

THINNING A PLANTATION.

HOW IT IMPROVES THE FOREST, AND WHEN IT SHOULD BE DONE.

The care of a forest tree plantation by no means ends when the trees have been planted and have successfully got through their first two or three years of life. In a few years the crowns of the trees touch, and the struggle for life among the trees begins. If the trees are allowed to grow straight on without interference, there comes a time when the growth comes almost to a standstill. The strength of the tree is taken up with this fight with one another for light, instead of it laying on wood. In order to modify this struggle, some of the trees must be taken out.

The ideal state for a forest is that the crowns of the trees should just touch each other; in this condition they do not interfere with one another, while on the other hand they shade the ground completely and preserve its moisture and prevent the humus from being broken up. In theory, of course, thinning should commence when the crowns of the trees begin to interfere with one another, and continual thinning should preserve this condition.

In practice, this is often too expensive, and the rule is often given: "Thin as soon as the thinnings taken out will pay for the work of thinning."

In all thinning, of course, any trees that are dead or decayed should be taken out at once. They are of no possible use, while on the other hand they may furnish a chance for insects or for rot-producing fungi to get into the dead or sick trees, and thence affect the more thrifty trees.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

AXLE GREASE RARE TREAT.

Sailors Introduce It, and Natives of Malabar Can't Get Enough.

It was a weird story that was told the other day on the deck of the British freight steamer Swanley by Jace Braun, the bosun, as to the origin of the tons of curlos that were being taken off the steamer at the Bush stores in South Brooklyn.

Natives of the Malabar coast give them in return for axle grease, which they eat as Americans do ice cream.

"Yesir," began Jace Braun, "ye needn't take no fancy things to China or to Singapore with you if you want a good trade. On a previous voyage an' the other fellows aboard the ship took with us all the pretty things that we could think of."

"About six o' us went up the coast one day with our things and tried to swap with those fellows all day long without getting so much as a cocoanut. In the stock that we had taken ashore was a can of axle grease that had come ashore with us against our permission."

"One of the niggers stuck his fingers in the can and eats the axle grease, an' the next mornin' we were offered every sort of inducement to leave the axle grease with them. They even offered us the inducement of a massacre, an' were only restrained by the sight of our pistols."

"Finally we loved the axle grease to stay with the natives, but we took all the curios and ornaments they had, and netted a pretty penny on them at Colombo. So, when we comes here again we put in our spare money in axle grease."

"There was a celebration among the cannibals, an' they took all we had an' we took all they had, which was no small matter. Those natives like that axle grease better than we do ice cream. They eats it, an' then when they can't get any more down their stomach they paint their faces and necks with it."

Boston Herald.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

THE SHAH'S WIVES.

Greatest Beauties of Persia Brought to the Harem.

One of the first things the new Shah of Persia did when he mounted the throne last January was to send one of his most trusted officials, accompanied by three eunuchs, through his empire to find the most beautiful girls in the realm for his harem. To-day his palaces are swarming with women, legitimate, recognized wives, and the others.

His father would not recognize the harm as it is now, after having been transformed throughout India, refurbished in the most luxurious manner, re-decorated in the most extravagant Oriental style.

The favorite wife, mother of the Crown Prince Ahmed Mirza, is designated as Amir Es Dowley ("Companion of the Sovereign").

Wives and concubines lead lives of idleness, even such light occupations as embroidery being left to servants. They spend their time mainly in feasting and in gossiping.

Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza himself, not to call him lazy, is fond of ease, is given to pleasures and so loves money that some people call him avaricious. His father left an immense fortune. The stores of jewels in the strong rooms of Teheran are rich beyond computation. There are priceless pearls, while the diamonds, rubies and emeralds scattered about are guessed to be worth \$10,000,000 at least.

There are three thrones, too, studded with gems of great value. The most famous is the peacock throne, worth \$15,000,000 and perhaps much more. Then there is the ruby throne, a restoration of the peacock throne of Delhi, also brilliant with precious stones. Lastly, there is the marble throne, a huge affair which looks nothing like the common idea of a throne.

One of the Shah's most innocent amusements is listening to story-tellers in the good old-fashioned Oriental manner. He has appointed several professional story-tellers to be near his royal person, and when the "king of kings" is weary or troubled or when he is called on to dispel the evil spirit much in the same way as David played before Saul when that potentate suffered from the vapors.

The Shah is a great chess player and is never allowed by his courtiers to lose a game. There is a story current of a young member of the British Embassy who was invited long ago to play with the Shah and checkmated him in a few moves.

The Shah sprang from his seat in a temper and swept the board and pieces in a rage on to the floor.

Mohammed Ali Mirza is not a statesman. His inclination to seek his own comfort and diversion led him to grant his subjects who were on the point of revolution when he took the reins of government, a constitution, a parliament and everything else they demanded.

Some of the great Powers, coveting Persia's vast wealth of natural resources are stealthily striving to outwit one another and gain control of the Shah for selfish purposes—to develop the country, they smoothly put it. But there are signs that the Shah may imitate the cunning Sultan of Turkey by playing one Power against another, thus preserving his empire from spoliation.

Russia considers herself the proper guardian of Persia, England wants to boss her, proper or not. Lately Germany has taken a hand in the game.

The Kaiser and his Government are beginning to recognize the Shah and his land as objects through which they will be able to extend and strengthen German influence in the Middle East. They are evidently determined to develop the resources of the Shah's dominions with German capital and lay the foundations of interests, which at first will be economic and commercial, but will afterwards grow to be political interests.

The new German Ambassador at Teheran is a pushing man with commercial leanings rather than diplomatic training, and his instructions are to lose no opportunity of forwarding the interests of his country, even at the risk of treading on the corns of such mighty competitors as Russia and England.

Herr Steintrock, the Ambassador, is therefore making a careful study of the Shah.

FOUGHT WOUNDED BEAR.

Bruin Put Up Desperate Struggle on Edge of a Precipice.

"Never in my life did I have such a thrilling adventure with a bear as I had last Friday about thirty miles northwest of Ceballa, in Gunnison county. It was a hot fight."

This was the way G. Gordon Pickett started his story of the biggest bear fight of the season. He and Harry Carpenter, with J. Carpenter's fine string of bear dogs, eight in number, started out last Friday afternoon, from Ceballa.

"The dogs jumped a good sized black bear along about 3 o'clock," said Mr. Pickett. "We followed him something like three miles and took long aim at him, wounding him in the right foreleg. We lost sight of him for a while and then the dogs got next to him again. This time they had him cornered on the edge of a big bluff, at least 100 feet high."

"It seems that the wound I had given him made the bear crazy mad. He nailed two of the dogs, one after the other, and crunched their necks like so many soda crackers. He jumped down into a cleft of rock, where there was a little platform about twelve feet square, and beyond that the precipice."

"The dogs went after him and he went after them good and proper. He had already killed two, and it looked as if he was going to finish the entire pack. To save the lives of the dogs I jumped down to the little bench, but not until he had lunged at one of the bear dogs and cuffed him clear over the cliff."

"Of course that finished that dog, and the bear turned. He wasn't five feet from me when I tore the top of his head off with a quick shot from my rifle. He didn't exactly have me 'buffaloe,' but I think I never in all my twenty-five years' hunting experience came so near being seriously rattled. The dogs killed were among the best fighters in the pack."

—Denver Post.

GIRL'S AMBITION NOT HIGH.

A Kansas girl graduate who has been given the title "Beyond the Alps Lily" promulgated the following: "I don't care a cent whether Italy lies beyond the Alps or in Missouri. I do not expect to set the river on fire with my future career. I am glad that I have a good education, but I am not going to misuse it by writing poetry or essays on the future woman."

"It will enable me to correct the grammar of any lover I may have should he speak of 'dorgs' in my presence or 'seen a man.' It will also come handy when I want to figure out how many pounds of soap a woman can get for three dozen eggs at the grocery. So I do not begrudge the time I spent in acquiring it. But my ambitions do not fly so high."

"I just want to marry a man who can lick anybody of his weight in the township, who can run an eighty-acre farm and who has no female relatives to come around and try to boss the ranch. I will agree to cook dinners for him that won't send him to an early grave and lavish upon him a wholesome affection and to see that his razor has not been used to cut broom wire when he wants to shave."

"In view of all this I do not care if I get a little rusty on the rule of three and kindred things as the years go by."

—Topeka Capital.

Shingles Made of Concrete.

Shingles manufactured of concrete are but little heavier than slate, and not much more expensive than those made of the best quality of wood. They are practically indestructible, and, in the end, are much cheaper than shingles made of any other material. They are made in a variety of designs, and are reinforced with metal skeletons, which terminate in loops at the edges for nailing to the roof. Shingles of concrete are practically everlasting, as they are proof against decay, and, in fact, become more durable with exposure to the weather.

They Will Learn Yet.

So far as we know the strictly "ethical" physician is the only business man who deems it disgraceful to advertise what he has for sale. He has skill and professional knowledge in stock, but he refuses to inform the public of the fact. How long would any other business last if it were conducted on the principles?

To relinquish the advantages of advertising to the so-called "quacks" is merely to give the "quacks" the tremendous benefits derived from judicious publicity.

In his address before the Illinois Medical Society, Rockford, Dr. Percy of Galesburg, the president, recognized the situation. "We must change our attitude toward the public on the subject of newspaper advertising," he said. "The irregular use of the press extensively and they educate the public to the injury of all real scientific advance. We must use the same means to forward the true aims and objects of science. When the quacks make up their minds to accept and exemplify his views there will be less talk of 'advertising quacks.'"

AVOID THE GIJA MONSTER.

Indians and Mexicans Fear Animal More Than a Rattlesnake.

Of the bite of the gija monster, that little-known creature of the southwestern deserts, a correspondent writes: "I have had some experience with the gija monsters and can state that no matter what scientists may claim the gija monster is a good thing to shun."

"Indians and Mexicans have a horror of them and fear them more than a rattlesnake. I believe that the bite of the gija monster is dangerous because of the creature's habit of eating lizards, bugs and rodents and then lying on sand so hot that it blisters the hands and feet of men."

"The heat causes the food to putrefy in the stomach, evidenced by the fact that the teeth are often covered with a fermented, putrefied froth from the food. A bite has the same effect as the cut of a dissecting knife on each member. In other words, the inoculation of a deadly poison."

Worked Both Ways. Percy, kept from school by a cold, got so noisy in his play that his mother, suffering from a headache, suggested in despair that he play at being a little deaf-and-dumb boy.

"The idea struck him favorably, but the play was noisier than the old."

"I should think," ventured the mother, "that a little deaf-and-dumb boy would not make any noise."

"Oh, but he would!" said Percy. "You see, he couldn't hear it."

"Dear mother!" his voice broke in on her musings presently, "if the noise bothers you, why don't you play at being a little deaf-and-dumb boy yourself?"

Browning's Magazine.

Early Cigarette Smokers. Who first introduced cigarettes into this country? They were first used in the streets here by the late Laurence Olliphant; and, curiously enough, the introduction of this method of smoking to the English people came as a result of the Crimean war.

Our officers in Russia, among other hardships, could not procure tobacco or cigars, and learned the use of the cigarette from their French, Italian and Turkish allies, and also from their stay in Malta and Gibraltar.

Introduced into London military and other clubs, the new custom made very slow progress. But its use steadily spread from 1870 to 1880, when the fashion was set by the golden youth of those days.—From the Reader.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure.

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea—keeps the baby free from effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

Deserted Iowa Town. Our State is so young that many are still in active life who assisted in laying its foundations, and yet we have many of the older counties in the State that have no other deserted villages.

Des Moines county has several, the most important of which was Kosuth, a town of some pretensions in the northwestern part of the county. It boasted of a fine academy, where the higher branches were taught. It was a place of some commercial importance.

When the iron horse sought its way northward from Burlington it passed Kosuth, and the academy remained. Mediapolis began, and it soon became apparent to Mediapolis that it was most important that Kosuth be wiped out. Many of the houses were gradually moved from Kosuth to the railroad town, and to-day practically nothing remains of Kosuth.—From the Burlington Hawkeye.

Ask for Minard's and take no other. ONE OF A SEVEN-OAR CREW.

Death of a Clergyman Who Took Part in a Famous Victory. Rev. J. C. Cox, who was the sole surviving member of the famous "seven-oar crew" of Oxford University, which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1843, died recently at Eastbourne, England, at the advanced age of 87 years. On account of his years and being a member of the noted crew, Cox had long been noted as the most noted oarsman in the world. But perhaps the details of this "seven-oar" race have never reached the ears of the present generation. Oxford and Cambridge subscription rooms were the opponents in the final heat for the "Grand," but Fletcher Menzies stroke of the Oxford boat, was taken ill immediately before the race.

When it was seen that Menzies could not possibly row, Oxford asked permission to put in a substitute. Cambridge positively refused, giving as a reason that it established a bad precedent, which would afterward be an excuse for the wholesale drafting of men. Then Oxford decided to row with seven men. To this the Cantabs objected, and appealed to Lord Camoys, who was the referee, to know if they were compelled to row against seven men. His lordship decided there was no ruling on the matter, and promptly ordered the race to be rowed. Thereupon Oxford pluckily backed to the starting line with seven oars.

Never since that Henley was there such excitement and Oxford won by a length. After the race the souvenir hunters literally tore the clothes off the crewman and in many parts of England to-day bits of the caps and shirts are highly treasured. The president's chair at the Oxford University Boat Club is made out of a section of the coxswain's seat, while the two ends of the boat are in the possession of Lady Stainer. Mr. Cox was for thirty years vicar of Felstead, in Essex, and for ten years chaplain of the British Embassy at Paris.

Shipping Out of Trouble. "Henry, what is this dark hair doing on your coat?"

"I haven't worn that coat since last month, dear. You wore a brunette then."

"Oh, yes."—Washington Herald.

Saves A Lot of Bother. The starch that needn't be cooked, that won't stick, that gives a brilliant gloss with almost no iron-effort, isn't that the starch you ought to have them use on your clothes? Buy it by name, your dealer sell it.

Celluloid Starch.

Babel in Northern Michigan. This upper corner of the staunch American state of Michigan is a show ground of the people of thirty nations.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General Secretary.

Change of Scene for Holiday. (Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Too many people bear their tiring burthen with them when they go away for rest. There must be a change of thought as well as a change of scene. For the former their sailing is a scene. For the latter their sailing is a scene. For the former their sailing is a scene. For the latter their sailing is a scene.

Wilson's Fly Pads. Kill them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

A Special Offer.

For the month of June a fine course in Dress Cutting and Making will be taught for Ten Dollars, including a Perfect Fitting System. You can pay for lessons as you take them. The Chart will be taught for \$3.00 and each of the lessons for \$1.00. This offer is only good for a short time. All those wishing to learn, write to-day.

ELITE DRESSMAKING SCHOOL. Miss Valens, Instructor. P. O. BOX 91. DUNDAS, ONT.

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DO YOU WANT DELIVERED FREE. A GOOD PIANO FOR \$145? Send for free illustrated catalogue. H. A. BINGHAM, Oshawa, Ont.

Only Half the Time. "That is no defence at all," said Senator Curtis, during a discussion of emotional insanity at dinner. "What you have just said, sir, is as weak a defence as the young automobilist's."

"The young man's father said to him: 'Look here, I am ashamed of you. You spend all your time choo-chooing around the country in a motor car.'"

"Not all my time, father," said the youth, gently. "Only half of it."

"And the other half?" asked the mollified old man.

"That is passed underneath, sir, with a monkey wrench."

Mira. TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Removes cure all skin and blood diseases—Eczema, Salt Rheum, Sores, Pimples, Constipation, Indigestion and other results of impure blood. They correct the cause and destroy the evil condition.

Mira Ointment soothes and heals all diseased skin. Mira Blood Tonic and Mira Tablets cleanse the blood and invigorate stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

Ointment and Tablets, each 50c. Blood Tonic, \$1. At drug-stores—or from The Chemist's Co. of Canada, Limited, Hamilton—Toronto.

Taking Every Precaution. On rising in the morning be careful to step in bed; when taking your breakfast be sure to keep your mouth closed; when the desire to go to business attacks you fight it off and stay at home; when lurching at a restaurant be careful not to eat anything, and if you must take a holiday spend it literally in the sun, for salt water is a good disinfectant. In other words, if you don't do anything—eat, drink or breathe—and are careful to wear clothes soaked in bichloride of mercury or formaldehyde, there is little danger of septic infection. If the average man will follow these rules he need not worry about his health. Hand he can laugh at the germ faddists.—London Punch.

English Spavin Liniment. Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps from horses from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, swellings, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by druggists.

Always There is a Green Bug. (Ottawa, Kan., Herald.) The shrewdest observers of cropland have noticed that something happens about every so often to retard the success of every given crop. And those who have applied their observations to larger fields have discovered that ten years and yet years rule with unvarying regularity, measured in cycles of fifty years or so. Success is largely a matter of averaging. No crop is always successfully grown, no judgment is always correct on a business deal—no business must continually be a brisk market and a fair margin of profit. There is always a green bug to cut down results and to install by his industrious gnawing his own administration on the wisdom of getting gay.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend. The rooster sees the light of dawn and gives a clarion call. He does not aim at the sanitary purposes of his crowing, and crows again, his voice is good and strong, while echoes, sounding from afar, his ringing notes prolong.

The early crows on the lawn. The harbinger of spring. Receive a welcome from us all. And make the poets sing. But oh! what wholly different thought rise in the hearts of men, when they're aroused from slumber by the crow-cous in the pen. —Somerville Journal.

All on the Same Level. The Presbyterian General Assembly reports that its preachers are getting less pay than hot carriers on the average. This puts them about on a level with the clergymen of the other denominations, so far as lately heard from. There seems to be no ground for the boasting of one sect over another.—Boston Herald.

ITCH. Mange, Pruritis Scabietica and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolff's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by druggists.

Just What She Wanted. Mr. Saphedde—When we are married you shall want for nothing. Miss Gotrox—But I want nothing now. Mr. Saphedde—Then take me.—Philadelphia Record.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR. Duchess and Priscilla Fine Hosiery For Ladies. Rock Rib and Hercules School Hosiery. Strong as Gibraltar. Limit of Strength.

Princess Egyptian Lace For Children's Fine Dress. Little Darling and Little Pet For Infants. Lamb's Wool and Silk Tips. All Wool.

Fine Hosiery Manufactured for the Wholesale Trade by the CHIPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING. In three and six-foot rolls, is unexcelled for all building and lining purposes, inside walls of summer houses, refrigerator plants, etc.

GET OUR PRICES. The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited. HULL - CANADA. Agents in all principal cities.