

WOOD LOT FARMING

Weeding, Thinning, Fencing, Fundamental Principles.

"There is no part of the farm which will give bigger returns for so little expenditure of time and labor as the woodlot." This statement in the July number of the Canadian Forestry Journal, is made by Mr. B. R. Morton, B. Sc. E., the silvicultural expert, who is engaged by the Forestry Branch at Ottawa to demonstrate to the woodland owners of eastern Canada just how these bigger returns may be achieved. But if it is not possible to obtain such expert advice, there are yet three ways in which the farmer, by the exercise of ordinary common sense, can vastly improve the composition, production and reproduction of his woodlot.

The first thing necessary is to improve the character of the crop, which can be done by cutting down and using for firewood all diseased and deformed trees, as well as such species whose presence in the woodlot is not desirable. Only too frequently is the method of cutting exactly the reverse. The best trees are cut, often for purposes for which an inferior wood would serve, and the poorer species are left to seed in the over-crowded areas and to gradually crowd the better varieties. Before cutting, the farmer should consider, first, the use to which the wood is to be put, and second, the species-composition of the woodlot which is most desirable. Firewood probably yields the best returns for a small acreage, and for this purpose rapid-growers, such as poplar, ash and elm should be encouraged, which should make an annual growth of from one-half to one cord per acre. Basswood, too, will be in increasing demand because of its rapid growth, because it coppices readily, and because of its value in small sizes for the manufacture of excelsior, cooperage stock and other small articles for which the wood is particularly adapted. Maple reproduces readily, and although not a rapid grower, it nevertheless yields a substantial revenue when it becomes large enough to tap. Soft woods like spruce, balsam and pine grow much more rapidly than hardwoods, and might be advantageously grown for fuel or pulpwood.

When the most suitable species have been selected and the weed-trees removed, the woodlot must then be thinned until the crowns of the best-formed remaining trees are seen to barely touch. An acre can only produce a given amount of wood each year, and the fewer trees there are the more rapid will be the growth of these trees.

The third requisite in the scientific farming of the woodlot is that the estate be kept out, especially after heavy cutting, when reproduction is most desired. Cattle are just as injurious to a young crop of tree-saplings as they are to a young crop of grain. They may, indeed, eat the grass in the woodlot, but they would just as soon, if not sooner, eat the young and tender hardwood shoots, and the same can be said of the sheep. Even coniferous seedlings are not immune, so that certainly in reproduction is only assured by fencing off the cut-over areas.

Dr. Fernow predicts that "there will be a time when the woodlot will sell the farm, or will be a necessary part of the farm to make it valuable." In the seasons when his other work slackens the farmer could very easily improve his woodlot in anticipation of this time of increased wood values.—Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch.

WILL U. S. ANNEX CANADA?

Uncle Sam has about as much chance to do so as a cheap acid corn salve has of curing a corn. Nothing gives such satisfaction as Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures painlessly in twenty-four hours. Use only "Putnam's." 25c at all dealers.

TANTALUS.

(By Berton Bralley.)

He was almost in reach of the goal,
He had pretty near captured the prize,
When somebody came with the swiftness of flame
And snatched it from under his eyes.

He had run at the top of his bent,
He had fought till the racing was done,
But he lost at the last as the winner
Flew past—

The fellow who Almost Won.
It's hard to be back in the bunch,
With never a chance in the race,
But it's worse to lose out when you've
Gone the whole route.

When you've held to the heart-breaking pace,
You may sigh for the men clean behind,
You may shout to this winner, "Well done!"
But somehow to me there is deep tragedy.

In the Fellow Who Almost Won!
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Cured Her.

There is always a way out if one seeks in the proper direction. How the lady of the house put a stop to a telephone caller who annoyed her is told in the New York Sun: "A busy housewife on the west side had been called to the telephone every day for two weeks by some person who inquired if that was the meat market. It seemed impossible to straighten out the phone numbers. The housewife became angry. So the other day when called she admitted that it was the meat market and very pleasantly took a rush order for a dozen lamb chops. She hasn't been bothered since."

Ribbons.

Consider them.
They're everywhere.
They trim millinery.
They finish neckwear.
They figure on bodices.
They're a part of corset covers.
In fact, they're a lingerie feature.
As for sashes, they're generally used.

A band of ribbon is set under the edge of the embroidery-edge skirt.
Those who cling to ties have these bits of footgear held by ribbons.

Sanol's Diabetes

A New Remedy Which Has No Equal for

DIABETES

No diabetic should fail to give this perfectly harmless and efficacious remedy a trial. It never fails to effect wonderful results. It has the unqualified approval of prominent physicians.
Price \$2.00, Leading Druggists.
Free literature from The Sanol Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

WHIRL OF TORNADO.

Beside it Rush of Cyclone Comparatively Harmless.

An uphill fight for accurate English is being waged year after year by scientific authorities on the weather who object to having the tornadoes which rip through towns now and then or carry away isolated farmhouses, called "cyclones." The distinction made by the experts in meteorology is plain, but the public is wedded to the "cyclone."

The word has gained wide acceptance in describing the furious local storms which rush forward along a more or less direct path while they whirl with far greater velocity on a centre which is only a few feet in diameter. If a boy's top is spun on one end of a board and the board is tilted so that the top slides quickly along it, all the while revolving at high speed on its point, the onward sweep of the tornado is closely imitated.

It is the spinning motion which is swiftest and most destructive. The advance of the storm may not be as rapid as that of many a comparatively harmless gale. The twisting motion is estimated at not less than 200 miles an hour in the worst tornadoes.

The true cyclone of the West Indies, the China sea and other parts of the tropics is entirely different. Its force is spent in a furious wind that seems to blow almost straight ahead, while the storm revolves, more or less fully, around a circle the circumference of which may be many hundred miles. A tornado wreaks its fury on a strip of land usually only a mile or less in width. The cyclone sweeps scores or hundreds of miles of sea or shore.

But "cyclone" is entrenched in popular usage as the name of the typical "twister" of this country, and "tornado" has a poor chance.—Cleveland Leader.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited—
Gentlemen—In June, 98, I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using. The pain had ceased and in five hours the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly,

A. E. ROY,

Carriage Maker,
St. Antoine, P. Q.

Give Tests for Painting.

Some methods of detecting forged old masters by chemical examination of the pigments were described in a lecture before the Paint and Varnish society last night by A. P. Laurie, professor of Chemistry at the University of Toronto.

The information based on examination of literary materials said Professor Laurie, is very imperfect and inaccurate. He then told of special methods which he had devised for examining microscopic portions of known work of art, thus identifying pigments used at various times with absolute certainty. The lecturer described the results obtained with reference to the palette of the illuminators of ancient manuscripts up to the end of the fifteenth century, and then dealt with the pigments used in later times, tracing them to the dawn of modern chemistry. He showed how apart from general scientific and historical interest, the inquiries were of great value in enabling forgeries to be detected in works of art.

THE CAPABLE MAN IN LOVE

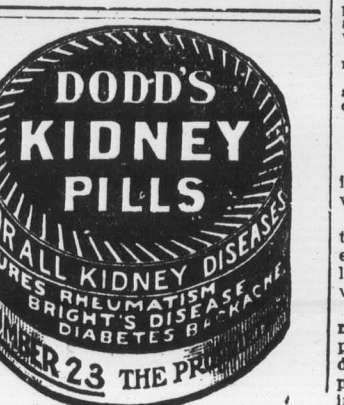
(New York Herald.)

Some titled women in England have made the interesting announcement, as told in a special cable despatch to the Herald, that in love affairs the capable man, even though he have but little time to devote to demonstrations of affection, is to be preferred to the incapable one, whose sole purpose in life is to please the fair sex. No more interesting discovery has been made since our own Admirable Erechton burst upon the present generation with the news that Right is Right, Wrong is Wrong and every man should have a Square Deal.

Records of romantic sentiment go back about as far as any other historical data that we have, and the capable man from earliest days has been successful in love. At the same time that he has been making his less gifted brother jump through hoops and "play dead."

In those "days of old, when knights were bold," a spindle-legged troubadour might cherish his lady's glove, but it rattled as he walked, who got the girl. He got her incidentally, as it were, between ash shafts, out past the slender glances of other lads of the same ilk, and the girl and he were quite contented. The disappointed troubadour had to be the same, or his outstanding ears cease to be a part of his decorative scheme.

As a matter of fact, the star-eyed Willy mustached daddler was uniformly successful in love only in the misty romances of a generation ago. Then, as before, and now, the "capable" man got what he wanted when he wanted it.



AVERAGE YIELDS

Why Not Try to Do Better Than That?

A common question round the factory receiving platform is "How are the cows doing?" What a volume of thought that suggests. If they are doing well it is because of good feed and careful attention; or may it be despite the feed and care they deserve, but do not get? Leaving aside the questions of weather, breed heredity and persistency of flow of milk, is it possible to account for the remarkable differences in yield that are to be found? For instance, the dairy division at Ottawa found in one locality 100 cows that gave 3,000 pounds of fat last month, but 100 cows close by in the same county gave only 2,500 pounds of fat. Another lot of 100 cows in a nearby county gave only 2,000 pounds.

Is the ordinary factory patron's herd keyed up to the pitch of creditable performance, or is it just juggling along in the old rut of "average yields?" Suppose the patron ascertains his herd is doing "about as well" as his neighbors, does it not seem a great pity that his ambition should end there?

Average cows do vastly better if their owners train them and train themselves for better results. If each lot of 100 cows in the Dominion gave an additional 500 pounds of fat per month, would that not make a startling difference in the amount of the patron's cheques. Cow-testing has helped many communities to far larger banking business, because it shows that scores of cows, and average herds can be made to produce far more than they at present. Make each cow pay a good profit. Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

For Women's Ailments

Dr. Martell's Female Pills have been the Standard for 20 years and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by Physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists.

A Puzzle in Metals.

Brass, as every one knows, has an awful odor, yet the two things of which brass consists, zinc and copper, give no odor whatever in their separate states. This is a problem that has given a great deal of work to scientists. It is one as yet not entirely solved.

To arrive at the general law it has been found that almost all alloys, or mixtures of two metals, will give an odor, while the metals themselves do not. This is not the simple example, though, because the odoriferousness has changed the character and manner of the explanation is as follows: All substances, including metals, are always giving off small particles of their substance to the air—that is, evaporating. Some solids give these off so rapidly as soon to disappear. Gum camphor is a conspicuous example. To smell any substance is a particle of that substance has to tickle a nerve ending in the nose. If a small particle of copper is noticed, does this by itself no effect is noticed, but if a particle of zinc and a particle of copper strike at the same time the effect is such as to cause a perceptible impulse to the nerve. The chance for these two to strike at the same time is given only when they are intimately mixed in an alloy.—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

WOMEN VOTERS AND VOTING.

(Buffalo Courier.)

The city of Portland, Oregon, recently held a referendum, and it was the first important election since the women in that State were given the right to vote. The following items were culled from the Portland Evening Telegram, issued on election day:

"Civilized men provide cooling refreshments for women in every booth. Election booths looking like a rose show or a conservatory. How the women have changed the customs and manner of the people!" This being wash day affects early voting. "Of the 2,000 women registered at least 1,000 are voting, this being a much higher percentage than the male electorate shows." "As a general proposition, it can almost be said that an air of domesticity is hovering about the usual unattractive and sordid halloo of election day."

Evidently women want to vote, at least 1,000 in one city, for voting is not compulsory. Evidently women improve the polling places rather than contaminate themselves. Evidently woman suffrage does not kill clean, but causes it to blossom in unexpected places. Evidently the anti-suffragist is unduly alarmed.

BUY YOUR FRUIT

From the Grower Direct

Send your order at once and get the best. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Peaches No. 1 best varieties, 5 quart baskets for \$5.00. All other small fruits to order. Plums, Pears, Apples and Grapes a specialty. Write for information. Reference: Royal Bank, Winnipeg, Ont. Money accompany orders. All fruits delivered to the Express Office free. V. R. & G. R. Carpenter, Winnipeg, Ont.

Politeness Pays.

Mrs. Jordan had "ideas" on the way children should be reared. Her young hopefuls caused her a little anxiety in this respect. Now and again, therefore, a serious "politeness" lecture was administered.

"Now, Tommy, dear," she started "supposing you accidentally stepped upon a gentleman's foot, what would you say?" "I would say 'My pardon!'"

"That's my own little son!" smiled the pleased mother. "And if the gentleman gave you a penny for your politeness, what would you say?"

The young Tom looked at Tommy's eyes as he quickly answered: "Why, I would stand on the other foot and say 'My pardon!' again, of course."—Exchange.

Caring for Mattings.

Never use soap on matting. Wiping it with a cloth dampened with salt water prevents its turning yellow.

White or cream colored matting that has become faded may be deepened to a deeper shade of cream yellow, all of one color, by yaching it with strong soda water.

Patterns that have become dingy may be brightened by rubbing. Faded patterns have been successfully re-dyed on the floor, the dye being applied with an old toothbrush, following the lines of the figure.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS

KILL LITTLE ONES

At first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours they may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child, and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine so good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A New Version.

The boss got a good disappointment for once in his life. Taking up the morning newspaper, he gave his attention to the baseball score. As he was reading it the door opened and in popped the head of the office boy. The boss knew, of course, what was coming, and settled himself firmly in his chair with a not-to-be-fooled air.

"My grandmother!" began the boy. "Thought you snarled the boss."

"Has just died."

"Knew it," growled the boss. "And left me a fortune—so I resign. See?"

And he left the boss on the verge of a fit of apoplexy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FRENCH DUELS

And the Reason So Many Are Bloodless.

A large proportion of the duels in France end without bloodshed. When the offense is not very serious it is agreed beforehand that the words of command shall be given so rapidly that the duellists will not have time to take good aim. Sometimes three shots are exchanged without a hit, and then the second steps in and—"Honor is satisfied." At the word "Fire!" the pistol is raised instantly, and it must be discharged not later than the word "three," so the speed with which these words are given regulates the time in which it is possible to take aim. Therefore, the speed with which they are spoken is agreed upon beforehand, this depending upon the seriousness of the duel.

The words are timed with a metronome. If the encounter be very serious this is set at the slowest speed, 80 beats a minute, which gives time for taking accurate aim. A speed of 140 beats a minute allows no time for aiming, and, therefore, is used when the duellists consider the duel should be made as little dangerous as possible.—Tit-Bits.

LORD BALLYROT IN SLANDER.



An impecunious acquaintance of mine literally coerced me into accompanying him to a pawnbroker's, old chap. He desired to obtain a gold watch at a reduced figure, as it were, and asked the pawnbroker person if his wants might be gratified. And the fellow retorted:

"Yeep, you've struck the right shove, shop, pal. We've got the finest line of hooked tickers, kettles or thimbles you ever shot your gins at. But—lieve me, dah, everything in soak here is strictly fush, and our turnip meters can keep time like the Bulgarian army."

MY WORD!

Your Teeth.

Brush them.
Brush them early.
And brush them often.
Brush them after every meal.

A good tooth powder should be used. Warm, boiled water is best for tooth brushing.

Dental floss is as necessary as a brush.

Never break things with the teeth, nor bite metal.

Foed too hot or too cold is very harmful to the teeth.

Especially it is bad to take into the mouth something ice cold immediately after something very hot.

Your dentist will tell you which sort of powder and other necessities are best suited to your particular case.

Of course, baby teeth are kept in as long as possible—in order to prevent the gums from contracting, for one thing. This will help the permanent teeth to be of good shape and position.



FIX THE BLAME

The Dairyman Must Keep Individual Records.

When a disastrous railway accident occurs the whole trend of the enquiry is to ascertain the cause, so that measures may be taken to prevent a recurrence of the wreck. If a fault is noticed in any workshop, is not the particular delinquent sought out? Every traveller on a steamer pays passage money; the several branches in a department store are all expected to show a profit on the year's business. So the dairy farmer will do well to enquire as to whether he has any delinquents in his present herd of cows, perhaps one or two are in a fair way to wreck his fortunes, their passage money may be paid by some better producers, for often two or three out of every herd of twenty cows show no profit at all on the year's production of fat.

Plenty of cows in June and July gave over thirty-five pounds of fat. What a dairyman would voluntarily keep the kind of cow that yielded only twenty-four pounds of fat, or those that gave only four hundred pounds of milk during last month? Yet some men got only that much from a great many cows in Ontario and Quebec. This is the point; each dairy cow has a certain responsibility, that of producing plenty of milk and fat at a profit. So, also, has the dairyman his responsibility of knowing his cows do not shirk theirs. His business is to know what each cow does; she won't tell, he has to keep individual records to find out. They cost little, they do much. Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

Send for Free Book giving full particulars of TRENCH'S REMEDY, the world-famous cure for EPILEPSY and PSYCHIC AFFECTIONS. Simple home treatment, 25 years' success. Testimonials from all parts of the world; over 1,000 in one year.

TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED
410 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.

BED A REFRIGERATOR.

Tells How to Get a Cool Sleep in the Hot Weather.

"Persons who have the electric current in their homes," said a physician, "need not suffer for want of a refreshing sleep, day or night. Such a sleep is the best safeguard against being prostrated or killed by the heat."

"Let me tell you the method first," the doctor continued, "and then I will give the reason for it. On a bed or cot spread a single sheet. Take a basin of water and a whisk broom and with the broom sprinkle the sheet until it is thoroughly dampened. If you have a rubber blanket in the house you can spread the blanket over the mattress, make the sheet more wet by dipping it in the bathtub, and spread it over the blanket. Set the electric fan so that it will blow a fairly stiff blast across the bed or cot. Lie down on the sheet and you will soon be sound asleep."

"Now for the reason," the doctor went on. "It is not the hot blast from the fan that cools you. The fan sets the air in motion and gives appreciable relief. But what thoroughly cools you is the evaporation from the sprinkled sheet with the warm blast blowing over it. And the warmer the air from the fan the swifter will be the evaporation and the greater the coolness."—New York Sun.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Women's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 8, Windsor, Ont.

Accidents Will Happen



The young man in a hammock sat, Beside a girl in a cosy nook. The hammock came down with a thud. He wasn't hurt, but got the hook. From further details we refrain. His tailor fixed them up again.

BAD ROADS ARE COSTLY.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)
Bad roads have a direct influence in increasing the price of farm products to the consumer and decreasing profits to the farmer. It costs more to ship over a bad road than a good road, as everyone knows who has tried it or who stops to think. A bad road, therefore, is money out of the pocket of the salaried man as well as the farmer and the merchant.

THE MAN IN THE RED RUNABOUT

(New York Sun.)

The Man in the Red Runabout who on Sunday killed a boy near New Brunswick and ran away without stopping to see what damage he had done is full brother to the gentle spirit who pours oil over coals and sets them afire. His cousin is the humorist who yells "Fire!" in a theatre and scares the audience. Among his near kinsmen may be counted that libel on mankind the jocular individual who drives spikes in the chutes installed in some buildings as fire escapes. The family is a large one and traces its descent to the first man who rocked a boat to make its feminine occupants scream. From him also came the flourishing tribe of male and female human beings who take their pleasure in frightening children.

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED: EXPERIENCED WEavers; also apprentices to learn weaving; good wages paid while learning, and experienced weavers make the highest wages. For full particulars, apply to The Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

The Christians.

The great hindrance to Christianity has been its success.

Every ounce of wealth, political power, authority and social standing it has gained has cost it a pound of moral efficiency. For every addition of fat it has lost muscle.

The time is past when Christianity could be understood as coterminous with a certain church. It is now generally admitted to be in all churches.

And the time is almost upon us when we shall realize that Christianity is not coterminous even with all churches, but is a free spirit working in humanity.

The word "Christian" is sometimes a mere racial expression. One is a Christian because he is not a Turk, for instance, even though he be morally a million miles from the principles of Jesus.

Every pastor and priest knows that the majority of his flock are Christians only in some such partisan sense.

The real Christians are still a small number, unsuspected of men, unorganized, known only to God.—Dr. Frank Crane in Woman's World for August.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

To See the Back of Your Eye.

Behind the eye, what is called the retina, is lined with branching blood vessels, and a curious but perfectly simple experiment will enable you to see these. Place yourself in a dark room, opposite a dark colored wall; then light a candle and, holding it in your hand, move it up and down before your eyes, all the time looking not at the candle, but at the wall beyond. After a little practice you will see appear on the wall a great branching figure in black on a reddish surface. What you are looking at is the shadow of these blood vessels at the back of your own eye. Perhaps the most curious part of the whole thing is that the part of the eye which receives the impression of light must lie behind these blood vessels.—London Graphic.

URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM

I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism, acute or chronic, no matter what your condition, write to-day for my FREE BOOK on RHEUMATISM—its Cause and Cure. Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp it's ABSOLUTELY FREE. JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 460, Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.

BUILDING A CANOE.

Interesting Process of Making Dug-Out by Old Method.

When the red man of the old type wants to construct a canoe, he fells a cedar tree or else seeks a prostrate trunk of the dimensions he fancies. In either case he proceeds to cut out a section of the desired length, peels off the bark, and hollows out the log, leaving a smooth surface upon the sides and bottom from end to end. Next the log is turned over and the outside fashioned. The log is hollowed by burning and chopping. A fire is built on the top and is so carefully watched and so skillfully directed that when the burning is finished the big piece of timber is neatly hollowed, with wonderful symmetry from bow to stern. The whole concave surface is left so evenly and nicely charred that when the surface is worked down to the sound timber by the use of a buckhorn adze there remains but little alteration to be made. The log is turned over, with the hollow side down. A slow fire is employed to shape the exterior and once more the surface is neatly worked until the sound timber appears. Since the coming of the white man the Indians have, for the most part, felled trees for their canoes with axes; but in the old days this was accomplished by burning and by stone implements, the fire being so handled as not to injure the portions of which the canoe was to be built.

When the interior and the exterior of the canoe have been finished to the liking of the builder, his next step is to "stretch." Without this operation the craft would be entirely unserviceable. To make the canoe seaworthy it is set level on a firm skid foundation and filled with water. A fire is then built and stones of a red heat are thrown into the canoe until the water boils. This boiling is maintained until the walls of the canoe which are more than an inch thick, become as pliable as sole leather and capable of being stretched a foot or more beyond their normal width.

The builder's attention is now turned to the adjustment of cleverly fitting sticks put in transversely along the gunwale, increasing in length from the ends to the middle. By reason of these stretchers a cedar log of, say, two feet and a half in diameter will furnish a canoe three or four feet in beam. The width of the canoe varies, of course, with the length.

The sides of the canoe having been brought to the desired curvature, the water is then emptied out and the shell allowed to dry thoroughly, but without cracking. The finishing touches consist of a smearing, inside and out, with fish-oil, together with artistic decorations in brilliant colors.

Sad.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

We wed a fair maid who loves clothes is to that won't crowd;
And when they go walking the streets of the town,
His friends can see him through her new e-more gown.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

We never know how faithful our friends are until we hear them talking about us when they think we're sleeping.