

BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD—WASH DAY IN FLANDERS



When Tommy leaves the trenches he is always supplied with clean shirts—here are French girls employed in the washing. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

A Temporary Breakdown.—An accident of this nature is made light of by our men. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



After over three years at war Great Britain's man supply is greater than in 1914. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

Troops moving up at eventide. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

This scene is typical of the maze of preparations in the area immediately behind the front. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



One of the thousands of shell dumps to be seen everywhere. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

Scene on the famous road itself.—Note the trees which are gradually being reduced to stumps. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



Assembling the logs for the mill.

CANADA'S GREAT TIMBER FORESTS

Preparing Logs for the Mill

THERE are something like a thousand million acres of woodlands in Canada, and about two hundred million of these acres are covered with timber suitable for trading purposes. Every province has its forests, and every forest has its own interesting features. In Alberta, parts of the Rocky Mountains are covered with huge timber areas of great value. In British Columbia the forest area is estimated at about 180,000,000 acres; the forests of Quebec cover about 120,000,000 acres; then the large forests of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon are regions from which much valuable timber is taken annually.

With a view to affording farmers protection the Dominion Government has distributed trees for planting along the prairies. The young trees are given away gratis, but definite conditions as to the method of cultivation must be complied with. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has also given out young trees for a similar object.

In former years many of the Canadian forests suffered much destruction from fires, but of late the loss

has not been so great. Some of the forests have their keepers who reside in pretty homes in the woods. Between each home there is telephonic communication, so that if a fire breaks out the news can be quickly spread and fire fighters brought to the spot before the flames become really formidable.

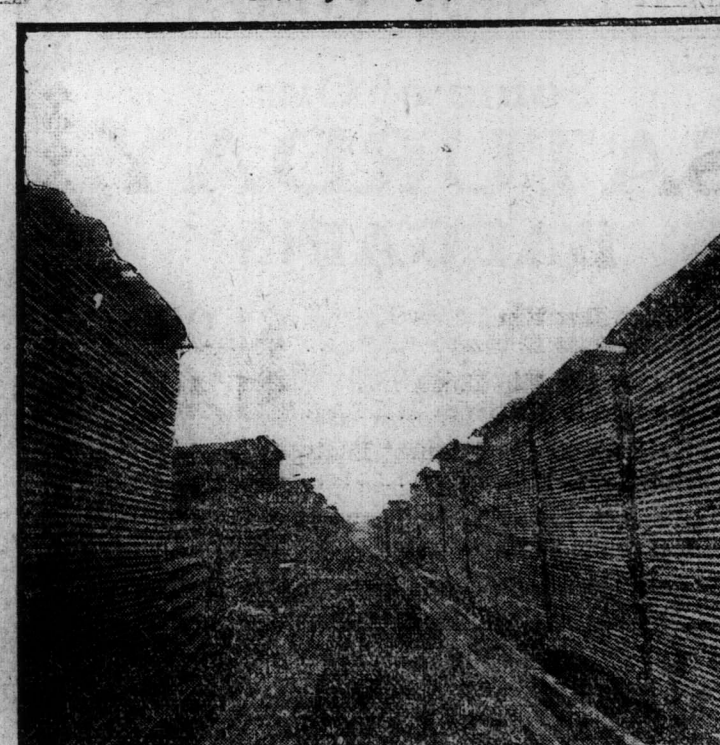
The forests are administered by the Provincial or Dominion Government in most cases, and licenses to cut timber are sold by public auction at certain periods.

Amongst the prettiest of Canadian forests are those of Ontario, which cover 12,000 square miles. Amongst them run a network of beautiful rivers and lakes, very valuable for the untold power that is in them and for the delight they give to the sightseeing traveller or fisherman. Through these forests the Canadian Pacific Railway takes its track, opening up the region to the possibility of a great future. As a protection against forest fires in the Canadian Rockies the Canadian Pacific use oil burning engines beyond Field.

The accompanying illustrations tell their own story, but it will not be un-

interesting to narrate that the lumbering season begins at this time, when the snow begins to fall. Then the trees are lightened by the loss of their foliage. When the trees are cut down and divided into logs suitable for the length of the boards into which they are to be sawed at the mills, the hollows in the rugged ground are filled up by snow, and the horses or oxen can travel freely over paths that in summer would be impassable. Drawn by the horses or oxen, the logs slip gracefully along the surface of the snow to a convenient point where they can be easily loaded on to sleighs to be drawn to the mill. But if the mill is far away the timber is often taken to the edge of a river ready for the drive to the mill when the ice melts. In other cases it is piled on the edge of a lake and when the ice breaks is gathered into booms and floated to the mill.

There is an enormous supply of pulpwood in the Province of Ontario, and the district of Patricia, which has an area of 146,000 square miles, has vast timber resources which have not yet been thoroughly examined.



The finished product.

APPEAL TO MENT WITH THEIR CAN

Capt. Cornelius of
Urged I. L. P. to
Mr. Cocksh

An earnest and ringing appeal for the avoidance of party politics at the present time, by the Ald. M. M. MacBride, W. F. Cockshutt, official as union candidate, was Capt. J. R. Cornelius, independent labor party leader, executive, anxious to give attention to the returned city, promised consideration once went into session, but without reaching a decision. While a courteous heard Capt. Cornelius, that his appeal did not require approval of the majority, but present and opinion pressed that the labor entitled to bring forward and that no appeal should them unless it was made candidates now in the Capt. Cornelius made he was acting solely on initiative.

Campaign Under "The present campaign Mr. Rice, president, in meeting to order, "will be by public meetings. The paign, he declared, was well. A large number of voters of the city would votes for MacBride, he appealed for more work. Capt. Cornelius the gathering, declared cent of the men at the workmen. There fought side by side and er, for the common cause the Hun. Capt. C. ed his bearers to rally a bee and their followers wer."

For the sake of a speaker appealed to Brice to withdraw, unionists might get to smash the Laurier MacBride was a free speaker's, he was a but it was for this that Capt. Cornelius to him.

"Never mind about urged. "Damn politics, only one thing in keep between you balloo the faces of the front.

He referred to a meeting some three as "a comedy of errors."