  
are evidently biding their time. Edu-  
cation, involving as it does, the ques-  
tion of losing or retaining their na-  
tionality, spirit and faith is the  
greatest interest at stake, and the  
new party if formed will certainly  
aim at educational changes.  
It is politically the formation of a  
new party with such objects in view  
would be educationally disastrous  
where the future of the west depends  
so largely on getting its foreign set-  
tlers to lay aside their speech and  
become Canadians. There is work  
here for liberal Catholics of Cana-  
dian origin to pursue the German  
and Galician Catholic that he can  
become Canadian and speak English  
without ceasing to be Catholic.

### Degraded Humanity.

One of the most revolting crimes in  
the annals of the R.N.W.M.P., was  
recently brought to light, when a  
Mennonite south east of here, named  
Frank Harder, a widower, was ar-  
rested and committed for trial on a  
charge of co-habiting with his two  
daughters, ten and fourteen years  
respectively.

Following the old man's prelimi-  
nary trial, his two sons, Jacob and  
Abraham, aged 16 and 21, were ar-  
rested for the same offence, and on  
Saturday last, both went up to  
Maple Creek to await trial, and the  
two girls with a younger brother are  
now running the farm alone.  
Their mother died last November  
and the immoral relations between  
the girls and the father and brothers  
have existed for several months. The  
family appears to be so degraded  
that the old man and the boys  
thought the police had no right to  
interfere with them.

Sergt. Botteley attributes the  
crime to some extent to the religion  
of these people, which will not per-  
mit them to marry outside their own  
sect, and they are thus becoming  
physically and morally degenerated.  
—Swift Current Sun.

### Ross-Scott.

A very pretty wedding took place  
on Wednesday morning at the home  
of Mrs. Jas. Scott, when her second  
daughter, Harriet Beatrice, was  
linked by the holy bonds of matri-  
mony to Mr. Alexander Ross of Re-  
gina.

The ceremony was performed by  
the Rev. W. B. Tate amid a few im-  
mediate friends and relatives at the  
early hour of 7.30 a.m. the bride be-  
ing given away by Donald Browns,  
brother-in-law of the bride.  
At eight o'clock all present sat  
down to a sumptuous wedding break-  
fast.

The happy couple took the east-  
bound train at noon and will spend  
a pleasant trip to the Thousand Is-  
lands, New York and other eastern  
points, occupying some two months.  
On their return they will take up  
their residence at Regina.—Qu'Appelle  
Progress.

A man who lives right and is right  
has more power in his silence than  
another has by his words.—Phillips  
Brooks.

## IT PAYS TO FEED HOGS

Good Prices for Wheat May be  
Obtained by Feeding Hogs—  
Experiments Which Have  
Proved This Fact.

A correspondent of the Toronto  
World gives the following results of  
hog feeding tests. A comparison of  
the prices of feed grains there and in  
Manitoba shows that there are even  
greater profits in swine for the west-  
ern than for the eastern farmer:  
Does it pay to feed hogs now? To  
most farmers the hurling of this  
question will bring back a decided  
negative.

But is this answer in harmony with  
the facts? Is there more or less  
money returnable to the farm with  
pork and feed at the present prices  
than when feed and pork were both  
cheaper in the market? An analysis  
of the situation is interesting and  
must be instructive to the careful  
farmer and feeder.

Feeding grains have been high in  
Ontario for the past three years and  
this has had its effect upon cattle  
and swine production. So much has  
been the case that the last govern-  
ment report shows a decline in  
both hogs and cattle. This goes to  
show that farmers prefer selling their  
grains to feeding live stock. This  
practice is not a wise one, for village  
and live stock are the two necessary  
conditions to a fertile soil.

Grain Prices Compared			
	1909.	1908.	1907.
Peas .....	95	80	75
Wheat .....	1.05	.88	.90
Oats .....	.55	.52	.50
Barley .....	.64	.50	.51
Rye .....	.75	.84	
Buckwheat .....	.70	.70	
Middlings .....	1.40		
Brans .....	22.50	18.00	18.00
Corn .....	.76		.62

The above table shows the ruling  
prices for the chief hog feeds for the  
past three years.

Live Hog Prices Compared				
per cwt.				
Live hogs	1909.	1908.	1907.	1896.
Toronto . .	\$8.10	\$6.75	\$6.75	\$4.00
Chicago . .	8.00	6.75	6.40	3.00

It will be seen that the pork prices are much higher today than they were during the past three years, and decidedly better than the dull days of 1896.

If hogs pay when grain is cheap,  
where is the valid argument that can  
be used against their profitable feed-  
ing today? Farmers in various parts  
of Ontario have been losing valuable  
opportunities to stock up with pure  
blood sows, because they feared  
high prices of feeding grains this  
fall. This means that they would  
prefer to market the cereals at cur-  
rent prices rather than feed it to  
pigs at their present values. Is this  
judgment of many good farmers found-  
ed upon right premises?

What it Costs to Feed.  
The question that naturally forges  
itself to the front in this discussion  
is, what does it cost to feed pigs up  
to 200 lbs. live weight.

We will try to answer this ques-  
tion by a reference to Coburn's cele-  
brated work on swine. To Prof. G.  
E. Day's O.A.C. experiments, and to  
Prof. Henry, the feed authority of  
the continent. Practical experience  
in the hog industry has shown us  
that much can be saved in hog feed-  
ing by a judicious use of green pas-  
ture roots and housing.

Therefore many farmers can un-  
doubtedly feed pork much cheaper  
than these figures would inform us.  
But as these are well authenticated  
by actual experience they are as ac-  
curate as they can be.

Prof. Henry of Wisconsin collected  
data from many experiments in the  
States and arrives at the following  
conclusions:

Weight of Pigs in lbs.	Average Feed Eaten Per Day	Per 100 Lbs. Live Wt.	Average Daily Gain	Per Day 100 Lbs. Gain.
15 to 50	2.33	5.95	0.76	2.98
50 to 100	8.85	4.32	0.68	4.00
100 to 150	4.79	3.75	1.10	4.37
150 to 200	5.91	3.43	1.24	4.82

Prof. Day's Data			
50 to 82	8.10		
82 to 115	8.75		
115 to 148	4.88		
148 to 170	4.55		

Professor Day of the O.A.C. finds  
that the cost to do this work is a  
little cheaper than these figures. This  
is no doubt due to the barley, wheat  
and milk diet given at the O.A.C.  
Corn forms the leading diet in the  
United States and it takes more corn  
to produce meat than it does of our  
cereals.  
Let us take these figures in our  
feeding today on our Ontario farms.  
We will sum up a table of wheat, 16  
cents to feed a litter of pigs, val-  
uing the eight-weeks old pigs at \$1.50  
each, which will be about their actu-  
al cost of production.  
In order to get this pen of ten pigs  
up to 200 lbs., each, the following  
will be the grain cost:  
First cost, \$1.50 each; Henry's es-  
timate of feed eaten, 762 lbs.; value  
of feed, \$10.76; selling price of hogs,

\$16.60; total \$166.00. Total cost of  
hogs, \$12.17 each; total \$106.70; gain  
\$8.33 each; total \$83.30.  
It can thus be seen that the gains  
above cost of cereal feeds are sub-  
stantial. Of course there is much  
green feed and skim milk that  
can be used at much less expense by  
the ordinary farmer. To arrive at  
the cost of this feed we took a mix-  
ture as follows:  
1 bushel wheat at ..... \$1.20  
1 bushel barley at ..... .64  
1 bushel oats at ..... .50  
1 bushel buckwheat at ..... .70  
A total weight of 192 pounds costing  
\$3.04—or approximately \$1.40 per  
cwt. And these prices are larger  
than the farmer actually gets for his  
grain, so that we have been eminently  
fair in the valuation of these  
foods.

What do these figures mean? They  
mean that the farmer who feeds hogs  
at the present day prices of feed and  
pork gets a valuable fertilizing man-  
ure for his farm and the following  
prices for his grain:

Wheat, per bushel .....	\$1.47
Oats, per bushel .....	.62
Buckwheat, per bushel .....	.87
Barley, per bushel .....	.76

P. D. Armour, Jr., of Chicago,  
made a test in 1884 with eighteen  
pigs about four months old. He fed  
them wheat crushed and soaked for  
24 hours and given three times per  
day. The lot weighed 1,975 pounds  
on September 15, and by Sept. 29  
they had consumed 1,660 pounds of  
wheat and weighed 2,500 pounds, a  
gain of 635 pounds.

Taking the market price of hogs at  
that time at 5 cents a pound, he  
got about 95 cents a bushel for his  
wheat. He fed them all until October  
14, when they had consumed 1,638  
pounds, and the price of hogs drop-  
ped to \$4.90. But despite this his  
experiment netted him \$1.00 per bush-  
el for his wheat.

Are we far out in our calculation,  
then, when with pork at \$7.75 we  
value wheat feed at \$1.47? Accord-  
ing to his figures our wheat values  
would be \$1.55 per bushel.

We are obliged to feed dear wheat.  
There is going to be an abundance of  
cheap buckwheat in the country. Bar-  
ley will not be out of sight, while  
oats will be cheap enough to mix  
with the ration for muscle forming  
purposes.

Prices of feed grains at Winnipeg:			
	1909	1908	1907
Peas .....	95	80	75
Wheat .....	.85	.66	.60
Oats .....	.45	.42	.38
Barley .....	.55	.61	.50
Buckwheat .....	.75	.76	
Corn .....	.76		

A comparison of these prices with  
those of Ontario show that the aver-  
age is somewhat lower, while good  
feeding combinations can be made  
which are very much cheaper than in  
the east.

Winnipeg prices:  
Live hogs, per cwt. .... \$7.75 \$5.50  
Substituting in the feed table Mani-  
toba prices for Ontario:

1 bushel wheat .....	85
1 bushel barley .....	55
1 bushel oats .....	45
1 bushel buckwheat .....	75

A total of 192 pounds, costing \$2.60  
or approximately \$1.26 per cwt.  
We consider the price of live hogs  
given by the Ontario man rather  
high, probably only obtained for ex-  
tra selects. The local price given is  
for good average hogs, selects would  
go some higher. By comparing seed  
prices here with those in the east it  
would appear that the Manitoba far-  
mer can obtain about the prices for  
his grain that the Ontario man gives  
by selling it as live hogs. It looks  
as if it does pay to feed hogs.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in  
Cows.

### JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to  
the order of the Honorable Mr. Jus-  
tice Newlands, dated herein the 25th  
day of May, A.D. 1909, and made in  
the action of

The Great West Life Assurance Com-  
pany,

and  
Plaintiff,

Frederick Lieb; The New Hamburg  
Manufacturing Company, Limited;  
Parsons-Hawkeye Manufacturing  
Company, Limited; Balcovski &  
Woodlinger; D. A. McDonald; The  
American-Abell Engine & Thresh-  
er Company, Limited, and the  
J. I. Case Threshing Machine  
Company,

Defendants,  
There will be offered for sale at the  
Office of Sheriff Cook, in the City of  
Regina, at Twelve o'clock noon, on  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, A.D. 1909  
The following lands, namely: The  
East Half of Section Fourteen (14