

## How To Know The Spruces

By B. R. MORTON

The spruce is Canada's most important tree to-day. Both as lumber and a pulpwood producer it has for some years held first place. More than 1,250,000,000 feet board measure are cut each year, that is, approximately one-third of our annual cut of lumber is made from the spruce trees. In addition over 4,000,000 cords of spruce and fir are cut each year for paper-making, spending approximately for about 75 per cent of it. This is equivalent to a pile of wood four feet high, four feet wide, and over 5,000 feet long.

At present the white spruce forms the greatest part of all the spruce cut. It is one of our most widely distributed trees, extending from the Arctic to Alaska and northward to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. There are two other species of spruce native to Canada. Red spruce is confined to the maritime provinces and the eastern part of Quebec. Black spruce occupies practically the same range as the white spruce. Sixth spruce is confined to the Pacific coastal region. Engelmann spruce is found in the inland mountainous sections of British Columbia and the east slopes of the Rockies in Alberta.

### Spruce Gums.

The white spruce is the largest and most durable of the spruce species. It does not reach the size of the other species, the largest and most important being the red spruce. White spruce is usually found in the forest belt, and reaches heights of 100 feet or more. The white spruce has a more upright and regular branching than the red spruce, which in the base of the red spruce has a reddish brown cast as compared with the gray of the white spruce.

#### Spruce and Musical Instruments.

In the lumber market the different species of spruce are not as a rule separated. All are commonly sold simply as spruce. The wood of spruce is soft, thin, tough, and strong taking weight into consideration, it has a more even grain and works easier. It seasons well, holds nail well, is tasteless, odorless and non-tarnishing.

Spruce is used in greatest quantities by the manufacturers of building material. For rough timber lumber it has principally taken the place of white pine in the lumber market of this country. Large quantities are used for shingles, boring, roof sheathing, as well as for the manufacture of boxes. Its natural lightness, strength and non-tarnishing properties make it especially valuable for this purpose because of the large percentage of lightness in its material proportion.

As already mentioned, the use of spruce in lumbering in Canada has in the past few years increased enormously. The wood has the long, tough grain of both fibres which are necessary for nail power and in addition is relatively free from resinous exudates. These qualities insure in spite of increasing use of spruce species—Canadian

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Kingdom Ward, who has returned from Burma after eleven months, says: "There is nothing elsewhere on the earth's surface to compare with those mighty rivers—the Yangtze, Mekong, Salween and Irrawaddy running parallel to each other for a hundred miles and separated only by rocky partitions which in places attain altitudes of 25 miles." London Times.

## AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



## MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO GET WELL.

Perhaps you have heard of the French gentleman called Dr. Emile Coué, who is not a doctor of medicine, yet is having a great deal of attention because of what he has to say about getting well of disease. He has written a book which is enjoying a wide sale in this country, partly because it is very well advertised and, of course, we know that it does pay to advertise, no matter whether it is purebred chickens or a book on getting well. The advertisements say that his plan has helped to greater health, happiness and success, "countless thousands, from the rheumatic octogenarian to ailing children." It is frankly admitted that the plan is one of auto-suggestion, and it is claimed that in all Europe and much of America, Dr. Coué's formula is on every tongue. It is well known that it is a pleasant formula and easy to repeat. The words are: "Day by day, in every way, I am getting better and better."

Like the sugar-coated pills of our childhood this is an alluring prescription. There are two questions that naturally arise, however. First, does it do any good? Second, can it be any harm?

Question number one can only be answered with proper consideration of the case to which it is proposed to make the application. Should this be a case that is not of a progressive and destructive character it will do good.

The very act of bravely summoning your spirit to declare that you are winning your way to health removes some of the inhibitions of fear and gives a better chance for cell repair and construction of new tissue.

But question two is also worthy of consideration; for, the plan can do harm. You may be fighting some morbid agent that is both progressive and destructive. It may be some active and virulent disease, such as diphtheria. Science has discovered an anti-toxin for this disease and it is urgent that such anti-toxin should have early administration. All the pell-mell and cheery words that you can repeat will do nothing against the poison of diphtheria. And while you are trying to comfort yourself, with her repetition the disease is making headway to the point where it will be beyond control by anti-toxin or any other agent. There lies a terrible danger.

After all, every good doctor understands about giving suggestive therapy and practices it in every smile and encouraging word. The safe way is to refer to the doctor, or at least to combine the formula with the best care that the doctor can give.

To get the brilliancy of the snow, why do you smile? How else could you do it?"

Bought a Wheat-field.

It was McLean, too, who, when he wanted to paint a wheat-field in battle-scene, actually bought a field of cavalry when and go a squad of through it.

Speaking of the "Charge of the French Cuirassiers at Waterloo," Mr. Stanley Beekley, painter of so many stirring pictures of battle and sport, says:

"For the animal pulled on to its haunches by its frantic rider, when I had completed my picture I got one of my own horses and rested its jaw on the head of my friend, in order to see whether I had done details correctly.

"Agala, with regard to the Wellington boots the rider was wearing, you will recall that the field of Waterloo was almost a quagmire on the day of the conflict. Well, I went hunting

one wet day, and galloping over ploughed fields, got my troopers literally splashed with mud. "When I arrived home I carefully examined those boots to see how the spatters of mud had fallen upon them, and then compared those natural mud splashes with those which I had painted upon the boots of the cavalryman in my picture."

Ignoring Fallings.

Mrs. A.—"How do you write references for your coats?"

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The Story of "The Doctor."

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and to paint with his mouth.

Within two years he had won a first-class certificate for freehand drawing.

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## THE AUTOMOBILE

### CARBON MONOXIDE GAS FUMES STEAL YOUR ENEMY OF MOTO RISTS.

Serious illness or death may result from allowing the automobile engine to run in a closed garage while the owner is making adjustments, or driving closely behind a closed body truck or bus, or is the warning given by Dr. L. S. Colter, vice president of the American Automobile Association. Dr. Colter cites the narrow escape from carbon monoxide gas poisoning of two young men who were piloting an automobile float in a recent civic parade in Cincinnati. The浮 was moving slowly and in close formation and the young men were enclosed in a specially built car. The carbon monoxide gas fumes from the exhausts of the cars and trucks ahead resulted in both young men being hurried to the hospital for emergency treatment. Women on the float were affected by the gas to a milder degree.

"Poisoning from carbon monoxide gas from the exhaust of the automobile

mind—and I got the broom from one model, an excuse from another, from a third, until I had my doctor complete as I had pictured him in my mind."

Probably no artist was ever more conscientious in his work than McLean. "How did you paint the snowy road in your picture of 'Napoleon in 1814'?" Vesey asked the young artist who painted out from under the table a low platform, under a yard and a half square, and said: "On this I prepared all that was required, snow, mud, and rats. I kneaded the clay and packed across it this picture of Napoleon several times, up and down. With a shot 'foot' I pressed the skirts of the horses' feet; I strewn their over it, pushed the canopied aerosol again, and continued to do until I obtained the semblance of a real road." Then I salted it and the road was ready."

"What did you salt it for?"

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