

GUARDING FORESTS FROM INSECTS

How Entomologists and Foresters Co-operate in Protecting This Great Natural Resource.

By Dr. J. M. Swaine, Dominion Entomologist for Forest Insects

By Dr. J. M. Swaine, Dominion Entomologist for Forest Insects. In dealing with the great natural re-sources embodied in Canadian forests the forest authorities have to consider and efficient utilisation of the crop, and efficient utilisation of the crop, trees. The three chief enemies of the forest are fires, fungi and insects, and, while opinions differ as to which of the three causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to insects in Eastern Canada and in Bri-tish Columbia during the past ten pars has been very heavy. The insects which have in recent

but also the protection of the growing trees. The three chief enemies of the forest are free, fungi and insects, and, while opinions differ as to which of the is no doubt that the damage due to the causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the causes the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the cause the greatest loss, there is no doubt that the damage due to the loss of the post ten prears has been very heavy. The insects which have in recent prears base most injurious to Canadian the larch (or tamarack) sawfly from the Atlantic westward to Saskatche bronze birch borer, the birch leaf skeeleonizer, the forest tent caterpillar and the white pine weevil which ap-pear, as the names indicate, chiefly trom the Prairie Provinces eastward. Difficuit to Fight. The set seed in different causer in the seasures to check all the remaining part bark beetle in British Columbia, these outbreaks over hundreds of to the set pranet in sector polems and many others are being investigated by the suble outbreaks in British Col-unbia during the next two years. The set losseling the polysion of For-the notimologists of the Division of forest in the set of the polysion of forest in the set of the Division of forest in the set is set or polems and many others are being investigated by the suble in set is the set in the polysion of forest in the set is the set of the polysion of forest in the set is the set of the polysion of forest in the set is the set of the Division of forest in the set is the set in the polysion of forest in the set is the set in the polysion of forest in the set is t

 Skeletonizer, the forest tent caterpillar and the white pine weevil which appear, as the names indicate, chiefly from the Prairie Provinces eastward.
 Difficult to Fight.
 Unlike forest fires, insect attacks are not caused by man and, consequently they are more difficult to fight. Nevertheless the Dominion fight. Nevertheless the Dominion Government, as part of its work in procent grant statistic insects. The control of orest insect attacks are not caused by man and, consequently they are more difficult to fight. Nevertheless the Dominion forest resources, carries on an unending war against this enemy. The campaign is entrusted to the Forest Insects Division of the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agricultion of the presentement of agricult is insect and fungous troubles so Government, as part of its work in pro-tecting forest resources, carries on an unending war against this enemy. The campaign is entrusted to the Forest Insects Division of the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agricul-ture and in carrying on the work the division co-operates with the Forestry Branch of the Denestment of the In-

Branch of the Department of Agricul-ture and in carrying on the work the division co-operates with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the In-terior and with the provincial forest services. The two greatest problems thus far attacked are those created by the spruce budworm and western pine barkbeetle. The former is the most alumbermen must work in co-opera-tion, as they already have been doing, in this country, in the most harmoni-serious outbreak of recent years. Since 1910 it has swept over the spruce and alasm fr forests of Eastern Canada and destroyed an immense quantity of pulpwood, estimated by authorities as between 100 million and 200 million cords, or a quantity sufficient to supply between 100 million and 200 million tailed investigation and report in the cords, or a quantity sufficient to supply more serious cases. Reports on the our pulp mills for many years at their present rate of consumption. This ap-aling loss renders it important that we conserve carefully all that remains. Entomological Branch, Department of The officers of the Division of Forest Agriculture.

Obtaining Accuracy in Measuring Canada.

The necessity for exact surveys in order to properly develop the natural resources of a country is everywhere recognized and it is the aim of the difrecognized and it is the aim of the di-ferent organizations entrusted with Canada's surveys to attain as near as possible to absolute accuracy. Every one knows in a general way that in a geodetic survey of a continent or coun-try the surface is mathematically covered by triangles, the triangle be-ing the figure into which every coning the figure into which every con-ceivable outline can be divided. Every ceivable outline can be divided. Every one knows too that if a mathematician is given the length of one side of a triangle and the angles which the other sides make with that line he can determine the length of the other two sides exactly, and, consequently, the position of the third angle. Since any number of triangles may be built up on the first one, the need of knowing

NURSES

Toronto Hospital for incur-in affiliation with Bellevue and Hospitale. New York City-a three years Course of the re-education, and desired to the re-education, and desired to the sec-nurses. This Hospital has d the sight-hour system. The receive uniforms of the School, the of the three with the the receive and the the the the intendent.

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is checked by reference at regular in-tervals to these standards. Small Chance for Error.

Small Chance for Error. The base line, for the purpose of measurement, is generally divided in-to kilometre lengths, (about five-eighths of a mile). Posts are placed at twenty-five metre intervals; larger ones at the even fity-metre lengths, and smaller ones intermediately. A larger post than ordinary is placed at the end of the kilometre stretches. Where the base line passes over ra-vines, creeks, or shallow lakes, it is necessary to put up bridge work and use longer posts to carry the line. Each kilometre section of the line is measured four times, once in each di-rection with each of two tapes. The effort throughout is to have the measurement exact and there is no standard maximum allowance for er-tor. At the same time it may be es-

standard maximum slowance for er-ror. At the same time it may be er-plained to the general public that to-day error of measurement in base lines does not exceed one-twentieth of an inch per mile

an inch per mile. A Crocodile Report.

down on platform as well as to staff and their family and children. Please

We hope that the matter has been arrange? . We hope that the matter has been arranged by this time, and that the mother crocodile and her two bables are not sitting on the platform, shed-ding crocodile tears for the station master

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Soon Put Right.

Pat Macree was in search of a new house, and at last, after many weary months of unsuccessful search, he found one which he thought would be

found one which he thought would be just the thing. Accordingly he went off at once to see the agent about it. That gentieman at once gave him the key and accompanied him on a tour of inspection round the premises. Looking out of one of the back win-dows Pat remarked that the railway rear rether close to the bouse.

dows pat remarked that the failway ran rather close to the house. "The trains do make rather a noise," the agent admitted. "They may inter-fere with your sleep at first, but you'll get accustomed to that after the first two nichte".

two nights." "Arrah, shure, Oi'll not want to get

accustomed to it at all, sir, answered Pat, "'cause Oi can easily go an' slape in me aunt's house thim couple o' nights!"

Dignified, But Funny

Dignified, But Funny. Little Dorothy's mother was show-ing her new dress to some of the neighbors. "Oh mother, what a pret-ty dress!" cried Dorothy. "Do wear it tonight." "No, darling." said the mother, "not tonight. This is to wear at the party next week when ladies and gentlemen come to diner." Dor-othy showed her disappointment. "But, mother." she said, suddenly, "can't we pretend just for this evening that dad-dy is a gentleman?"

Not a Family Pet.

"Jim, to what family does the whale belong?" asked the toacher. "I dunno," said Jim, awaking from a sound sleep, "no family in our neigh-borhood owns a whale."

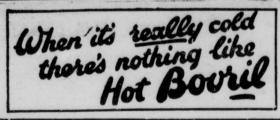
A rather awkward looking indi-vidual went into an ice cream parlor the other day and bought an ice cream cone. He went out on the side-walk to ent it. Presently he reappear-ed with the cone emptied of the cream, and, handing it to the astonished clerk, said: "Thank you for the vase." rather awkward looking indi-

Germany's mercantile fleet has in-creased from 500,000 tons in June, 1920, to 2,500,000 gross tons to-day.



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"The Man of Perfect

Service." From Serbia comes an interesting account of a popular hero who lives in one of the country districts. He is a peasant named Marko, but he is known far and wide as "The Man of Perfect Service." "With nine of his peasant comrades he was detailed during the Great War he was detailed during the Great War his staff. It was the duty of Marko his is aff. It was the duty of Marko This is no conderly work with a general and his staff. It was the duty of Marko to do orderly work with a general and his staff. It was the duty of Marko They had not here.

and in corder about the general's headquarters. They had not been at work long be-fore the general received loud com-plaints of their slackness. He called them before him. "Brothers," he said, "you are here to render service to my-self and my officers. Let it be done loyously and perfectly. That is all." After the appeal they showed mark-ed improvement. But before long the complaints began again. One night as Marko and the others were settling to sleep the flap of their tent lifted, and the general appeared. "Good-night, brothers!" he said. "I hope all is well with you." A Crocodile Report. Running railways in India has cer-tian drawbacks. Witness this report that the traffic superintemdent of the Bengal Northwestern Railway at Son-poor recently Freceived from the native station master at Koparia: "Resident Hugineer Mansi saw other day a crocodile here in front of the station borrow pit, which contains water to a height of about ten feet and is broad 40 feet; connected it is, be come now only with Kosi River flood water. Two small and one their moth-er crocodile lie in it. "Last alight one big crocodile came on the station line at north end of plai. Mail was going for reception of forty down that he narrowiy escape of the statet. Traffic inspector saw some days ago the crocodile in gury to a kidi, but could not shoot for it went under "This is of course dangerous to pub-lic passengers who remain at station during night, unconsciously sleeping down on platform as well as to statin during night, unconsciously sleeping down on platform as well as to statin the fue burning merrily and the place

r rest of us." The next morning when they awoke they discovered to their astonlahment the officers' boots, brighty polished, standing in a row just inside the tent. They hastened into the hall and found the fire burning merrily and the place looking cleaner than they had ever a seen it before! They rubbed their to help the good housewife. When the same thing occurred the next morning they decided to set one of their number to watch during the night. Towards morning the sentinel saw the general appear in the tent and quietly arrange the officer's boots, all perfectly polished, in a row. As soon as the general had gone the iman aroused his comrades and told them the staggering news. I the staggering news.

aroused his comrades and the the staggering news. Presently Marko was summoned to the general's presence; he guessed that the general had overheard his that he general had overheard his that he general had overheard his that the general had overneard has foolish words of complaint. "Marko," said the general, "did you ever hear of Jesus Christ?" was Marko's amazed response. "Then you remember the lesson He gave His disciples when He washed their feet." Marko's heart was suddenly filled

Marko's heart was suddenly filled

with shame. "Marko," continued the officer, "Marko," continued the oncer, i am your general because a general is supposed to be able to do any of the duties of those under his charge as well as much more. I have shown you that I can do your work, but you must not think that I have not enjoyed do-ing it!" His eyes twinkled with de-

not think that I have not enjoyed do-ing it." His eyes twinkled with de-light. "In every perfect service there is hidden a great treasure. Whenever a man truly serves he finds God." That was the beginning of a great change for Marko and his friends. There was never any more need of complaint, and when the war was over Marko returned to his own district to begin there a new life of service. So perfectly has he achieved it that many have cause to think with undying gratitude of "The Man of Perfect Ser-vice."

Not On the Spot.

Little Tommy had a sore toe, so his mother thought this a good op-portunity to make him cat his cereal. "Tommy," she said, "if you eat your catmeal, it will cure your toe." Shortly afterward Tommy came to his mother with a very disgusted air. "I ate my cereal," he said, "but my toe ian't any better. I guess the stuff went down the wrong teg."

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts

Caught the Post.

Pat was walking along the road when, hearing a whir, he looked back and saw Larry flying fast and furious on a bicycle. "Hi, wait a minute," shouted Pat.

want to speak to you.

"I want to speak to you." "I can't; I'm in a hurry. I want to catch the post," cried Larry, flying by. Suddenly the bicycle swerved and crashed into a telegraph pole, and Larry and the machine lay in a help-less tangle. When Pat came up, Larry

less tangle. When Pat came up, Larry was extricating himself from the wire puzzle. "Begorra," said Pat, with a grin, "I see you caught the post."

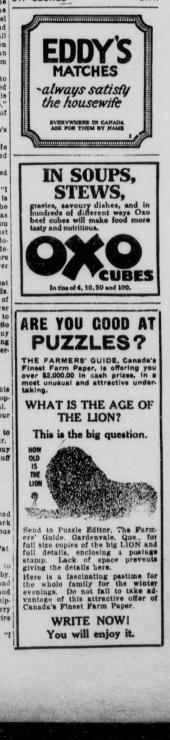
He Forgot the Combination.

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"Hello! uncle! Can you get me to the station in time for the next train "
"No, suh; I don't believe I kin, suh.
This is a broken-down ol' cavalry
hawse. You can't git him offen a walk
nohow."
"Huh! You say he's an old cavalry
borse? Let me drive him."
The man clambered upon the seat
and took the reins. "Make ready!"
he called out sharply. "Charge!"
The old horse pricked up his ears
and broke into a gallop. As they
reached the station the man shouted.
"Hait!" The horse obeyed. The man
flipped old John a quarter.
The next day two young men stopped John and asked him to take them
to the station as quickly as possible.
"Suttinly, gen'l'men," said John.
"Oit right in." He gathered up the
reins and shouted. "Make ready!"
Charge!" The horse obeyed into a gallop. "Git right in." He gathered up the reins and shouted: "Make ready! Charge!" The horse broke into a gal-lop and soon reached the station. "Git ready to jumy, gen'lmen." John looking frightened, shouted to his fares. "I've done forgot de word what stops him."

Flexible armor was copied from the scales of the fish. Also consider our latter day mesh-bag, milady's fond conceit. The file, the anchor, rails and grooves of guidance, dovetailing and many manual instruments all have their counterpart 'n Nature.



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the exact length of the first line of all will be apparent. This line is called the "base line" and is ceasured on the the "base line" and is censured on the ground with all the exactitude known to modern science. This measurement of base lines is therefore one of the features of the work of the Geodetic Survey of Cana-da and the latest advances in science and improgrammate in instimucity are and improvements in instuments are

and improvements in insuments are employed to secure the best results. Successful Devices. A level piece of prairie presents ideal conditions for running a base line and where the line is run through comparatively level wooded country all the brush and trees are cleared away and devices are adopted to pre-vent error due to inequalities in the surface of the ground. The greatest difficulty occurs in mountainous coun-tries, and in Canada there has been successfully introduced a method of measuring a base line in winter over the frosen surface of a mountain lake Accuracy is attained by the exercise of the greatest care in all parts of the operation. The standard of length of the Geodetic Survey of Canada is a metre bar made on nickel. It is direct-ly based on the International metre bar having been standardized by the National Physical Laboratory at Ted-dington from the National prototype wetre of England, one of the bars re-ceived from the International Geodetic employed to secure the best results.

dington from the National prototype wetre of England, one of the bars re-ceived from the International Geodetic Conference held at Paris in 1873. The greatest care is taken in obtaining the lengths of the fifty-metre tapes used in measuring base lines. The length of a five-metre bar is first obtained from that of the metre bar, both bars being placed in a solution of melting loc at a temperature of 0 degrees Cen-tigrade. The length of each field tape

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the insect and fungous troubles