American Settlers on Land in Canada

What Acreage of Our Northern Sister Enormously Increased by the Influx of "Yankee" Farmers Into the Country.

The Yankee settler has turned Dominion ranching country into valuable wheat lands by the mile and has increased the wheat acreage in Canada by millions of acres, says Public Opinion. He has brought into the mining center of British Columbia the modern process of smelting ore. His is the controlling force in the important extensions under way by the Canadian railroads, including a new transcontinental line through the north country; for Canada's two greatest railroad systems are directed by Americans, men who gained their railroad experience in the "states"—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, and C. M. Hays, president of the new Grand Trunk Pacific. The Yankee canal at Sault Ste. Marie, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary recently, caused the construction of a similar interlake waterway on the Canadian side, and these canals combined discharge more freight than any other artificial waterway in the world.

Time was when Jack Canuck resented the encroachment of the Yankee settler. His feeling has changed, for Yankees and Canadians amalgamate readily, being of the same Anglo-Saxon stock, both having forced recognition of liberal institutions from the throne. Natives of the old English provinces in eastern Canada—many of whom, by the way, are descendants of the "loyalists," or, as Yankees called them, "tories," in our own early colonies—with Americans from the "states" have established in Canada's "west" free schools, a free church and religious toleration, liberal local autonomy and the eternal supremacy of the English tongue. Old Quebec province, dominated yet by French customs, the French language and the code Napoleon, contented stubbornly against the growth of Anglo-Saxon toleration in Prince Rupert's land, but her power has been vanquished. Manitoba province, until 1890, was compelled to recognize both English and French as official languages, but popular sentiment reasoned that dual complication. In the new western provinces there are settlements of Galicians, Mennonites, Doukhobors, Mormons and other sects or creeds, but, over all, Anglo-Saxon influences predominate. On Dominion day I saw the stars and stripes and the union jack waving together in Regina, the capital of the new Saskatchewan province; three days later I saw them again entwined in Calgary, Alberta province, on the Yankees' Fourth of July.

Fisherman in Rain of Mountain Trout

Waterspout Drew Fish from Their Native Element and Sent Them Back to Earth Before Astonished Sportsman.

About nineteen years ago, before the hills hereabouts became the summer resorts for the state's elite, and rustic cottagers were scarce on the mountain sides, I rode over from Golden to Wellington lake on a burro, more to acquaint myself with the country and, of course, incidentally to shoot any game I chanced to spy, says a writer in the Denver Post. From a distance I caught sight of the lake glistening in the sunlight like a big patch of snow, and the closer I got the more decided I became to pitch my tent on its green carpeted banks for a few days' recreation. There were trout, two and six pounders, in the lake in those days, and I caught lots of them. One afternoon dark clouds began hovering around the mountain tops, and by dusk the wind had gained in velocity and great whitecaps appeared on the lake, to be transformed into clouds of mist which sprayed, the mountain sides like an April shower. Off in the distance I heard a peculiar wind sweeping over the mountains and shortly the pine trees on the opposite side of the lake began swaying heavily, as if they would break, and broken boughs filled the air like the wreckage of a cyclone. Hardly had the trees ceased their violent shaking when I gazed in wonder at the waterspout forming in the middle of the lake. It was a splendid spectacle as it gradually grew in height, spiral shape, and in diameter appeared to be twenty feet at its base. Like a monument it rose on the surface of the water, when there came another distant weird sound, and in the fierceness of the trees' agitation I lost sight of the waterspout, but soon another loomed up nearer to shore, and when it collapsed there was a rain of live trout, gentlemen. I say genuine Colorado mountain trout, and they lay scattered on the ground for quite a distance around me, but hardly any weighed over three ounces.

How do I account for it? Well, I figured it out this way—the waterspout happened to form over a large school of fish near the shore where the water was quite shallow and the suction of the whirlwind was so great it raised the fish that were in water only a few inches deep. Rather than see the fish perish on land I busied myself for an hour throwing them back into the lake, but in many life was extinct, having fallen on the rocks from a height of probably fifty feet.

Truth About "Friend of Your Youth"

Not Always as Welcome as the Verses of Poets Have Depicted — Known Too Much About the "Salad Days."

It's a subject that's dear to the makers of verse,
In mellifluous measure they love to rehearse
The tender affection, unchanging as truth,
Of the tie that unites us to friends of our youth.

Now, I find the friend of my youth oft a bore,
Whose very existence I've cause to deplore,
A remorseless ruffian of unerring mind,
Who rakes up the past that I wish left behind.

If you are not as young as you'd have folk believe
He'll expose all your guileless attempts to deceive;
On the slightest excuse he stands ready to state
That you were at college in seventy-eight.

When wooing a maiden you hope you will win
This friend of your youth is quite sure to butt in,
With irrelevant anecdotes fitted to show
You a heartless Lothario ages ago.

He never allows you a chance to forget
That you did foolish things that to-day you regret;
But leaves the impression you're still the young ass
You were when belonging to So-and-So's class.

You wish to appear a man sober, sedate;
To pose as a pillar of Church and of State;
But vain are your hopes while this keen scented sleuth
Drags into the light indiscretions of youth.

If you show him the door or cut him, 'tis sure
That the world that knows little of what you endure
Will dub you a heartless hyena, in sooth,
A monster who turns down the friend of his youth.

Oh, no; it is vain that you hope to elude;
He's always at hand with reminiscences rude;
And when you are dust he'll publish a book
On "The Real Mr. Blank," where your goose be will cook.

Nay, I'm sure if I'm called to bright realms in the sky
Some friend of my youth I shall find hovering nigh,
Reminiscent as ever and quick to acquaint
The angels they needn't take me for a saint.

—Ernest De Lancey Pierson, in New York Times.

One Strawberry—One Franc—One Tip

American Diner in Paris Restaurant Remembered the Waiter in Leaving Portion of Fine Fruit as Guerdon.

Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, Mich., has a peach orchard of 5,000 acres in Texas. This is probably the largest peach orchard in the world.

"When I went to Texas," Mr. Morrill said recently, "they raised only cotton there. But I soon found that peaches as fine as California's could be grown in Texas, where they would ripen nearly a month ahead of all others, and accordingly I went in for Texas peach-growing, and my fruit fetched the highest price on the market. So rare are peaches when mine appear that they command a rate almost as high as fruit brings in Paris. The best and also the costliest fruit in the world is to be found in the Parisian restaurants. I know a man who lunched at the Cafe de la Paix one fall day and noticed with surprise some superb strawberries on a sideboard.

"'How much are your strawberries?' he asked the waiter.

"'A franc, monsieur,' the waiter answered.

"And accordingly the man ordered some, and a dish of berries, each as big as a crabapple, was set before him. He enjoyed the splendid fruit. But when his bill was brought he found that he was charged 10 francs—$2—for the berries.

"'Waiter, how is this?' he said. 'I am charged 10 francs for these strawberries, whereas you told me they were only a franc.'

"'A franc apiece, monsieur,' the waiter said gently.

"Though this man had been 'done' he paid. But he gave the waiter no tip. As he was walking out the waiter said reproachfully: 'Sir, have you forgotten me?'

"'Forgotten you?' the American said. 'Certainly not. I've left you a strawberry on that plate there, which is equal to a tip of 1 franc.'"—Chicago Chronicle.

Good Reasons for Keeping Boys Busy

Old Adage About Idle Hands as True To-Day as When First Uttered — Statistics That Are Worth Pondering.

That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is as true to-day as in the days when men could see, or thought they could see, the horned head looking over their shoulders. It is now claimed that there is satisfactory proof, derived from prison statistics, that busy hands keep boys from starting in lives of crime.

A writer in the North American Review asserts that manual training is almost as good a preventive of crime as vaccination is of smallpox. It is said that the warden of a penitentiary was asked:

"What per cent of the prisoners under your care have received any manual training beyond some acquaintance with farming?"

"Not 1 per cent," replied the warden.

"Have you no mechanics in prison?"

"Only one mechanic—that is, one man who claims to be a house painter."

"Have you any shoemakers?" asked the visitor.

"Never had a shoemaker."

"Have you any tailors?"

"Never had a tailor."

"Any printers?"

"Never had a printer."

"Any carpenters?"

"Never had a man in this prison that could draw a straight line."

If these are facts, and representative facts, that rapidly developing branch of education which deals with the training of the hands ought to enjoy a well-deserved boom. Even if the picture here painted is too rosy to apply to any other penitentiary, it is, nevertheless, true that our boys will not learn much badness while they are busy with something that is worth while.

MAKING THE WINDMILL SECURE

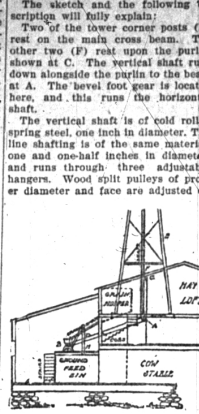
Precautions to Prevent Violent Strain on Barn Frame.

A heavy steel tower and windmill built on a barn frame makes a considerable weight for the timbers to bear. It is well to have the tower so thoroughly braced as to be perfectly rigid. Three twisted wire cables can be used for guys to run from the top of the tower to heavy anchor posts set deeply in the ground. These guys will keep the tower rigidly in position and prevent any strain on the barn frame in a violent windstorm.

The sketch and the following description will fully explain:

Two of the tower corner posts (E) rest on the main cross beam. The other two (F) rest upon the purlin, shown at C. The vertical shaft runs down alongside the purlin to the beam at A. The bevel foot gear is located here, and this runs the horizontal shaft.

The vertical shaft is of cold rolled spring steel, one inch in diameter. The line shafting is of the same material, one and one-half inches in diameter, and runs through three adjustable hangers. Wood split pulleys of proper diameter and face are adjusted on



the shafting to run the machinery below. Shafting, pulleys and belting are correctly adjusted, so that there is the least possible friction. This is essential, and causes trouble in many cases unless corrected by an expert machinist.

The illustration shows how the elevated grain runs down into the grinder hopper (B) and the ground feed into the bins below. The elevator (D) may be used either to fill bags on the platform (H) or to carry ground feed to the bin below.

Pigeon Loft.

I wish to build a pigeon loft of the following dimensions: 12 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 9 ft. high at the front and 6 ft. high at the back. Uprights and rafters are to be 3 ft. apart, the floor to be double and the roof and sides to be papered. What amount of lumber and paper will be required?

The material required for pigeon loft would be as follows:

4 pieces 2 ft. x 6 ft. x 12 ins. joists.
2 pieces 2 ft. x 6 ft. x 8 ins. sills.
11 pieces 2 ft. x 4 ft. x 9 ins. studs.
7 pieces 2 ft. x 4 ft. x 6 ins. studs.
5 pieces 2 ft. x 4 ft. x 9 ins. rafters.
4 pieces 2 ft. x 4 ft. x 12 ins. plates.
200 feet flooring.
110 feet roof boards.
255 feet matched siding.
7 rolls sheathing paper.
1 square cement roofing.

To cell inside would require 475 feet matched ceiling. Fifty pounds of 3-inch wire nails and twelve pounds of 4-inch would do the job.

Building a Porch.

What size should the foundation of a porch be for a house 26½x34? Is it necessary to dig a foundation below the frost line, for the floor of a porch? How much cement will it require, the floor being two feet above ground?

The size of porch for a house as mentioned is governed by conditions, and surroundings. Ask the advice of a carpenter. The foundations should go down in ground deep enough to prevent the frost heaving them. The concrete for walls of porch is mixed eight parts gravel to one part Portland cement, and the floors are laid in two coats. The first coat from two to three inches thick is mixed with six of gravel to one part cement and the top coats two parts coarse sand to one part cement. One barrel of Portland cement will build forty cubic feet of wall, when mixed eight parts gravel, and stone fillers are used. A barrel of cement will lay eighty square feet of floor as described above.

Stone Wall for Barn.

How many tons of stone would be required to build wall under a barn 40 feet long and 8 feet high? About how many barrels of lime will be required? How many barrels of cement would be required for the same wall to make it of stones and gravel?

The stone wall 1 ft. 6 in. thick would take 4¾ cords of stone (128 cubic feet to the cord) equal to about 28 tons weight, five yards of sand and 25 bushels of lime. For the concrete wall for same one foot thick it would take of Portland cement 8 barrels, gravel 10 yards, stone fillers 3 yards. Concrete should be mixed eight parts gravel to one part Portland cement.

Removing Partition in Mow.

A hay mow 23 ft. by 21 ft. is divided by a partition into two small mows 21 ft. by 11½ ft. How much more hay would it hold with the partition removed?

By removing the center partition in hay mow, you would be able to get in about two tons of hay as this partition prevents the hay from settling in center of mow and if removed there would be a great pressure on center of mow, thus the difference in the quantity of hay that could be stored in mow.

Ventilation Needed.

A livery barn 110 feet by 45 feet has walls of brick boarded covered with sheet iron and roof of felt, gravel and pitch. In cold weather frost forms on the walls inside, when weather is milder moisture collects and trickles to the floor. How can this be remedied?

The barn lacks ventilation; would recommend putting on eighteen inch ventilator over the horse stable part and have wooden pipes run down through the loft.

Iron-Ox Tablets

Don't Outrage the Bowels with Violent Purgatives

The only safe way to cure constipation is to use Iron-Ox Tablets, the tonic-laxative remedy that is safe, sure and positive in action, giving health and strength to the entire body.

Headaches, tired, worn-out nerves, sallow, muddy complexion and that feeling of lassitude and utter weariness are a few of the symptoms of constipated bowels. If your bowels do not act as nature intended them, do not trifle with your health by resorting to violent and griping purgatives. They can give only temporary relief at the best, and their effect on the delicate linings of the bowels and digestive organs is most harmful, leaving them in a worse condition than before. When you feel in need of a safe medicine to relieve the constipated bowels, remember that there is no case where Iron-Ox Tablets have failed to be of great benefit to the sufferer from constipation, when used according to directions.

Iron-Ox Tablets are a well-known remedy. They have been tried and not found wanting. Thousands of sick and run-down people have been restored to health and strength by their use, and stand ready to testify to the marvelous benefits they have received.

Helped Him Wonderfully.

Mr. C. W. Brown, of Applegate, Mich., is enthusiastic over the benefits his family have received from using Iron-Ox Tablets. He says:—"Your Tablets have helped us wonderfully, my wife being troubled with constipation, and different stomach troubles, and I have been troubled with my liver and kidneys."

No Other Remedy Can Compare with It.

This is the opinion of Mr. T. H. Richards, who used the tablets and broke up one of the most stubborn cases of constipation that has come under our notice. Read Mr. Richards' interesting story.

"For many years I suffered from constipation in its worst form, and nothing which I took gave me any permanent relief.

When your tablets first came to my notice last summer, I determined to try them. The results have been most gratifying. I have taken many laxatives, but no others can compare with yours, so far as my personal experience goes. The tonic properties of your remedy are most valuable, both in connection with its laxative action when desired, and for those who need a tonic only. I cannot recommend Iron-Ox Tablets too strongly." T. H. Richards, 780 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

50 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum box for 25c, at druggists, or write direct to The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

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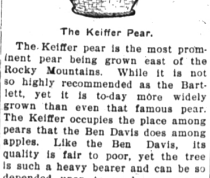
HORTICULTURE



The Keiffer Pear.

The Keiffer pear is the most prominent pear being grown east of the Rocky Mountains. While it is not so highly recommended as the Bartlett, yet it is to-day more widely grown than even that famous pear. The Keiffer occupies the place among pears that the Ben Davis does among apples. Like the Ben Davis, its quality is fair to poor, yet the tree is such a heavy bearer and can be so depended upon to produce a crop, that we find orchardists planting it more extensively than any of the other pears. It may be that its poor quality comes largely from our ignorance of how it should be handled. An orchardist tells the writer that the Keiffer is a very good pear if allowed to hang on the tree until fully matured and then laid away in a dark place to mellow. In such a place it should be kept for six weeks, and when taken out will have a good flavor and a proper texture for eating. He says that usually they are picked while immature, although apparently of good size, and that that accounts for the very pronounceable lack of flavor in this pear. I am not at all sure that his opinion is correct, but certainly now and then we do find some Keiffer pears that are very good for eating raw. The principal growers of Keiffers say that they do not consider it as a dessert pear, but as a cooking pear; but for a cooking pear we need as high a flavor as for any other purpose. If there is any flavor in the Keiffer pear that ordinary treatment does not bring out, it should be secured through a better treatment.

When large orchards of Keiffer pears are planted, they should in no case be planted by themselves. Some other pear that blooms at the same time should be planted with them. The Garber is regarded as the best for this purpose. The Keiffer pear, more than any other of which we know, requires to be cross-pollenized. When left to the pollenization with its own pollen, it is very uncertain bearer, and more than one great orchard has been cut down because the owner did not know what to do to insure fruitfulness. Where an orchard of Keiffer pears has been brought to bearing age, and no trees for cross pollenizing it have been planted, years of time will be saved by grafting the branches with the varieties that should have been used for pollenization.—Farmers' Review.

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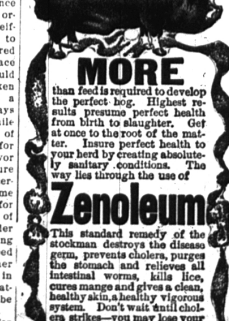

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"The Best and Far Cheapest Disinfectant We Sample gallon of Zenoleum by express, prepaid, $1.50; five gallons, freight prepaid, $5.00. Two Zenoleum Hand Books, "Veterinary Assistant" and "Farm's Troubles" are full of value for Stockmen. Ask for them.

WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Probate Court for the county of Oakland. At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the city of Pontiac, in said county, on the 11th day of October, A. D., 1905. Present: Hon. Joseph B. Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of

SAMUEL C. BARKLEY, Deceased

Clarence H. Crawford, executor of said estate having filed in said court a petition praying that his resignation be accepted and that a successor may be appointed to him, and for the examination and allowance of his final account in said estate. It is ordered, that the 6th day of November, A. D., 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of the order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Birmingham Eccentric, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

JOSEPH S. STOCKWELL,
(a true copy) Judge of Probate
Oct 29 ROSS STOCKWELL, Probate Clerk

SHERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland, Michigan, in favor of Harriett Dickie against the goods and chattels and real estate of Charles H Greer, to me directed and delivered to the Sheriff of said county, and delivered to J. W. Brewster, Deputy Sheriff of said county, April 10, 1905, W. A. Brewster, Sheriff of said county, and my predecessor in office, by said J. A. Brewster, Deputy Sheriff of said county, did, on the 7th day of June, 1905, being unable after diligent search and inquiry to find any goods and chattels of said Charles H. Greer within said county upon which to levy and satisfy said fieri facias, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of said Charles H. Greer in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, towit:

(1) A strip of land twenty feet wide of uniform width off the south side of lot nineteen (19), of the original plat of the City of Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan, including also all of said Charles H. Greer's interest and title in and to the building or any part thereof located on the aforal twenty feet of said lot ninety-six (96).

(2) The entire northwest quarter of section seven in town two north, range ten east, being the Township of Bloomfield, Oakland county, Michigan. Also the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven in said Township of Bloomfield, Oakland county, Michigan. Also the southerly part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section six in said Township of Bloomfield, Oakland county, Michigan, estimated to contain 24½ acres of land, more or less, being all of said west half of southwest quarter of section six lying south and east of the lake, the northerly boundary being a line drawn from the most easterly point of the lake to the east line of the lot, with privilege to fence from said premises down into the lake on adjoining premises and water stock in the lake where it adjoins said land.

(3) The west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), in town three north, range eight east, being in the Township of White Lake, Oakland county, Michigan. Also the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in said Township of White Lake, Oakland county, Michigan. Also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in said Township of White Lake, Oakland county, Michigan.

All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, on the 9th day of December, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated October 14, 1905.

GEORGE GREER,
Sheriff of Oakland County, Michigan.
ELMER E. WEBSTER, Attorney for said Harriett Dickie. Business address: Pontiac, Michigan.
oct 19-dec 1, 05

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Funny

That you leave the stable door unlocked until the horse is stolen—but it's history and human nature. Now, why don't you be odd and

Peculiar

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