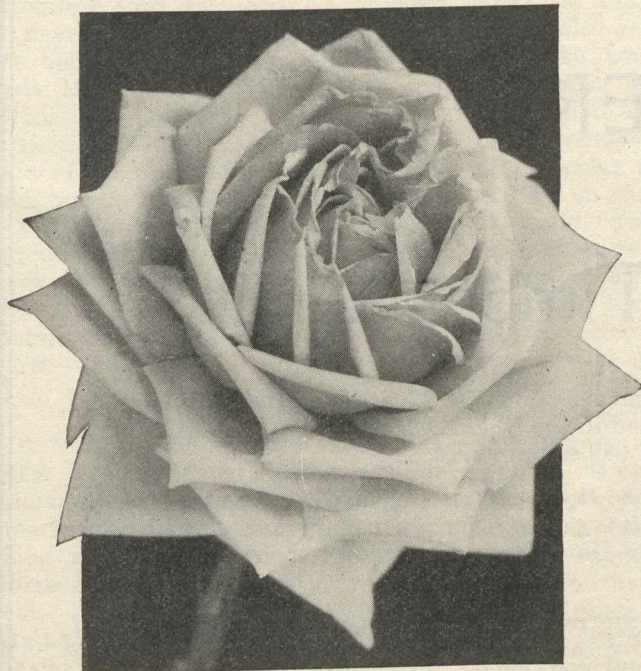


Roses of Exceptional Merit



Roses from "Maplewood" are grown in the open, not forced in greenhouses. They are hardy, vigorous plants, and will supply abundant bloom. Every rose guaranteed true to name.

Collection "A"—One strong plant each, of the following 12 superb roses, selected from the National Rose Society's List of 32 Best Roses for General Garden Cultivation, \$10.00 carriage paid: General McArthur, Golden Ophelia, Daily Mail, Ophelia, Red Letter Day, Los Angeles, Hugh Dickson, Queen Alexandra, Caroline Testout, Lieut. Chaure, Mrs. Henry Morse, Frau Karl Druschki.

Collection "B"—Six of the Best of the Newer Roses. All recommended by the National Rose Society, \$10.00 carriage paid: Jean G. N. Forestier, Padre, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Sunstar, Una Wallace, Souv. de George Beckwith.

Collection "C"—10 Superb Garden Roses in 10 distinct varieties, our selection, \$6.00 carriage paid.

Collection "D"—25 Superb Garden Roses in 25 distinct varieties, our selection \$12.50 carriage paid.

Collection "E"—50 Superb Garden Roses in 50 distinct varieties, our selection \$20.00 carriage paid.

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Forests a Supreme Asset in New Brunswick

THE ANNUAL agricultural and forest crops of New Brunswick comprise about 85% of the total value of all products produced. The forests cover about 70% of the total area of the province, and the total value of the forest products produced averages about \$35,000,000. Agricultural products in 1922 were valued at \$42,965,000. These two great industries, lumbering and farming, combine to keep New Brunswick stable and the financial credit of the province in a comparatively high position. They have earned for the province the title "The Land of Comfortable Homes." There are 34 acres of forest land for every man, woman and child in the province, while cultivated farming land under field crops aggregates 2½ acres per capita.

The Farmer and the Forests.

The rural population is much greater than the total in towns and cities. Farming communities in fertile valleys and on rich uplands are surrounded by forests. During the

long Winter months when the prairie farmer, the potato planter and the fruit grower are more or less idle, the New Brunswick farmer is busily engaged cutting logs either in the timber limits of the lumber companies or on his own wood-lot getting out logs, lathwood, pulpwood, or cordwood. Did you ever meet a man from rural New Brunswick who did not know how to use an axe? It is estimated that 10,000 men are employed in the lumber woods this winter. Over \$2,000,000 will be paid out in wages and board before the annual cut of 15 million logs will be safely skidded on the banks of the streams. The forest payroll of the long winter months keeps the farm on a stable footing in that period between harvesting and sowing. If the reader doubts this statement, let him ask any of the merchants in the rural districts about conditions during the 1921-22 season when the depression in the lumber industry was at the lowest level, and there was little or no work in the woods. The same condition would arise and exist for a

century if these same forest areas were burned.

The Menace of Forest Fires.

It is very important that forest fires be kept out of such land, so that the present economic balance will not be broken. It is needless to state that burned forest land lies idle for at least eighty years and lessens the output of forest and farm. By keeping out forest fires further development of both industries will be possible. As forest products are more closely utilized, as the rough product is finished up within the province requiring more mills and factories, a greater population will be required. Areas of farming land not yet taken up will be settled and farmed and the economic balance will thus be maintained. The whole secret of further development lies in the treatment of forest and farm. At present the vital question is adequate forest fire protection. Be as careful of fire in New Brunswick forests as you would be in a powder factory, for the prosperity of the province hinges on the forest resources.