

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON

She Will Tell You How to Stop a Man From Drink
The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

H.B.K. BRAND

Sheep Lined Coats

are lined with thoroughly cleaned and selected skins.

H.B.K. patent Kantilever Pockets, which cannot sag. The warmest coats for outdoor wear in cold weather.

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STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech do not hesitate to write us. (ure) pupils everywhere. Particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.

211 TIMORE, Mo., U. S. A.

Established 1886



out the long years, fully compensated for all the duties paid at the ports for wool and woollens. In fact, all of the wool tax has been offset completely by the decrease in the price of flesh food.

I am bold enough to assert that on my own account as a practically uncontrollable fact.

But, says the free trader, we should have had the sheep if wool had been upon the free list. It is always fairly safe to guess about might-have-beens. Let us grapple with some solid facts. Mark this one. The number of American sheep has always increased or decreased as the wool duties were sufficient or insufficient in size. Let us take a period of forty-two years, from 1867 to 1909:

Tariff of	Wool Duty Number Per Lb. of Sheep
1867, last 4 years	12 1/2 25% increase
1883, 6 years	10 16% decrease
1890, less than a year	11 10% increase
1894, less than a year F.W.	21% decrease
1897, 12 years	11 46% increase

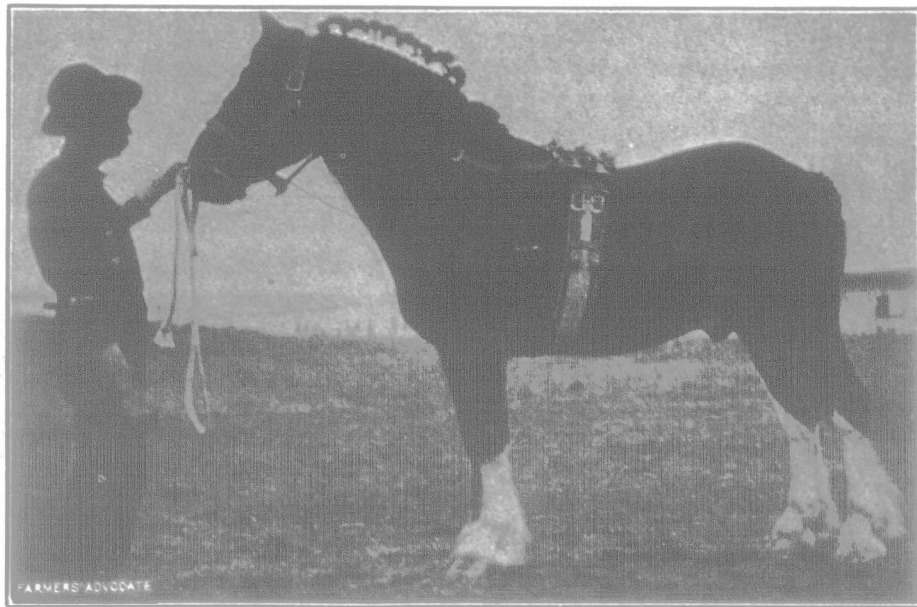
These figures show, beyond controversy, that whenever the duty on wool went below eleven cents a pound American sheep were killed off and the flocks—and the mutton supply—decreased. They prove that the flocks

sumer? What is this dreadful burden that the tariff puts upon the suffering poor man?

An ordinary suit of \$15 or \$20, made wholly of wool, contains from seven to eight pounds of that material. The duty is 11 cents a pound and, therefore, the tax on such a garment is from 75 cents to 90 cents. The suffering poor man aforesaid, and the joyful poor or rich man, pays that much on, say, three suits a year, for the sake of his beloved country, of the horny-handed farmer, of the mutton butcher, the United States treasury and the good old cause generally.

I put the tax at \$2 or \$2.75 per annum, and small indeed it seems when we consider the resounding, far-reaching, long-drawn-out and long-continued ululations which it has brought from the vocal organs of free trade complainants. One might think, from the volume of the racket made, that the wool tax appropriated quite half of the afflicted poor man's income. It amounts, probably, in a year to what he pays for tobacco in a month.

This is the duty on raw wool. Now, how about the cloth that consumes the wool? I will put the facts in this form: An all-wool cloth sold for \$1 a yard gives a profit of 5 cents a yard to the manufacturer: not a robber portion



Prince Elert, owned by Guichon Estate, winning two-year-old and junior Clydesdale champion-ship at Victoria and New Westminster Exhibitions.

always enlarged when the duty went to or above eleven cents a pound. In other words, they supply what I may call final evidence that the American farmer will not herd sheep unless he has tariff protection enough to give him a decent price for his wool product.

This downward movement of the flock dimensions, under inadequate duty, seems to me to show that no duty at all, or free wool, will produce ultimate extermination of the American sheep. Does it not clearly indicate just that?

We grow here three hundred million pounds of wool, which is one-eighth of the world's clip. I ask reasonable men, not blinded by prejudice but fair and wise enough to regard a great matter in a large way, this question:

If you destroy one-eighth of the world's wool supply will not the remainder rise in price? And will not that rise take much more money out of the pockets of the consumer than all that has ever been taken by tariff duties?

It is indeed almost a question of simple mathematics. Scarcity means high prices. Moreover, what must be the condition of a mighty nation dependent for a vital necessity upon foreigners? I am convinced that the power to grow most, if not all, of the wool we need would be cheaply purchased if we could get it only by giving bounties directly to the wool growers, as France does to her sugar-beet raisers. Furthermore: If it be wise to spend tens of millions to help the farmer to water his fields, to kill his bugs, to improve his stock, to learn the best methods of tillage, why—oh, why, indeed!—is it not worth while to levy a small duty at the ports, so that he may supply his fellow citizens with material for clothing?

What does the duty on wool amount to when the clothing reaches the con-

surely! When the cloth goes into a suit of clothing that profit will not equal 17 cents. Thus:

In a three-piece suit retailed for \$12, the cloth—all wool—costs about \$3. In a similar suit sold for \$15 the cloth costs \$3.75. In a \$20 suit it costs \$5, and in a \$30 suit \$7.50.

Surely here is not strong temptation to stuff the fabric with cotton and shoddy, of which we hear such wild free trade lamentations. I do not say that cotton and shoddy never are used; but then, either the cloth is sold for cotton and shoddy, at cotton and shoddy prices, or the dealer is a knave; and even conditions of free trade would not avail to stop rascality. England, with free trade, produces more shoddy than any other country.

I will push the case a little closer. If these are the facts concerning the raw wool and the cloth, where lies the cause for the difference in cost between the cloth and the completed \$20 garment? It lies in my judgment with the retailer. He pays say \$7 for a suit that he sells for \$10, which means that his ordinary profit is somewhere about 43 per cent. on that one transaction.

Besides if he is a prompt payer he probably gets a discount from the wholesale dealer. On suits retailed at \$18 and \$20 he probably makes a profit of 50 per cent., and the profit will go higher as the price rises. I find no fault with this. The suits are in most cases worth to the wearer what he pays for them. But I do protest against the injustice of holding the wool-grower, the spinner, the cloth-maker and the tariff responsible for a matter that lies solely between the suit-seller and the suit-wearer. Thus, when you look this wool and woollen monster in the face he is not such a hideous creature after all.

WAS UP AGAINST A HARD COMBINATION

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS VANQUISHED THEM ALL

Sundridge man suffering from Gravel, Diabetes and Dropsy finds an easy and complete cure.

Sundridge, Ont., October 31—(Special).—Gravel, Diabetes and Dropsy are a terrible combination for one man to have. It means that his life is in the gravest danger, unless like George Vanhooser, a well known resident of this place, he finds the simple and natural cure. Here is the story Mr. Vanhooser tells, and all his neighbors know every word of it is true:

"I had pains in my back and across the loins. My stomach would swell, I was constipated and I had sharp cutting pains in my bladder, which made me sure that I was suffering from the terrible Gravel. The doctor attended me, but I kept getting worse every day.

"Others had told me of the great good Dodd's Kidney Pills had done them and I determined to try them. Six boxes made a new man of me."

Gravel, Dropsy and Diabetes are all either Kidney Diseases or are caused by diseased Kidneys. The easy and natural way to cure them is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease.

H.B.K. BRAND

BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRTS



This guarantee seal is on the certificate attached to each H.B.K. Buckskin Shirt.

Buttons sewed on by hand—can't come off. Buttonholes bar tacked—can't break. Seams all double stitched and anchored—can't rip.

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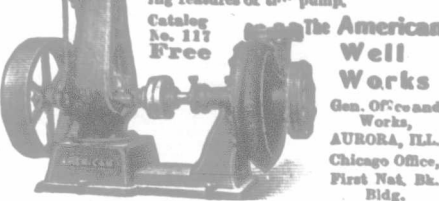
THE GREATEST Money Saver

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

American Centrifugal Pump

There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump.

Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of the pump.



205 S. Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

FUR SHIPPER

Drop the Middleman. Deal with the House that's DIFFERENT (Our circular tells why.) that charges no commission, pays expressage, exports direct to London, England, and Leipzig, Germany, the greatest Fur Markets of the World. OUR TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE. Send for it, also our latest price list. It contains information that will be worth a fortune to you. WE'LL SHIP a skin till you hear from us. Tags and valuable information as to PRIZES offered, free. Write. WEIL BROS. & CO., Est. 1871, Box 14, FORT WAYNE, IND. Capital \$500,000 Paid.