

WITH THE FARMERS

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Grain and Feed.
New Wheat, No. 1, 80c per bushel.
Old Wheat, No. 1, 75c per bushel.
Oats at Elevators, 21c per bushel.
Feed wheat, No. 1, 70c per bushel.
Barley, No. 1, 35c per bushel.
Dairy crop, No. 1, \$1.25 per cwt.
Oat chop, No. 1, \$1.50 per cwt.
Bran, per cwt., \$1.30.
Updried Hay, No. 1, \$8 to \$10.
Slough Hay, No. 1, \$7 to \$9.
New Timothy Hay, No. 1, \$12 to \$14.

Dairy Products.
Dairy Butter, No. 1, 20c to 25c per lb.
Dairy Butter to dealers, 15c per lb.
Creamery Butter, No. 1, 20 to 25c per lb.
Eggs, No. 1, 25 to 30c per dozen.
Cheese, local, 12 to 15c per lb.
New Timothy Hay, No. 1, \$12 to \$14.

Live Stock.
Choice hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 7c.
Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs., 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.
Good fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.
Good fat steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.
Extra good fat heifers, 1,050 lbs. and up, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.
Medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.
Extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.
Medium quality fat cows, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.
Light weight, poor and thin cattle, not wanted.
Good calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 4 to 5c.
Good calves, 200 to 300 lbs., 3 to 4c.
Choice killing sheep, 4 1/2c to 5c.
Choice killing lambs, 5 to 5 1/2c.

Vegetables.
Carrots, onions, radishes, etc., 30c per dozen bunches; dry onions, 3 lbs. for 25c; cabbage 40 and 60c per dozen; potatoes, 30c to 35c per bushel.

Fruits.
Blueberries, \$1.25 per patent pail.
Cranberries, \$1.00 per pail.

FRIDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, October 15.—Markets opened firm this morning on the higher Liverpool cables. Winnipeg market closed off little near the close, due to poor demand for export, but American markets closed quite strong. Expectations of lighter shipments from Russia is cause of strength in Liverpool. Liverpool closed 3/4 to 1 1/2 higher, Chicago 3/4 to 1/2 higher, Minneapolis 1/2 higher, Winnipeg 1/2 higher.

Winnipeg closing prices are: Futures—October 92%, November 90%, December 88%, May 1 1/8%, October 34%, November 34%, December 33%, May 36%, October 1 1/4, November 1 1/4, December 1 1/4. Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 90%; No. 2 Northern, 87%; No. 3 Northern, 84%; No. 4, 81%; No. 5, 83%. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 34%; No. 3 C.W., 33%. Barley—No. 3, 43%; No. 4, 44%. Flax—No. 1 N.W., 1.21; No. 1 Manitoba, 1.40.

SATURDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, October 16.—Cables came 1/2 to 3/4 lower this morning, but markets on this side opened quite firm. Later weakness developed and prices gradually declined, but sentiment appears very bullish and it will not take much to put prices up. Chicago closed 1/2 lower, Minneapolis 1 to 1 1/2 lower, Winnipeg 1/2 to 1 1/2 lower.

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CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, October 15.—The bull wave in the Chicago wheat pit carried everything in front of it today and it swamped many of the more stubborn bear shorts.

There was no choice for those who have sold themselves into a hole, and many of them covered rather than to stubbornly remain outside of the hole and have further money losses chalked up against them. Millers and speculators were again heavy buyers of cash wheat in all the markets. They willingly paid the fancy premiums demanded, 13 1/2 to 14c over the December future for No. 2 red winter and 2 1/2c over for No. 1 Northern—all in store at Chicago. Further advances in cash wheat were reported from both St. Louis and Kansas City and the northwestern markets were stronger under additional heavy sales of flour.

The market, generally speaking, reminded an onlooker of the Patten-May deal. There were buyers at all price levels. The northwest, the southwest and the east all had buying orders in the big pit where panic-monium reigned. The orders were of the open kind and brokers secured the wheat at any old price. While the best prices of the day were not fully held, there were net gains of 1/4 to 1c. Reactions of 1/2 to 3/4c late were on enormous profit taking sales by longs.

Bull news was the brand wanted and the bear items were brushed aside like so much chaff. It was reported that one million bushels of wheat is on the lake coming to Chicago, but this announcement had no effect for the bulls.

Corn ruled steady, with advances of 1/4 to 3/4c and cash sales of 125,000 bushels. There were many shorts to cover in corn, and as the offerings were inadequate the matter of an advance was easy. There was little change in conditions surrounding the market. The weather was great for harvesting and marketing and an early movement is assured with favorable weather conditions. The selling on the hard spots was mainly by those having profits.

Oats—The oats market had a very strong undertone all day and kept strong. Commission houses bought both December and May and the former month was relatively stronger. The sellin' was scattered professional and in the way of profit taking the sample market was strong

and prices 1/4 to 3/4c higher. Provisions were active and higher early under further demand for lard, credited to same interests that bought yesterday and selling back later on free realizing, led by parties who bought early this week. The closing was steady, most of the list showing small declines. Part of the selling was in anticipation of a freer movement next week.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Ill., October 14.—A moderate hog supply checked the slump today, steady market being made. A \$7.50 top was made, but \$7.40 to \$7.60 bought most of the crop. There were 3,000 westerns in a fresh supply of 15,000 cattle. The market was slow on all but choice steers, which were scarce. The trend of values on the market was downward. Sheep and lamb trade was steady. Hogs—Receipts 15,000. Mixed and butchers, 7.10 to 7.50; good heavy, 7.50 to 7.80; rough heavy, 7.10 to 7.35; light, 6.50 to 7.00; pigs, 6.50 to 7.10; bulk, 7.30 to 7.50.

Cattle—Receipts 8,000. Beefers, 4.80 to 5.00; cows and heifers, 2.25 to 6.35; stockers and feeders, 3.15 to 5.30; calves, 7.00 to 9.50; westerners, 4.25 to 7.25.

Sheep—Receipts 25,000. Sheep, 3.00 to 5.00; lambs, 4.00 to 7.35.

SEED FAIR IN EDMONTON.

At a joint meeting of the committee of Strathcona Union No. 1 and Union No. 29, Edmonton, held several days ago it was decided to hold the Twin Cities Seed Grain Fair in Edmonton. The date is not yet fixed but is expected to take place about the first week in December. Notice will be given of exact date shortly. Farmers are asked to keep this in mind as it has proved a great help to many in the past who had seed for sale, and also to the farmers who wished to buy. The prize list will be a good one, including seed grain of all kinds, also grain in the sheaf, garden seeds, field and garden roots, wild and tame grasses. The management hopes to make this fair the best yet. The secretary, Rice Sheppard, Box 47, Strathcona, is now busy making final arrangements and further information can be obtained from him.

STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association was held in Lacombe on the evening of October 14. There was a fairly good attendance and outside of the representatives of the press all who were present were directly interested in the production of live stock and displayed a lively interest in the proceedings of the convention and the various subjects which came up for discussion.

Mr. John Carlson, president of the association, occupied the chair and read a very interesting paper on the dress. W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., occupied the platform with Mr. Carlson and favored the members with a short address; he also took part in the discussions on the various questions brought before the meeting.

A good part of the evening was taken up in discussing the question of permitting bulls to run at large, some maintaining that they should be excluded from the range entirely, others contended that the bull area should be very generally restricted, that bulls should not be permitted to run at large in districts in which dairying is largely carried on and that only bulls of recognized pure breeds should, under any condition, be allowed to run at large. Quite a lively discussion arose as to how the duty should be to use the law regulating bulls running at large is enforced, there were those who contended that special officers should be appointed to perform this duty and that there was no more reason why the settler should be his own policeman in this case than in any other. Mr. Puffer suggested that the erection of pound districts might remedy the evil. The secretary was instructed to write the department, asking for copies of the Pound Ordinance to be sent to the officers of the association and that they meet and formulate such legislation as might be necessary to meet further requirements. A resolution was adopted asking that the attention of the Minister of Public Works be drawn to this matter and that he be urged to provide adequate fire guards in the future. Another resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to accept the regulations governing the construction of fireguards before railway companies are permitted to run trains on newly constructed lines.

Arrangements were made for a delegation to wait upon the Premier and Minister of Agriculture during the next session of the provincial parliament with a view to securing legislation necessary to protect the interest of the stock growers.

During the course of the evening, Mr. James Bower, of Red Deer, president of the United Farmers Association, was requested to favor the convention with an address. Mr. Bower stated that he had not come prepared to do so, but that he would be present as a listener to the proceedings. He stated he would, however, take that opportunity of asking for information regarding certain features of the report submitted by the committee which inquired in to the advisability of establishing in Canada a meat chilling industry. He stated that in the main he favored the report, but was, however, opposed to that portion of the report which termed the financial scheme. He said that according to his understanding of the matter this scheme provided for the sets of bond holders. The one known as the holders of "A" bonds, which bonds were to be guaranteed by the

Dominion government and would naturally be purchased by capitalists, the majority of whom would in all probability reside in the old country. The other set of bonds, known as the "B" bonds, which were designed to be taken up largely by the producers; these bonds were not to be guaranteed, and the only time in which these bonds can bring any income would be after the "A" bondholders had received their four per cent. dividend and all running expenses had been paid. He stated that, according to his understanding of the scheme, there was to be a board of directors resident in London. As the holders of the "A" bonds were to have three-fourths of the voting power of the concern, they could, if they wished, close the thing down and still obtain just as good dividends as if for the affair were a success. He asked for information as to whether this was the real design of the committee which submitted this report.

Mr. Whiteside, the chairman of the committee, being present, was called upon to explain the provisions of the report touching that point. Mr. Whiteside stated that he could not understand how Mr. Bower could have got that idea from the report of the committee, that nothing of the kind was contemplated, and that the report expressly provided that the controlling power would be in the hands of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner and the holders of the "B" bonds. This brought on a sharp discussion between Mr. Bower and Mr. Whiteside, at the close of which Mr. Bower stated that he could not understand how he could have gotten the impression he had from reading the report, which contained provisions such as stated by Mr. Whiteside. He said, however, that if Mr. Whiteside's representations were correct he could heartily endorse the report of the committee.

With a view to informing the public as to the correctness of the positions taken by Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Bower on the question of the scheme by which the chilled meat enterprise is to be financed, a representative of the Bulletin secured a copy of the committee's report and finds that neither party was exactly right, the financial scheme being as follows:

1. The capital to be \$8,000,000.
2. The capital to be divided into 12,000 "A" bonds of \$500 each and \$20,000 "B" bonds of \$100 each.
3. Every \$100 represented by either "A" or "B" bonds to be entitled to one vote.
4. The "A" bonds to carry say four per cent. interest and to be guaranteed by the Dominion government.
5. The "B" bonds to be treated as ordinary share capital and be entitled to eight per cent. and this interest to be cumulative.
6. In the allotment of "B" bonds the producer to be given preference.
7. Any further interest to be paid after payment of interest as above said to be divided equally between the producer and the "B" bond owner.
8. Each producer to participate pro rata to the value of his stock supplied to the works.
9. The working of the organization

to be vested in the central board of directors, having headquarters in Montreal, and the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to (if possible) act as chairman of such board. The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to be ex-officio a director.

MORTALITY IN HOG LITTERS.

A question which concerns the hog industry in Alberta, is how the number of hogs in the province compares this year with a year ago.

W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner was asked as to this, replied that there was a substantial increase but that the increase fell far short of expectations because of the high rate of mortality among young pigs. "As to the cause of this," said Mr. Stevens, "there is no doubt that it is partly due to the lateness of spring as a great many farmers aim to have their sows farrow during the latter part of April. It will be remembered that the ground was still covered with snow and the weather remained cold in the month of April in a large portion of the swine breeding districts. Would you attribute the mortality of pigs to lack of exercise or is that just one of the causes?"

"That may be the principal cause, but there are others. Among them may be mentioned a ration consisting exclusively of grain, particularly wheat and barley. I am inclined to think that if more alfalfa were grown and fed to brood sows during the winter months the difficulty would be largely overcome. I find that the principal swine breeders in Alberta are experiencing very much the same difficulty in this respect that was at one time experienced in some of the leading corn growing districts of the United States, particularly the state of Illinois. The pigs were farrowed in corn and water, and the result was that since to carry them through that critical period which immediately follows birth."

BONE FOOD NECESSARY.

Mr. Stevens said that for a number of years he had been working on the theory that some special bone making food was necessary to successful swine growing in Alberta. He himself had practiced feeding charcoal and iron impregnated with lime, and although he had derived good results from this practice he was convinced that he had not obtained the best results possible.

Although able to save a large percentage of pigs than formerly, he found that the matured animals did not show strength of bone and did not carry their weight as easily as they might.

For more than a year I have been corresponding with specialists on this subject," said Mr. Stevens, "and endeavored a year ago to secure a quantity of special bone products especially rich in protein and phosphoric acid, but in this I was disappointed. However, I find that P. Burns and Company now manufacture stock foods especially rich

in these elements from packing house by-products and the J. Y. Griffin Company, expect in the next few months to be able to place similar commodities.

Use of Lye Products.

"Is the department doing anything towards interesting farmers in the use of these by-products?" "At present I am in correspondence with a number of private parties and managers of experimental farms in Ontario and the United States, asking for testimonials as to experiments in the use of such products. The information which is secured in this way will be made public in due time. Meanwhile the J. Y. Griffin Company has offered to place at my disposal a quantity of digestive tankage, a by-product consisting of meat scraps ground bone etc."

Mr. Stevens added that he contemplated making a tour of the principal hog raising districts to interest farmers in feeding experiments with a view to having them report progress a year hence.

Why did not Festus and Agrippa both turn to God, seeing that they were clearly convinced of the truth of Christianity and their need of salvation?

Why are not all persons Christians who have heard the voice of God calling them to repentance?

Lesson for Sunday, October 31st, 1909. Paul a Prisoner—The Voyage. Acts 27: 1-26.

What are the leading points here outlined, of Paul's defence before King Agrippa?

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" v-8.

Was Paul any better when he persecuted and caused Christians to be put to death, than the Jews were then in wanting to put him to death?

How do you estimate Paul's character before his conversion?

What was God's object, as here described in Paul's conversion, and what is God's object in every conversion?

Why did Paul so frequently describe his conversion?

What was God's object, as here described in Paul's conversion, and what is God's object in every conversion?

Verse 19-23.—Is it possible that some sinners get a call from God to fully as marked as Paul's and yet refuse to comply and go on in their sins?

What difference is there between a man before and after he turns to God?

Verse 24-32.—Why did Festus interrupt Paul and say he was mad?

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ANOTHER PANAMA CANAL.

Chilean Engineer proposes Sea Level Waterway to Cost \$250,000,000.

Panama, Oct. 15.—Arturo Undarago, a Chilean engineer, now in this city, says he has organized an English syndicate to construct an Isthmian canal via the Atrato River. He says he is on his way to Colombia to negotiate the necessary concession. Undarago's idea is a sea level waterway. He estimates that it can be constructed in four years at a cost of \$250,000,000.

New Car Merger Organized.

St. John, N.B., October 14.—The new car merger just consummated, the capital stock of which is \$8,500,000, is composed of the Rhodes Curry Company, of Amherst; the Canada Car Company and the Dominion Foundry Company, of Montreal. N. Curry, of Amherst, will be general manager. All the bonds have been sold and two-thirds of the preferred stock to London capitalists. There will be three plants, two in Montreal and one in Amherst.

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PEDLAR People of Oshawa.

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Chap. 26: 1-11.—Who was this Agrippa?

If you were a minister to be tried for heresy, which tribunal would you rather select, a prejudiced conference, or synod, or general assembly, or convention, or a committee of secular high court judges?

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