

FUR FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

The outstanding feature of agriculture as pursued in Western Canada of late years has been the pronounced tendency towards diversity. Gradually farmers are branching out from the few main lines which used to constitute the agricultural activity of the territory, and farms devoted to what used to be considered minor phases of agriculture have been found to be very profitable and are coming to an increasing extent to dot the wide expanse. The success which has attended the application to dairying has been nothing less than phenomenal; fruit raising, poultry, and agriculture are receiving increasing attention, of late there has been a remarkable amount of interest evinced in fur farming, and having regard to the characteristic vigor with which the West pursues any objective it takes up, considerable development may be expected.

The fur-farming industry, which originated in Prince Edward Island, has been slowly moving West. For a while the industry seemed to be confined to the East, and little interest was exhibited by the West. But since Western Canada came to seriously adopt this newest phase of farming, growth has been rapid. Stimulated by the first successes, this area has not only come to rival the East in the successful breeding of the established domesticated fur-bearers, but has been the pioneer in the domestication of certain other of Canada's fauna. In the last Government return, 143 fur-farming establishments are credited to Western Canada, of which 23 are in Manitoba, 9 in Saskatchewan, 50 in Alberta, 40 in British Columbia, and 21 in the Yukon Territory. These cover the rearing of eleven different animals, in which foxes naturally lead, and others are coyote, skunk, chinchilla rabbit, muskrat, raccoon, Karakul sheep, beaver, marten, mink and gisher.

Becoming a Substantial Industry. The combination of Western initiative and suitability of condition should result in making the fur-farming industry of Western Canada a substantial and prosperous industry in a short time. Conditions for the raising of rich peltry are probably unequalled anywhere else. This would seem to be proved in the case of the Karakul sheep, which, distributed over Canada

for experiment, have thrived materially better in the Western provinces, where the pelt of the animal, it is stated cannot be told from those in the animal's native land. It was no doubt a realization of the same excellency of condition which induced important Maritime fox breeders to locate near Calgary, Alberta, what is claimed to be the largest fox-breeding establishment in the world.

Having seriously adopted the industry, Western Canada has set out to expand it. The West was the pioneer in domestic beaver raising, an activity practically forced upon certain farmers who, overrun by these animals after a lengthy close season, had no recourse but to apply to the Government for permission to farm them. The first coyote ranch on the continent has been established in Western Canada, and from the first Canadian chinchilla rabbit farm in the same area, stock is being distributed all over the country. The domestication of the fisher, which for so long presented such difficulties in Eastern Canada, has been successfully accomplished in British Columbia.

Many New Ranches Established. There has apparently been considerable activity in this direction since the beginning of the present year. A mink farm has been established on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, with imported stock from Quebec, by a rancher already raising Alaska foxes. Minks have likewise been introduced into Alberta, where the industry is thriving. A State of Washington resident recently established a substantial muskrat ranch in Alberta. A rancher in Oregon, after scouring the whole of the United States for a suitable location for a similar enterprise has purchased a large tract of land in the Columbia Valley of British Columbia, on which there are already several beaver and muskrat houses.

The Western provinces of Canada have a way of going vigorously ahead with any enterprises they adopt and whose practicability they prove. This is reasonably to be expected of the fur-farming industry, especially in view of the enthusiasm with which this novel and interesting phase of agriculture has been taken up and the outstanding developments of the last few years.



Carl Lomen, a rancher of the Yukon, has over 50,000 head of reindeer and owns six and half million acres of land. He went north in 1900 from St. Paul during the gold rush.

BEST MEDICINE SHE EVER USED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Highly Praised by a Nova Scotia Lady.

Among the well known and esteemed residents of Hemford, N.S., is Mrs. Amanda Woodworth. Some four years ago Mrs. Woodworth had the misfortune to lose her husband, and as a result of caring for him during his illness, and attending to farm duties, she became terribly run-down. Mrs. Woodworth says she felt as though her blood had turned to water. The least exertion would leave her tired and breathless. She was often attacked by spells of weakness that left her almost speechless, and frequently suffered from severe headaches. The medicines she took did not help her, and she almost despaired of gaining her health. In this condition she one day read in a newspaper of a case very similar to her own, in which health was restored through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This made her decide to give these pills a trial. After using a few boxes she found the pills were helping her, and she continued their use until her old-time health and vitality were restored. Now Mrs. Woodworth looks after a small farm of fifteen acres, besides doing all her household work, and says she never felt better or more energetic in her life. She gives credit for her present splendid health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which she says are the best medicine she ever used, and strongly recommends the pills to all run-down people. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Where the Rub Comes Off. I know a young girl, she's an ace. She's possessed of much beauty and grace. But one thing she abhors About summer sea-shores It washes the paint from her face.

Musicians and Nationality.

Nowadays, when musical nationalism is so much to the fore, we are apt to overlook the fact that many of the greatest musicians have come of a mixed nationality, and some people claim that the more cosmopolitan a family is the more likely it is to produce geniuses. In England, certainly, there is the striking instance of the Novello family, which was very mixed and produced at least a number of very highly talented members. Beethoven was a German of Dutch extraction, and Brahms a German of Danish extraction. Feruccio Busoni, the pianist and composer, was half-German and half-Italian; as is Wolf-Ferrari, the composer of "The Jewels of the Madonna"; Sgambati, the Italian composer; and an English mother, Frederic Delius, the English composer, comes of a German family of remote Dutch extraction; Frederic Lamond is a Scot, whose parents or grandparents came from Middle Europe, and Eugene d'Albert is also a Scot of Teutonic or Alsatian extraction. And quite a large number of musicians who are generally credited with being Germans; Haydn, Liszt, Dvorak, etc. come from the Slav races and were born outside Germany.

Minard's Liniment for Corns and Warts

A Poem You Should Know.

The Wandering Wind.
Felicia Hemans has the distinction of having written some of the best-known poems in the language, including "The Better Land," "Casablanca," and "The Graves of a Household." Here is one of the less familiar of her poems:
The wind, the wandering wind—
Of the golden summer eve—
Whence is the thrilling magic
Of its tones amongst the leaves?
Oh, is it from the waters,
Or from the long tall grass?
Or is it from the hollow rocks,
Through which the breathings pass?
Or is it from the voices
Of all in one combined,
That it wins the tone of meaning?
The wind, the wandering wind!
No! No! the strange sweet accents
That with it come and go,
They are not from the osiers,
Nor the fir-trees whispering low.
They are not of the waters,
Nor of the cavern'd hill;
'Tis the human love within us
That gives them power to thrill:
They touch the links of memory
Around our spirits' twin'd,
And we start, and weep, and tremble
To the wind, the wandering wind!

Sea Cooks and Sea Food.

The profession of sea cook is one that has always been looked upon with profound contempt by the rest of the seafaring community, admits Miss Cicely Fox Smith, that sailor-souled English lady who has made herself a recognized authority on matters pertaining to ships and the sea. "Old Slush" and "Grub-Spoiler" were the uncomplimentary nicknames bestowed upon him; and the familiar old chanty Paddy Doyle's Boots further attests the usual attitude of crews in the cheerful lines.
We'll all throw dirt at the coo-cook
And pay Paddy Doyle for his boots!
The sea-cook, she explains, is the sea-going equivalent of the mother-in-law. He is the preordained and perpetual butt of ridicule and abuse. That he should have become so is not surprising. To begin with, he was provided often with the poorest and scantiest materials. Burgoon and dog's body were simply euphemisms for cabin scraps, hard-tack and salt junk were unobjectionable, but wearisome, served plain, cracker hash united them in a baked form. Dandy funk was also made of hard-tack, pounded very fine with a belying plum, mixed into a sort of paste with jam or treacle and cooked on the galley stove into a sort of pudding. Duff—plum duff or fig duff—was a bottled suet pudding with dried fruit added.

Often a bad cook made the sailor's food nearly uneatable, "he might not know a sauce-pan from a kettle, but once he had got his job, the unfortunate crew would have to put up with his experiments for the rest of the voyage. The usual thing in extreme cases was for the whole watch to commit their food untasted to the deep, choosing for the ceremony a moment when the skipper could not fall to witness it. He would then be compelled to admit that the grievance was a genuine one, since hungry men do not go without a meal unless for good and sufficient reason. But even if the cook were disgraced and sent forward, it was rare good luck if there chanced to be anyone among the crew who could do better.

Cold Light.

The production of cold light is a subject which continues to attract the energies of investigators. Among the latest workers in this field is Professor Riseler, of Paris, who has been trying to emulate the performance of the glow-worm, which gives out light without heat. It is stated that he has succeeded in making a large tube which, it is claimed, yields a light of 12,000 candle-power for the expenditure of two and a half kilowatts of electricity. His tubes are filled with atmospheric air at reduced pressure, and are excited by high-frequency currents. After the current has been cut off from them, his treated tubes continue to glow, though with diminishing brightness, for a period said to be equal to that for which they have been excited.

Some tubes that he has exhibited in London are 3mm. in internal diameter, and require for their excitation a current of one-tenth of a milliampere at a pressure of 6,000 volts, and of frequency in the neighborhood of 1,000,000, and they are twisted into forms suitable for adaptation as illuminated advertising signs or letters. It may be mentioned that the term "cold light" is strictly speaking, a misnomer, as a certain amount of heat must be generated.

To Survey a Desert.

The United States government is planning the exploration and survey of the Great Salt Lake desert in Utah, one of the largest unsurveyed areas in the public domain.

See That This Label is on Your Fox Wire
"Prince Edward" Brand English Fox Wire recognized by the above label on every roll, has given more than fourteen years of perfect service on pioneer ranches, and is being used for most of the new ranches. There's a reason. Write or wire for free sample and price list.

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Do Not Let It Pass
The Ontario Agricultural College offers you an education that will fit you for practical up-to-date business, farming or professional life. An education to a farmer is a life-time gift. The years of youth are short. Come to the O.A.C. on September 15th. Board and room only \$5.50 per week. 700-acre farm, fine live stock, modern, well-equipped buildings, living conditions the best in the world.
Write for College Calendar, descriptive of all science and practical courses.
J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., President
A. M. PORTER, B.S.A., Registrar
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GUELPH, ONT.

Faith.
Ye that have faith to look with dauntless eyes
Upon the tragedy of a world at strife,
And see that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life,
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God hath given you a priceless dowry—
To live in these great times and have a part
In Freedom's crowning hour,
That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the heavens (their heritage to take)
"I saw the powers of darkness put to flight,
I saw the morning break."
(Poem found on the body of an unknown Australian soldier in the World War.)
Jelly contains more sugar than the solution from which it is made.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Wholesome Cleansing Refreshing
INFLAMMATION!
Sore muscles, strained joints, swollen joints yield to the healing influence of
MINARD'S LINIMENT
"THE KING OF PAIN"
Cuticura Baths
Comfort Baby's Skin
The absolute purity and delicate medication of Cuticura Soap make it ideal for baby's tender skin. Used daily, with touches of Ointment to little skin troubles, it keeps the skin smooth, clear and healthy. Cuticura Talcum is soothing and cooling, ideal for baby after a bath.

PEARL ISLAND

Apart from its world-wide reputation as one of the most scintillatingly beautiful places on the map, Ceylon ranks as the world's largest producer of pearls, its output being exceeded only by that of Northern Australia.

The Ceylon fisheries are operated on banks covering an extensive area of the north coast of the island, but the banks most famous in bygone times, and still the most productive, lie close to the shore in the Gulf of Manaar. A Ceylon pearl oyster's life is about eight years, and it is most productive of its coveted prize from its third year on, both as regards number and size of pearls. Very few, three-year oysters contain pearls of any value, but when a bed of oysters is fished just as they are dying of senile decay, the pearls then obtained are many and large.

The Diver's Share. True pearls, which are the result of disease, sometimes brought about by the intrusion into the shell of some foreign body, such as a grain of sand, an undeveloped egg, but more often a parasite, are formed in the tissue of the oyster. When the irritant matter reaches such a size as to cause great discomfort to the unwilling owner, it either dies or forces the intruding matter towards the edges of the valves, where it is retained by an absolutely transparent skin-like substance. This increases in growth, and eventually becomes the prized bauble destined to go towards a necklace or adorn a finger.

The pearls are brought up by divers in charge of a "tindal," or representative of the owner of the boat they work from, and a "neon," who safeguards the interests of the Government. The banks are under the control of the "Master Attendant of the Port of Colombo." As payment for their hazardous work on these shark-infested coasts, the divers are rewarded by one-third of the oysters brought up, while the Government auctions off the remainder on the beach day by day.

One in a Thousand. The divers go down with the aid of a forty-pound weight tied to the line by which they are lowered. They gather the shells into baskets slung round their necks and hanging in front, and after fifty to eighty seconds' rapid work are pulled to the surface. On an average, about one shell in every thousand brought up contains a pearl.

The buyers piece their purchases in "kottus," or enclosures, and the oysters are allowed to rot for eight or ten days in a box covered in from the sun. Files are allowed free access, as they assist in the process of rotting. Later, the whole decayed mass is thoroughly washed, the shells, stones, and byssus (the green, fibre-like substance by which the oyster attaches itself to the favorite rock) are picked out, and the residue placed on long strips of black calico to dry. While drying, the whole mass is carefully gone over again and again, and many small "seed" pearls are found

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child, and will promptly relieve 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 as 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 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Nelson's Famous Flagship.

The work of restoring Nelson's Flagship is making rapid progress at Portsmouth, and in another year or so she will present the perfect semblance of the proud three-decker of her fighting days. To naval men, the Victory means more than Nelson and Trafalgar; for Kappel, Hardy, Howe, Hood, de Saumarez, Yorke, and other admirals all trod her decks. She was in action in Ushant, Brest, Gibraltar, Toulon, and St. Vincent, as well as at Trafalgar. When she is restored, the decks will be shown cleared for action, with all her guns run out. The Victory's probable armament at Trafalgar was thirty long 22-pounders on the lower deck, twenty-eight long 24-pounders on the middle deck, thirty long 12-pounders on the quarter deck, and two long 12-pounders and two 68-pounder carronades in the fore-castle. Eight of the 32-pounders on the lower deck and four of the 24-pounders on the middle deck are in the ship; the others will have to be replaced by models.



Just So It Was Kept Dark
"Can I get a beer here without anyone knowing it?"
"Yes, paleo."
"Anything just so you keep it dark?"
Education does not stop with the school, but with life.

ONTARIO WOMAN REGAINS HEALTH

Wants Other Women to Know About Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Mount Forest, Ont.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt weak and miserable, and had pains all through me. I was living in Ailsa Craig at the time, and one day a friend came in and told me her experience of using the Vegetable Compound, and advised me to take a bottle, which I finally did. I began to get stronger, and those pains left me. I am glad to find out about this medicine, as I think there is none equal to it for women who have troubles of this kind. I cannot praise the Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. Whenever I know of a woman suffering, I am glad to tell her of it."—Mrs. A. W. RINDSDALE, R. R. No. 1, Mount Forest, Ontario.
Women throughout the Dominion are finding health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
No harmful drugs are used in its preparation—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety even by a nursing mother. For sale by all druggists.

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Say "Bayer"—Insist!
Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years.
Safe—Accept only a Bayer package
which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100. Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Monocrotaline of Salicylic Acid.