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I read about "Fruit-a-tives" and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well"

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50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or send postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WASTING OUR WEALTH

FACTS ABOUT DISAPPEARANCE OF FORESTS.

People of Canada Are Blind to the Meaning of the Losses of Timber, and an Expert In Forestry Makes Some Plain Statements About the Situation—Food for Very Serious Thought.

SEVERE indictment of the management of our forests, and especially of the attempts to safeguard them from fire, was made by Dr. C. D. Howe, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, at the recent annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation. He showed that not only is the present supply of pine, spruce, and balsam diminishing rapidly, but that the methods of logging and the repeated ravages of fire are killing off the young trees. The result will be in a few years the end of an in-

dustry which is exceeded only by agriculture and manufacturing as a producer of wealth to the country.

People are aware in a general way of the enormous loss to timber caused annually by forest fires, but the most destructive effects of these fires are not generally recognized or appreciated even by those who have our forests in their keeping. It is the repeated fire which is the most vicious agent of destruction, for it kills the young trees which are to make the future forest, and it also kills the mother or seed trees, which might if allowed to live replace the young

mother or seed trees, which might if allowed to live replace the young that are destroyed. He examined 80,000 acres of cut-over and burned-over pine lands in the central portion of old Ontario and found 110 young pine trees on the average acre of area burned over once; 14 pine trees per acre on areas burned over three time, and only three pine trees on the average acre of areas burned over four or more times. It will take several hundred years for nature to restock these areas with pine.

"This is not an exceptional case. Repeated forest fires are producing similar results on thousands of square miles throughout the Dominion. One-half of our commercial timber lands have been burned. Even if there never were another forest fire, one-half of our future supply of timber should come from these burned areas. Every fire decreases that possibility by destroying the young commercial trees. We have not only killed the commercial, revenue-bearing trees on one-half the timber-producing area in Canada, but our forest policy has been such that we have virtually decreed their children shall not live."

The original forest in the St. Maurice River Valley was dominated by white pine from 3 to 6 feet in diameter and from 100 to 150 feet high, towering 50 to 75 feet above the associated birch, maple, spruce, and balsam. Judging from the stumps left, the trees ran from five to 30 per acre, but to-day there is only an odd pine standing on some inaccessible bluff. The original giants have disappeared from the forest, and, worse still, no young pines are rising to take their place. In order to prosper the pine requires plenty of light overhead, but the openings made in the forest by the removal of the original trees were allowed to fill up with hardwoods, which overshadowed and stifled the young pine shoots.

young pine shoots.

It was further shown by for. Howe that both sprude and balsam were also in danger of efficient areas from which 26 spruce trees per acre had been removed, he found that the present number of spruce trees per acre was: Seedings below half-inch, 422; half-inch to three inches, 23; four inches to seven inches, 19, and eight inches to seven inches, 19, and eight inches to eleven inches, 7. Although the total came to 477 new trees, it will be noted that the mortality increased very rapidly with the growth of these trees. The net result is that there will be only 7 spruce trees to take the place of the 26 per acre removed by logging operations. Taking the same severely-culled areas based on sample plots totaling 97 acres from which 32 balsam trees per acre had been removed, he found that the present number of balsam trees per acre was: seedlings below one-half inch, 2,477; half-inch to three inches inclusive, 58; four to seven inches, 27, and eight to eleven inches, 12. Apparently there would be over 2,500 balsam trees per acre to replace the 32 removed, but again the rate of mortality increases so rapidly with the growth of the trees that there will really be only 12 trees per acre where 32 had been taken away. Moreover, 7 out of the 12 will be so diseased as to be unfit for pulpwood, so that the net result will be only 5 pulpwood-bearing balsams where 32 were originally.

were originally.

Dr. Howe states that the fundamental problem is how to guard the forests properly from fire; that in the last decade about \$10,000,000 have been spent in protection, and yet that the forest has been so unsafe for trees through destruction by fire that there is apprehension of serious curtailment, perhaps exhaustion, of our timber supply. He declares that without adequate fire protection it is only a waste of time to discuss methods of forest conservation, and that when they are made reasonably safe from fire other measures are required to make them continually productive.

Tigers Like Water.

Tigers are extremely fond of bathing. In a zoo, if a tub be provided, they will eagerly make use of its facilities for ablution. They are first-rate swimmers, and in former days it was reckoned at Singapore that they "ate a Chinaman a night," swimming across from the mainland to get him.

THE MAN WITH ASTHMA, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

Lend the crippled soldier a hand—Buy

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We shall be pleased to advise you about our Correspondence Courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Penmanship.

To the Voter

that the beer sold in Ontario previous to prohibition ranged up to over 7% alcoholic content by weight measure, whilst the "Beer of the Ballot"—the beer for which you are asked to vote October 20th—has a strength of but 2.51%?

That such well-known beers manufactured in the United States as Blue Ribbon, Budweiser and Schiltz—always spoken of as "very light non-intoxicating beers"—ranged up to 4.19%—sixty per cent. stronger than the "Beer of the Ballot"—the beer for which you are asked to yote October 20th?

¶ DO YOU KNOW that in Maine, where prohibition has been in force over sixty years, the courts have held that beer of 3% alcoholic strength, was nonintoxicating—and any beer of under 3% strength was permitted to be sold as freely as ginger ale?

that in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—as a result of the findings of Government commissions appointed to determine what was an intoxicating liquor—beer of practically the same strength as asked for in the coming Referendum is regarded as non-intoxicating and is sold everywhere, by anybody, without license, and without paying a Government tax?

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Comfort Lye is a very powerful cleanser. It is used for cleaning up the oldest and hardest dirt, grease, etc. Comfort Lye is fine for making sinks, drains and closets sweet and clean.
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Comfort Lye is good for making soap. It's powdered, perfumed and 100% pure.



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