# 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, 890. 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 protect not merely the mature timber but also 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 tree growth. In Europe they say, "It is only 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 its power to protect the timber from fire, to lessen the amount of waste incident to lumbering operations, to stop timber thieving, 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 the crop—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 State 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 heavy 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 condition of the reserve itself and studying how best 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 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 to patrol them 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 should be continued. Last year twenty-five squatters were removed from the Turtle Mountain Reserve in Manitoba and given land elsewhere. The same is true of Riding Mountain Reserve, from which 126 squatters have been removed. The removal of these required great tact on the part of the officers of the Forestry Branch, but without their removal it would have been folly to attempt to place the reserves under management. A great thing to be done now is to protect the young growth, have the dead timber removed and get tree growth started on the open spots. Citing the case of the Turtle Mountain Reserve, where there is a bare patch of fifty-five square miles, Mr. Ross points out that it would cost $264,000 to plant this with nursery stock, so that it will be necessary to let 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 bushels 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 rome 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 million feet of saw timber and about 700,000 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 props, the product of nine million acres for sixty years. This says nothing 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.


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### DIVISION.

The new teacher glanced smilingly over the school and was delighted to see so many bright young faces among her new charges.

"Now, children," she said, "so that I may find out what you know I will test you on arithmetic. Maggie Wilkins, if I were to divide three bananas among seventeen boys, what would be the result?"

"A riot," said Maggie, speaking up like a little drum major.

"Possibly,' said the teacher, "but that is not what I mean. Tommy, you may take the question. Three bananas among three boys—that would be one banana apiece for each boy. Now, three bananas among seventeen boys would be what?"

"Three bananas, mim," answered Tommy.

"I know, but three into seventeen is"—said the teacher.

"Three bananas would go into seventeen boys once and none over," said Tommy, confidently.

It was then that the new teacher resigned.—Harper's Weekly.

### The If in a Shark Story.

While swimming in the Gulf of Mexico with a party of friends during a cruise last week Editor Straub was fiercely attacked by a shark, and only succeeded in beating it off after a desperate struggle into shallow water. Miss Blanche was swimming at his side, and the possibilities of what might have been are rather appalling.

Mr. Straub, Miss Blanche and Paul L. James were attempting a long distance swim, during which Mr. Straub felt some object persistently and sharply striking his person from underneath, but not wishing to drop out of the race he merely struck under to drive off what he presumed was some fish and kept on his way. Reaching his goal in shoal water, with the attacks keeping up, he was able to give his assailant personal attention, and found a shark about 14 inches long ferociously yanking away at the tie strings of his bathing suit, as if fully determined to devour him, strings, suit and all.

If the shark had been just as ferocious, and 14 feet long instead of 14 inches—but that would have been another story.—From the St. Petersburg Times.

SHOE POLISH

Shines like the sun. Is waterproof and permanent. Feeds and preserves the finest leather. Will not soil the daintiest garments.

No other even half as good.

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## FARM AND GARDEN

The Baldwin apple first grew as a chance seedling on the farm of a John Ball in eastern Massachusetts and was later brought into prominence by a Colonel Baldwin. These facts are stated on a handsome monument which was a few years ago erected on the spot where this first seedling tree grew. All the millions of Baldwins which have been grown since the birth of this first tree in about 1740 are direct descendants from it.

In a recent bulletin of the Connecticut State Experiment Station is emphasized the danger of the introduction of weeds by the use of feeds made up, in part or in whole, of grain screenings and similar materials, which, as a rule, contain a great amount of weed seed. These screenings vary a good deal in quality. Thus an analysis recently made of wheat screenings showed about 30 per cent. of flax and shrunken cereal, 15 per cent. of foxtails, 8 per cent. of bindweeds and pigweeds, 15 per cent. of weed seeds of other species and 21 per cent. of dust, broken seed and sand.

Sow rye for a cover crop on any land that is idle and not to be used for any other crop this fall. Bare land loses fertility, while land in a growing crop gains in fertility through the plants shading the ground and the roots opening it up to the action of the air and other decompositing agencies.

With average cows and using the cream separator it is estimated that from $50 to $75 per year can be saved in butter fat with 10 cows. This amount will about pay for a good cream separator, and its usefulness will last for many years, making the buying of one a good investment. Being able to sell the cream without hauling the milk to the creamery also saves much time and labor.

The colt should have a variety of feeds, so that it may build up the various tissues of its body. Clover hay and wheat bran contain necessary mineral matter for the building of bone. Flaxseed meal in small quantities is good for keeping the colt's bowels in good condition, and for making the coat sleek.

The value of sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer was demonstrated in some German tests where marsh lands were fertilized with nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. With both oats and beets the plants receiving sulphate yielded much more than those receiving nitrate. These results indicate that on marsh lands a liberal supply of lime, sulphate of ammonia may be advantageously substituted for nitrate of soda and confirms the wisdom of the practice in Germany.

Cottonseed meal contains about 7 per cent. nitrogen, or nearly half as much as nitrate of soda. It is, therefore, called a nitrogenous fertilizer, but contains, also, some potash and phosphoric acid.

According to Professor J. B. Smith, of the New Jersey Experimental Station, the most favorable time for spraying to kill the San Jose scale is in the early fall, when the leaves begin to turn yellow. At this time the little insects are active and the spray does the greatest damage to them.

An insufficient supply of bees will hinder the setting of fruit. While other insects may take a part in the carrying of pollen, the fruit raiser must rely chiefly upon honey bees. Experience shows that, though bees may fly two or three miles, hives should be within half a mile of the orchard or small fruit patch.

### Strawberry Planting.

Planting strawberries is a bit of fine art. You cannot crowd them into the ground as you would cabbage plants, or thrust them down as rapidly as you do raspberries, but you must make a hole about half as large again as the roots of the plant, when spread out in all directions; in the centre of the hole let the dirt be mounded, so that when the plant is set on the top of that it will be a little higher than the level of the ground. Spread the roots over this and brush the hole half full of dirt; now crowd down tightly until the crown of the plant is exactly level with the soil; then fill the hole full of soil lightly pressed, and brush over the top dirt not pressed at all. The plant should now set exactly level with the surrounding dirt, and the reason for this is that the runners when starting should have nothing to hinder them. The crowding down is an important matter with all plants, and the spread of the roots is vitally important with the strawberry. The loose dirt on top will serve as a mulch to retain moisture in the soil, and gather it from the air. As soon as the bed is finished there should be a top dressing or mulch of fine, rich compost. I suppose that most of the planters would direct you to use commercial fertilizers. If you insist on doing this you will find directions in the bulletins of many of the experiment stations.

Irrigation is more essential for the strawberry than for any other member of the Rosaceae family. A small bed near the house can be attended to with little difficulty, but a small plot near the barn can often be watered with hose from the barn well. For a larger plot I believe that tile drains offer the best method. Distribute the water through the fields in pipes or troughs with small holes in them. A stopcock should be provided to shut off the water or turn it on at pleasure. The tile should be deep enough to escape the cultivator and the plow—not less than two and a half feet below the surface. If water runs all the time you can block up the lower end when you wish to have it permeate the strawberry bed. Three-inch tile is about what you want. The strawberry is a great lover of water, and it not seldom happens that just as the crop is full of promise a few dry days ruin it. If watered by hand a hole should be made by the side of each plant, and not less than a full quart of water poured slowly in, until the ground is saturated; then brush dry dirt over the hole to retain the moisture and prevent caking of the soil. One such watering will last three or four days. Sprinkling a strawberry bed does more harm than good, unless repeated every few hours. This plan is altogether too serious a job for a large bed, and I recommend that you be provided with underground tiles.—E. P. Powell in the Outing Magazine for June.

### Probably on the Team.

"Such ignorance is inexcusable!" exclaimed Aunt Hypatia. "My nephew Percival has been going to college nearly three years, and when I asked him this morning whether he knew anything about Homer, he said: 'Sure! A homer is a hit that's good for four bases!'"

### THE FLAG.

(Montreal Witness.)

Another way not to bring disrespect on one's flag is not to decorate a chariot with it and invade foreign cities. From that to riding down aged pedestrians and then running away there is only a step. Gratuitous insolence is closely allied to sneaking cowardice.

The coming man is always on the go.


## "Life a Perfect Burden"

**Untold Sufferings from Biliousness, Headaches and Indigestion.**

**Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills**

To produce such striking evidence, such satisfying proof as Mrs. E. D. Dupont gives in her letter, makes it self evident that in Dr. Hamilton's Pills every suffering man and woman is offered a real cure for all stomach ailments. From her home at Oak Point, Mrs. Dupont writes a vivid and touching account of her four years of torture with biliousness and indigestion.

"My trouble was first manifested with blinding headaches and feeling of dizziness and dullness in the head.. Such dreadful turns of giddiness came over me that at times I reeled and staggered. These attacks were accompanied with violent pains in the stomach and distension of the liver. Spots flitted before my eyes, and to think of eating made me miserable. It was unable to digest my food, lost weight and got sleepless. When so low spirited and despondent that I despaired of getting well, I read of how Mrs. Holton had been so wonderfully cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once. To my delight the first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills gave me relief. I began to eat, sleep and enjoy my meals. The stomach and liver pains passed away. I improved steadily and when five boxes of Dr. Hamilton's Pills were used I was a new woman, cured, happy, well and strong."

To regulate the system, to prevent and cure all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys no remedy can boast of the number of successful cures accomplished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills; 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00. Beware of substitutes and imitations. By mail from The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.


### THE CARE OF LAMPS.

**Hints on How to Manage Them to Get the Best Results.**

The following suggestions on the proper care of lamps are from a pamphlet issued recently by the London County Council:

The oil reservoir should be of strong metal, properly folded and soldered at the joint and should not be of china, glass or other fragile material. There should be no opening between the reservoir and the burner other than through the tube which holds the wick, and this tube should be extended to within a quarter of an inch of the bottom of the reservoir and should have no opening into the reservoir except at its base.

The burner should be securely attached to the reservoir, preferably by means of a strong and well made screw attachment. There should be no openings through which oil could flow from the reservoir should the lamp be upset. Every table lamp should have a broad and heavy base, to which the reservoir should be strongly attached.

Wicks should be soft and not lightly plaited and should quite fill the wick tube without having to be squeezed into it They should be frequently renewed and before being put into lamps should be dried at a fire and then immediately soaked with oil.

The reservoir should be filled with oil before the lamp is lit, and the lamp should be kept thoroughly clean; all oil should be carefully wiped off and all charred wick and dirt removed before lighting. When first lit, the wick should be partially turned down and then gradually raised. The wick should not be turned down, as there is then a greater liability to explosion in lamps of unsafe construction.

Lamps which have no extinguishing apparatus should be put out as follows: The wick should be turned down until there is only a small, flickering flame, and a sharp puff of breath should then be sent across the top of the chimney, but not down it. Cans or bottles used for oil should be free from water or dirt, and should be kept thoroughly closed.

### The Silent London Club.

J. M. Barrie is a member of the Athenaeum Club in Pall Mall. On his first appearance there, it is said, he once asked for some information from a gentleman sitting near him. To his great surprise the older member not only told him all he wanted to know, but insisted on Mr. Barrie dining with him and taking supper afterward, though neither of them knew the other's name.

Upon Mr. Barrie protesting that he could not possibly accept so much kindness from a stranger the other immediately replied: "Don't mention it; don't mention it. Why, I've belonged to this club for twenty-five years and you are the very first member who has ever spoken to me."—Tit-Bits.


# OWES HER LIFE TO

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vienna, W. Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. EMMA WHEATON, Vienna, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

**If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.**


### NEW CONCRETE BRIDGES.

**Philadelphia Has Fifty-four Completed or Building.**

The city of Philadelphia is one of the most extensive users of concrete in the world. It possesses, either completed or in course of construction, fifty-four concrete bridges. These bridges have spans varying from 25 to 233 feet.

The standard specifications for Philadelphia bridges requires that the concrete shall be a 1-3-6 composition. That is, the proportions are by measurement one part cement, three parts coarse sand or gravel or stone screenings and six parts crushed stone.

Cleveland, Ohio, possesses what is perhaps the very flattest concrete bridge in the world. This bridge has three hinges of plates and angles. For bearing surfaces plates and cast iron are employed. The hinges were greased before being put in place to avoid rust. At the joints a half inch of pure asphalt separates the concrete. The composition of the concrete is a ½-½-5 mixture. Between abutment hinges the span is over 86 feet and the rise of the arch above these hinges is only 5 feet 1½ inches.

The Walnut Lane bridge in Philadelphia is one of the most striking examples of concrete construction to be found anywhere in the world, says Cassier's Magazine. Interest focuses, of course, upon the central arch. This consists of two ribs, each 18 feet wide at the crown and somewhat wider at the skewback. The depth of each rib at the crown is 5½ feet. The clear span is 233 feet, which is a longer span than that of any other concrete arch in America. The roadway is about 150 feet above the surface of the waters of hte Wissahickon Creek.


# NERVOUS DISORDERS

## Promptly Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, remember that this is a sure and early sign of your nervous system being at fault. The mischief may develop slowly to a worse stage. You feel unaccountably weak and weary after exertion; you lose flesh; you turn against food and suffer palpitations and indigestion after eating. At times you are intensely irritable, greatly depressed and easily worried. Sometimes sharp pains shoot down your spine and legs and probably neuralgia robs you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous collapse and possibly paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have won a great reputation by curing all forms of nervous disease. The nervous system depends entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment; when the blood is thin and weak the nerves are affected as described. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually increase the supply of good red blood, feed, strengthen and tone the nerves, enable them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of a breakdown.

Mrs. Jas. H. Ward, Lord's Cove, N. B., says: "About two years ago I suffered so much from nervous prostration that I was little better than a helpless wreck. I suffered from headaches and a constant feeling of dizziness. The least unusual move would startle me and set my heart palpitating violently. I had little or no appetite, and grew so weak that I was hardly able to drag myself about, and could not do my housework. In every way I was in a deplorable condition. As the medicine I had been taking seemed to do me no good, my husband got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only been taking the Pills for a couple of weeks, when I seemed to feel somewhat better, and this encouraged me to continue the treatment. From that on my strength gradually but surely returned, and in the course of a few more weeks I was once more a well woman, able to do my own housework and feeling better than I had done for years. I have since remained well and feel that I owe my good health to the healing powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every other weak, sickly, worn out, nervous person should follow the example of Mrs. Ward and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These Pills will send new blood brightness and energy to the weak and despondent. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


### THE CALF ON THE LAWN.

I'm going to hitch this 'ere young calf
Out here in my front lawn;
He'll stay right here and chaw the grass till the hull blame thing is chawn;
He'll chaw that corner off to-day
Until he's et it bare,
Ter morrer I will move his stake
An he'll chaw over thare.

Look's bad yer say to see a calf
Out in a man's front yard,
An blattin like a barn yard
On this stylish Boolevard;
But that thare calf
Shall eat that grass until I get him fat,
And if he feels like blattin
Wy, I reckon he will blat.

Wen I fust took my farm out here,
This wuz a country road;
Across the way was parsture lan
Ware huckleberrys growed;
My calf was then hitched in my yard,
Fer the hull town's inspection,
An' no darn enterprisin' dood
Cum round to make objection.

When this road growed to a village street
My calf wuz in the yard,
An' now the street it swells with stile,
A city Boolevard:
But I will hitch this 'ere young calf
Out here on my front lawn,
He'll stay right here an' chaw the grass
'Till the hull blame thing is chawn.

You say the way I carry on
Makes the hull city laf;
Well, let 'em laf, this 'ere's my lawn
An' this 'ere is my calf.
An things have reached the purtyest pass
The wor!' has ever sawn,
Ef an old duff can't let his calf
Chaw grass on his own lawn.

Well let 'em laf, this air young calf
Shall stay here any how;
An if I hear 'em laf too hard,
I'll trot out the ole cow;
I'll hitch 'em both to the same stake
Rite here in my frunt lawn,
An' let 'em stay an' chaw the grass
'Till the hull blame thing is chawn.

The man who is on top can afford to look below and lend a helping hand.—Florida Times-Union.


MAGIC BAKING POWDER

The Kind that Pleases the People

Pure Wholesome and Economical

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

MADE IN CANADA


# DIDN'T LIKE.

## What Unfavorably Impressed the Press Delegates.

W. T. Stead asked the members of the Imperial Press Conference what impressed them most unfavorably in Great Britain. Their replies are published in The Review of Reviews. The replies are grouped under the countries represented by the writers:

North America:

1. The extent of great wealth and luxury, and great want.
2. The people in the poorer quarters of the manufacturing districts.
3. The unemployed.
4. The poverty and drunkenness of certain sections of the people.
5. The women drinking in the saloons.

South Africa:

1. The growth of luxury in upper and middle classes. It cannot fail to have a deteriorating influence on the nation.
2. The preponderance of women, and the foreign goods consumed.
3. The outcasts on the Embankment, and the equalid poverty of your great cities.

Australia:

1. The number of foreign waiters in the hotels and the habit of smoking at meals in the presence of ladies.
2. The croakers.
3. The Submerged Tenth.
4. The excess of luxury with the rich; the extreme hardships of the poor.
5. The great gulf between the very rich and the very poor.
6. The poorest of its poor evidently a type slowly evolved through many generations—for which no fiscal system is entirely responsible, or is able to lift out of its apparent wretchedness. I should say that any remedy must be slow in its operation.
7. The large number of paupers and the unemployed.
8. Sweating, child labor, drinking (especially women drinking in hotels).

New Zealand:

1. The overcrowding in the cities, their smoke-begrimed appearance, and the dirt and squalor amidst which the people are content to live.
2. The confessed inability of rich England to cope with its Submerged Tenth problem.
3. Socially the sight that impressed me most unfavorably was a vast crowd of women and children, who lived in a narrow street in Sheffield, to witness the arrival of the Press Delegates at a certain factory there. Their appearance was to me pathetic. And I should bracket with this the growing evil of ladies smoking in the dining-rooms of hotels and in the lower and the middle classes.
2 The growth of Socialistic ideas.
3. The physical condition of certain classes of labor.

### RULES FOR TRAINMEN WHEN FIDO IS ABOARD.

Faithful Fido, en route, has become an object of attention by the interstate commerce commission. This solemn council has found time in its regulation of railroad affairs to turn the limelight on conditions of canine travel.

"Uniform rules for the transportation of dogs," is the aim of the rail governing body. It appears that all sorts of fare rates apply when Fido is being whizzed through the cinders. Some roads charge a regular fare, and the poor dog must hold one end of a yard long ticket string in his mouth until the conductor man comes 'round. On other lines the pets are tagged as excess baggage, which is injurious to the dignity of any pamperep pup of good family.

The members of the interstate commerce commission propose to end all this confusion by expressing dogs in the same manner on all railroads. The result of their conference probably will be the classification of the animals as distinct from trunks, fruit crates, bicycles and lawn mowers. While the dear beasts are "yip-yipping" from pleasure at this expected boon, more reason for flea bitten felicity romps from another source.

**Expert Compiles Set of Rules.**

The demand for "uniform rules for the transportation of dogs" has been interpreted elaborately by a transportation expert in Chicago who has worked independently from the interestate commerce commission. His version of the desired rules applies particularly to baggagemen in whose care the canine tourists are placed. The ordinance follows:

1. Treat an English bulldog riding in your baggage car with firmness tempered with mildness. Speak gently to the dear, and refrain from comment on his leg parenthesis. Should he get loose and threaten to surround your skin with his face you may call him a little rascal, but nothing worse. Also have a crowbar handy.

2. Skye terriers have a taking way, that they demand constant attention. It is astonishing how a cinder can find its way through this beast's face foliage and enter its eye. Should it whine piteously, grope through the fur jungle and try to find the sore wick. It is said that the skye has two eyes, situated between and slightly below the ears.

3. Young collies must be watched with care. Reserve for such a dog a spacious corner in the coach. It probably will grow over night, and you will be cramped for elbow and maybe knuckle room.

**Blue Bloods Most Sensitive.**

4. Never addres a King Charles spaniel as a "mutt." Pedigreed dogs are sensitive, and one might languish from grief and die between block signals.

5. It is bad form to charge admission to natives along the line to step in and see a French poodle. Most of the villagers wouldn't believe there was such an animal even if they saw it.

6. When possible, diversion should be furnished the animals, deprived as they are of combination buffet—library—observation car privileges. Open the side door and permit Hector to bark at the cows.

7. The above provision ought not to be carried too far. Small town dogs have been known to lurk around way stations, aching for a scrap with a travelling city purp. To arrive at the destination with your charge bearing a torn ear may not lead to pleasant consequences.

8. Never worry that nervous women are liable to rush up in front to inquire as to the welfare of their darlings. That's one reason why baggage cars are built "blind" these days.

Thus, for once the interstate commerce commission has been beaten at its own game.

### A NARROW-MINDED LAWYER.

Ethel, the youngest of a large number of girls in a certain Philadelphia family, recently entered upon the duties of amanuensis to a Walnut street lawyer.

"How do you like your employer, Ethel?" the young woman was asked upon her return home that night.

"Oh, he's very nice," said Ethel, with faint praise, "but awfully narrow-minded."

"In what way?"

"He seems to have the idea that words can only be spelled his way."—Lippincott's Magazine.

COAT AND GOWN OF IRISH CROCHET.

Think of it—a whole suit of this matchless crochet! And think, too, of the days and weeks, perhaps months, it took a pair of skillful hands to fashion it.

It is perfectly beautiful, there's no denying it. And priceless, too, in all probability. Every woman who sees this photograph will look with longing eyes upon it, and maybe—who knows—some woman who can crochet will see it and in time make one for herself.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES TORONTO