

**VEST POCKET
KODAKS
FOR
\$8.50**

This little Kodak can be carried in your pocket like a watch, and comes in very handy for snaps and always ready for action.

Get yours to-day.
Price \$8.50 at
TOOTON'S,
THE KODAK STORE
Water St. Phone 131

**GUARANTEED
SUITES.**

We are able to guarantee our Suites because we use only the best English materials throughout. Curled Hair, which we use exclusively, is the only material possessing the three necessary qualifications for Stuffing: Resiliency, Cleanliness and Durability. It costs more, but is most economical in the end.

We carry a full line of Velours, Velvets and Tapestries, and invite inspection.

A. M. Penman Co.
Duckworth Street
Opp. Crosbie Hotel

FIRE INSURANCE!

IT IS WORTH A THOUGHT!
Could you rebuild if FIRE destroyed your HOME or place of BUSINESS to-night? Or would the labours and savings of a lifetime be lost forever?

"QUEEN"

A COMPANY KNOWN FOR ITS LIBERAL AND PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF POLICY-HOLDERS IN Nfld.
GEO. H. HALLEY, LIMITED, Agents.
P.O. Box 782.
ADRAIN BUILDING.
1st WATER STREET.

**Opportunities for
Safe Investment!**

\$14,000 Government of Newfoundland 5 1/2 p.c. Bonds, due 1939. Price on application.
\$2,000 Dominion of Canada 5 p.c. Bonds, due 1954. (C.N.R. Guarantee.) Price 99.
\$3,000 Nova Scotia Tramways & Power 7 p.c. Bonds, due 1952. Price 97.50.

BERNARD D. PARSONS
Investment Broker.
Phone 1697W
P. O. Box 1301.

Forty-Five Years in the Service of
the Public—The Evening Telegram.

What About To-Morrow's Forest?

TEMPORIZING WITH A VITAL
PROBLEM THAT THREATENS
THE NATION'S COMMER-
CIAL FOUNDATIONS.

(By GEORGE CARRUTHERS, Presi-
dent Can. Pulp and Paper Ass'n.,
in Canadian Forest & Outdoors.)

Canada, as we are all aware, is a very large country, having a population of less than ten million. Our Forestry authorities tell us that even now, with this meagre population, we are consuming our wood much faster than it is being produced by our forests. What then is our position likely to be by the time we have a population of one hundred million people, which is a conservative estimate of the population this country is capable of accommodating?

Obviously the time has come when we can no longer afford to temporize. The Canadian forestry problem has been so seriously neglected and has now assumed such proportions that it requires the most urgent action of the whole Canadian people, if we are to avert what in my opinion, would amount to a national catastrophe.

We have a number of notable men in Canada who have devoted the greater part of their lives to the scientific study of forest conditions as they obtain in Canada and in other countries, and we have also many practical foresters, who are more or less familiar with the problem from a scientific standpoint. We also have in Mr. Frank J. D. Barnum an outstanding citizen, who has proved himself a valuable asset in leading the Canadian people to a realization of their forestry responsibilities, and who in doing so has spent and is spending liberally of his own private means. It seems deplorable that we have never fully availed ourselves of the knowledge and guidance of these men in forestry matters and that we have not given them the encouragement and support to which they are entitled. The Canadian Forestry Association has also done excellent service. I am sure that every Canadian who is at all familiar with its activities, is justly proud of it. It is an Association which ranks among the first, if not the first, in teaching the Canadian people the importance of forests from an economic and from a national viewpoint.

There are millions of trees growing in Canada to-day, it is safe to assert, which would not now be in existence if it were not for the good influence of this Association; trees which stand as a living proof of the good work already accomplished, and as a token of the greater work which can and will be done when the Association receives the co-operation and support which it justly deserves.

In passing, I would like to mention the official organ of this Association, the illustrated "Canadian Forest and Outdoors." We have seen this magazine grow from very humble beginnings, gradually improving, until to-day it regularly contains leading matter which must be most welcome in the dwelling places of the humblest pioneers. At the same time it is a magazine which is worthy of a place on the library tables of our foremost men of affairs. It is this and similar literature on which we must depend finally to make the Canadian people "Forest Conscious"—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

It is estimated that the annual revenue returned from Canadian forests is \$800,000,000. It will be understood that it is of the highest economical importance to Canada that the loss of this enormous volume of wealth shall be maintained; and the only way in which this can be done is to put into actual practice a rational forestry policy such as will at least ensure a continuance of the present volume of our wood supply. Great is the need of such a policy, for financial reasons. It is equally essential in order to ensure an adequate supply of cheap material for the construction of homes and for the general support of a wholesome form of civilization for millions of Canadian citizens as yet unborn.

The establishments of a forestry policy, which would be at all commensurate with the work to be done, will naturally involve the expenditure of large sums of public money. It is doubtful, therefore, if any government will be able to deal with it in any adequate manner, until the Canadian people are very much better informed on forestry matters than they are at the present time and are ready to support such a policy.

I have every confidence in the courage, common sense and the ability of the Canadian people to deal in a practical way with and sound problem.

Such a brochure, prepared under the auspices of our Advisory Council, and receiving the approval of the authorities already mentioned, would serve as an authoritative foundation by which all Canadian citizens could learn the true significance of the Forests to Canada. Copies of the brochure should then be thoroughly distributed throughout the length and breadth of the country, so that every public man, every school teacher, every clergyman, every mercantile and industrial Association, every Boy Scout, every Girl Guide, the officers of all public service clubs, every immigrant who comes into our country, should be presented with one of these pamphlets and urged to study it. I am under the impression that the distribution of this and other Forestry publications should be supervised and managed by the Canadian Forestry Association. Also the directing of agents and lecturers, whose function would be to confer with the various country councils and to visit communities in woodland settlements. The fact that this Association is not conducted for profit, but purely for the purpose of advancing the interests of Forestry, entitles it to our complete confidence and gives it a unique position to enable it to do this work. In co-ordinating our forces we should give the Association, together with all professional and practical foresters, much greater moral and financial support than they have hitherto received.

I have every confidence in the courage, common sense and the ability of the Canadian people to deal in a practical way with and sound problem.

I have every confidence in the courage, common sense and the ability of the Canadian people to deal in a practical way with and sound problem.

I have every confidence in the courage, common sense and the ability of the Canadian people to deal in a practical way with and sound problem.

I have every confidence in the courage, common sense and the ability of the Canadian people to deal in a practical way with and sound problem.

I have every confidence in the courage, common sense and the ability of the Canadian people to deal in a practical way with and sound problem.



gives you an
appetite for your food—
makes the plainest
meal enjoyable.

position. Fortunately 90% of our timberland belongs to the public, and we may be sure that if the Canadian people can be made to realize the actual forestry situation, that they will see that our wood supply is maintained. Therefore the first step consists in formulating and putting into operation a practical plan for the purpose of acquainting the Canadian people with the actual and essential facts. Much has been spoken on the subject, and there is a lot of literature that contains an abundance of indisputable facts concerning the seriousness of our present position in respect to forests. One of the most recent contributions consists of a brief prepared under the auspices of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for submission to the Royal Commission on Pulpwood. It is a document which should be read by every Canadian who is interested in forests. It is dignified and in no way overstates the facts, and I believe reflects great credit on the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association who prepared it.

Newspaper publishers have given space generously to arguments favoring Reforestation and Forest Conservation. Unfortunately writers on these subjects sometimes contradict one another, and this brings confusion to the lay mind. I am, therefore, under the conviction that the practical way to deal with this problem is to set up competent authorities, whose first duty shall be to deduce from existing literature, say, ten or twelve of the most vital and indisputable facts concerning our present precarious position. These facts should then be printed in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast, with the authority of the various Provincial Governments, the approval of the Federal Government, and backed by all the leading authorities on Forestry in Canada.

Let us for a moment consider the character of the facts which in my opinion should be incorporated in such a brochure. We have already known it to be a fact that we are consuming and destroying more wood than is actually being produced. You know this is true. I know it is true. But there are hundreds of thousands of Canadians who do not know it, do not realize the significance. It is said, with equal truth, that four times as much wood is being destroyed by fire, pests and wind, as is being used by our wood using industries. Some authorities say ten times as much, but I would strongly favor understating rather than risk an overstatement of the facts in all cases. Such a brochure should state these facts, but should also give a pointed explanation of the duty and responsibility of every citizen in regard to fire protection. I once arranged to enter a coal mine. Before descending I was relieved of all the matches I possessed and was informed that it is contrary to law to take matches into a coal mine. It was a safety precaution. It seemed most reasonable. Should we not then make it clear that it is equally reasonable that every citizen should be deprived of the privilege of going into the forest with matches, in the dry season, unless on urgent business. In view of the tremendous fire loss, which the nation annually sustains, is it right that any person should expect such a privilege unless under the most rigid regulations?

Under the highly competitive industrial conditions of the present time, it is regrettable that many people are employed so intensively that their health is actually being injured. It would be possible to restore normal health to many such if they could be employed for a limited period at some occupation in the open air and sunlight and any Forestry policy which would permit of such an arrangement would be highly desirable. I know that it has been worked out in a small way by individual firms, and believe that it can be worked out in a larger way, under a system of Provincial Forest administration.

These, however, are details which no doubt, will receive due consideration from our Foresters and Government authorities. The main thing at present is to develop an enlightened public opinion. Let us demonstrate that we are clever enough both to conserve and use forests, so as to fully supply the requirements of our day and generation, and incidentally to pass it on to those who are to follow us: the rightful share of this great inheritance. Let us formulate and put into operation such a rational forestry policy as will enlist the interests of the whole people of Canada. It is an economic necessity. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves and to humanity at large.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR HEAD-ACHE.

Extraordinary Big Vaudeville Show at the NICKEL

NEW SINGING ACT OPENING TO-DAY

May Jackson and Ernest Miller

(Lyric Soprano).

(Baritone).

SINGING EVERYTHING FROM OPERA TO JAZZ

PROGRAMME:

Duets: (a) Schubert's "Serenade"; (b) "Medley of Irish Airs"; Soprano Solo: "Gianna Mia"; Baritone Solo: "On the Road to Mandalay."

THE POPULAR DANCING TEAM

Dwyer Sisters

In all new programme of Sparkling and Dainty Dancing.

Sinclair Lewis' Saturday Evening Post Story

"Free Air"

A romance of the great out-doors—a wonderful story of adventure. Directed by E. H. Griffith.

Final Episode of the Serial "THE YELLOW ARM."

DON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS SHOW

If the place of usefulness which this Association holds in connection with Forestry had been better understood by the Canadian people it is not likely that its Federal grant would have been reduced as it was last year. I am not disposed to speak lightly of our public administrators, no matter what their politics may be. The chief trouble is that they do not receive the support of enlightened public opinion. If the public had shown a really intelligent interest in forests, there would have been no necessity for the appointment of a Royal Commission to ascertain the position that Canada should take regarding the export of pulpwood. That the export of any raw material which is needed by the industries of a country is economically and basically unsound nobody will dispute.

I believe that our professional foresters are thoroughly capable of formulating the sort of a forestry program I have outlined and to develop a policy, based as far as possible on the plans which have been proved to be sound by the experience of other countries, modified, where necessary, to suit Canadian conditions. I believe that this plan can be so arranged as to enlist the sympathies and the loyal co-operation of the women of Canada. We know that the success of our most useful institutions, such as the church, our educational systems, and our benevolent agencies is largely due to the influence of our women. I know of one national institution, which was at first operated by men with indifferent success, until the co-operation of women was enlisted, and since that time it has made wonderful progress. I believe, therefore, that it would be a most serious mistake to undertake promoting a sane Forestry policy of national scope unless it provided for the co-operation of our women. Women's influence, in my opinion, the most effective and most vital force in the world to-day.

Under the highly competitive industrial conditions of the present time, it is regrettable that many people are employed so intensively that their health is actually being injured. It would be possible to restore normal health to many such if they could be employed for a limited period at some occupation in the open air and sunlight and any Forestry policy which would permit of such an arrangement would be highly desirable. I know that it has been worked out in a small way by individual firms, and believe that it can be worked out in a larger way, under a system of Provincial Forest administration.

These, however, are details which no doubt, will receive due consideration from our Foresters and Government authorities. The main thing at present is to develop an enlightened public opinion. Let us demonstrate that we are clever enough both to conserve and use forests, so as to fully supply the requirements of our day and generation, and incidentally to pass it on to those who are to follow us: the rightful share of this great inheritance. Let us formulate and put into operation such a rational forestry policy as will enlist the interests of the whole people of Canada. It is an economic necessity. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves and to humanity at large.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR HEAD-ACHE.

"EXCEL" The Fisherman's Friend



"EXCEL"
RUBBER BOOTS
FOR MEN & BOYS.

The 'Excel'

Trade Mark on Long Rubber Boots is an absolute guarantee of quality and long wear. You can use them on the sea, on the farm, in the mines, in the woods, or in the quarries, and you find the "EXCEL" quality stands the wear every time.

"EXCEL" Boots have heavy square Tread Soles to give EXTRA WEAR. Moulded insteps to prevent slipping. Re-inforced legs to prevent wrinkling and chafing.

SPECIAL PRICES

TO
DEALERS.

Distributors for Newfoundland

Parker & Monroe, Ltd.

day and generation, and incidentally to pass it on to those who are to follow us: the rightful share of this great inheritance. Let us formulate and put into operation such a rational forestry policy as will enlist the interests of the whole people of Canada. It is an economic necessity. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves and to humanity at large.

Quantity huge collar and cuffs of sheer white organdie are used on a plain frock of blue linen. Red silk with silver braid is used for the skirt, vest, and cuffs of a tailored frock of blue twill. A sports frock of blue English broadcloth has a pleated bodice and is worn with a soft gray tie. A blouse of white handkerchief linen and pique is charming worn with a suit of white tulle.

Money to Loan

on freehold and leasehold security in St. John's.
T. P. HALLEY,
Solicitor.
Renouf Bldg., Duckworth St.
MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR HEAD-ACHE.