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ONTARIO'S TIMBER.

port of the Clerk of Foresiry-Windreaks and Shelter Belts on Farms -Disappearance of the Tent Caterpiliar.

The question of forest preservation, not so long since regarded as a mere or alarmists, is now engrossing much attention among public men and thoughtful observers everywhere. The recent action of the Provincial Government in setting aside large tracts, of non-cultivable land as forest re-serves has met with general public approval. An exposition of the policy of maintaining the timber supply in perpetuity is comprised in the an mual report of Mr. Southworth, Ontario Clerk of Forestry, for 1899, which has just appeared. Dealing

The Forest Reserve Question

the report points out that while it would not be profitable in this country to adopt the very elaborate and costly forestry system of Germany, a great deal may be accomplished by the simpler method of setting apart non-agricultural lands as reserves, managing the cutting so as to insure a continuance of valuable timber and keeping out fire. If this is effected the pine will reproduce itself from seed as is already taking place in large areas. The Forestry Reserves Act gives the Government the power to set apart such tracts and withdraw them from settlement end is the initial step towards a national system of forestry suited to the needs and conditions of the Pro-

The idea that the timber capital of the country is nearly exhausted is shown to be a mistake, as there remains great quentities of mature timber to be cut on the lands now under license—which will yield a continuous revenue. Of the 20,000 square miles of territory now licensed much is unfit for cultivation, while the fire-ranging system, which has proved an effective safeguard against extensive conflagrations, prevents the frequent losses which for-merly induced limit-holders to realize as quickly as possible. There is no reason, if it is properly worked, why the supply should not be permanent and the crop reproduce itself.

Forest Reserve in Eastern Ontario. The report gives some particulars regarding the forest reserves lately established in the Counties of Addington and Frontenac, which covers about 80,000 acres. The land has been timbered and burned over, but a heavy growth of young pines is springing up over a large part of it. The value of this timber half a century hence, if fire is kept out, will probably be about \$250 per acre, allowing for some increase in the price of timber at that time. If all the tract were equally well covered this would amount to about \$20,000,000, but half that figure is a reasonable estimate as conditions now are. This area is now put under forestry management and the vacant or thinly clothed spots are being seeded with hickory and black walnut, which will Pease Read Me | yield valuable timber.

Windbronks and Shelter Belts. The great advantage to farmers of wind-breaks and shelter belts as a protection to crops is illustrated by the experience of many who have realized the difficulty of growing fall wheat and clover where the fields are exposed to the full sweep of the winds in winter: In the severe winter season of 1898-99 a very large proportion of the fall crops were destroyed, but where such protection was afforded they generally escaped. One farmer in reply to inquiries from the Bureau of Forestry stated that Fruit Jars at present cost price. The considered a windbreak he had Our fine Blend Tea, for the day only, 20c lb. planted was worth \$100 to him that sugar maples were planted for the purpose they would in time yield a steady return in sugar in addition to Mixed Biscuits 9c lb their utility as windbreaks. Some gard to planting trees in the streets and highways which, if more general-ly done, would add much to the at-Etta Mayo is taking music less ins. tractiveness of both city and coun-

try. History of Forest Legislation. The bulk of the volume is devoted to a history of the Crown timber regulations in force from the earliest days of the French regime to the present date. This is very full and comprehensive, and has been compiled with the assistance of Mr. Aubray White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, from all the public documents accessible bearing upon the subject. It shows how the presfrom the time when licenses were first issued as a matter of special privilege, for which the public re-ceived equivalent and no measures vere taken to preserve the forests until to-day, when the purpose of the regulations in force is to secure for the people the largest possible turn from the timbered area of the Crown domain and to secure this revenue in perpetuity. In tracing this development some interesting his-torical facts are brought out. It is instructive to learn that the British statesmen at and for some time subsequent to the conquest of Canada were all along especially desirious that the forest resources of the country should be carefully safeguarded. you have it. In 1763 the instructions given to Governor James Murray were very explicit on this point. He was directed to reserve a due proportion of land in each towbship laid out which was to be kept in timber. quent Governors received similar directions with a view to the preservabest adapted for the purpose, but like many other well-intentioned instructmany other weil-intentioned histractions to colonial Governors, they were never put into effect. The result of the reckless and lavish policy of profuse land grants at the time of the family compacts in encouraging the depletion of the forests is shown and the course of legislation affecting the the lumber trade and the various phases in its expansion are closely followed. There is a comprehensive index embracing all the important subjects dealt with in the volume.

The document possesses considerable

lem; as a record of legislation ninistration in connection with the public domain comprising many features bearing on other political economy.

lent Caterpill P Disappearing. piece of scientific information that will be welcomed by the farmers is comprised in a short paper b, Dr. William Brodie, who states that the tent caterpillar which has caused such ravages in orchards as well as among forest trees is rapidly disappearing, owing to attacks of in-sect parasites. He expects that another season or two will see its fin-

He Succeeded.

A young man who had been born and brought up in a New England country town began to prepare for college, and decided that after his college course he would go to the Pacific States, and begin his life in the spirit of a pioneer.

During the two years of his pre-paratin for college he was the most active member of his own church-which was declining in numbers, owing to the removal of many families to the city-and of the Village Improvement Society, which has become a social feature of the town. Through his efforts the church was repaired and its lawn and churchyard beautified. He marked historical places on the old roads, and set up new guide-posts. He secured a drinking fountain for the gave entertainments in the poor-house and set an orchard on the old home

An old farmer, with crumbling buildings and sinking walls, met the young man one day under the cool village elms, and said to him: "They tell me that you are going

to college?" "I hope to go." "And then out west?"

"Yes, that is my purpose." "Then if you are going to leave us all, what makes you take so much interest in these affairs of the 'old town? What you are doin' will never do you any good, and we'll all be gone if you should ever come back again."

"I think that we ought to be of some service in the community which we live," said the young man. "All places are endeared to us where we have tried to do good. They make pleasant memories. I am sure If I have done anything for the benefit of the old town, I shall not re-

gret it." This young man graduated well and went to the Pacific slope. He succeeded in life. With his good sense and eager, unselfish spirit could hardly be otherwise. He became mayor of a young city, was sent to Congress, and did much for the development of his own State. It was success organizing in his soul that prompted him to secure the fountain for the square in the old, elm-shaded New England town. Seeing what ought to be done, and then doing it, is the way that success be-

More than this, it is those whe think of things outside of their own think of things outside of the little lives who are most likely to little lives who are most likely to succeed. Such people make the world better, and impress pleasant memories upon the mind that the coming years cannot efface.

The Letter From Home.

"I feel as though I had met a whole roomful of my old friends, said the girl who is trying of homesickness—to make her own way in the city, "I've just had a letter from Aunt Louise. It isn't filled with her own aches and pains und trials and troubles. The home news is all here, but there isn't one sel ash, whining word.

She writes eight pages. See! She's mentioned most of the places and people I'm interested in, and told dozens of things I wanted to hear about. I don't mean to they're important things; but it is nice to know the name of cousin Carrie's baby, and to learn that and to have a description of the new minister's family, and even to bear that they've had a new sidewalk put over the muddy place above the post office!

Gossip? Perhaps it is, but it isn't nean gossip. I wouldn't hesitate to show it to any one who is mentioned here. And it makes me feel as though I'd made a visit home, and

found that I wasn't forgotten. I know how Aunt Louise does. She makes a list of the people we know and when the times comes to write, ent system has gradually evolved she just looks at the list, to make sure she hasn't left any one out. She says she doesn't pretend to be a letter writer, but her letters do me lots of good, for all that. Little things look large when one's away from home, and everything is new! Perhaps there is a hint here for young people-and older ones-who profess they would be glad to write

> Ten Wise Maxima. 1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble another for what

to absent friends if they only knew

you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before 4. Never buy what you don't want because it is a cheap. 5. Pride costs more than hunger

thirst, or cold. 6. We seldom repent of having eat-7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

8. How much pain the evils have cost us that have never happened. Take things always by the smooth handle. 10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

Not Too Young For That, them he said to a very young looking man: "You are too young to stand as sponsor to this child;" whereupon the young man, much abashed, replied meekly, in a weak roles. "Please, air, I'm his father." interest outside of the forestry probvoice: "Please, sir, I'm his father."

EADACHES

Have you ever heard a woman young or old may that she never suffered from headache. It ms to be her main complaint. What is the cause of all these female troubles? Of course, there is no necessity for them. Many women, although they complain of headache all the time, do not try to cure themselves nor realize the importance of the symptoms. There are many other complaints peculiar to women. All women inderstand what we mean and they should try to cure themselves. When we recommend Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to them, we are right and we know the efficacy of this remedy and we can prove what we say, although we do not want at their offices, they will give you good at you to say too much. We would rather leave it to free. There is no doctor who can give you better advice than our Doctors,

someone who has been cured by our remedy. We give you the names and addresses of the folowing ladies to whom you can write if-you are in doubt:

irs. Louise Lechapette, 105 Hart Street, Bay City, Mich., writes: Bay City, Mich., writes:

"I am so glad to be better now. I was affering terribly from headaches and backthes. I was very much rundows and was
iscouraged. I took Dr. Coderre's Red
ills and they did me a world of good. I
ope I will always remain as well as I am
ow. I am so thankful to thave been shie
o procure Dr. Coderre's Red Filis and I
scommend them to all sick women. ergaret Cahill, 90 Orange St., Man-ter, N. H., writes:

ids, 602 Reynolds St., Grand Rapids, Mich., write When I bought a box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills I was marrly with insade, has and backaches I was so nervous that I not sleep at night. I was discouraged and lost all ambition da lot of remedies, but all of no use, and I least all simbition in him. How glad I am that I found your Red Pills, for they cured me. How much money I would have sweed if I had known about them sooner. They are cheaper than snything ever taken. I will alwaye have some in my house.

only dependent on other symptoms peculiar to such as derangement, irregularities, stemach troubles, and in fact all those symptoms
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wish to advise them that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are not a purgative. Therefore, we remend the use of Dr. Co-

derre's Purgative Tablets together with the Red Pills. These two remedies taken together act wonderfully. Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets are the best cathartic in existence.

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ICE IN HOT COUNTRIES.

It is Not Much Appreciated and Nearly

Everybody Gets Along Without It. Ever since the trade in artificial ice began manufacturers of ice-making plants have been seeking markets in hot countries, where no natural ice is procurable, except in the neighborhood of lofty mountains. They have sold some ice plants in tropical cities, but it is doubtful if they would have met even with moderate success if it had not been for brewers and a few other manufacturers who find ice desirable in their business. The people generally get along very well without ice as their fathers did before them, and comparatively few have learned to appreciate its desirable qualities since

ice was presented to them. Our Department of State, some years ago, collected facts about the ice industry and consumption in tropical countries. It has just published in the "Consular Reports" the result of the latest investigations in the same field. Both these reports show that the people of the tropics care very little for ice and that no feal progress is making toward the general introduction of ice in hot countries.

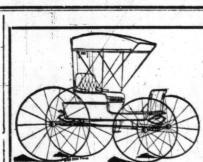
In Gautemala, for example, ice is used mainly in saloons, restaurants and hofels and very few families own a refrigerator or buy ice. The city of San Salvador, with a population of 30,000 consumes only 5,000 pounds per day; there is no cold storage in the city and all meat sold on the market is killed the previous night. There is not a single ice plant in Bolivia, but some naurtal ice, brought by the Indians from the mountains, is sold in La Paz. In the large seaport of Bahia, Brazil, the first attempt at ice making was abandoned because there was no demand. For three years past, however, one small plant has been making about one and a half tons a day, which is sold to the hotels and drink shops patronized by the foreign population and a few foreign families. The ice is not used to preserve food, but only to cool drinks. Butchers say they have no need for ice. The laws require that all meat killed one day shall be sold before noon next day, and just enough meat is killed to supply the average daily demand.

In the city of Barranquilla, Colombia, there are no refrigerating plants or cooling rooms and meat, not saited soon after the animals are killed, becomes unfit for food. Te Deputy Consul at Colon writes that no town in his consular district, except Colon, would consume enough ice to justify the erection of a plant. The only ice

factory in Ecuador is run by a brewing firm at Guayaquil and the firm consumés the entire product. In Uruguay there is a prejudice against cold drinks or food refrigeration. Consul Goidschmidt writes from Venezuela that the small demand for ice there is dne to the fact that victuals and meats are not kept over night, but are daily bought in the market for immediate use,

He that has more knowledge than judgment, is made for another man's

use more than his own. A very amusing scene took place in a Scotch village church recently. It and anticipate those that speak, instead of hearing and thinking before they answer; which is uncivil as well



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