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there was utter silence. She glanced up at the crowd, but there was no response to her unspoken appeal in that forest of hostile faces. And her gentle heart bled for the forlorn little man before her. To make it up she smiled on him so sweetly as to more than compensate him.

"I'm sure you deserve your success, Mr. M'Adam," she said. "You and Red Wull there worked splendidly—everybody says so."

"I've heard naethin' o't," the little man answered dryly. At which some one in the crowd sniggered.

"And we all know what a grand dog he is; though"—with a reproving smile as she glanced at Red Wull's square, truncated stern—"he's not very polite."

"His heart is good, your Leddyship, if his manners are not," M'Adam answered, smiling.

"Liar!" came a loud voice in the silence. Lady Eleanour looked up, hot with indignation, and half rose from her seat. But M'Adam merely smiled.

"Wullie, turn and mak' yer bow to the ledly," he said. "They'll no hurt us noo we're up; it's when we're doon they'll flock like cobbies to the carrion."

At that Red Wull walked up to Lady Eleanour, faintly wagging his tail; and she put her hand on his huge bull head and said, "Dear old Ugly!" at which the crowd cheered in earnest.

After that, for some moments, the only sound was the gentle ripple of the good lady's voice and the little man's caustic replies.

"Why, last winter the country was full of Red Wull's doings and yours. It was always M'Adam and his Red Wull have done this and that and the other. I declare I got quite tired of you both, I heard such a lot about you."

The little man, cap in hand, smiled, blushed, and looked genuinely pleased.

"And when it wasn't you it was Mr. Moore and Owd Bob."

"Owd Bob, bless him!" called a stentorian voice. "Three cheers for oor Bob!"

"Up! 'up! 'ooray!" It was taken up gallantly, and cast from mouth to mouth; and strangers, though they did not understand, caught the contagion and cheered too; and the uproar continued for some minutes.

When it was ended Lady Eleanour was standing up, a faint flush on her cheeks and her eyes flashing dangerously, like a queen at bay.

"Yes," she cried, and her clear voice thrilled through the air like a trumpet. "Yes; and now three cheers for Mr. M'Adam and his Red Wull! Hip! hip!"

"Hooray!" A little knot of stalwarts at the back—James Moore, Parson Leggy, Jim Mason, and you may be sure in heart, at least, Owd Bob—responded to the call right lustily. The crowd joined in; and, once off, cheered and cheered again.

"Three cheers more for Mr. M'Adam!" But the little man waved to them.

"Dinna be bigger heepocrites than ye can help," he said. "Ye've done enough for one day, and thank ye for it."

Then Lady Eleanour handed him the Cup.

"Mr. M'Adam, I present you with the Champion Challenge Dale Cup, open to all comers. Keep it, guard it, love it as your own, and win it again if you can. Twice more and it's yours, you know, and it will stop forever beneath the shadow of the Pike. And the right place for it, say I—the Dale Cup for Dalesmen."

The little man took the Cup tenderly.

"It shall no leave the Estate or ma hoose, yer Leddyship, gin Wullie and I can help it," he said emphatically.

Lady Eleanour retreated into the tent, and the crowd swarmed over the ropes and round the little man, who held the Cup beneath his arm.

Long Kirby laid irreverent hands upon it.

"Dinna finger it!" ordered M'Adam.

"Shall!"

"Shan't! Wullie, keep him aff." Which the great dog proceeded to do amid the laughter of the onlookers.

Among the last, James Moore was borne past the little man. At sight of him, M'Adam's face assumed an expression of intense concern.

"Man, Moore!" he cried, peering forward as though in alarm; "Man, Moore, ye're green—positively verdant. Are ye in pain?" Then, catching sight of Owd Bob, he started back in affected horror.

"And, ma certes! so's yer dog! Yer dog as was gray is green. Oh, guid life!"—and he made as though about to fall fainting to the ground.

Then, in bantering tones: "Ah, but ye shouldna covet—"

"He'll ha' no need to covet it long, I can tell ye," interposed Tammas's shrill accents.

"And why for no?"

"Becos next year he'll win it fra ye. Oor Bob'll win it, little mon. Why? thot's why."

The retort was greeted with a yell of applause from the sprinkling of Dalesmen in the crowd.

But M'Adam swaggered away into the tent, his head up, the Cup beneath his arm, and Red Wull guarding his rear.

"First of a' ye'll ha' to beat Adam M'Adam and his Red Wull!" he cried back proudly.

(To be continued.)

The Management of Forest Reserves.

[Excerpts from a paper by Mr. Roland D. Craig, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, before the forestry convention, Vancouver.]

A wise husbandman studies the capabilities of the various parts of his domain, and devotes each to the production of the crops for which it is best adapted.

Some land is suitable for grain-growing, some for ranching, some for mining, and some for the production of wood. Fortunately forests will grow where agricultural crops will not, and it is possible to distinguish agricultural from forest lands.

Recognizing this, and the necessity of keeping up timber production to avert a timber famine, the government of all the most enlightened countries have set or are setting aside areas for the production of timber and for the preservation of the other beneficial influences of the forest.

For several years the Dominion Government has withheld portions of its timber land from settlement, but it was not until the passing of the Forest Reserves Act last session that they were definitely and permanently set aside for forest purposes. These Dominion forest and game reserves are situated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and in the railway belt in British Columbia, and cover in all about 5,500,000 acres.

The objects in setting aside these reserves are to protect and improve the forests for the purpose of maintaining a permanent supply of timber, to maintain conditions favorable to a continuous water supply, to protect the animals, fish and birds within the reserves, and to ameliorate the climate.

The lands so reserved are withdrawn from sale, settlement, occupancy or other trespass, which may interfere with the objects of the reserves.

It is not, however, the purpose to prevent the use of timber which is produced, but its exploitation shall be under the direction of the Superintendent of Forestry, and conducted in such a way that the perpetuation of the forest shall be assured.

Every lumberman knows from experience the incompatibility of agricultural settlement and forestry. The farmer finds the forest an obstacle in the cultivation of his land, and the task of removing it is so great that he usually comes to consider all trees as his enemies, which should be destroyed as quickly and completely as possible. Fire is the most effective weapon at his command, and, in using it, he very frequently destroys the forest, not only on his own land, but for many miles round. Examples are everywhere to be found, where fires, started for the purpose of clearing, have destroyed more timber than the land will ever be worth for agricultural purposes.

It has been found necessary, therefore, as the first step in the administration, to prevent settlement within the areas to be used for forestry. The protection thus afforded the lumberman from encroachment of settlers, will place his business on a much more stable basis, and the increased security will naturally have an appreciative effect on the revenue of the Government.

On account of the long time required to produce a forest crop, it is impossible to secure as high returns from forestry as from agriculture on good rich soil, and as agriculture will probably always be the chief industry of Canada, it is

necessary not to interfere with agricultural progress, and the greatest care is being exercised to eliminate as far as possible agricultural land from the forest reserves. In the majority of cases, however, it is impossible to avoid including some land which might be cultivated, but where the areas of such lands are small, the increased danger of allowing settlers within a forest more than offsets the benefit to be derived from the more productive utilization.

Perhaps the most difficult problem which now confronts the Forestry Branch in the administration of the reserves is that of the squatters, who, before the reserves were definitely set aside, in spite of the warnings of the land agent, settled on the withdrawn lands, and have endeavored by destroying the timber to have the land thrown open in order that they may receive their patents. Many of the squatters are foreigners, who, having now come to a free country, do not consider any protection of the natural resources necessary. Being unacquainted with Canadian conditions, and especially Western conditions, they are incapable of judging the value of lands, and have settled on soil which will never be profitable under cultivation, but would produce good forests. These squatters must now be removed from the reserves, either peaceably, or, failing that, by forcible eviction.

It is clearly the duty of the Government to direct the incoming settlers to good arable lands, for a few disappointed ones can undo much of the work of the Immigration Branch, aside from the destruction which they cause. It is, therefore, necessary that the establishment of forest reserves precede the settlement, in order to guide the settlers into the proper localities, and to prevent endless administrative difficulties in protecting the forests. It is very much easier to prevent settlers going into a country than to get rid of them after they are established and have made homes for themselves.

Fire is undoubtedly the most destructive agent to be overcome in forest administration, but though it is not possible to entirely prevent fire, it is possible, under a protective system, to greatly reduce the danger, as has been clearly demonstrated by the fire-rangings system now in vogue in the railway belt. It is possible under the reserve system to give much more effective protective service to the forests since the danger from settlements is removed and the Government retains complete control of the land, and can, if necessary, prohibit anyone entering the reserve when there is danger of life. Though no definite regulations have yet been made, it is probable that prospectors, hunters and others, who wish to enter the reserve, will have to obtain permits to do so in future.

The reservation of the land for forest purposes does not in any way interfere with the development of mines within their boundaries, but, on the contrary, the supply of timber being produced in the vicinity will greatly facilitate mining operations.

The value of maintaining forests at the headwaters of streams used for irrigation and water-power is most important, and this is the chief object of those reserves which have already been set aside in British Columbia.

It is absolutely necessary, if the country in the interior of British Columbia and on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains is to develop along agricultural lines, that a forest cover may be maintained on the watersheds to protect and regulate the streams which will bring wealth and prosperity to an otherwise unproductive waste. If the forests are removed, it will cost millions of dollars to build dams and reservoirs to control the spring freshets and conserve the water for the use of the crops, and in the end they will not be so effective as a good forest cover.

Not least among the objects of those reserves is the preservation of game in the forests and the fish in the waters within the reserves. By maintaining the forests about headwaters of the streams, the spawning-beds of the salmon and other fish will be protected. It is lamentable to see the rapidity with which our magnificent game-animals, such as the moose, elk, and caribou, are being destroyed, and we hope to be able to afford them such protection in these forests and