

# Sale March 22<sup>nd</sup>



**Ship Your Raw Furs At Once**

**Last Receiving Date March 1<sup>st</sup>**

## IS IT TAG DAY FOR YOU?

Attach one of these tags to your package, bale or bales—take to express or post office and it will be on its way to join thousands of others already in our warehouse, sorted, listed and put up in best possible shape, for the inspection and bids of hundreds of eager buyers.

You will get the opinions on your furs expressed in the satisfying form of RECORD PRICES by at least 300 buyers from the chief great distributing centers of the world.

The SMALL SHIPPER is welcome—we want to prove to all consignors, large or small, our certain ability to get them real results.

WE HAVE NOTHING to offer buyers at this sale but genuine average Canadian furs in ORIGINAL collections—that's all—just the best in the world! Immense quantities of every variety marked on this tag are on hand—yet we have not nearly enough—there are not enough anywhere to supply the universally keen demand existent.

March 1st is last receiving date; all shippers are cordially invited to attend the sale.

ADDRESS:

**Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co., LIMITED - MONTREAL**

Temporary Offices:  
Windsor Hotel, Montreal

Quality in Quantity makes the REAL market

**Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co., Ltd.**  
I am interested in Raw Furs. Please put me on your free mailing list for circulars, etc.  
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## Growing Cabbage for Profit.

When growing cabbage for the market several things must be considered in order to produce the crop to the best advantage and for a maximum profit.

## FALLING? HERE'S

## WHERE IT SHOWS

Don't worry! Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Your hair will grow strong, thick and long and appear soft, glossy and twice as beautiful and abundant. Try it!

The land should be a sort of sandy loam which will warm up quickly. It should be well drained, rich in available plant food and should contain a good supply of humus.

The land on which I raised cabbage and other garden truck last year was good, rich soil. I plowed the field early in the spring, and spread on it six or eight loads of well-rotted manure to the acre. I worked this into the soil by disking and harrowing. Just before the last harrowing I applied broadcast some 300 or 400 pounds of wood-ashes (unleached) and 150 pounds of fourteen per cent. acid phosphate to the acre, and finished harrowing.

The land was in good condition by the time I had my plants ready, and when spring was far enough advanced to insure proper growing weather I set the cabbage plants in rows three feet apart, and twenty inches apart in the rows, puddling them in well.

I have found that to secure the largest profits, the crop must be pushed in growth from setting time to maturity, so after the plants were started nicely I applied 150 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre, sprinkling it down both sides of the rows and working in, while in about a month I put on an additional 150 pounds, and this produced the heads. I kept the cabbage thoroughly cultivated and free from weeds, and conserved the moisture with a dust mulch.

A few rows of the cabbage I left unfertilized with nitrate of soda so that I could tell the difference, if any, that the additional nitrogen made in yield.

After harvesting and compiling my results I found the cabbage receiving the ashes and phosphorus produced a profit of \$70.50, while the main part receiving all three elements produced \$95.80 per acre. The cabbage grown on the ground receiving the nitrate of soda produced large, solid heads. The heads produced on the other ground were good but not so large nor so firm, needing a trifle more trimming.

## Health

### Floating Kidney.

By the term floating kidney, or movable kidney, is meant a condition in which the tissues surrounding the kidneys no longer keep them both in their proper positions, which are behind the last ribs, one on each side of the spinal column. Usually one kidney only, and that the right, is thus affected, although both may be, especially in the distressing cases in which all or almost all the abdominal organs are involved in a general relaxed condition. Women are believed to suffer from floating kidney more often than men, and the trouble begins most commonly in the third, fourth or fifth decade of life—say between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five years.

The kidneys in health rest upon a bed of muscular tissue that runs down on each side of, and is attached to, the anterior surface of the spinal column, and they are held in place by masses of soft fat, sheets of fibrous tissue and the arteries and veins that go in and come out from the concave side of the organs. They are also supported by the pressure of the large intestine in front.

A kidney may be loosened from these not very secure supports by a jolt of any kind, such as a fall, a blow in the back, or a severe cough. Tight lacing used to be regarded as a frequent cause of floating kidney, but since it has gone out of fashion it is not so much of a factor nowadays. Any wasting disease, such as tuberculosis, that tends to absorb the bed of fat surrounding the kidney will make it more liable to be displaced.

In many cases there are no distinctive symptoms of a floating kidney of moderate degree, or even of considerable extent; in other cases very pronounced symptoms accompany a very slightly movable kidney. The usual symptoms are a persistent, dull, aching pain in the back over the region of the kidney or over the region of the stomach, which sometimes extends into the groin; but sometimes it is so sharp as to suggest renal colic. The severe pain may come in attacks accompanied by chills and vomiting. The patient's digestion is usually very poor, and constipation is liable to be troublesome.

The treatment of floating kidney is by pads or special corsets or belts designed to keep the wandering organ in its place; but when these fail, as they often do, the surgeon must fasten the kidney to the muscular mass on which it rests.

## STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### A Sea Worm Good to Eat.

The most prized of all gustatory delicacies in Samoa is the "palolo." Canadians who have been persuaded to try it declare it superior to the lobster.

The palolo is a marine worm, and is rather a mystery, being never seen save on two or three nights in the entire year. Its appearance seems to be regulated by the moon.

The night when the October moon changes to the third quarter is chosen by the palolo for its first appearance. When the moon rises the sea is seen to be alive with wriggling green and brown worms, some of them a yard or more in length.

The natives, ready in advance, make a festival of the occasion, going out with dip nets among the reefs and scooping up the worms by the bushel. They paddle about in every available boat with lighted torches waiting for the moon, and then the scene becomes one of great and joyous excitement.

The palolo comes once again when the November moon quarters, but no more until the following year. It is said to live in crannies of the coral reefs, coming to the surface to spawn at these lunar periods.

Some of these worms are eaten as they wiggle, but the bulk of the catch is reserved for a big feast on the following day, when they are wrapped in banana leaves and baked.

## THE SIXTH SENSE OF DIRECTION

### ASCRIBED TO NATIVES OF FAR NORTH.

### Stefansson, the Arctic Traveler, is Very Sceptical Regarding "Direction Sense."

The apparently marvellous way in which Indians, Eskimos and other primitive peoples make their way through forests, snow covered areas or other regions that have little to indicate direction to white newcomers has led to a widespread belief that they possess a mysterious sixth sense of direction.

Stefansson, the Arctic traveller, who has lived much with Eskimos, is very sceptical about the existence of any superiority of sense of direction among primitive peoples of any kind, and gives strong evidence from personal experience that Eskimos have no such superiority.

### Inferior to White Men.

The ability of Indians and others to find their way he attributes solely to their familiarity with the country through which they are passing. They note many things that they have seen before and that have no significance to the stranger in the land. White men can and do acquire the same ability to find their way when they have learned to know a country. When the land is equally strange to the white man and the Indian or the Eskimo, the white man, because of his better developed reasoning power, is more likely to have a correct line of direction than the Eskimo.

Stefansson tells how, at a time when his little party was in great need of food, one of his Eskimos, Tannaumirk, came home late at night and caused great rejoicing by relating his success in killing a caribou which he had started to pursue early in the morning. He was the hero of the hour and recounted his adventures in great detail. When he finished his story Stefansson asked him whether it was a long way to the spot where the meat lay and whether he had cached it safely. The Eskimo's answer was that he had covered the meat with snow and set traps by it, and that the place was a long way off. Stefansson volunteered to go with him the next morning, but Tannaumirk said this would not be necessary; if he were to start early in the morning he would, without assistance, be able to get the meat home by night. Bright and early the next day he was off with sled and dogs, but it had long been pitch dark when he returned. In answer to questions he said that he had been hurried all the time; that he had hastily loaded the meat on the sled, had set two additional traps by the deer kill, making four altogether, and had come right back home.

### Took the Long Way Around

The next day about noon Tannaumirk had gone off somewhere to set fox traps. Stefansson and his companion, Dr. Anderson, heard some of their dogs howling and whining behind a ridge about half a mile away from the camp. The sounds indicated that the dogs had been caught in traps. As the weather was about 40 degrees below zero, there was danger that if the dogs' paws, if pinched in traps, would freeze quickly and render the dogs valueless for service. Stefansson and Anderson hastened therefore to the rescue. They found four of the dogs, as they expected, with their feet caught in traps. But what greatly surprised them was to find these traps around the deer kill, which Tannaumirk had taken so many hours to reach in his trips back and forth. The explanation was that Tannaumirk, in starting after the deer, had followed it as it took a circuitous course of more than ten miles. After shooting the deer he had followed the trail over which he had come and in going after its meat he had once more made the circuitous trip, covering more than twenty miles in a round trip to a spot that was less than half a mile away. White men even of slight education would make allowance for the angles of direction and would cut across, but Stefansson says that the Indians or the Eskimos in his experience have no such notion, but in returning from a point will travel over the same route by which they reached it unless there are some landmarks in sight recognized earlier in the day.

## BALED SHAVINGS FOR BEDDING

Write or phone for Special Car-lot Prices.

**R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO. Limited**  
62 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

## HOW TO TREAT STOMACH TROUBLE

### A Tonic Medicine is Needed to Build Up the Digestive Organs.

The old-fashioned methods of treating stomach diseases are being discarded. The trouble with the old-fashioned methods was that when the treatment was stopped the trouble returned in an aggravated form.

The modern method of treating indigestion and other forms of stomach trouble is to tone up the stomach and glands to their normal work. Every step toward recovery is a step gained not to be lost again. The recovery of the appetite, the disappearance of pain after eating, the absence of gas, are steps on the road to health that those who have tried the tonic treatment remember distinctly. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic every constituent of which is helpful in building up the digestive organs, and therefore the very best remedy for simple or chronic cases of stomach trouble. The success of the treatment is best shown by hundreds of cases like the following. Mrs. Chas. Comer, Picton, Ont., says:—"For upwards of two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. Food would ferment in my stomach, and I would belch gas with a burning sensation. Often I would be troubled with nausea, sick headache and dizziness. Notwithstanding that I was under medical treatment the trouble grew so bad, that I would only eat when absolutely forced to, and I was in constant misery. I was finally advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had only been using them a few weeks when I found they were helping me. I very gladly continued their use and the result is they have made me a well woman, every vestige of the trouble having disappeared. I am so grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me that I strongly advise any who may be suffering from stomach trouble to give them a fair trial, and I believe that like myself they will find a sure cure."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Alfalfa Queen.

Mrs. Jessie B. Bacon, better known as the Alfalfa Queen of the world, owns a 6,000-acre ranch near Gothenburg, Neb., where she spends her summers. An idea of the income that Alfalfa Queen enjoys may be gained from the fact that off 300 acres of her land last summer she cleared \$200,000.

Persia practically enjoys the monopoly of the date trade.

## CANE MOLA

is selling at the same old price. Selected 100% Pure Sugar Cane Treacle. Use it regularly. Feed it to your

Cows, Pigs, Horses, Sheep and watch them take on weight. Sprinkle it over straw, old hay, and all other fodder. It

Keeps Stock Healthy Builds Flesh Faster Cows Give More Milk

It cuts down cost of feeding. A valuable conditioner at decidedly reasonable cost. Made of pure sugarcane molasses. Buy it by the barrel.

Obtained from all first-class dealers. Send for feeding circulars and price. Cane Mola Co., of Canada, Limited 118 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Que.

## 1000 Eggs In Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get Dollar A Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success. The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money-making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 830 D, Tyne Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.