

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CROWN LANDS, NOW BEING MADE, AN IMPORTANT WORK

REALIZING HOW VALUABLE AN ASSET OUR CROWN LANDS ARE, PRESENT PROV. GOVT IS HAVING CLASSIFICATION MADE—WORK BEING CARRIED ON ALONG LINE OF PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION INAUGURATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The proper management and protection of the Crown lands is one of the most important questions with which those administering the affairs of the province have to deal. Yet in the history of New Brunswick governments have come and governments have gone and this great asset has been treated as if its preservation was of no importance. So long as it remained a source of revenue the determination seemed to be to exploit it to the fullest degree without regard to consequences. The utmost carelessness prevailed in the cutting, and incalculable quantities of valuable timber have been ruthlessly destroyed without a dollar's worth of return to the province, while in days still with in the memory of men yet young large revenues which might have been collected have been lost through the carelessness or incompetence of those charged with their collection. It was not until the present progressive government came into power that a policy looking to the preservation of the timber belonging to the province was inaugurated, that the revenue was fully collected, and that business principles were applied to the administration of the Crown lands. And only by a continuation of this policy can the people be assured of their own.

A Progressive Government.
It can be said without fear of successful contradiction that since Confederation no government has held power in New Brunswick to which credit can be given for as much progressive and beneficial legislation as to the government administering provincial affairs today. No previous government has ever so effectively entered into the life of the people as this, introducing latest methods in every department of the provincial service and thus producing results which are shown in improved agriculture, improved roads and methods of road making, improved conditions for working men, increased revenue and efficient administration of provincial affairs generally. But among all the progressive and advanced steps taken by the government, that involving the scientific and soil classification of the Crown lands of the province is one of the most important steps along the line of conservation yet undertaken in Eastern Canada.

Second Biggest Asset.
The value of our forest products at the present reaches the magnificent sum of \$12,000,000 and yields in revenue to the province over \$500,000 annually. Lumbering therefore ranks next to agriculture as our most important industry, giving directly or indirectly employment to a large portion of our population and paying in wages alone to the men directly or indirectly employed in logging and the manufacture of wood products over \$6,000,000. It provides a ready market to the farmer for his products giving him in return nearly \$2,000,000 in ready money. In addition the lumbering industry has considerable influence in supporting other factories, such as the manufacture of logging equipment, boots and shoes, harness.

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning
Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician. To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach. Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

slights; it helps to maintain our railways and is one of the greatest influences in the promotion of new roads which depend on local freight. The importance of conserving and placing the industry on a permanent basis can be readily seen. No large business can be intelligently handled without definite knowledge of all the conditions affecting it. The quantity and quality of the raw material available for development, the cost of manufacturing, the possibility of utilizing waste material, transportation, markets, etc. It was to gain a knowledge of these factors that the forest survey was undertaken.

The field work is already well under way. Three parties are in the field, one working on the South West Miramichi, one at Anderson on the International Railway, and one in Madawaska county, in all twenty-two men are employed and up to the present 138,000 acres covered. The work is being done under the charge of experienced foresters, who have graduated from the New Brunswick Forest School and have had several years experience in the field. The survey plans show the general topography, the types of timber with an estimate of each type by species, forest improvements, information is also gathered regarding the cost of logging, stream driving and the growth of timber on the various sites.

Soil Classification.
Of scarcely less importance is the soil classification which is being made at the same time. The importance of soil classification will be admitted by all who have seen what are called abandoned farms, prevalent in Eastern States and many of which may be found in this province. Each abandoned farm is in reality the historic record of a human tragedy. Each tells the taking up of a piece of land by someone with hopes of a happy, prosperous home, who, after years of hard work in clearing and bringing his land under cultivation, finds that the land is too poor to ever repay him for the labor required to produce a crop. It is thus abandoned and grows up to timber again, which is the natural crop, the owner with his early hopes blasted, and the better part of his life wasted in useless effort must seek a living elsewhere. Nor is this all for in the meantime this area has been removed from timber production, the industry has been robbed for years of this source of raw material, and the government deprived of the revenue therefrom, must increase the burden of the taxpayer.

That it is the duty of any government to ascertain the quality of the land on which they are placing settlers is now generally conceded and the present soil survey has been undertaken with an idea of preventing in the future the mistakes of the past in opening for settlement areas of absolute forest land. The soil map will show the conditions of the soil and what are suited for present day cultivation and what are absolute forest land; the former will be opened for settlement as the demand requires it; the latter will be kept under forest management.

The soil classification is being done by the forest officers in co-operation with the Conservation Commission and the Central Experimental Farm. During the present summer Messrs. F. C. Nunnick, agriculturist, and W. L. Graham, assistant in field husbandry at the Experimental Farm, spent a month with the various field parties instructing them in soil work, and getting first hand information regarding soil conditions that will assist them in the analysis of the soil samples sent to Ottawa from time to time for expert opinion.

MAN POWER OF THE EMPIRE

There is a great deal more fighting to be done, and the Empire will have to put the whole of its man power in the field.—Major (late Commander) J. C. Wedgwood, M. P., D.S.O., who has now retired from the Army, after having seen service in Belgium, France, the Dardanelles, and East Africa.

A certain famous man, after making his first trip round the world, said the thing that created the deepest impression on his mind was the little Union Jack he saw flying at every port. Wherever he landed, in whatever of the world's seas, he saw this proud symbol of liberty and justice, and as he wandered about the strange streets of the different colonies, he felt just

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

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"Indeed, it was England all the time," he said. "If I had my way I would call every self-governing and Crown Colony and dependency England. India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Straits Settlements, Hong-kong, and all other possessions should be marked England on the map, so that England would appear on every page of the world's atlas. People would then realize, as many do not even now, the vast extent and real solidarity of the British Empire. They would learn that what we call 'the Mother Country' is just as much a part of England as Scotland, and that every other possession, great or small, is a portion of the homeland—all linked together by the seas and by bonds of enduring family affection.

If the Germans had possessed this English traveller's reasoning faculty they would not have uttered the stupid phrase about our "contemptible little Army." They would never have committed the fatal mistake of underestimating their enemy's strength, but would have studied a map of the world and looked ahead to the future. They would have appreciated the fact that the manpower of the British Empire is inexhaustible. We have, after two years of war, a first-class, thoroughly trained, and superbly equipped fighting army of six million men—more than Germany, the greatest of all military Powers, has in its trenches at the present moment! In addition there are the great forces of the Navy. Where have all these men come from? They have all come from England—the England which has London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Calcutta, Ottawa, Sydney, Wel-

ington, Singapore, Pretoria, and other far-flung towns east and west and north and south for its centres, and there are many millions more who can be called upon if necessary arises to put on khaki and become soldiers of the Empire.

The population of the British Empire is 435,000,000. The population of the German Empire is 65,000,000, exclusive of the 15,000,000 who lived in her now lost colonies. So that on the basis of population alone the British Empire is nearly seven times stronger than Germany.

According to the latest census returns there are no fewer than 8,100,000 men in the United Kingdom between the ages of eighteen and forty. Make a liberal allowance in deducting from this total those medically un-

fit, those making munitions, and those engaged in transport, food, and other services, and there are still available in this country enough men to form another very large-sized "contemptible" army. Let us now turn to some of the dominions and Colonies.

Canada has a population in round figures of 7,500,000. The Canadians already in the field and in training number nearly 500,000, and there will be no difficulty in doubling this number if the Mother Country so desires. Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, has up to the present demanded a very high standard of physique for recruits in the Canadian army, and yet the trouble has not been to get the men but to stem the rush. The potential strength of Canada is enormous.

Australia and New Zealand have a population of more than 6,000,000. Their contribution to the strength of the Army has been prodigious, but their resources are not by any means exhausted, nor will they ever be striking things about the Anzac army is that all the time heroic legions of them have been fighting in France and Egypt or in Gallipoli, there was never a day when one could not encounter hundreds of these brave sons of the Empire in the streets of London.

South Africa's population is 6,000,000. The precise strength of the South African army has not been stated, but we do know that Boer and Briton together are fighting side by side with equal gallantry, and that it is now only a question of time before the last of Germany's colonial possessions—East Africa—will fall into our hands. Then we shall hear South Africa's appeal to send many thousand more troops to whatever part of the fighting line they are mostly needed. South Africans are already fighting in France. Their numbers could doubtless be raised to a million tomorrow if the occasion required.

Then there is that great reserve of strength, India, with her population of 315,000,000. Indian soldiers have covered themselves with glory on many battlefields, but the proportion

of men in the army is small compared with the hosts who would come forward cheerfully enough at the beckoning of their King-Emperor. So it is with all the other British possessions. Young men have come home from the other ends of the earth to take their share in the great war, and they will continue to come in ever-increasing numbers until Germany is beaten to her knees and the world is freed from the menace of Prussian militarism. Germany will not be able to stand the pace.

INTERESTING CONTESTS For the Word Makers

How would you like another word-making contest? Alright here is one for you. Make out the most number of words found in the word STANDARD, only using the same letter in your word as often as it is found in "Standard," for instance "state" would be wrong, as there is only one "T," and no "E." To the boy or girl who sends in the longest list of words, I shall award a Camera, and the next in order of merit will receive a splendid game. All entries to have the usual coupon attached, and arrive at this office not later than September 15th, 1916, addressed to

UNCLE DICK, THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

whose decision must be considered as final.

For The Artists

To the boy or girl who colors this picture the best, with either water colors, or chalks, I shall award a Splendid Camera, and to the next in order of merit, I shall send a large ping-pong set. Now get busy, and let me have a record number of entries, even if the schools are just commencing again.



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