London Adbertiser. ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.] Managing Director John Cameron

London, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1898.

A Great Future for The Cana.

dian Ranching Industry. The latest Canadian letter in the London Times from the colonial editor of that paper, Mies Flora Shaw, is dated from Calgary, Sept. 23, and is devoted to a description of the ranching industry of the Northwest Territory. The conclusions which Miss Shaw draws from her own observation are highly commendatory and full of gratifying prediction. The favored ranching district of Canada, she writes, comprises an area of about 200 miles from south to north, and 300 miles from east to west. One element which makes this district very favorable to cattle-raising is the fortunate distribution of the water supply. Another element is the prevalence in winter of the mild winds, which find free passage from the Pacific Ocean through the Crow's Nest and Kootenay Passes, and which not only modify the cold, but tend to keep the grass fairly free from snow, thus rendering it possible for hardy cattle to remain out all winter. Miss Shaw enters into an elaborate comparison between the pastoral industries of Canada and Australia, Australla, she saye, has an advantage in climate, having ten months of summer to Canada's five. But Canada has the advantage in geographical position, being six days' distance from Europe against Australia's six weeks. The writer notes the radical difference between Australian and Canadian methods of ranching. The owner of cattle in Australia fences his pastures at his own expense, and does not consider that he has efficiently provided for the safety of his valuable herds until he has also supplemented the naturally poor distribution of the water supply by sinking a sufficient number of artesian wells, or constructing tanks and water holes. These precautions cannot be taken over a large extent of land without involving a very heavy expense, and it is well that the profit should be raised from the largest possible number of cattle. Hence, in Australia, where the pastoral industry has now flourished for a hundred years, the raising of cattle is carried on upon a very large scale, almost entirely by capitalists. A well-managed station is worked like a gold mine on a commercial basis for the benefit of the shareholders. The effect of the system on the lives of those practically engaged in the industry is not agreeable, as it necessitates for each manager of a station and his limited staff complete isolation in the center of areas

> In the Canadian Northwest, the climatic conditions make a different system necessary. Sometimes, in search of shelter, herds will stray for several hundred miles, driving all the time before the wind. To interfere with this instinct is disastrous. A fence across the line of drift will in bad weather give sufficient cause for a large percentage of mortality. Fences necessarily disappeared under pressure of the local conditions, and the herds are allowed to mix, the grazing land being common property. In Australia, the pastoral system is built on the individual possession of extensive properties; in Canada it stands on the common use of land and water.

sometimes extending to 2,000

We quote the following passage from Miss Shaw's letter, which, we think, will tell strongly in favor of Canada with intending emigrants in the Brit-

"One immediate result of the difference indicated between the Canadian and Australian methods of ranching is that in Canada the industry is not reserved entirely for the operations of the rich. That the owner of many herds will be in a better position to carry on a profitable undertaking, and to face the accidents of occasional loss than the owner of a few head of cattle, is obvious. The rule must hold good in Canada as elsewhere. But land and water are a public possession there is no need for the employment of the vast capital required the system of private ownership. In the Canadian Northwest any man having earned enough money to buy a cow may turn her loose upon the public range. If he can succeed in finding her and branding her calf in the following spring, he will be the possessor of two animals instead of one, and may continue while he works for wages to add to the number of his herd until such time as he sees a chance of making profit enough to justify the establishment of a separate homestead. This is the poorest kind of rancher, and in this way beginnings are of-ten made. The richest of Canadian ranchers own herds ranging up to about 15,000 head, and some of them have already established themselves in charming homesteads surrounded by the same kind of comfort and refinement which Englishmen associate with the life of an English country house. Between the two there is every grade and stage of development. Homesteads ranging in importance from the little lumber shack, which may have cost less than £25 to build, to the stone house, spreading its red-roofed veran-das in the midst of well-kept lawns and flower gardens, are scattered in sparse groups throughout the prairies. them all the ranges are open. For all alike the creeks are running."

In addition to the favored district referred to, Miss Shaw points out that there are immense areas stretching to the east which lack only a wider distribution of water supply to render ready used for grazing purposes. Acis that the distribution of water should contemporary concludes its friendly of the unnatural Franco-Russian alli- enforced by each party against the cure it for you.

be governed so as to give every 50,000 acres of unirrigated land a 5,000-acre lot of irrigated land upon which the highest forms of farming can be carried on. The soil needs nothing but water to render it highly productive. Under the proposed system, if it can be realized, agricultural and pastoral communities can be interspersed throughout the country and the lands intervening between the small irrigated areas will become all serviceable for grazing purposes. The realization of such a scheme on a wide scale belongs to the history of the future. The ranching industry, as it exists under present conditions, offers ample opportunities for expansion, and is sufficiently interesting and attractive to private enter-

Miss Shaw describes in an entertaining manner the co-operative system of periodically rounding up all the cattle of a given neighborhood, each ranch owner furnishing men and horses accofding to the number of cattle he possesses. These riders scour the country, and drive every head of cattle to a given center, where the representatives of each ranch pick out their own cattle (which they identify by brands), and then brand all calves which are running with the cows. The brand is the mark of ownership, and if it is not duly affixed, that property is lost. The price of a 4-year-old steer of prime quality sold for shipping to England to be slaughtered on arrival is from \$40 to \$45, and the market is continuous for as many as can be delivered at this price. The Kootenay mining market has in the last two years added a considerable local demand, but this is not yet sufficient to alter the price of cattle, which is fixed in England. Miss Shaw puts in another good word for the Canadian ranching industry, thus:

"It is at this period of the year (late in August and early in September) that the advantage possessed by Canada in her proximity to European markets is appreciated, the price of cattle which is shipped alive being nearly double that realized by Australian steers slaughtered for export as frozen meat. Thus, while as the result of his climate the Canadian rancher has less capital expenditure than the Australian to face in the beginning, he has before him as the result of his geographical position the prospect of a larger profit. * * * To speak in general terms, it may be said that nearly the whole expense of Canadian ranching is chargeable to labor. The small man who gives his own labor, has, thereless relative expense than the rancher on a large scale, a circum-stance which tells in favor of the beginner. The rancher on a large scale, working on a well-established and properly-organized ranch, should be able in ordinary circumstances, to keep his expenditure within a limit of from 20 to 25 per cent of his gross profits, and with cattle at £8 a head it is his own fault if these are not considerable. With ranches maintained on the Canadian scale a yearly sale of 2,000 head of cattle is large. There are few ranches, if any, which do business on a greater scale than this, nor are there There are few many which do so much. A yearly sale of 500 to 600 head will give comfortable returns, and sufficient occupation to the owner who manages his own ranch, and the rancher who can count on selling 100 head of cattle a year is already in an independent position. The expenses of living on the prairie are so light that very happy lives are bed and cheerful homes established on a much more modest basis than this."

Mies Shaw thinks that conditions combine in the Canadian Northwest to point to a development of the ranching industry on the basis rather of a large number of small herds than of a relatively small number of large herde. This is owing to the greater care which the owner of a small herd can take of his stock. The closing paragraph of Miss Shaw's letter, summarizing her opinions, constitutes a splendid advertisement for our great Northwest:

"Ranching in Australia represents a great individual system of production in which there is no room for considerin Canada represents a natural occupation which a certain number of men will always follow for choice, and from which the amenities of civilized exist-Australian station is a place of business; the ideal of a Canadian ranch is a home. In the Australian pastoral industry there are advantageous opportunities for the investment of British capital. It is to the Canadian industry that British parents should look for the more delicate and difficult investment

of their sons. "The practical considerations raised by this aspect of the question shall be dealt with in detail in another letter, after the conditions of the agricultural industry on the prairies have been examined. In the meantime, it may be interesting to note that the openings which are presented by the very recessity limited to young men. The conclusion offers itself that, if some care movement, English girls of picked many walks of life. quality might be very profitably asso-ciated with their brothers in the creafavorable to the experiment, and, daring as the suggestion may appear, it seems not altogether improbable that British farmers may be asked to consider the Canadian prairies as a poesifield of settlement in some cases for their daughters as well as for their

Great Britain Still Capable.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has a friendly article on the subject of Great Britain's prestige-an article of a tone once rare beyond the lakes, but now happily the opposite of uncommon. The Courier-Journal points out that Great Britain's desire for peace has been mistaken, more than once during the past ten years, by others powers as pusillanimity. Russia, Germany, France, each in turn presumed upon this impression, until, as the Courier-Journal says, it began to lead to the belief in them equally valuable with those al- the case of some that Great Britain's cording to the statistics of the land de- much feeding, "an indifferent tame lion, partment there exist in this neighbor- and gentle as a suckling." Our contemhood 63,000,000 acres of grass land, porary points out that while a long which under irrigation would become streak of history shows Great Britain suitable for agriculture. The object would often rather not fight, it is not

article as follows: "It is not necessary to discuss here the abstract right of Great Britain to control the Valley of the Nile, through Egypt, its dependency. That would lead us too far afield. It is sufficient that British public opinion is practically unanimous in claiming that right. France may not have gone to Fashoda because she thought Great Britain would not fight, but it looks that way to the average Englishman. Having, as he believes, a clear case of justification, he also sees an opportunity of signifying to Europe that he is still to be reckoned with, not only on the seas, where he is easily ahead of any other nation, but also on land, where he is still formidable. Should Great Britain submit to the invasion of her territory by a nation of inferior strength and resources, it would but tend to confirm the halfformed impression that she will not go to war with a first-class power at all. Such an opinion would be sure to lead to fresh aggressions. Hence the strength of English feeling brought out by the Fashoda incident. The provocation may seem small, but it is time for Great Britain to vindicate her prestige as a military nation. The United States have just taught Spain, and through her all other nations, that even shopkeepers can fight efficiently, and Great

Mr. Whitney's Lengthening. Perspective.

Britain does not propose that the lesson

shall be forgotten."

Mr. Whitney, leader of the Ontario Opposition, is not quite so sure as few months ago he professed to be, that he will prevail in his wrestle with

Most impartial observers now admit there must have been something adventitious in the strong run made by Mr. Whitney in the last Ontario gen-

We do not desire to disparage Mr. Whitney's abilities and merits, whatever they really are, or may prove to be, but it could hardly be said that where Mr. Meredith failed, Mr. Whitney would be likely to prevail, on the ground of superior intellect.

There were a number of causes for Mr. Whitney's good run, but they were mainly temporary causes.

Among them we place pretty well in the foreground the over-confidence of the Government and their friends.

They have learned an always needed lesson, as shown by the effects of oldtime zeal and vigilance in East Wellington and South Ontario. The probability now is that the On-

tario Government will gradually acquire its average normal strength. If the Opposition turns out to be competent and numerically effective, also, all the better for the Province.

A Canadian Club in Detroit. We have received a copy of the constitution and bylaws of the new Cana-

object of the club is stared thus:

To improve the condition of its members, socially, physically, intellectually, and morally, and while cherishing an ardent love for the land of our birth, to assimilate this with a strong and abiding affection for our adopted country, as befitting the principles of the highest type of American citizenship.

We propose the health and prosperity of the new organization. We know its membership must be of prime quality, because it is limited to Canadians by birth, descent or adoption. There are enough London boys in Detroit to make a good-sized club themselves. It is too bad that we should lese such good citizens, but it is some compenation of the human element. Ranching sation that they cherish and foster their love for Canada, and that they are a force which makes for international peace and good will. It would ence are not excluded. The ideal of an be well if Canadians everywhere throughout the United States would organize in the same way. Why should they not remain a visible entity like other nationalities in the republic? If they would cohere, they are numerous enough to make their influence seen and felt in a manner consistent with the highest patriotism as citizens of the United States, and yet conducive to the interests of Canada and Anglo-American unity. The Canadian element has greatly enriched the national character of the United States. Acting markable development now taking as a unit it would be a powerful and place in Central Canada are not of ne- wholesome leaven in the public affairs of the republic, for Canadians taken were devoted to the initiation of the individually are foremost there in

The Canadian-Americans of Detroit are therefore to be congratulated on tion of centers of remainerative farm-ting upon the prairies. The incidental conditions offered by this country are favorable to the experiment, and day Canadians will find a hearty welcome. The officers are: Donald Maclean, M.D., honorary president; John H. Powell, president; B. H. Rothwell, vice-president; J. M. MacFariane, second vicepresident; Rev. D. D. Maclaurin, chaplain; A. MacBean, treasurer; W. C. Campbell, secretary; R. Hislep, M.D. physician.

An effort will be made to introduce Canadian tobacco into England. Put their walk as well as their conversathat in your pipe and smoke it, John

There is probably no truth in the report that owing to the death of the ram Dan a well-known Conservative M.P.P. will resign his seat on the ground that his "occupation's gone."

The Austrian Government thinks the best solution of the Philippines problem is a British protectorate. Great Britain will take advice on that point from only one source-the United States.

France will get no backing from Russia in the Fashoda business, because the bear is busy chewing what he has bitten off in China. The fringe

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19 only-Ladies' Jackets, in beaver colors black,

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Frieze, new sleeve, inlaid velvet collars, colors fawn, black, 67 7L length 24 inches, regular \$10, very special at 22 only-Ladies' Jackets, 25 inches long,

in black and brown beaver cloth, regular \$5 goods, special at 25 only-Maids' School frieze and tweed effects,

brown, fawn, reg. \$6,

21 only-Ladies' Jackets, in Scotch

new sleeve, worth \$5,

10 only-Ladies' Jackets, in fine beaver cloth, colors, black, myrtle and navy blue, edged with Persian lamb, all sizes, newest styles, reg. \$12, special

Ladies' Skirts.

75 beautiful Felt Skirts, in all, We are offering a beautiful Cloth Skirt,

matallic stripe, deep frill, good value at \$3, very special at...... \$2.00 Skirts in cloth and felt, ranging in price \$2 25 to Also a nice line of fancy A beautiful Sateen Skirt, matallic stripe, nice frill,

special Silk Skirts, in all colors, ranging in price from

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Combinations, American goods. Specials at 75c. Hygeian in Ladies' and Children's, ranging in price from 75c to \$2.

Penman's Celebrated makes in Ladies' and Children's Natural Wool, from \$1 30 to \$1 75. Ladies' Fleece-Lined Vests and Draw ers, special at 45c per garment.

Ladies' Extra Heavy Vests, worth 250,

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Gowns in Ceylon Flannel, all sizes and colors, silk embroidery trimmings; good value at \$1 25, special at 95c.

Beautiful assortment of Fancy Gowns, torchon trimmings; good value at \$1 50 and \$1 75, special at \$1 35. Nice Flannelette Gowns, yoke back and front. Special at 48c.
Also full Range of Children's Gowns,

Hosiery.

in assorted prices and sizes.

200 pairs Ladies' and Boys' Cashmere Hose, 2-1-rib, spliced heels and toes; regular 65c, for 50c.

215 pairs Boys' and Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, 2-1-rib: were 50c, special at 43c. 150 pairs Boys' and Ladies' Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, 4-1-rib; extra spe-

300 pairs (samples) Ladies' Cashmere Hose, good value at 40c. Very special

Corset.

15 dozen Steel-filled Corsets, all sizes, in dove and fancy colors; regular at \$1 25, very special at 75c. See our new short Corset, in three separate and distinct lines for the new

figure. at 75c, \$1 and \$1 25. D. & A. Crest, in white and dove sateen with side lacing, specially for stouts, filling the place of the socalled ordered corset (not heavy), at \$1 50.

Crompton's Contour Corset, high bust, shoulder straps, steel-filled, in dove and white, special at \$1.

We sell the E. T., regular \$1, for 75c We have also a nice assortment of Corsets ranging from 39c-50c in fancy colors, etc. See our new Flexo Wire Bustle, 25c.

Runians, Gray, Garrie Co'y,

208, 210, 210¹, 212 Dundas St., London.

Telephone 1,046.

ance is already wearing off. The French are getting their eyes opened.

The ward system seems to be in bad odor from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We quote with pleasure and approval this emphatic testimony from the Yarmouth (N. S.) Telegram:

Yarmouth was the first town in the province to become incorporated which did away with the ward sysincorporated tem. No one hears of any desire to return to the division of the town into wards. The present system is so universally popular that not even cranks suggest a departure from it.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A Texan Novelty. [Cleveland Plaindealer.] Two negroes were legally executed in Texas last Friday. The novelty of the affair drew a large crowd.

Known by Their Walk. [Hamilton Herald.] London citizens who sympathize with

the street car strikers are known by

A Firebrand Extinguished; [Brockville Recorder.]

Mr. Carscallen tried hard at Oshawa to rekindle the race and creed flame that for so many years was the stockin-trade of the Ontario Opposition, but the attempt was received with coldness, and the man from Hamilton was greatly disappointed if he expected to see it fizz.

Put Down Bribery. [Guelph Mercury.]

Every person who gives a bribe should be punished with imprisonment without the option of a fine, and every voter who accepts one should be dis-franchised for life. This may appear drastic, but such a law, vindictively

other, would soon greatly diminish, if not entirely terminate, the practice of bribery at elections.

Spare the Sparrows. [Chatham Planet.]

There is a gun club near London, Ont., that destroys sparrows by the thousand. This is a sport that should be put down by law. Sparrows are undoubtedly good insect destroyers, and are also useful as public scavengers. It is true a number of persons rail against the sparrow as a nuisance, but this appears to be based on prejudice more than on proof.

Tired of "Dan." [Ottawa Citizen.] The great ram Dan is dead. That

much-abused animal, which nearly disrupted a constituency, which took up more time, and consequently money, to discuss his case in the Legislature, than would have bought a stock farm, and which was responsible for more bad puns and newspaper verse than probably any other quadruped, except the cow that kicked over the lamp at Chicago, has passed away.Poor old chap! It's too ram Dan bad!

A Candid View.

[Chicago Chronicle.] The one thing certain is that the trade returns do not at all strengthen the hands of Dingley and other American commissioners who have been making a great ado about Canadian discrimination against the United States. They indicate that we can well afford to make a liberal abatement in the monstrous duties we have imposed on Canadian products in order to secure for our goods in Canada the same

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to pro-

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Can be made than SWEET HOME SOAP. Pure, sweet, perfumed and effective. It's THE washer, and now you get more of it for a quarter than any other good soap. ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT

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