

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, Pet Stock, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

ALBERTA FARM LANDS in a banner district. Real bargains. J.S. Pineo, Crossfield.

FOR bargains in Alberta lands, write Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc.

FOR SALE—200 acres. Best dairy farm in Dorchester. Barn up-to-date. Good soil. Watered by creek and well. Five miles to Ingersoll; 1 mile to village station and school. Cheese factory on corner. Johnston Bros., Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE—One hundred-acre farm, lot 10, concession 2, Nelson, 11 miles east of Hamilton, in garden of Canada. Brick house; basement barn; good stabling; abundance of water and fruit; in good cultivation. Possession at once if desired. W. Clifton, Appleby P. O., Ont.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATION WANTED—A good, honest, trustworthy young man, who understands feeding and caring for dairy stock. Apply to W. H. Green, Tillsonburg, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—\$4 per thousand or 50c per hundred—Late Cronje, Early Michaels, Avalanche, Bidwell, Parker, Gangey (late); all kinds of trees, shrubs, vines, etc., at the Nursery, Ridout and Brick Sts. C. Baker, London.

SITUATION wanted on dairy farm by young man accustomed to milking and other necessary work. Dairyman, McMurray House, Ingersoll.

WANTED—Assistant editor for Ottawa Valley Journal. Acquaintance with farming interests desirable. Address: E. B. Faith, Journal, Ottawa.

290 ACRE FARM for sale near Alma, Wellington County. Situated mile from Grand Trunk Station. Good buildings. Land in high state of cultivation. 25 acres hardwood bush. Bell telephone connection. Apply: John McGowan, ex M. P., Alma, Ont.

266 ACRES for sale at Paisley, in Tp. Elderslie, Co. Bruce; lots 16 and 17 con. B; part lot 17 con. A. Large quantity of timber. A good water power. Frame house and barn. Brick clay on property. For particulars write: P. S. Gibson, Willowdale, Ont., or G. W. Gibson, Drew, Ont.



holds a position unrivalled by any other blood medicine as a cure for

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. When you require a good blood medicine get BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

PARTNER WANTED

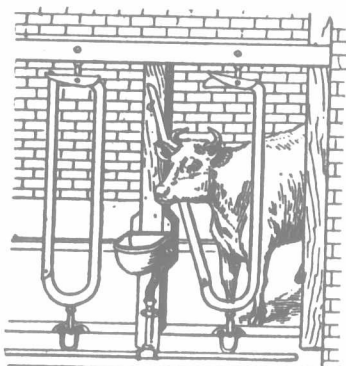
FOR A DAIRY FARM.

The farm is over 200 acres, clay loam. 37 miles west of Montreal, on the Ottawa River. C. P. R. station and steamboat wharf on the property. Forty head of pure bred and grade Holsteins, carefully selected for performance. Milk shipped daily to Montreal. Dwelling house, furnace, hot and cold water, barns, silos, dairy, ice house, wagon shed. Farm fully equipped. Horses, wagons, implements, etc. A man of experience and ability wanted as a partner. He to supply necessary labor and properly run the farm. Profits to be divided. Cottages nearby and good help available. Alfalfa clover and corn do well. The chance of a lifetime for the right man of experience with the necessary help. Apply, stating references.

JAS. J. RILEY, JR.,
P.O. Box 953. Montreal.

MODERN Stable Fittings

Endorsed by Leading Stockmen Throughout the Dominion.



Rush's Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion

is without a doubt the best cow tie in the world.

Cheaper to install, and gives cows greater freedom than chains. No partitions necessary, therefore the stable is light and airy, consequently more healthful.

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowl,

fitted with brass valve, has no equal for strength, durability and general utility.

The water supply is regulated automatically, so that there is a constant supply of fresh water of even temperature before the animals.

They are easily and cheaply installed, and they will increase returns from your stock fully fifteen to twenty per cent.

Beath's Feed and Litter Carrier

enjoys the reputation of being the best.

This Carrier has solved the problem of removing the manure from your stable at a minimum of expense.

A boy 8 to 10 years old will do as much with our Litter Carrier as two men can do with wheelbarrows. The load can be dumped on wagon or spreader and drawn to the field at once. This saves one handling.

Our Catalogue No. 16 tells all about our complete line of STABLE FITTINGS. Write for it now.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED.

PRESTON, ONTARIO.

Forest Revenue and Forest Conservation.

(Continued from page 1698.)

Its practical application on a very large scale on both public and private land has abundantly proven its practicability and efficiency, and its special value as an aid to conservative forest management.

It will bear emphasizing here, that what is said below in regard to the desirability and necessity of defining and protecting the rights and duties of both parties to sale contracts applies equally to sales on a stumpage basis. Experience has shown that the point to be especially cared for under this form of sale is the prevention of waste of inferior material in the woods. Neglect of this matter may lead to serious loss and bring undeserved discredit on the system.

CUTTING REGULATIONS.

Wherever State or private forests are managed, with a view of continued wood production, the most important feature of a sale of standing timber is the agreement as to the rights and duties of the contracting parties. This usually takes the form of a code of regulations specifying what trees are to be cut, the care to be taken in the felling and removal of the timber, and similar matters.

These cutting regulations are, of course, drawn up in advance of the sale, and the prospective purchaser makes his bid, with a full knowledge of what will be required of him should he be the successful bidder. A feature of these agreements is usually the giving of a bond by the purchaser as security for the faithful performance of the contract in accordance with the regulations.

A FATAL OMISSION.

The dearth of any effective measures to control the cutting on Canadian limits is an outstanding feature of the present forest policy, or lack of policy. Perhaps the forest departments have acted on the theory that the lumberman's interest in

"GROUND RENT" TAXATION.

A feature of all Canadian timber sales is the imposition of a land tax, or "ground rent," per unit of area. British Columbia has made the imposition of a very high land tax a distinctive feature of her forest policy.

Whether a tax of this character is to be desirable or wholly undesirable, from the standpoint of forest conservation, depends altogether on which party to the contract is to practice the forestry.

If the Province grows the timber and merely sells the stumpage when it is mature, distinctly specifying what trees are to be cut, and how and when they are to be cut, there can be no objection to the payment in this way of a small portion of the market value of timber sold, and it may indeed serve a very useful purpose in preventing purchase for speculative purposes by others than bona-fide operators.

Should, however, the responsibility for caring for future wood crops be left to the lumberman, as it has been in the past, it will be necessary for him when planning logging operations to consider carefully whether it will pay him to cut with care, that he may return again after a period of years for a second crop—reasonable safety from fire being assured—or whether the tax will eat up the profit of any yield that he may hope for over and above what can now be realized by cutting clean without regard to the future. This is the only point of view from which the lumberman, as a business man, can regard the logging of lands under his control.

The following table gives the annual "ground rent" payment per square mile for the different Provinces, and on Dominion lands, and the sums to which these annual payments amount for different periods, of from 30 to 100 years. In this computation money is reckoned to be worth 6 per cent., compounded annually, which is below rather than above the mark for capital invested in immature forests on wild lands:

RELATION OF "GROUND RENTS" TO CONSERVATIVE LUMBERING.

	30 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	50 Yrs.	60 Yrs.	80 Yrs.	100 Yrs.
Ontario and Quebec...	3 00 \$	251 \$	492 \$	923 \$	1,686 \$	5,611 \$ 18,418
Ontario (recent sales) and Dominion lands east of Yale, B.C.	5 00	419	820	1,539	2,809	9,352 30,697
New Brunswick	8 00	670	1,312	2,462	4,495	14,964 49,114
Dominion lands, west of Yale	32 00	2,682	5,150	9,845	17,979	59,856 196,458
British Columbia.....	140 00	11,732	22,967	43,085	79,118	259,195 836,759

future supplies of logs would insure careful and conservative cutting. Perhaps it has been because there has been no public demand for it—the public knowing nothing whatever about it. Be the cause as it may, the absence of such regulation has long since ceased to be a danger merely. To-day it is nothing short of a disaster; a disaster alike to the future of the lumbering industry and to the future forest revenue.

RETROACTIVE CUTTING REGULATIONS.

The reservation by the Provinces of the right to change from time to time the terms under which the timber already sold might be logged is of interest in this connection. If I mistake not, British Columbia has also adopted this feature in her recent forest legislation.

In so far as the rights reserved by this provision are exercised for the general public good in meeting unforeseen or unforeseeable contingencies, the reservation serves a just and useful purpose. In so far, however, as it is merely an after-sight method of providing regulations for the control of logging operations, which ordinary foresight would have provided in advance of the sale, it must be regarded as unwise and unjust, and, therefore, impotent. Certain it is, were the powers thus reserved at all frequently called into requisition, it would quickly transform the purchase of public timber from a business proposition to a mere gamble, with a vast deal of lobbying and wire-pulling thrown in. Needless to say such a state of affairs would work great injury to the lumber interests and to the forest.

From this table a lumberman may see at a glance what his tax-bill will be when he returns for a second logging on his lands. To make a second logging profitable he must find on his return a stumpage value, over and above the then Government stumpage dues, sufficient to offset the two following items before he can reap any return other than interest for his invested money.

(1) The value of the trees which he refrained from cutting at the first logging, together with compound interest on this value, at, say, 6 per cent.

(2) The tax-bill, which at \$5.00 per annum per mile, will have amounted to

\$ 419 at 30 years
1,539 at 50 years
9,352 at 80 years, or
30,697 at 100 years.

Particular attention is directed to the manner in which the tax-bill runs up, the longer the time between loggings. This is the most significant feature of all taxation where the tax is annual and the return periodic.

Where the lumberman is the forester the whole influence of a ground rent is towards early utilization and clean cutting, with the abandonment of the land after the destruction of the forest. The practical effect of this tendency in any given case will be in proportion to the amount of the tax. In Ontario and Quebec, where the rate is \$3.00 per square mile over large areas, the injury is least; in British Columbia, where recent legislation has placed it at \$140 per mile, it will be greatest.

Taxation at \$140 per mile can but