

Use the Times
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Our want ads bring results

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—ORGANIST FOR ST. ANDREW'S Presbyterian Church, duties commence October 1st. Apply, stating salary expected, on or before 14th inst. to R. Law, 46 St. Matthew Avenue, city.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WARD MAN. Apply City Hospital.

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK FOR OFFICE; manufacturing. Apply P. O. Box 18.

WANTED—BOYS ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE for polishing and grinding room. Gurney-Tilden Co.

WANTED—BENCH HANDS FOR LOCK Dept. Gurney-Tilden Co.

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us at home. \$15 to \$25 per week. Now is the time to plant in cellar, or on a bar for fall or winter culture. Send for full particulars and illustrated booklet. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FARM LABORER, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE, who can milk J. J. Hornig, Hamilton P. O.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND CAR. Apply at Aulsebrook's, 54 James street north.

WANTED—TAILOR TO DO PRESSING and alterations on ladies' work; steady employment. Apply The Atelier, 29 King west.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED OPERATORS AND APPLICABLES on coats. 13 1/2 King East.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR PELLING AND BUTTONS on coats; also apprentices. Miss Mueller, 55 Catherine street south.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY Commercial Hotel.

WANTED—AT ONCE, GOOD GENERAL servant with references. Apply Mrs. Adm. Zimmerman, 132 Bond street.

WANTED AT ONCE IMPROVERS, ALSO apprentices, for the millinery. Apply to Miss Spencer, R. Mackay & Co.

WANTED—AT ONCE AN EXPERIENCED saleswoman for the staple department; permanent position. Apply Finch Bros.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

WANTED—A RETAIL GROCERY. A customer, out of town, wants to buy grocery stock in Hamilton. Stock well valued to two thousand dollars. Write particulars to Geo. E. Bristol & Co., Hamilton. Confidential.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, use of attic, storage, October 1st. Apply 8, Times office.

GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND BOARD, fifteen minutes' walk from Post Office; private family preferred. Box 4, Times office.

WANTED—BABELIN A THRAWN TYKE. Apply Times office.

WANTED—WORK AT PAINTING OR paper hanging. 146 Walton street south.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. \$1.00 per annum in Canada and Great Britain. Stock well valued. Friends and keep posted on Hamilton happenings.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS TO KNOW that they can send their friends the Semi-Weekly Times at a great discount for \$1.00 per annum.

PERSONAL

WANTED—A BROWN RAINCOAT from R. H. Y. C. club-house kindly return to W. F. McGivern, secretary. King west.

BOARDERS WANTED

FOR two young men; good board, large front room; all conveniences (open plumbing, hot and cold water, gas, etc.) if desired. Terms moderate; locality good. 73 East avenue north.

BOARDERS WANTED—ENGLISH PREFERRED. 152 Ferguson Avenue north.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

STANLEY PLATES, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, 50 PER DOZ.; 4 x 5, 36; 5 x 7, 50. Seymour, 7 John street north.

MEDICAL

DR. H. J. ROBINSON WITH DR. DILLABOUGH, 23 Grosvenor street. Telephone 522.

DR. PRYSE PARK, SURGEON OF EYE, ear, nose and throat, removed to 104 James street south. Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8. Sunday by appointment. Telephone 151.

JOHN P. MORTON, M. D., F. R. C. S., "Edin." James street south. Surgeon. Eye, ear, nose and throat. Office hours, 9-12 a. m., 2-5 and 7-8 p. m. Phone 372.

T. SHANNON MCGILVERAY, M. D., 154 James street north. Telephone 522. SPECIALTY—NERVOUS DISEASES. Office hours—From 1 to 4 p. m., from 9 to 11 p. m.

FRANK D. W. BATES, M. D., D. E. E. B. A. Surgeon and specialist, has removed his office to room 306 Bank of Hamilton Building. Hours—12 to 2 and 2 to 5. Telephone 754. Dr. Bates has opened an office in Detroit and from now on will spend from the 1st to the 25th of each month in his office there, and from the 25th to the end of the month in Detroit.

G. E. HUSBAND, M. D., Homeopathist, 129 Main street west. Telephone 556.

DR. MEDWARDS, SPECIALIST. Eye, ear, nose and throat, corner King and Bay streets. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 529.

DR. DEAN, SPECIALIST, DISEASES OF MEN, 29 Charlton street, Toronto.

DENTAL

DR. CLAPPISON, DENTIST, ROOM 40, Federal Life Bldg. Phone 204.

DR. J. A. KAPPELE, DENTIST, ROOM 207, 35 Federal Life Building. Phone 3907.

DR. H. M. MORROW, DENTIST, 63 1/2 King street west. Successor to Dr. Burt. Phone 185.

REMOVAL—DR. BRIGGS, DENTIST, HAS removed his office from 25 King street west to cor. King and West, Avenue. Telephone 226.

DR. M. F. BINKLEY, DENTIST, Prices that appeal to the working classes. A TYPICAL TEETH receiving special consideration. MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP no better to be had at any price. Office, 17 1/2 King street east, Hamilton.

DR. JAMES F. McDONALD, DENTIST, Greenhall's Hall, 67 James street north. Telephone 1584.

DANCING

B. KENNEDY, 29 Barton street east. Telephone 1584.

Advertise your Wants in the Times. 10 cents will do the trick.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MOUNT PLEASANT SURVEY. FEW desirable building lots, on specially easy terms; Alberta, Alexandria and Coleson streets, near East End incline. Contact, write, Mount Hamilton Land Office, 10 Main street east.

FOR SALE—9 ROOMED COTTAGE, 215 East Avenue north. Unoccupied on Sept. 15th. Also lot 2 1/2 feet.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A WHITE AND TAN FOX TERRIER. Reward at 35 West Avenue north.

FOUND—A COCKER SPANIEL. OWNER can have same by paying expenses. Apply, 605 King street west.

LOST—A WHITE BELT, LARGE SILVER Buckle. Reward on return to Miss Rose, 185 James street south.

LOST—SILVER LOCKET AND CHAIN AT station 25, Beach. Reward at Times office.

TO LET

TO LET—CANNON WEST, immediate possession. Apply next door.

TO LET—UP TO DATE FLAT; conveniences. 111 James street north.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH ALL MODERN conveniences. Apply 209 John north.

TO LET—65, 120, 222, MAIN WEST; 152, 302 Bay south; 605 Main east; furnished house in the city. John M. Burns, real estate and insurance, 30 King east.

ROOMS TO LET

THREE OR FOUR HOUSEKEEPING rooms to rent; every convenience. 107 Charles street.

TO LET—ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM. Apply 112 Main west.

FOR SALE

BOSTON TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE; half price; finely bred and housebroken. 93 Victoria Avenue south.

FOR TWO WEEKS TWENTY PER CENT. discount on any new bicycle in stock. West's Cycle Works, next to new Artway.

FOR SALE—GAS FIXTURES. MAY BE seen at the Times Office.

A SECOND-HAND 21 FT. GASOLINE launch, that must be sold. Juttin's, foot of Wellington street.

BARGAIN IN PLAYER PIANO—ALL LATEST improvements; regular price \$100, for \$55; suitable for sale music. T. J. Baine, Pianos and real estate, John street north, near Post Office.

BICYCLES—CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS. 207 King east. Phone 2488.

QUARTER CORD DRY MIXED WOOD for fire. Kelly's Wood Yard, also carting, cleaning, corner Leacock and Cannon streets.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LESSONS, CONVERSATION and grammar. Mrs. Casson, graduate Normal School, Quebec. Special evening lessons if desired. Moderate terms. 419 James south.

BOARDING

PRIVATE FAMILY WANTS TWO LADY boarders; all conveniences. 106 Wilson street.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD; all modern conveniences; central. 125 Hunt street west.

PATENTS

PATENTS—TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, etc., procured in all countries. John Hendry, 100 James south. Established 1880.

PATENTS—SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET on Patents. Ben. B. Pannett, Ottawa, Ont., near Patent Office.

MISCELLANEOUS

GET THE BEST—THE SEMI-WEEKLY Times. \$1.00 per annum in Canada or Great Britain.

THE JOHNSON TRANSFER AND FURNITURE MOVING VAN; pianos moved, disassembled; packing, crating or storage; teaming single or double. Terms for moving van, \$1.00 per hour for two men; for for each man, Estimate free. Edwin Johnson, prop., Telephone 3025. 545 Hughson street, north.

SEE MISS PARGETER'S FINE STOCK OF hair; one glass will convince you. Finest French, German and English goods; also American novelties and latest device transformation bangs; jewelry, wavy switches, pompadour fronts. Headquarters for beautiful wig, etc. Remember the place, 107 King street west, above Park.

LEGAL

BELL & PRINGLE, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Office, Federal Life Building, fourth floor. James and Main. Money to lend in large and small amounts at lowest rates. Wm. Bell, R. A. Pringle.

HENRY CARPENTER, BARRISTER, solicitor, etc. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates. Offices, Room 45, Federal Life Building.

WILLIAM H. WARDROPE, K. C., BARRISTER, solicitor, notary public. Office Federal Life Building. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

HARRY D. PETRIE, BARRISTER, ETC., Office, Spector Building. Money loaned on first class real estate security.

C. LEMON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, notary. Office, No. 32 1/2 Hughson street south. N. B.—Money to loan on real estate.

FUEL FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHOICE KINDLING WOOD; best in city. Ontario Box Co., 106 Main street.

PIANO TUNING

M. RAYMOND, PIANOFORTE TUNER and repairer. From John Broadwood & Sons, London, Eng. Send orders to 126 Times street north. Phone 1078.

PERSONAL

SEND YOUR FRIENDS THE SEMI-WEEKLY Times. All Hamilton and surrounding country news. \$1.00 per annum to any place in Canada or Great Britain.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN ON BUILDING and other loans. Free mortgages, real estate. Martin Marlin, Federal Life Building, 1st floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. M. of interest on real estate security in sums to borrowers. No commission charged. Apply: Lazier & Lazier, Spector Building.

INSURANCE

F. W. GATES & BRO. DISTRICT AGENTS. Royal Insurance Co. Assets, including Capital \$45,000,000 OFFICE—Room 602, Bank of Hamilton Building.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. FIRE AND MARINE Phone 2584

W. O. TIDSWELL, Agent 78 James Street South

ADVERTISE in the TIMES and business will come your way. Now is the time to make your contracts. The Times is the paper to use. Telephone our ad. man, 368.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 50 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain conditions a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$20.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted the homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$30.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Walking Canes

We have a number of very nice light Canes, just the thing for young men. They are worth \$2.00 to \$3.00. We are selling them for \$1.00 each. They have sterling silver mounts and see up-to-date.

F. CLARINGBOWL Jeweler 22 MacNab St. North

Show Cases—Counters—Desks Buy of the Manufacturer NEWBIGGING CABINET CO., Ltd. 164 King West. Phone 951.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY ORRER & BURKHOLDER, 42 Federal Building. Phone 810. House 278.

JEWELRY G. OLD FILLIS, WALTER HENRY, G. seven fifty; alarm clock, eighty-nine cents guaranteed. Peebles, 713 King east.

TOBACCO STORE J. L. ANDERSON TOBACCO, CIGARS, pipes, billiard parlor. 21 York street.

UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS MADE TO ORDER, RE-KINGED and repaired at Slater's, 9 King William.

If You Want the News Read the Times

Time Ads Bring Results Call for letters in boxes 35, 39, 41, 42, 43, 50, 53

FATHER DIED FROM SHOCK.

No Trace of Poison to Cause Willoughby's Death. Peterboro, Sept. 7.—The jury in the Willoughby inquest at Norwood today brought in a verdict of accidental shooting in connection with the death of Stella Willoughby. In the opinion of the jury her father, Thomas Willoughby, died as a result of the shock caused by the shooting of his daughter. Professor Ellis, the Provincial analyst, reported no trace of poison in any of the organs.

HOW THE SCRAP STARTED.

Jones stepped on Smith's favorite corn and of course there was trouble. What Smith needed was Putnam's Corn Extract—that painless remedy for corns and warts that cures in twenty-four hours. Putnam's is the old standby. Try it. It isn't wise to burn your bridges behind you unless you have them insured.

The Difference Between the successful and the unsuccessful man is: "ONE USES HIS OPPORTUNITIES AND THE OTHER DOES NOT." Consider the small amount of desirable residential property for sale in the southwest. Consider the great advance in price that has taken place in the last few years. Consider that we are still offering about 50 LOTS ON BEULAH SURVEY AT \$18 TO \$20 PER FOOT, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR BY US, and considering that the southwest is one of the most charming, healthy districts in our city, you must come to the conclusion that "Beulah Lots" should be disposed of in a short time at present prices. If you anticipate building "A Home" these Lots should interest you. City office open 9 to 1. Branch office, corner Aberdeen and Beulah avenues, open every afternoon 2 to 6 o'clock.

H. H. DAVIS Manager Phone 695 W. D. FLATT Room 15 Federal Life

Which Is It, Mr. Merchant?

Is it a question of wanting the best light you can procure or the cheapest? Of course you want the ONE and the OTHER if possible. Then why not combine BOTH, and use our new type Artificial Gas Area. Adopt them now, and you get the Area free, Mantles free and cleaning free. Better phone 89, and ask our representative to drop in and talk it over.

HAMILTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY 141 PARK STREET NORTH

THE HOUSEKEEPER TO PREVENT MOLD. Clean and prepare fruit in whatever way you are in the habit of doing, but sterilize cans in the following manner: Have good, thick rubbers that fit well and examine tops, making sure that they have an even edge and are otherwise in good condition. No matter how clean they may be, plunge jars, rubbers and tops into a clean, hot soap-suds, and wash thoroughly. Use a new dish mop, rinse with a little clear water, and plunge again into a pan of clear, hot water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of baking soda; let stand in a soda bath about five minutes; then rinse in clear, cold water and stand on end and drain. Sterilize as many jars as you need for fruit in hand. While fruit is cooking prepare a heavy syrup of a teaspoonful of granulated sugar and a quarter of a cupful of water, boiling it one minute and adding to it as it is used up; keep hot until needed. Roll tops, jars and rubber rings in boiling water, only two at a time, as they cool quickly. Drain, stand in clear pan, place rubbers, and top with silver knife over the elastic bands with pressure close to the neck of jar to make sure it is fitted perfectly. Never allow fruit juice, seed, or syrup under the rubber rings. Fill jars with the prepared fruit three-fourths full, run silver knife down inside of jar, removing it slowly, and any air bubbles will follow. Do this several times. Add fruit until jar is filled to within half an inch of top. Now fill to slightly overflowing with the thick, hot syrup, leaving the overflow on the rubber rings, screw on the hot tops quickly, keep tightening every twenty minutes until cold. The syrup forms a cement on the inside between tops and rubbers, making them absolutely air tight. To remove tops, wrap tops only with a cloth wrung out of hot water, run a thin bladed knife under the elastic band, being careful not to dent the edge of top, and elastic band and top will come off together with ease and you can see how perfectly the syrup cements it. For tomatoes or vegetables not canned with sugar sterilize tops, jars and rings as above directed, fill the glass jars three-fourths full, run silver knife down inside of jars, remove slowly to allow air bubbles to escape, fill to within two inches of top, and pour in slowly a half pint of boiling water, allowing it to run over freely, thereby washing away any air bubbles or particles of seam remaining. Screw hot top on at once, keep tightening until cold, and when wanted for use open carefully as directed, pour off this surplus water, which will stand clear and free at the top. For jellies, when cold put a teaspoonful of thick syrup just warm enough to flow on each glass of jelly, roll around until glazed all over, and when wanted for use remove sugar crystals with a knife. No more candied jellies, but syrup will always be thick and heavy. No paraffin is needed. CRABAPPLE JELLY. Cut Siberian crabapples in halves. Cover with water so that your hand will be almost covered with the water when pressed firmly on top of the apples. Boil fifteen minutes, then strain through a cloth bag over night. In the morning allow a cupful of the

strained juice to a cup of sugar. Put into three separate kettles and flavor the first kettle with a teaspoonful of vanilla, the second kettle with the juice from pineappleapples, and the third with the juice from cherries. Boil in a piece of cheesecloth and boiled with the jelly. (This mint jelly is delicious with cold meats.) Boil jelly about twenty minutes, then put in jelly glasses. PICKLED GRAPES. Wash bunches of grapes, removing all that are decayed, and pick in a stone jar. Pour over hot spiced vinegar, made by cooking bag of whole spices in vinegar. For three pimientos, pour off, boil and pour over grapes. The fourth morning make fresh spiced vinegar, pour over, cover and set in dark place. Do not use at once. TO KEEP MELONS FOR WINTER. Take watermelons late in the season and cover them with a thick coat of varnish, being sure to have them thoroughly covered to insure them being air tight. Put away in a cool, dry place and they can be served all winter.

AT BANQUETS.

In Old Days Guests Were Requested Not to Throw Bones on Floor.

Even at so late a period as the Restoration, 1660, it was the custom for the guests to take their own knives and forks to an English banquet. Peppy records that he did this when he went to the Lord Mayor's feast in the Guild Hall, according to the London Chronicle. In the previous reign the Lord Chamberlain had found it necessary to issue regulations for the benefit of the officers invited to dine at the royal table. They were required to wear clean boots, not to be half drunk on their arrival, not to drink more than one goblet to every two dishes, not to throw the bones under the table, not to tickle their fingers. The Stuarts undoubtedly did much to refine English table manners, for it was one of the points admired in Mary Queen of Scots that the customs she introduced from France made her court and royal banquets more exquisite and genteel than those of her rival, Queen Elizabeth. As forks came into use, the old time importance of the table napkin began to fade. From being a necessity it became a luxury, on the fastidious use of which etiquette has at various times placed strange values. Under the third empire in France St. Beuve brought disgrace upon himself because at breakfast at the Tuileries he carelessly opened his napkin and placed it over his two knees. To this he added the crime of cutting his eggs in two at the middle. Court etiquette prescribed that the half-folded napkin should lie on the left knee, and the top of the egg was to be merely broken with the edge of the spoon and drained with the tip of the spoon. For his failings in these respects St. Beuve's name was struck off the imperial visiting list.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Goldwin Smith, is seriously ill at her home, "The Grange," 28 Brant road, Toronto. Mrs. Smith is suffering from a general breakdown, and little hope of her recovery is entertained. "Blobs"—Why was their engagement broken off? "Blobs"—I believe he told her he was unworthy of her. "Blobs"—Oh, they all say that. "Blobs"—Yes, but in this case she believed him.

FOREST RESERVES.

Paper Read Before Canadian Forestry Association at Regina.

Prof. A. H. D. Ross, M. A., M. F., of the University of Toronto, in his paper dealt with the Dominion forest reserves. He showed that in 1906 the Parliament of Canada established 21 forest reserves. Six are in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta and eight in the strip forty miles wide in British Columbia known as the railway belt. These areas were set aside (1) To provide lumber, fuel, ties, poles and other forest products required for the settlement of the country and the development of its resources; (2) To protect the headwaters of streams and regulate the flow of water in them for irrigation, transportation and industrial purposes; (3) To afford a natural shelter for the various kinds of birds, fish and game. These reserves embrace areas as follows: Manitoba, 3,575 square miles; Saskatchewan, 740; Alberta, 185; British Columbia, 800. Total 5,391 square miles. It would require a special act of Parliament to withdraw any of the land from these reserves for settlement or other purposes, so that here is a great opportunity for the Government to protect and improve this property. In the three prairie Provinces the reserves are intended to supply homesteaders with building material, fencing and fuel, rather than to furnish wood for the lumber trade. In these three Provinces there is now a population of almost a million, and it will not be many years before it reaches ten millions. In the meantime the consumption of wood for building and industrial purposes will be enormous, and will require all the lumber now growing on the reserves between Lake Winnipeg and the Rockies. There is not nearly enough timber land reserved to supply the needs of this great region. The obvious thing to do is to create more reserves and to protect the timber land already reserved. The young trees as carefully as if they were dollar bills. If the floor of this room were covered with dollar bills, he would be judged insane who would let a fire get started amongst them, yet this is the very kind of thing that is going on in the case of young trees. In Europe they say, "It is only the Turks and Americans (including Canadians) who burn the forest." In the case of the Dominion forest reserves, however, it is the policy of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior to do everything in their power to protect the timber from fire, to lessen the amount of waste incident to lumbering operations, to stop timber thieves, and to so manage the reserves as to secure continuous crops of timber from them. Other nations have been able to not only secure but actually to improve both the quantity and quality of their crops, so why not Canada? So far the great difficulty has been to secure men with the necessary technical training and administrative ability to take charge of the work. In the United States the technically trained men are snapped up by the federal and city Governments and the lumber and pulp companies as soon as they graduate. With the recently established forest schools at the University of Toronto and the University of New Brunswick, it is hoped that men will soon be available for this work.

Upon Mr. R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa, falls the responsibility of administering the Dominion forest reserves. Each summer he spends considerable time in the field, studying the needs of the localities in which each preserve is situated, familiarizing himself with the actual conditions of the reserve itself and the local people, and to protect and improve it. In this work he is ably assisted by Inspector Knetchel and assistant inspectors Dickson and MacMillan, graduates of the Cornell, Michigan and Yale Forest Schools respectively. Mr. Ross then took up in detail the different reserves. In the three prairie provinces, showing the location, size and character of each, and mentioning the problems connected with them. He noted that the rainfall being only about one-third that of Ontario and the average velocity of the wind almost exactly twice as great, it is a difficult matter to fight fire in the western reserves. The only way in which they can be protected is by a petrol pump in summer and winter to have efficient fire guards and have roads that will enable the rangers to get quickly from one part of the reserve to another. Last year 150 miles of roads was made along the boundaries and through different parts of the reserves. This work would have cost \$204,000 to plant with nursery stock, so that it will be necessary to find nature do her own seeding or find some cheaper method than planting. Last year Mr. Knetchel tried the experiment of placing tree seeds in the long grass and covering them with sand. The experiment has so far been successful. On the Spruce Woods Reserve, east of Brandon, there have been planted 35,000 Scotch pine grown from seeds at Indian Head nursery station. From the swamps of this reserve thousands of young tamarack seedlings have been obtained and planted at Indian Head, and are making remarkable growth. Last year forty bundles of spruce cones were collected here and used for planting on the different reserves. The Duck Mountain and Riding Mountain Reserves are important as regulators of streams in Northern Manitoba and as game covers, being the home of elk, moose, black and cinnamon bears, and smaller game. Referring to the Saskatchewan reserves as a whole, Mr. Ross noted that the area is only 740 square miles, poorly timbered, containing less than 60,000 cords of wood. This is not much for a population of 350,000. He asked if the people should not begin to agitate for the creation of more forest reserves in the northern part of the province. To create timber land by planting nursery stock will cost a million dollars for six townships. If Mr. Knetchel's experiments are successful it will cost

a million dollars for twenty townships. Would it not be better to reserve the timber land now existing and spend the money in increasing the planting which nature has done?

Mr. Ross calls attention to the watershed known as the Eastern Slope of the Rockies. This contains 8,244 square miles, most of which is wholly unsuited for agriculture. He quoted from a report of Inspector MacMillan, who asks if common lumber costs \$22 per M. in the prairies now with a million population, what will it cost when there is a population of ten million, when most of the forest land will have been cut and burned over? The coal mining industry of Alberta will require forty-five billion feet of mine wood, the product of nine million acres for sixty years. This something of railways, settlers and other requirements. These facts along with the need of irrigation shows the need for turning the Eastern Slope into a forest reserve before it was too late.

WHITNEY'S COERCION

How He Buncoed the Power Municipalities.

(Seaforth Expositor.)

This commission formed a circuit in which they agreed to furnish certain municipalities with electrical power, providing the Councils should have by-laws passed by the people binding the municipalities to take a certain specified quantity of power at a fixed price, provide the money for the receiving and distributing of the power within the municipality, and some other things, the Government, of course, to supply the power at the prices named. On these conditions the by-laws were voted on and carried by the people. But when the agreements were submitted to the municipalities that had carried these by-laws, by the commission, and the municipalities were asked to sign them, it was found that the agreements, supposedly based upon the by-laws, did not contain any price at which the power should be delivered to the municipalities. This was a very important omission, as the price is the basis of the whole business. The municipalities refused to sign the agreements, as the by-laws, which were carried by the people did not justify them doing so. They insisted that new by-laws in accordance with the amended agreement should be submitted for the votes of the ratepayers. If this were done, however, it was extremely doubtful if the municipalities would agree to take a step in the dark and bind themselves to take specified quantities of power at such prices as the commission might see fit to impose. By this agreement the municipalities were assuming responsibility of the whole burden, and the commission or Government, while having all the power, assumed none of the responsibility. Moreover, it was also ascertained that as the law stood that even did the municipal councils execute the objectionable agreement, it would not be legal or binding unless sanctioned by the ratepayers by means of another by-law. The commission, therefore, had this difficulty before them. They must have amended by-laws submitted to and carried by the ratepayers of the municipalities interested, or they must secure legislation validating the