

FUR FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

The outstanding feature of agriculture as pursued in Western Canada of late years has been the pronounced tendency towards diversification. Generally 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 aquaculture 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 fisher.

Becoming a Substantial Industry. The combination of Western initiative and suitability of conditions 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 short 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 derived material benefit in the Western provinces, where the job of the animal, it is estimated cannot be better than in the animal's native land. It was no doubt a realization of the same excellent conditions which induced important fur-breeding to locate near Calgary, Alberta, what is claimed to be the largest fur-breeding establishment in the world.

Having earnestly adopted the industry, Western Canada has set out to expand it. The West was the pioneer in domestic beaver raising, an activity practically ignored upon certain farms who, overrun by these animals after a lengthy close season, had no recourse but to apply to the Government for permission to burn 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.

Newly 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.

PEARL ISLAND

Apart from its world-wide reputation as one of the most scenically 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 off 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.

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 "peen," 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

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To obtain the top price, Cream must be free from bad flavors and contain not less than 20 per cent. Butter Fat.

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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 place 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 and added to the larger ones previously discovered.

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 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 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Just so it was with you.
"Can I get a beer here without any one knowing it?"
"Yes—pale!"
"Anything—just so you keep it dark!"

Always Acceptable.
Author—"The very first thing I sent to a magazine was accepted."
Young Friend—"Was it poetry or prose?"
Author—"Frank, it was a cheque for a year's subscription."

Education does not stop with the school, but with life.

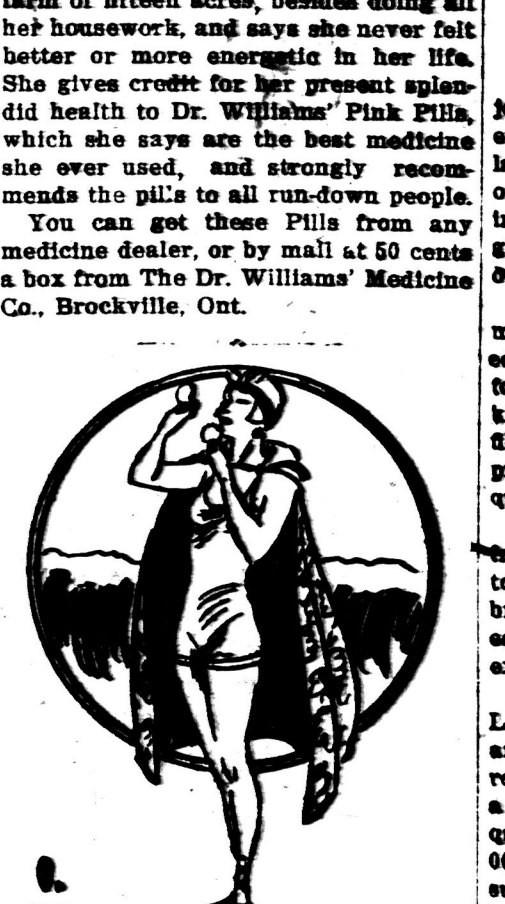


Carl Lomen, a rancher of the Yukon, has over 50,000 head of reindeer and owns six and half million acres of land. He went north in 1906 from St. Paul during the gold rush.

BEST MEDICINE SHE EVER USED

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

Among the well known and esteemed residents of Hamford, 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 pain 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 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. Ferruccio Busoni, the pianist and composer, was half German and half Italian; as is Wolf-Ferrari, the composer of "The Jewels of the Madonna"; Scarpatti, the Italian composer, had 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 Asiatic 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.

Do You Know Your Wind?

The wind, the wandering wind
Of the golden summer even—
Whence is the thrilling laugh
Of the 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 breezings pass?
Or is it from the voices
Of all in one combined,
That it wins the tone of meaning?
The wind, the wandering wind!
Nay! Not the strange sweet accents
That with it come and go,
They are not from the oysters,
Nor the fir-trees whispering low.
They are not of the waters,
Nor of the cavern's hill;
'Tis the human love within us
That gives them power to thrill:
They touch the links of men's
Around our spirits twine,
And we start, and weep, and tremble
To the wind, the wandering wind!

Birth of the Moon.

In the opinion of Dr. R. H. Bastall the moon is made of material that was once part of the earth's crust. Dr. Bastall's theory is that a layer of the earth's crust, about forty-one miles thick and covering about two-thirds of its total area, was peeled off by the attraction of the sun. This action of the sun was effective while the crust was still in a plastic state, and the moon's own gravitational attraction caused it to roll up into a ball of the form we now see in the sky. The crustal area left on earth formed the continents. This theory also accounts for the fact that while, according to generally accepted ideas, masses of lighter density should cover the entire surface of the globe, they actually cover only about a third, the missing two-thirds consisting of the ocean. The new theory also fits in with the ideas of a German geologist, Professor Alfred Wegener, who believes that the American continent was originally united with Europe and Africa, and that it floated away to its present place. This would not have been possible so long as the entire earth was covered with such a crust, but after the moon had been torn away it was possible for the continents to separate from their long embrace.

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 E. Bisson, 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 8mm. in internal diameter, and require for their excitation a current of one-tenth of a milliamperé 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.

Tattoo English Pig.

English farmers propose to tattoo their initials on their pigs after this, instead of marking them by notching their ears, using black pigment for Cheaters and Tamworths and light-colored pigment for Berkshire. Cattle also are to be marked in this fashion.

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.
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ALLISTON ONT.

FARM BOYS' YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

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The Ontario Agricultural College has a special course for farm boys. An admission to a farmer in a lifetime gift. The youth of youth are taken. Contact to the O.A.C. at September 22nd.
Tuition fee for the first year only \$100. Board and room only \$50 per month. 700-acre farm, fine live stock, modern, well-equipped buildings, being conditions the best.
Write for College Catalogue, descriptive of all sciences and practical courses.
J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A. President
A. M. PORTER, B.A. Registrar
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GUELPH, ONT.

Sea Cooks and Sea Food.

The professor 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 self-styled English lady who has made herself a recognized authority on matters pertaining to ships and the sea. "Old Blush" and "Grub-Spotter" 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-ook
And pay Paddy Doyle for his boot!
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. Burgoe and dog's body were simply euphemisms for cabin scrape; 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 beleying pin, 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 boiled custard pudding with dried fruit added.
Often a bad cook made the sailor's food nearly unpalatable; "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 feet unthinkingly to the deep, choosing for the occasion a moment when the skipper could not fail 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.
Times have changed, and there is a vast improvement in the variety and quality of the food at sea, even on the humblest vessels. And there are ashore, schools where aspiring sea cooks may learn the trade. In a few years, perhaps, it will be no longer the direct insult a seafarer can hurl at a despised enemy to call him a "son of a sea cook."
But, amusingly enough, there are still a few tough old salts who do not appreciate the change.
The old sailor—conservative in this a sin all things—strongly resented any attempt to interfere with his food. You might try to make his diet more varied and attractive if you chose. He didn't mind. But he had got to have his "veggy duff" on the proper day, or else the fat was in the fire!
"These 'ere calavances and such are all very well. But where's my duff?"

MURINE

For Your EYES
Wholesome Cleansing Refreshing
Jelly contains more sugar than the solution from which it is made.

MINARD'S

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LINIMENT
Inflammation!
Sore muscles, strained ligaments, swollen joints yield to the healing influence of
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.
Sentence Sermons.
You Can Never Know—True Love until you are willing to give everything for your beloved.
—Real happiness until you love life more than things.
—Genuine friendship until you have dismissed all spirit of bitterness.
—Lasting success if you rest your claims on mere pretensions.
—The highest joy until you have made some thing useful with your hands.
—Life's greatest thrill until you have made your supreme effort.
—Life's deepest sorrow until your child has turned ingrate.

ASPIRIN

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 Manufacturing of Monachweidach, Germany.

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 was miserable, and had pains all through me. I was living in Ailsa Craig at the time, and one day my friend came in and told me she had the experience of using the Vegetable Compound and advised me to take a bottle, which I finally did. I began to get strong, and those pains left me. I am glad I found 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. Wm. RINDSALL, 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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