

THE FARM WOOD LOT

According to the 1910 census the value of forest products produced on the farms of the United States East of the Great Plains was close to \$200,000,000. In 1918, over 100,000,000 cords of wood were burned on American farms or sold off the farms to town and city dwellers.

Except in the more thickly settled sections of the country lucrative employment is found for farm labour and teams during the winter months cutting and hauling logs, ties, pulpwood, pit timber and cordwood. Even in the thickly populated portions of the Eastern Townships of Quebec where the farms have been cultivated for well over one hundred years, it is quite common for farmers to handle from 100 to 200 cords of firewood in a season.

In many sections considerable revenue is derived from the sale of maple sugar products. Forest areas conserve moisture for springs and wells, act as windbreaks, make the landscape more attractive and utilize land unfit for cultivation.

A little care given each year to fire protection, proper thinning and utilizing of the timber would nearly double the yield from the average woodlot. Instead of slashing half grown trees of the useful marketable varieties for home requirements, if the less valuable varieties, windfalls, and trees showing signs of insect damage and rot were used, the remaining trees would make more rapid growth.

Open spaces should be avoided as much as possible because once a grass sod is formed the growth of the trees is checked. Tops should be lopped to ensure more rapid decay and to lessen the danger from fire. The main idea is to keep a blanket of leaves and wood on the

forest floor to hold moisture and encourage the growth of the young trees.

It is bad practice to allow sheep or cattle to pasture in the woodlot, because they destroy the young growth which should come on as soon as the heavier timber is removed.

Of the hardwood trees the hard or sugar maple is the most valuable. Besides supplying sap for sugar making, the wood is valuable for fuel, the manufacture of agricultural implements, furniture, hardwood flooring and distilled products. Other valuable hardwoods are, birch, beech, brown and white ash and elm. Basswood and poplar grow more quickly than other deciduous trees and are useful for reforestation. Among the conifers spruce is the most important wood, supplying the bulk of the timber and rough lumber for building purposes. Besides, it is useful for pulp wood and pit timber. Pine is not often found in farm woodlots, but is useful for manufactured lumber. Fir and hemlock are used mainly for building lumber and pulpwood. Cedar makes the best shingles and is also used for telephone and telegraph poles, crosses and fence posts. Tamarack, although not a common wood, is very durable and is valuable for fence posts, ties, mine and crib work timbers.

Wherever there is plenty of moisture a second growth usually springs up where the heavy timber has been removed. Because of their rapid growth the spruces, firs and poplars often supplant the original hardwood forests. Fully stocked with trees an acre of soft woods will grow at the rate of one to two cords per year, will supply posts or pulpwood in 15 to 25 years and saw logs in 20 to 40 years. Hardwoods grow at the rate of one-half to one cord per year, a cord being equal to about 500 board feet of raw lumber. By proper management rocky, waste and swampy land if allowed to grow up under forest may be made to yield a worth while income.

Autoist—"Say, constable, what is that red light for?" Constable—"To keep people from falling over that pile of stones." "Well, what are the stones for?" "My, but yer dumb! They hold up the light."

REALIZING THE PROPAGANDA MENACE

(From the Financial Post) There has recently been an awakening on the part of the press of Canada and the United States to the menace of foreign propaganda. A writer in the Toronto Telegram refers to the meddling interference in foreign policies of well-intentioned busybodies, who are so ill-informed on world affairs as to be unfitted to judge international situations. But, this writer also points out that there are signs of a realization of the danger of letting sentimentalists dictate the country's policies.

The Financial Post has been pointing to this development but the newspapers generally have been inclined to belittle the danger and many business men and financiers, wrapped up in their own affairs, have been inclined to agree with them and close their eyes to an unpleasant situation.

But the campaign has been going steadily on, with its dangerous tendency to undermine the loyalty of Canadians to the Canadian and British governments and the institutions which have built up under them. In Toronto University recently there was held a secret meeting of students of foreign descent or parentage, presided over by an emissary from the United States, and an organization was formed to carry on disloyal propaganda.

It is well that there is now a more general recognition of these unsettling influences, backed by propaganda to eliminate capital, promote strikes and otherwise upset sound government and established financial and trade institutions.

Toothache?

Minard's Liniment makes an excellent counter-irritant. Bathe the face and if there is a cavity in the tooth place in it a piece of cotton wool saturated with Minard's.

MINARD'S LINIMENT The Family Medicine Chest.

WE ARE GOING TO BE GRASS-HOPPERS

Did you ever hear of Doolittle? If some fellow had told your grandfather when he was a boy that in the time of his grandchildren a man would take dinner one evening on the cool summer verandah overlooking the broad Atlantic and at 10 o'clock bid his friends good night saying, "I am dining with friends on the Pacific Coast tomorrow evening. I must be on my way," your grandfather would have looked upon the predictor as either a laughable romancer or a pitiable fool.

Well—Doolittle did it. And not many people noticed it. The whole world accepted it as a little news item of passing interest. Few even noted the item and most of those who did as quickly forgot it.

Lieutenant James H. Doolittle, U.S. Army aviator, hopped off in his aeroplane from the broad Atlantic at Pablo Beach at three minutes past 10 o'clock Labor Day. At 5:34 the next afternoon (Pacific time) he stepped out of his sky-boat at San Diego, Calif., on the Pacific.

Doolittle stopped an hour and seven minutes at San Antonio, Texas, to take breakfast with his wife and mother. In actual flying time, he flew from sea to sea in twenty-one hours and eighteen minutes.

What would grandfather, as a boy, have thought of that? Nothing more than a passing news item of the hour now. We have grown accustomed to startling events.

Some day some fellow will rise up into the heavens and sail all the way around the world. And when that day comes, even that will not amaze us.

We once thought it a wonderful thing to talk by wire across town. Now we talk by wireless across the continent. We once thought it was a great thing to go from Montreal to Toronto in one

day. Now we go from sea to sea in a day.

You have seen in your school histories pictures of the little Columbus fleet, the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria, compared to the modern ocean liner, nearly one-fifth of a mile long, accommodating thousands of passengers in the luxury of palatial grandeur.

You have seen pictures of the little kettle-like locomotive, the De Witt Clinton, which was the marvel of 1831 because it acquired the amazing speed of 15 miles an hour. You have seen the modern engine which pulls a palatial Pullman faster than a mile a minute. Wonderful changes, aren't they? Well—

The little air ship that Doolittle lifted above the storm clouds and sailed by compass was but the Santa Maria sailing an uncharted sky. A sky where great ships will follow. It was the De Witt Clinton piloting the path for the up-in-

the-air passenger coach that our children will some day use to meet a business engagement or to greet a friend at dinner a few thousand miles away.

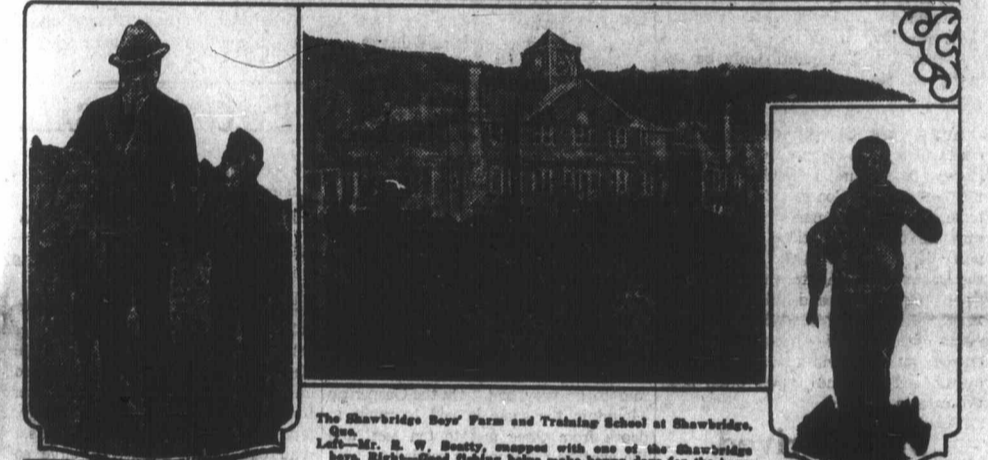
All over the skies new lines of passenger ships will fly. As Doolittle hopped from sea to sea, we will hop from shore to shore.

Soon Asia is but a day away. We take breakfast in Buenos Ayres tomorrow.

Usually when an editor makes remarks about a public official it is easy to tell whether they are favorable or unfavorable. But the following paragraph in a South Carolina newspaper leaves the reader in doubt: "Some malicious person started a report on the streets that there was something the matter with Mayor Snipe's head. We are glad to announce that it is sound as ever it was, and that there is nothing in it."

PURITY FLOUR advertisement with logo and text: "More Bread and Better Bread" and "USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING".

Opportunity and Canadian Boys



The Shawbridge Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge. Left—Mr. E. W. Beatty, manager with one of the Shawbridge boys. Right—Good living helps make happy days for the boys.

In the heart of the Laurentians surrounded by lakes and mountains that compose that far-famed summer resort of Eastern Canada is the Shawbridge Boys' Farm and Training School, an institution that is doing a great and much needed work. Its several fine buildings are set in surroundings that make for the upbuilding of physical and moral stamina, and upwards of two hundred lads of varying ages are there being given a new and better chance to make good in this country of opportunity for young men.

The farm is supported partly by a grant from the Quebec Provincial Government, and partly by public subscription. Its president is E. W. Beatty, President of the C. P. R., and at a recent gathering there, Mr. Beatty gave an address in which were said many things that might profitably be read by all Canadian boys. He said in part:

"When I was a very young boy at school I did not believe in study. I worked a little, but I played a lot, and I did many of the things I should not do, and let someone many of these I should."

"When I was thirteen years of age and had finished one year's course in a prominent school in Toronto, my parents received a report which, without bringing, I think I may say was the worst report ever written about a boy. I was in trouble from the beginning of the year. I had spent most of my time after hours in school, doing the things I should have done during the class period. When this report was received it was accompanied by a note that in the opinion of the principal of that school it would get along fairly well if I did not return."

I do not remember ever having felt so humiliated about anything as I was when I read that report. I felt that I had proved to the college and to the other pupils my inability to do as well as others and take advantage of the educational opportunities which were offered me. I was sent to another school where my record was not known, for which I was very thankful. I there fell into the hands of a teacher who was one of the best teachers for boys I had ever met though he had a very violent temper. He encouraged us when he was not abusing us. If anyone showed inattention he was likely to be hit on the head with a ruler, but the first words of encouragement I ever received came from that man. He told me that some day if I worked hard I might amount to something, which was news to me—I had never heard it before. In any event he gave me an inspiration to study, and so I worked, and the more I worked the more I realized how valuable it was, and as the years went by my apprecia-

tion of this fact increased until I succeeded who did not work and do not make for permanent success. None of you here will ever regret the time you have spent in mastering things which appear hard, or curing yourselves of habits which they have inherited or which you have acquired. The older you grow the more you will realize the fact that men even in this young country are fighting for a living, that competition is keen and men more numerous than good positions.

You will be told that your object in life is to be a success, and that is true, because without ambition to a success no man goes very far. But success does not necessarily mean the amassing of money or the obtaining of high position. A man may be a success in the truest sense of the term if he has moderate means, is charitable and helpful to others, and, above all, retains his own self-respect, which inspires the respect of others, quite regardless whether he is the possessor of money or without it.

You will find, too, that the things which you admire in others are the things which you would like to be yourself. You will see men judged by others in accordance with three or four simple standards. If he possesses these qualities and those standards he will be admired and respected by his fellows. If he does not, he will fall.

To attain success the most essential thing is good health. A sound body usually means a sound mind, and a boy who is careful of his health and makes himself strong and vigorous has distinct advantage over those who are physically weak. While it is not impossible, it is extremely difficult for anyone to work against the handicap of ill health. And so I say to you in all seriousness, work hard, and play hard, enjoy games and spend your time as much as possible in the open. Build yourselves up, because you may have a long life, and every ounce of strength you store up in your youth adds to your vitality when you are older.

If that is a physical necessity to a man's success, there are certain moral qualities without which he cannot obtain permanent advancement.

The first is honesty. No man in this, or any other country who is not honest has attained permanent success. He may appear to do so. He may amass money by means which are at least doubtful, but without honesty he cannot gain or retain the respect of his fellow-men, and without that so man can be said to be a success.

The second essential is courage.

Moral courage like physical courage, is of a great advantage to a boy. Moral courage is what enables a man to do right, regardless of what others think or say, who refuses to do wrong no matter what the temptation. Physical courage is that independence and confidence in your own physical abilities which enables a man to fight a bully, even though he is physically his superior, because he will not be put down through fear. Physical courage is very common. It exists to a more or less extent in most Canadian boys. Moral courage is more rare.

The third essential is modesty. There is nothing more admirable than the modesty of a boy who at the same time maintains his own self-respect. Coupled with modesty is courtesy, and most modest people are courteous. Most conceited people are not.

The modest boy never forgets to be polite to his elders or to women, and the first thing which an older man or woman recognizes and appreciates about a boy is his attitude of respect to those who are older than he. I cannot tell you how many positions have been won by boys whose manner towards older people has been modest and respectful, or how many lost by those who forget this essential quality.

I told you that life is a struggle. It is also a race, and if you are in the race you must be equipped so that the competition will be equal. No boy who neglects his studies has the same opportunity afterwards as a boy who does not. He finds himself handicapped in a hundred ways by a lack of knowledge which he should have acquired when the opportunity was offered him. He sees other boys go ahead of him because of this advantage, and he oftentimes is reduced to earning his living by physical work for the simple reason that he has not trained himself to think.

Learn all that you can learn. Follow the instructions of your teachers, because later what they teach you will be found of great advantage, and without it you will feel handicapped, embarrassed, and sometimes ashamed.

There is a word we use to sum up a lot of qualities which we admire in any boy, and that is manliness. Manliness means a boy who is considered courageous, fair, generous, and who respects himself and others. Everyone admires a manly boy. No one admires a boy who is a sneak, who cheats, who does mean, underhand things. We like a boy or a man who stands on his own feet, looks everyone in the eye, who succeeds because he works and because he uses his ability for his own advancement without injuring anyone else.

Canada's Historic Loss



The Basilica at Quebec which for over 300 years has been a landmark of the ancient city and which was gutted by fire recently. It will be rebuilt at once. In the lower right hand corner is Cardinal Beato's palace seen from the steps of the monument to Bishop Laval. The palace adjoins the Basilica and narrowly escaped destruction. In the upper corner is the Chateau Frontenac which stands about a block away from the Basilica and which is here pictured for the first time with the new tower.

THE fire that destroyed the ancient Basilica at Quebec on the night of December 22nd, destroyed one of Canada's ancient landmarks that had long years ago assumed a place in the affections of the Canadian people quite irrespective of creeds. To Quebec city the loss is irreparable, and the Christmas season in that city has been to some extent marred by the disastrous event. English, French, Catholic and Protestant dwellers in Quebec Province alike feel the loss of this historic old building with its association with Canada's romantic past. The building itself spoke of other days. Its architecture was characteristic of Quebec city, and all who had visited it carried away a memory of a quaint old building, richer in historic interest than in architectural beauty, but none the less of great charm and an ornament to the city quite in keeping with the surroundings.

The ancient edifice dated from 1647 and occupied ground in the vicinity of the first parish church in Quebec, Notre Dame de la Recouvrance erected by the founder of Quebec in 1638. The first Mass in the Basilica was said on Christmas Day, 1656, but it was not until 1666 that the church was consecrated by the first Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. De Laval, and opened for

public worship. It underwent a restoration in 1745. The church suffered considerable damage in 1759 as a result of the bombardment of the city by Wolfe's Artillery. Since that date it has undergone numerous alterations and additions. Mgr. De Laval, who died in 1708, was buried in the crypt of the Basilica, but in 1788, his remains were transferred to the seminary chapel. Fully 900 persons sleep their last sleep in the crypt of the cathedral. They include the remains of four Governors of New France, church dignitaries, high military officers, judges, and many other prominent people.

The Basilica was one of the finest edifices of its kind in the Dominion and contained many very precious relics of the past as well as paintings by some of the leading masters of the French, Dutch, and Italian schools. Many religious treasures, vestments, ornaments and sacred vessels were also contained in the Basilica. Some of the stained glass windows were the finest and most artistic on the American continent, and the interior decorations which had been completely renewed recently at a cost of nearly \$90,000, were particularly artistic.

Among the pictures were a Saint Paul by Carlo Maratta, and a Christ by Van Dyke. The vestments were probably more gorgeous in adornment than anywhere else in America. Many of them were gifts from the French kings. The church is in the see of the Archbishop of Quebec. In 1874 Pope Pius IX. elevated it to the rank of a Basilica Minor.