

game reserves that they shall not have a fate similar to that of the buffalo.

Since the game laws are framed by the various provinces, the Dominion officers have not, heretofore, had any authority to protect the game, but I have arranged with the Alberta and Manitoba Governments to have all our rangers appointed game guardians in their respective districts, and hope to secure similar powers from the Saskatchewan and British Columbian Governments.

Being constantly in the woods, our rangers will be able to give very efficient service in the protection of the game.

Regulations governing the disposal of timber on the forest reserves are under consideration, but have not yet been definitely decided upon.

It is impossible to frame regulations suitable for all the reserves situated as they are in such varying conditions as regards species of trees, climate, market and the object of their maintenance. On some whose function is primarily to protect the watersheds, and where reproduction is not sufficient to perpetuate the stand, it will be necessary to prohibit all cutting. On others, situated near agricultural districts, and where the forests do not warrant extensive lumbering operations, the product of the forest will be disposed of under the settlers' permit system in order that the local population may obtain supplies of fuel, fence and building material at a price sufficiently cheap to encourage settlement. Under the regulations now in vogue, homesteaders not having supplies of their own, are allowed to take, free of charge, the following amount of timber:

9,250 feet B. M. of lumber logs.
400 roof poles.
500 fence posts.
2,000 fence rails.

Where available, similar amounts will be granted to any bona-fide settler upon receipt of small dues varying with the species used. In order to encourage the removal of dead timber, which is a constant menace from fire, insect and fungous pests, each settler is annually allowed to take for his use 25 cords free of charge, and 100 cords may be removed for sale at the nominal charge of 25c. per cord.

On several of the reserves where the green timber is limited, and it is necessary to preserve seed trees, as in the spruce woods, Turtle Mountains and Cooning Lake Reserves, the cutting of green wood is prohibited.

The value of these reserves to the surrounding agricultural settlement in the Prairie Provinces can hardly be overestimated, and every winter the farmers come from fifty and sometimes seventy miles to secure supplies of fuel, fence and building material from these patches of timber, protected from the fires which have cleared the prairie.

The cutting done by permit-holders will be directed by the officer in charge to restrict cutting areas, in order that the removal may be systematically conducted, and the utmost care will be exercised to have the cutting done so that another crop will follow, and that the fullest utilization will be made of the timber cut. Infractions of the regulations are to be punished by cancellation of all rights to future permits, a charge of double dues on the wood cut, and such other punishment as may be inflicted by the courts for trespass or timber stealing. For the purpose of protecting the reserves, each of the forest rangers is given the powers of a Justice of the Peace within his district.

On the other reserves, which contain merchantable timber in sufficient quantities to make more extensive lumbering operations possible, a different policy will have to be adopted. It is, I think, patent to everyone that the present system of selling limits on the bonus system discourages rather than encourages the perpetuation of the forests, and that on these reserves a more conservative policy should be adopted.

It is directly contrary to principles of good forestry to prevent the harvesting of mature forest crops, but owing to the necessity in this country of depending almost entirely on natural reproduction, care and skill is required in removing the mature timber in such a way that reproduction will take place, and, therefore, the timber should be sold in such a way that a premium would not be placed on overcutting, and yet that the Government shall receive a fair compensation for its timber. From the standpoint of a forester it is advisable that the Govern-

ment either conduct the lumbering itself or sell the timber on a stumpage basis, and maintain close supervision of the cutting.

In the first place, no timber should be sold before it is examined by the forester in charge, and the silvicultural conditions found to make the cutting advisable. The timber should be measured, and in some cases marked for cutting, and then placed on the market for public competition, sufficient time being allowed for all interested to examine the tract before bidding. Regulations regarding the kind and size of timber to be cut, disposal of debris, height of stumps, etc., should be stipulated in every sale in order that there may be no misunderstanding afterwards.

Owing to the long-time element in producing forest crops, it is hardly practicable for private individuals or corporations to carry on the highest type of forestry, but the Government, whose duty it is to provide for the welfare of succeeding generations, can and should be the forester and allow the lumbermen to harvest the crop when ripe. It is necessary, though, that the co-operation of the lumberman be secured, or the efforts of the forester will be futile.

There is every reason to expect the support of the lumbermen of Canada, since it is they who, through this Association and individually, have been responsible for practically all the advance made in forestry of late years in Canada.

The setting aside of the forest reserves is very largely due to the efforts of this Association through the recent Forestry Convention in Ottawa, and whether the hopes of the promoters are to be fulfilled or not will depend on the support now afforded the Forestry Branch in its administration.

SURVEY WORK.

The work conducted by the Forestry Branch on the reserves has so far been confined to making forest surveys of the Turtle Mountain, Moose Mountain and the Riding Mountain reserves in Manitoba. In the forest surveys, we have made a rough topographical examination in order to be able to locate trails and means of guarding and exploiting the timber, and have measured the mature timber and the extent of the reproduction. We have also measured the rate of growth of the various species in order to determine the yield that may be expected, and the age at which it matures. It is expected to carry on similar investigations on the other reserves, and to secure data on all the important species of Canadian forest trees. The results of this work will be of great value, not only to the scientific forester, but to the lumberman in enabling him to decide the size at which it is most profitable for him to cut in case he expects to hold his limits for future cutting.

In the Spruce Woods Reserve in Manitoba, we have planted 40,000 Scotch pine seedlings with most gratifying results, and we hope to extend this work where necessary on other reserves.

AREA RESERVED.

As stated before, the area of land now set aside for forest purposes on Dominion lands is five and a half million acres. Mr. Stewart, who is perhaps the best informed man on this subject, estimates that the timber land owned by the Dominion is about 500,000,000 acres, and the reserves, therefore, form about 1.1 per cent. of that area, and as a large part of the land reserved can never be expected to produce much besides fuel, it can readily be seen that in order to have any appreciable effect towards perpetuating the forest wealth of Canada, the reserves must be greatly increased.

Large as is the timber land under the Dominion Government, the provinces control perhaps our most valuable forests, and the duty of forest conservation rests as heavily upon them. Ontario has already set aside 11,500,000 acres; Quebec, 3,289,600 acres, and New Brunswick is preparing to reserve a large tract. It would seem that British Columbia, which now depends and may always depend largely on her forests for her revenue, should inaugurate a conservative forest policy, and set aside her non-agricultural lands permanently for the purpose of timber production. The \$500,000 appropriated this year for the forest protections is an infinitesimal amount compared with the value of the interests affected. The forests of British Columbia are

unrivalled in any other part of the globe, and if, through lack of protection from fire and destructive lumbering, they are removed from these mountains, not only will the revenues from this source cease, but the spring floods will rush down and destroy the fertile agricultural valleys, and in the summer the streams which now afford spawning grounds for the salmon, which mean so much to British Columbia, will be dry canyons. Even the mines cannot be operated without large supplies of timber, and the future of this land, which has been so bountifully supplied with natural resources, and which is looked upon as the chief source for the future of timber, minerals and fish for the rest of the Dominion, will be blighted.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the people of British Columbia come to realize the importance of their forests, and adopt measures before too late to perpetuate this great asset, and I may say that any support or co-operation which the Forestry Branch is able to give in this direction, will be gladly extended.

Markets.

(Continued from page 1741.)

23 cents. Some fancy Townships creamery brought 24c. Exports for week ending Oct. 27th dropped off sharply, being 4,800 packages, 200 less than corresponding week last year, bringing total for season to 358,000 packages, as against 539,000 a year ago.

Eggs.—Market very firm. Receipts of fresh-laid light. Straight receipts, 22c. to 23c. when fine; selects from these, 25c., remainder about 20c.; cold-storage selects about 23c. High winter egg market is considered probable.

Potatoes.—Cooler weather has had a firming influence on the market. Dealers paying 58c. to 68c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and selling at advance of 10c., large lots, or 15c. for small lots.

Turnips.—\$11.00 to \$11.50 per ton for best white Quebecs, and selling at \$11.50 to \$12.50 per ton, or 70c. to 75c. per cwt. Some of the stock is very fine.

Hay.—Tone easier, but prices show little change, notwithstanding somewhat larger stocks on spot. Some think, though, that with end of navigation approaching, prices will ease off. No. 1 timothy, \$13 per ton; No. 2, \$12, and shipping, \$11.

Millfeed.—Demand less active. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20 per ton; shorts, \$22.

Grain.—Oats, 38c. to 40c.; buckwheat, 56c.; No. 2 yellow corn, 57c., and No. 3 yellow, 56c.; store; No. 2 peas, 86c.; wheat, dull, at 85c., store, for No. 1 northern, Manitoba, and 80c. for Ontario white winter.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.30; cows, \$2.65 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50. Hogs.—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.45; medium to good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.30; butchers' weights, \$6.30 to \$6.45; good to choice, mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.25; packing, \$5.80 to \$6; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Steady to strong; sheep, \$4 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.85; lambs, \$6 to \$7.75.

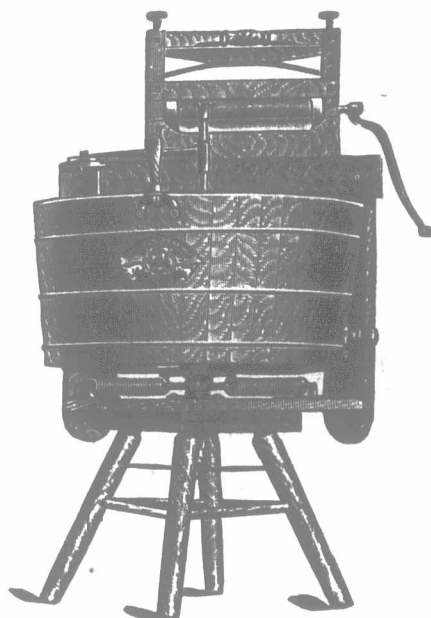
British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 11c. to 13c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 10c. per lb.

Representative Cheese Board Prices.

Woodstock, 12 5-16c. for white, and 12c. for colored; Picton, 12 7-16c.; Madoc, 12 9-16c.; Kingston, 12 5-16c.; Brantford, 12 11-16c.; 12c. and 12 13-16c.

WOMAN'S \$15 Fall Tailored Suits \$6.95. Send for fashions, cloth samples, and catalogue showing everything you use wholesale. SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., DEPT. 27, LONDON, ONT.



Let this Machine do your Washing Free.

There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work, when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel does.

There are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub.

You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them.

Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down.

This cover has slats on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns.

Now, we are all ready for quick and easy washing. You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub, and with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, till it strikes a motor-spring.

This motor-spring throws the tub back till it strikes the other motor-spring, which in turn throws it back on the first motor-spring.

The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but the motor-springs, and the ball-bearings, do practically all the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill race through the clothes.

The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock.

It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING, without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this "1900 Junior" Washer.

You can do this in six to twelve minutes better than any able washerwoman could do the same clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY; now, how do we PROVE it? Send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washer, free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets.

No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security.

You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours you send it back to the railway station,—that's all.

But, if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine.

Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is a week's worth of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a washwoman's labor. We intend that the "1900 Junior" Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing.

You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial.

Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overcrows our factory.

Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you risk. Write me personally on this offer, viz: J. L. M. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 855 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Men Wanted

to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 BATHURST STREET, LONDON, CANADA.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Too late for classified position.

HOUDAN cockerels, April hatch, from my imported Peterson's stock, \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order at once. Veroy Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

WRITE at once to Jas. McCormack, Brantford, and get prices on White Leghorn cockerels, hens and pullets. Bred from winners at Toronto and London.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.