ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SUBSTITUTE

By PROF. BERNARD J. CIGRAND

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN had a substitute who served as a defender of the Union through the bloody and epoch-making period of the Civil war. This assertion has been made many times before. It has aroused bitter controversy in various quarters; it has given birth to columns of print, both in support of and denial of its truth. Now, for the first time, evidence is here presented that the story of Lincoln's substitute is correct—evidence in the unassailable shape of an official acknowledgment from the federal government.

The exemption of the president of the United States from the taking up of arms, or serving on an actual field of battle, is provided for by a special statute drawn up to meet such a contingency. But there is nothing to prevent the nation's chief executive from sending forth a substitute to fight in his place, although Lincoln was the only occupant of the White House who ever took advantage of this fact. The man who represented in his person that of the martyred president was John Summerfield Staples, whose body now lies at rest in a little cemetery at Stroudsburg, Pa. The tombstone above his grave, photograph of which is here reproduced, testifies not only to Staples' war record, but states in granite letters the fact of his having served as Abraham Lincoln's substitute. The inscription in question reads as follows:

J. Summerfield Staples,
a Private of
Co. C., 176 Regt., P. V.
Also a Member of the
2 Reg. D. C. Vols., as a
Substitute for
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Died Jan. 11, 1888,
Aged 43 Years, 4 Mos., 25 Days.

His grave also bears the G. A. R. marker, a metallic star upon which the words "Post 150" appear. A small American flag flutters in the breeze, but the outside world seems little informed as to the career of this patriotic and distinguished soldier boy.

I had heard the tradition that Lincoln during the dark days of 1864 had sent a substitute to the front. But to confirm the truth of the tradition was quite another matter. The popular opinion of those I consulted appeared to be that the tale of Lincoln's substitute belonged in the myth category, and had no more foundation in sober fact than the legend of Washington and the cherry tree. Men high

J. SUMMERFIELD STAPLES.
"Lincoln's Substitute." From a Photograph Taken at the Time He Went to the Front in Lincoln's Stead.

in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic assured me that they were certain that "Old Abe" was unrepresented in the ranks of the boys in blue. For all that it seemed to me that the story was something more than one of those romantic incidents so frequently quoted as having occurred in the lives of famous men after they had passed over to the great majority; incidents lending color to laudatory biographical sketches, but rejected by the thoughtful historian as being formed of "the stuff dreams are made of." Lincoln, with his exalted ideals, his stern devotion to duty, his undying love for the Union and all that it represented, was exactly the type of man to consider himself at fault if he neglected to make every possible sacrifice in his power to the cause he held dearer than life.

I corresponded with the federal authorities at Washington on the subject, but the replies I received did not tend to bring me any closer to the goal. Instead they asserted positively that the reported tradition was entirely without foundation. A letter from the war department stated emphatically: "It does not appear from the official records of the department that President Lincoln ever furnished a substitute." Another informed me that "Abraham Lincoln was not liable to draft," a fact of which I was already well aware. Had not such been the case the employment of a substitute would have lost all significance.

J. SUMMERFIELD STAPLES.
"Lincoln's Substitute." From a Photograph Taken a Few Years Before His Death.

But a personal search through the official records of the Civil war brought to light a reference to "Abraham Lincoln, principal, and John Staples, recruit, both of the District of Columbia." And on another page appeared an entry to the effect that Lincoln wished a representative recruit, and same was assigned as private to Company H of the Second regiment, D. C. infantry. With these entries as a base of operations it became possible to trace the substitute, and the discovery was made that John S. Staples was buried in Stroudsburg, Pa. Further details were furnished by Mr. John W. Burnett of Massachusettes, a comrade of Staples, in the following letter:

"I well recall the military career of J. S. Staples of my regiment. The awful losses of the Union army, east and west, were weighing heavily on dear Lincoln, and he, with others in public life, were considering the desirability of having personal representatives in the field for those not eligible for service at all. According to my recollection, in the fall or late summer of 1864 Mr. Lincoln had a committee of citizens of the District of Columbia search for as perfect a specimen of physical manhood as could be found to become his representative recruit. This committee, or some of them, met my dear comrade (Staples) on the streets of Georgetown, and seeing his superbly compact form, and being at once satisfied that he was the man worthy to be Lincoln's representative in the army, they made a proposition to him, and the loyal boy—for he was but a boy—at once signified his desire to fill the honorable position. He was soon afterward introduced to President Lincoln, and the latter gladly chose him as his representative."

Although the communication received from Mr. Burnett was as convincing as one could wish, yet it was clear that without governmental sanction there still would remain doubting Thomases who would dispute the claim made in behalf of the dead soldier. Therefore, the facts in the case were laid before the federal authorities, and I received from the office of the commissioner of pension at Washington an official statement confirming the entire tradition concerning Lincoln and his substitute. This document reads as follows:

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Pensions.
Washington, May 11, 1910.

"John Summerfield Staples, residing at Stroudsburg, Pa., filed an application for pension in 1882, stating that in the Civil war he had served in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania militia, and afterwards in Company H, Second District of Columbia infantry, and that in his second enlistment he was a substitute for President Lincoln.

"The records show that said soldier enlisted November 2, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania drafted militia, that he was honorably discharged May 5, 1863, and that he afterward enlisted April 3, 1864, in Company H, Second District of Columbia volunteers, from which he was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Va., September 12, 1865, and the record also show that in this last service he was enrolled as a representative recruit for Abraham Lincoln, who was not liable to draft.

"It is shown by the papers on file in this case that during the war President Lincoln decided that he would place in the army a substitute to the credit of the District of Columbia, and that he communicated his desire to do so to the provost marshal of the district, with a request that he select the person who should be placed in the service, and that the provost marshal then sent for Noble D. Larner, then a prominent citizen of this city, and stated to him the president's wishes, and Mr. Larner afterward succeeded in getting the substitute in the person of Mr. Staples, and he was afterward mustered into the service.

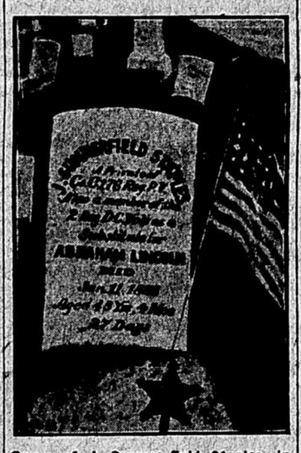
"This is about all the information I can give you with reference to the matter, and would suggest that if you desire to learn anything about the private life of Mr. Staples you might write to the postmaster or some other person at Stroudsburg, Pa., where Mr. Staples lived and where he died January 11, 1888."

(signed) J. L. DAVENPORT,
Commissioner.

There are several people still living in Stroudsburg who knew Staples and remember that to him belonged the unique distinction of representing Lincoln on the field of battle. Among their number are J. T. Palmer, postmaster and principal of the public school; C. L. Drake, editor of the Stroudsburg Times, and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania. It was characteristic of Lincoln that he kept the matter from the public press, and a like modesty seems to have imposed silence on the young soldier who served his country so well.

One does not have to make a very exhaustive study of Lincoln's character in order to understand the motive which led him to send a substitute to represent him in the scenes of the bloody drama then being enacted throughout the land. His conscience was not of that easily satisfied variety which contents itself with allowing things to remain as they are, without indulging in exertion for the common good. His was the hand which was steering the Ship of State through tempest and crash of hostile guns, yet great as was the task assigned him, he perceived with the eagle eye that watched the course of action, a post still unfilled, an unoccupied niche where a combatant could be placed to strike in behalf of the Union. To that post he resolved to appoint a representative, that he might be practically in person—as he was already in spirit—on the red field of carnage. It was done quietly, in that simple, unostentatious manner that distinguished all of Lincoln's acts, whether in official or private life. He never played to the gallery, and the verdict of his own conscience was all he cared about.

While this is probably the only case in history where the leader of a nation sent a substitute to fill his place in the ranks of fighting men, a sort of precedent may be said to be found in the custom, but recently fallen into disuse, of appointing a "king's champion," who was supposed to offer his body in opposition to any challenger of the reigning monarch of Great Britain. Until the accession of the late King Edward VII. to the crown of England, this functionary was a member of the royal entourage. Whenever the new king was publicly crowned the "champion" appeared before



Grave of J. Summerfield Staples, in the Cemetery at Stroudsburg, Pa.

the assembled multitude clad in martial gear, and casting down a gauntlet upon the ground, defied to mortal combat any person or persons having quarrel with or denying the right of the potentate to reign over the land.

This custom dated back to the strenuous days when a monarch was also an active man-at-arms, and likely to meet in a hand-to-hand engagement with some persistent foeman at any time or place. Hence the institution of "king's champion," appointed to keep all challengers at bay, a hereditary honor, and one that was held for many generations by the descendants of the Dymoke family. But Edward VII., who possessed an unusually strong sense of the ridiculous, refused to permit this heroic burlesque of a mediaeval custom to be introduced into the splendid pageantry at his coronation and abolished the office of a warlike substitute forever.

Nourishment for Invalids.

When the appetite has failed, as in the case of convalescents and many weak children, nourishment is of prime importance. There is a capital way to administer it, which rarely fails even in extreme cases. To the white of an egg add the juice of an orange and the least bit of sugar. Strain the mixture carefully and set it away until it is very cold. Then it may be served as "orange jelly," either with or without a cracker.

Does History Repeat Itself?

Rome is like some famous woodland glade that every artist paints; she is like some problem in bridge-building, at which every engineer tries his hand. Thus, in the days when history consisted of wars and battles, men studied Rome as the great manual of military experience; and when our conception of history advanced so as to include governmental problems, it was Rome that was the great textbook in the history of legislation. In very recent days we have suffered a reaction from the formality of the classical school of history, and we have entered upon the orgies of realism. Starting out from a half-digested theory that because antiquity in some respects resembled the present, therefore it must have been exactly like the present, we have reached strange and marvelous results. Yet this presupposes that history repeats itself. We can of course never prove that it does not; but we can assert that it does not, with all the intensity of the faith that is in us. We are not squirrels going round in a cage, and could we see any complex epoch in the past as well as we can any period in the present, we should see the difference; and where the eye of the mind fails we have the right to see by the eye of faith.—Jesse Benedict Carter, in the Atlantic.

"Limit" in Short Weight.

Dr. W. F. King, assistant secretary of the state board of health, has found what he terms "the limit" in short weights. He wrote to a sporting goods house a few days ago to buy some dumbbells for his daughter, and in "hefting" a pair found that one was lighter than the other. He called the attention of the salesman to his discovery and the dumbbells were placed on a balance and weighed, and one found to be four ounces short of the branded weight.

"I don't believe the misbranding could be handled under the pure food law," said Dr. King, "but Isidor Wulfson might take the case."

Dr. King recalled that when Ben-Hur was a slave on the Roman galley he represented to the overseer that keeping a galley slave chained to one side of the ship all the time developed him on one side only and that the owner was not able to get full value received for his price for the slave, and that as a result the slaves were shifted regularly from one side of the ship to the other. In this way, Ben-Hur was enabled to maintain rugged health and strength until he escaped.

"Since dumbbells are used for physical development, a pair ought to be of equal weight, in order to balance the development," said Dr. King.—Indianapolis News.

Excavations made of late at the summit of the Mount of Olives in Palestine reveal the remains of an early church, supposed to have been built about A. D. 320.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD AND THE THIRD-TERM WOLF

WILL BE IN NO HURRY

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's Idea of Uncle Sam Taking Over Telegraph Service May Be Prolific of Evil Results.

Postmaster General Hitchcock succeeded in creating something of a sensation by his advocacy of government ownership of the telegraph service. Not because there is anything new in the idea. Not because almost anything sensational might be expected from that source—for Mr. Hitchcock long has manifested a desire to attract public attention to himself.

But the statement of the postmaster general's purpose and policy has come without the stamp of White House approval. Therein lies the sensational feature of the matter.

The country will be in no haste to adopt the Hitchcock plan. Plenty of opportunity will be allowed to observe the workings of the system abroad.

England has offered itself as a testing ground for government control of both telegraph and telephone lines.

In the United States, for many years, arguments have been presented and efforts have been made in favor of the establishment of such a policy as England now has. The arguments have seemed to possess certain elements of fairness, logic and force. The efforts have been earnest and seemingly intelligent.

But our people have not been ready to enter upon any such arrangement. Stout and effective opposition has been manifested against transforming public utilities employes into an army of supporters of whatever party might happen to be in power when such a policy should be adopted.

Now, we shall be content to sit up and take notice of the results of England's policy.

NATURAL CAUSE FOR WONDER

In What Way Did Secretary Knox Repay the Steel Trust for Its Aid in His Elevation?

It appears from Mr. Carnegie's testimony that he recommended Philander C. Knox to President McKinley for the position of attorney general. The appointment was made in 1901 and Mr. Knox served in that capacity until the end of Mr. Roosevelt's first term.

Everybody knew that Mr. Knox was borrowed from the steel trust's legal department for cabinet purposes at Washington, but the fact that he was selected at Mr. Carnegie's request and that during all his service as attorney for the steel trust he never once advised his clients on the subject of the anti-trust law is news indeed.

Mr. Knox is now assisting a third Republican president as secretary of state, in which place he has developed what is known as dollar diplomacy.

The Republican party has been very good to Mr. Carnegie. It gave him a tariff on iron and steel that enabled him to retire with several hundreds of millions and it placed his lawyer at the head of the Department of Justice, where he was quite certain to keep right on ignoring the anti-trust law.

We wonder what Mr. Carnegie did for the Republican party in the boodle campaigns of 1896, 1900 and 1904.

He's Not of the Shrinking Kind.

As another of Mr. Roosevelt's friends explains, the colonel will not actively seek a nomination, but if his party "hurls" it at him, he will not dodge. Thus the only question is how much of a shining mark he will make of himself in order to invite the hurling.—New York Evening Post.

Tariff All-Important.

Mr. Carnegie greatly prefers a partnership to a corporation, but what is a partnership worth without a protective tariff?

Cautious.

The Prisoner—There goes my hat; shall I run after it?

Policeman Casey—Phwat? Run away and niver come back agin. You shtand here, and I'll run after your hat!—Satire.

Sporting Fashion.

Belle—It is a wonder that the hobble skirt has not made way for the football skirt.

Nell—And what is the football skirt like?

Belle—A fullback, of course.

Careful Man.

"Speaking of that bear you killed."

"What about it?"

"I notice you modify its size to your various listeners."

"Well, I never tell a man more than I think he'll believe."

The Real Issue.

Husband—And, Mary, a woman came in our office today and told me something that will blight our whole married life.

Wife—Oh, John, what did she have on?—Harper's Bazar.

SEES LITTLE HOPE FOR TAFT

Harper's Weekly Concedes His Nomination, But Thinks Re-Election Hardly a Possibility.

Mr. Taft will be nominated, but after that, what? Can he do anything between now and next June to strengthen a position that even his warmest friends are forced to admit is deplorably weak? How is he, between June and November, to inspire his followers with confidence? Casting aimlessly about in their desperation to find something that will work a miracle, Mr. Taft's political managers have decided that the time has come for him "to play politics." It is the counsel of despair. To the credit of Mr. Taft be it said he cannot play politics; he can no more play politics than Grover Cleveland could or would. The politician's idea of playing politics is for the president to make a few appointments or to do something so palpably dishonest that it deceives not even the credulous. There have been presidents and presidential candidates circumstanced as Mr. Taft is who found in foreign complications the means to divert attention from domestic problems, who played with fire purposely for the sake of scattering the sparks. That game can no longer be played. Any attempt to create a war scare would turn doubt into certainty. There is, of course, no probability of this. Mr. Taft is too conscientious and values too highly his self-respect to purchase election by methods he knows to be unworthy. We are spared that danger and shame.

Temperamentally Mr. Taft cannot play politics, and it would do him no good if he did. The trouble is too deeply seated for that. Mr. Taft owes his present unfortunate predicament not to the fact that he has not played politics in the ordinary sense of that term, but to three things, of which any one alone would probably have swamped him, while combined they left no escape from destruction. These things were the Roosevelt legacy, bad advice, and plain, simple, ordinary ill luck.—A. Maurice Low, in Harper's Weekly.

ENTITLED TO ANY MOTTO

Andrew Carnegie's Achievements Surely Sufficient to Allow Him That Privilege.

Mr. Carnegie has been an interesting and decidedly picturesque witness in the steel trust investigation. From the time he borrowed money to engage in business, down through years of his shrewd and successful financial ventures to the present hour, he has been the central object of interest in connection with the enormous growth of the steel business.

So manifold and varied have been his methods and workings that, on the witness stand, he was obliged to ask his counsel to refresh his memory on what to him was the simple matter of securing the appointment of one of his attorneys to a place in the president's cabinet.

His repetition of his former emphatic statement that the steel business needs no tariff is entertaining, in view of the advantages accorded that business as the result of existing schedules.

"All is well, since all goes better," according to his statement, is the ironmaster's motto. Exactly what he means is not clear. But the man who can select cabinet members and defy the robber tariff while enjoying the enormous benefits of the system may have any sort of motto he may choose.

Improper Assumption.

The assumption, which used to be made in defense of the protective policy, that domestic competition in the home market would induce economy and efficiency, keep down cost and prevent excessive prices, has not been justified by experience.

Roosevelt Bug a Menace.

The Roosevelt bug is more dangerous to American institutions than the hookworm, pellagra and tuberculosis combined are to American health.

A Warning.

"Fred tells me he has made it one of his good resolutions this year to pay all his debts."

"Then, take a friend's advice and steer clear of him, or he will be coming to you to borrow the money."

The Usual Sign.

"Look how excited and angry the crowd of people coming from the building are! I wonder what's the matter?"

"I guess they have been having a peace meeting inside."

From Bucket to Brush.

She (in art museum)—They say that famous marine artist was once a plain farmer's boy. I wonder where he developed his talent?

He—Probably drawing water on the farm.—Boston Transcript.

That's Different.

"Jinks bought a place in the country that has a shady record."

"Why did he buy it, then?"

"Possibly because he thought it would be a good thing to have shade in the country."

LIVE STOCK

STORM DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE

Animals Will Soon Learn Way to Get Out or In—Slatted Affair Used in Summer.

Here is a storm door for a hog house that has given me fine results, says a writer in the Missouri Valley Farmer. Make your door fit the opening and staple loosely an old endgate rod under the top cross piece. Then put up a bracket on each side for the ends of the rod. For summer,

A Double Action Hog Door.

a slatted door may be made on the same plan. To teach the hogs how to operate the door, prop it up and drive them in, then let drop in place. They will soon find their way out and a few more trials will teach them to open it coming or going.

JUDGE SHEEP FOR ITS WOOL

Portion Just Over Animal's Heart Bears Finest Fleece, While Coarsest is Over Thigh.

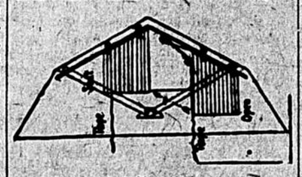
To judge sheep for wool production one should remember that the long wool breeds show coarser fiber than those of the short wools, says an Oregon bulletin. This coarseness should not be allowed to become extreme. The fleece should be thick and clean; the fiber strong, bright and free from dark or greased spots. In the medium wools a thicker fleece is desirable—thickness sufficient to turn rain. The fibers, as in the long wools, should be relatively long, clean, lustrous and contain an abundance of grease.

To examine a fleece, the portion just over the heart is noted to discover the finest wool and that on the thigh the coarsest. There should be as little difference in the fleece on these parts as possible. To open the fleece, place hands palm down on the fleece, and, pushing down slightly, pull the hands apart. This breaks the fleece without tearing. If the fleece is heavy it breaks on a smoother line than if light, when the fibers are quite likely to be intertangled.

HAY DOOR IN BARN IS HANDY

When Put in Right They Are Sure to Give Entire Satisfaction and Cannot Go Wrong.

W. C. Hollen of Decatur county, Iowa, furnishes the accompanying sketch and plan for a handy hay door, says the Homestead. The illustration shows one door open in order to show how the ropes are arranged. The V-shaped lines are wind guards two by four blocked out and bolted to rafters at top and a two-inch block at bottom. The stop block at hip stops the trucks. These doors should be made nine feet wide and nine feet long in



End Hay Door.

two pieces, each piece four and one-half feet wide. If these doors are put up right they should give absolute satisfaction and can't go wrong. They can easily be handled by one man.

Protect Sheep From Dogs.

A Minnesota farmer says that he keeps dogs away from his flock by putting up in his pasture the dummy of a man holding a stick for a gun. This dummy is taken down every morning and put up again in the evening at different places from night to night. He says a sheep-killing dog will not go near enough to the dummy to discover that it is a bogus man.

Sheep should be protected from dogs at night by putting them into the sheep barn or inclosing them in fine weather by a high barb wire fence.

Every sheep owner who discovers a stray dog on his place should not hesitate to fill him full of buckshot. He is a trespasser and the law will not touch a man who kills him.

Corn for Growing Pigs.

A successful grower of swine says that he finds corn for growing pigs, in connection with milk and shorts, better than corn at any other age. After his hogs have passed the "pig" age he reduces the corn allowance until finishing time. He considers skim milk the best of all feeds for all hogs of all ages and conditions. Milk gives swine appetite for more feed, as well as furnishing valuable nutrients.

Good Feed for Cattle.

Chaffing fodder and straw add nothing to their nutritive value, but with proper arrangements it is more convenient to feed cut fodder, and when mixed with corn chop and wheat bran, horses, cows and sheep will eat cut straw and corn fodder as greedily as good mixed hay.

Horses Not Up to Mark.

If you are feeding full rations, say of grain and corn, and your horses are not looking up to the mark, change your rations. Feed oats and corn ground together, four quarts twice daily, and keep up the hay rations just the same.

To Balance Ration.

Where corn is extensively fed, either in silage or as ground feed, some such feed as bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, clover or alfalfa hay is needed to balance it.

DRAFT HORSE IS PROFITABLE

Breeding of Animal Has Come to Be Money-Making Adjunct to Diversified Farming.

The breeding of the draft horse has come to be a very profitable adjunct to diversified farming, and at no time during the last fifteen or twenty years has the price been higher for good draft and heavy farm horses.

While the automobile may, to a certain extent, have replaced the horses for city delivery, writes George P. Grout of the Minnesota station, still the bulk of the farm work is done with horses; and the prices for good stock are as high or higher than ever. There is not the demand for medium quality and light weight horses that there used to be, but good, smooth draft and heavy farm horses are bringing good prices.

There is litle reason why the farmer should not continue to raise horses of this kind, since brood mares and stallions, too, for that matter—will produce stronger and better colts for having been kept steadily at work on the farm.

On the home farm we have raised some of the cleanest, best colts and worked the mares right along. There are certain conditions under which it does not seem to be practical to put the breeding stock into harness, but on many farms these conditions are not met. Where a farmer must rely almost wholly on hired help to drive his teams, it may not be practicable to put pure-bred stock into harness. If the farm boy shows an interest in horses, raise some good drafters.

Put a good harness on them, and tell the boy this is his team to work, and there will be no question about the care they will get. You will find the boy after a day's work out currying off the horses, making sure they are comfortable. I speak from experience, and know that when these horses are offered for sale they will bring a good price.

CHUTE FOR HOGS ON WHEELS

Device is Easily Handled and May Be Placed Wherever It May Be Wanted for Use.

The sketch shows a handy hog-chute on wheels which I have used for several years, writes John D. Walter in the Farm and Fireside. The uprights are of two-by-fours, five feet high for upper end and four feet high for lower end. The five-foot ones are placed one and one-half feet from end of chute, and the four-foot ones are placed three feet from end. The floor is one-inch oak lumber two and one-half feet wide inside, and is nailed on two-by-fours, which are spiked to the uprights two feet six inches from bottom of uprights to floor at upper end, and at lower end fourteen inches from bottom of uprights to floor. One-inch boards are nailed underneath the two by-four where the floor is on. Cleats are nailed on floor to keep hogs from slipping. The wheels are from an old

Hog-Chute on Wheels.

corn-planter, and the axle is from an old cultivator arch. The arch is fastened under the floor with wire. This hog chute can be handled easily by taking hold of upper end. You can shove it wherever you want it, and if it is any distance, just hook it behind a wagon, and it will come along.

Sheep on the Farm.

A great deal has been said, and said rightly, on the subject of the advantages of keeping sheep on every farm. The sheep has several good points in which it excels all other domestic animals, and consequently it is to the benefit of every farmer to keep them. It is a refined animl, nd not a gross feeder, so that there is not the great amount of labor that attends the growing and fattening of the hog for example. Then too he is a close grazer, and will find a good living where other animals would starve. He will get fat on weeds which would otherwise tax the land heavily.

Skimmed Milk.

I find that the skimmed milk just from the separator still fresh and warm is worth twice as much as milk from pans or returned from the factory, says a writer in an exchange. It agrees better with the stock and keeps them in health and growing rapidly.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Corn fodder is hardly as good for horses as kaffir corn.

Young pigs are peculiarly subject to various kinds of intestinal worms.

Colts and calves often develop small warts in large numbers about the face.

Sore mouth will sometimes attack sheep in pens and run through the entire flock.

There is a possibility of underfeeding an animal as well as overfeeding for best results.

If your heart is in the right place you will see that your animals are made comfortable for the winter.

Horses cannot now be grown as cheap as they were when land was half the price and grain half the price.

A blockish-built mare with a large barrel on short legs is likely to produce a better foal than the tall, leggy kind.

Lambs that are four weeks old may be pushed rapidly for market by feeding oats and bran with some ground corn.

The best ration for the steers depends largely on the weight of the steers, the feeds available and the prices of the same.

Idle horses which are getting all the oat straw and corn stover they wish to eat should receive enough of this mixture to keep them up in good flesh.

Pure-bred cattle or other live stock are what they are largely because of the feed and care they and their ancestors have received.

Do not deprive your steers of exercise for best results, as health and vigor are promoted where animals are allowed to move about.

The old notion that cheap corn and swine disease are intimately connected one with the other has been pretty thorougly exploded this year.

One of the greatest mistakes made by mare owners is the frantic attempt to produce draft stock from light mares at first cross with big stallions

No Credit Even for That.

"I am glad to say," remarked Mr. Seekton, "that I never spoke a hasty word to you."

"No, Leonidas," answered his wife, rather gently. "I'm willing to give you credit for not hurrying about anything."—Stray Stories.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Much Better Purpose.

Miss Charmynge—Don't you think I was made for a business woman?

Jack Hustler—No, I don't. I think you were meant for a business man.—Stray Stories.

CREAM OF RYE

For health and energy eat it for breakfast. Reduces cost of living. Free Silver Spoon in every package. Ask your grocer for a package.

His Test of Religion.

The ordinary man cares only for what religion does, and not a jot for what religion is.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Marriage separates a bachelor from a lot of illusions.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A woman wants protection, but favors free speech.

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Regular price 50¢ per bot. one size only. For sale by all leading druggists.

SYRUP of FIGS ELIXIR of SENNA MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1911. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 45-bushels of wheat from 135 acres, or 33 1-3 bu. per acre. 25, 30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 113 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1911.

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The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1912 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and additional pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy forget and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (36)

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TROUT, Heads on or Headless,	lb.,	7c
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A package of our Famous Oats, together with a lot of other rare farm seed samples, as also our Mammoth Catalogue, if you ask for same.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

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