

# Pro-phy-lactic Brushes



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## Forest Policy Needed.

In supplement our report on the condition of forests and the maintenance of the supply in the future we publish below a report of the Canadian Forestry Branch and their suggestions in this connection:

In estimating the time our supplies of mature timber will last, there are several important factors which must be considered besides the estimated stand and the amount of timber used and destroyed.

It is quite probable that the estimate of mature timber will be revised when a careful inventory is made. There is a very considerable amount of timber for which no account can be seen, there is little of the virgin timber within reach of the established industries, its rapidly becoming depleted, as evidenced by the long "drives," sometimes occupying two or three years, and the constantly increased cost of woods operations. This situation has led several of the pulp companies to undertake reforestation measures. To the industry entailing large capital expenditure, such as the pulp and paper industry, the maintenance of permanent supplies of timber is of paramount importance.

There is every indication that the demand for forest products will increase more rapidly in the future than in the past.

**Situation to the South.**  
The forestry situation in the United States indicates that there will be steadily increasing demands from that country. Their original forest area of 22,000,000 acres has been reduced to 4,000,000 acres, of which only 1,200,000 acres carries virgin timber. This is being cut at the rate of 1,000,000 acres per year, so that, relative of growth, there is only 25 per cent supply in sight. The standing

timber is being cut at the rate of 25,000,000,000 cubic feet per year, which is more than four times the estimated annual growth; the timber of saw-material size is being cut at the rate of 55,000,000,000 feet board measure per year, and the growth of such material is estimated at 9,500,000,000 feet board measure per annum.

In a recent report to the United States Senate, the Secretary of Agriculture said: "Three-fifths of the original timber of the United States is gone and we are using timber four times as fast as we are growing it. The forests remaining are so localized as to greatly reduce their national utility. The bulk of the population and manufacturing industries of the United States are dependent upon distant supplies of timber as a result of the depletion of the principal forest areas east of the Great Plains."

Already the United States is dependent upon Canada for two-thirds of its newsprint, and our total exports of wood and wood-products to the United States in 1922 were valued at over \$175,000,000. With the growth of population and decreasing supplies of timber in the United States, we must expect increased demand for our forest products, and we should be in a position to take advantage of this expanding and profitable market at our doors.

Canada is the principal source of coniferous timber within the British Empire, and our exports to other parts of the Empire and to the Orient and South America are rapidly increasing. With the growth of population in the Dominion, our needs for home consumption are bound to be greater, for, in spite of the use of substitutes, the use of wood continues to increase.

Though there is sufficient timber in Canada to maintain the present cut for many years, if all of it were exploitable, there is every reason to believe that the forest capital is being

rapidly depleted, and if the increased demand is to be met, or even the present output maintained, and the forests of Canada placed on a sound basis of management, provision should be made without delay for the securing of sufficient net increment to meet the future requirements. The long time required for the growth of a merchantable stand of timber demands adoption of a forest policy far in advance of the immediate necessities.

There is very urgent need in Canada for the adoption of a national forest policy, which will harmonize, in so far as it is possible, the administration of the forests throughout the Dominion. This can be accomplished only through the concerted action of the Dominion and Provincial forest authorities meeting in conference. No great improvement in the methods of handling the forest can be secured from localized action, since restrictions or regulations which place the operators of one region at a present disadvantage as compared with their competitors in other parts of the country cannot be expected to receive the popular support necessary for their successful operation.

Such a national forestry policy should include:

1. The dedication of absolute forest land to the permanent production of timber. This involves the classification of the land and the exclusion of settlement from lands which are essentially suitable for forest purposes.

2. Legislation and organization sufficient to ensure adequate forest-fire protection. This involves:
  - (a) A campaign of education to secure fire prevention;
  - (b) The proper disposal of slash;
  - (c) Standardized equipment for the detection and suppression of fire.

Further Suggestions.

3. The employment of cutting regulations designed to secure the most favorable conditions for the reproduction and growth of the more valuable species of trees.

4. The encouragement of the practice of forestry on private lands by the proper adjustment of taxation to meet the special needs of forest property and by furnishing advice and assistance in the establishment and care of the forests.

5. It is of the utmost importance that a complete inventory of the forest resources be secured at as early a date as possible in order that the Governments and the public at large may be fully informed as to the extent to which these resources have been depleted, and what the prospects are for future supplies, and also that the industries dependent on the forest may be guided in their development by a knowledge of the location and extent of both present and future sources of raw material.

6. In order that the forests may be handled in such a manner as to secure the highest sustained production, there is a great need for a definite knowledge of the silvicultural characteristics and requirements of Canadian forests. This knowledge can be secured only by painstaking research.

## The Touch That Tells.

FEW MEN ARE BORN WITH THE "CLOTHES SENSE" BUT IT DOESN'T MATTER IF THEY HAVE SISTERS.

"Tony's not a bit smart. Somehow, his clothes always look all wrong," said one girl.

"Tony's got no sister to keep him up to scratch," remarked her friend flippantly.

Men may not dress so much for women as women undoubtedly dress for men; but it is a fact that in homes where there are sisters you find well-dressed brothers.

Of course, men won't own up to it, but you notice it in a hundred little ways. A girl's feminine eye for detail allows her to jog her brother tactfully when his socks and ties are not all they might be. She may never be allowed to purchase the sacred articles; nevertheless, he hears her half-whispered comment on so-and-so's toilet, or such a man's new suit, and ear-marks it for future reference.

**Her Eye for a Bargain.**  
One sister I know has good taste in materials, and usually has her way in the choice of her brother's new suit. And because she is his sister and takes an interest in his welfare, her bargain eye is always on the alert for a good cheap line in new soft shirts or a place where one can get gloves at less than five shillings a pair. Yes, sisters can dress brothers, and dress them well.

Another reason for a man's extra smartness where women abound is the fact that he dislikes showing up shabby in their company. Modern woman is smart and well groomed; spurred on by her example, man instinctively follows suit.

But the man on his own lacks this subtle feminine aid. Mother is a dear, probably, but a little old-fashioned as regards men's dress, and inclined still to take her standard of male smartness by what father wore twenty years ago.

So there it is. The sisters of this world, and later on, of course, some other brother's sister, do more than their fair share towards seeing that men are well clothed.



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GERALD S. DOYLE, Distributor.

## Just Folks.

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

### GIVING

I'm truly sorry for the man, though wrapped in luxuries he's living. Who follows but a selfish plan And has not found the joy of giving.

In all the catalogue of bills Designed to give us satisfaction, There's nothing quite so sweet as this, The knowledge of a kindly action.

To meet a tramp upon the street, A shabby, soiled and sorry figure, And give him coin for bread and meat Will make the biggest man feel big-ger.

To soothe a sigh or dry a tear, To ease a care or break a fetter, To know that he's been useful here, Will make the best of men feel bet-ter.

To earn another's gratitude, To leave a smiling face behind him, Will make him feel, however rude, He's served the Master who desired him.

But little pride in taking less, But little joy in selfish living; The rich, the poor, the dull, the wise, Must find their happiness in giving.

### Home Life Menaced.

Never in the history of the world has the life of the family as a social unit been menaced as it is to-day. Social unrest, the independence afforded women by opening up almost every profession and every line of industry to them, equal rights with men, all of which are perfectly justified if not abused and women have the health and strength to carry out their inclinations in these matters. But alas, when a woman is almost at the point of breaking from her household cares and social life, to take on outside duties often means the breaking point, and homes are often neglected for lack of strength or some ailment develops because of overwork. Weak and ailing women will do well to remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from roots and herbs benefits 98 out of every 100 women who try it, and let it help them.

### The Cutting Question.

SNIP OFF STRAGGLING SHOOTS. LOOK OF BEDS NEED NOT BE SPOILT.

(By the Editor of "The Smallholder.")

To cut or not to cut—that is the question which is just now exercising the minds of all who have a garden and take an interest in it. Is it worth while cutting about the geraniums, calceolarias, and other plants now, when they are at their best, and so making sure of a supply of flowers for next year's beds, or would it be better to postpone cutting operations for another month and run the risk of losing most of the cuttings during the winter? Without a doubt the answer is, Do it now. In the ordinary way it is so much wasted labour to take cuttings in October. Unless they can be wintered in a stove-heated greenhouse managed with professional care, ten out of every dozen will almost certainly die. Cuttings taken within the next week or two will have formed roots and be quite able to look after themselves before the cold weather comes. Naturally, therefore, nine out of ten of them will survive even in a severe winter, though housed in the sort of greenhouse or conservatory that is seen in so many gardens, and treated only very occasionally to artificial heat. An ordinary garden frame even would serve for them if it were covered with sacking during very cold spells. And actually the taking of cuttings thus early in the season need not necessarily spoil the look of the beds; on the contrary, it might improve them. The mere snipping off of straggling and unsightly shoots would give most people enough cuttings to be going on with, and if the supply did happen to be insufficient it could be added to by taking more cuttings a month hence. It would be interesting then to see just how easily the early batch survive the winter, and what a large number of casualties there are among the late batch. The first secret of success in taking cuttings, then, is to take them early. And the second is to use plenty of sand, silver sand, if the cut end of a freshly snipped off shoot is embedded in sand it will throw out roots in no time; if embedded in soil it is quite likely to rot be-

## WONDERFUL BIG PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.

**FAREWELL OF MARGARET FREER, Mezzo-Soprano**  
A:—"A BIRTHDAY"—Woodman. B:—"LILAC TREE"—Jhorn. C:—Duet "HUMORESQUE."  
MISS FREER, Soprano. MISS MAUNDER, Contralto.

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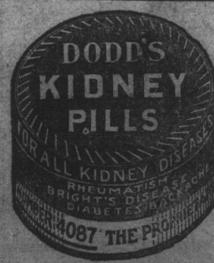
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filled with mould in preparation for the cuttings. Thus, as the holes are made to receive the cuttings, a little of the top layer of sand trickles into each hole and forms a carpet, on which the cuttings can rest. It is necessary to make sure that the cutting does rest on its sand carpet, however. If it is hung up half-day down, leaving an air space beneath.

**Speedy Death Will Be Its Portion.**  
The third secret of success is to keep the cuttings until they have lost their limp appearance in some place where the atmosphere is close but which is shaded from bright sunshine. A frame is the ideal place, of course, but a big, deep box covered over with glass which in turn is covered with newspaper, is a good substitute. The actual preparation of the cuttings is a simple enough matter. When they are snipped from the plant the cut should be made straight and level immediately below a joint, a joint being that part of the stem from which a leaf is

growing. If any cutting is found afterwards to have even half an inch of stem beneath the last joint the surplus section should be cut off, for it is at the lowest joint that the roots have any form and a piece of stem below it will tend to rot. So that the cutting has an unhappy minute or two. For some reason or other it helps a cutting to root if the end buried in the soil is actually in contact with the pot. This can easily be contrived by planting the cuttings close round the edge of the pot instead of towards the centre. It also helps if the cuttings are given a real good watering just after they are potted and thereafter are kept rather on the dry side, though not actually being allowed to suffer from thirst.

Gardeners who entrust the planting of cuttings to a young apprentice test his work by taking hold of a newly planted cutting, raising it in the air and watching whether it has any tendency to part company with its pot. If it does, the apprentice has an unhappy minute or two. For some reason or other it helps a cutting to root if the end buried in the soil is actually in contact with the pot. This can easily be contrived by planting the cuttings close round the edge of the pot instead of towards the centre. It also helps if the cuttings are given a real good watering just after they are potted and thereafter are kept rather on the dry side, though not actually being allowed to suffer from thirst.

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