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"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was so sick every month that I had to keep my bed for two days and I suffered so that I felt badly all the time. I had been working in a factory but for a long time was not able to work as I was so run-down and nervous. My friends told me of the Vegetable Compound. I am now sound and well and have gone back to work. I have a good appetite, my color is good and I am in good spirits."—
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What Is the Logger's Duty in Cleaning-up the Forests

Attitude of Logging Industry. Degenerate Forest Growth. Destroying of Slash by Fire. Broadcast Burning Suggested. Other Phases of the Question at Issue Dealt With in Interesting Manner.

The following article by E. Newton White appeared in a recent issue of The Canadian Lumberman and is worth perusal whether all points made are agreed to or not:—
The Canadian logging operator, in his trade of forest exploitation, is some times blamed by the general public for the pernicious system by which the national forest resources are handled and dissipated; and it must be admitted that to a very considerable extent blame is deserved. But the public barks up the wrong tree. The particular blame sought to be fixed on the lumberman is not the real issue at all. Strictly speaking, the Canadian forest operator, under present conditions, is perfectly justified in his attitude toward the raw material of his industries. His object is simply to produce and deliver saw-logs and pulpwood at a minimum cost in competition with his rivals in business; and this regardless of all incidental waste and destruction, and prejudice to present and future national welfare. He is not organized for public beneficence, or to safeguard the rights of posterity, but to make profits for his shareholders which is as it should be. The responsibility for the reaction of his activities on the public's forests, and the future welfare of the country, is actually

the public's own—for permitting the condition, either by default or unwillingness to pay the price of conservation.
The fault of the lumberman is that, being intensely practical and clear-thinking, knowing well the situation and conscious of his ability to influence, he makes but little use of these powers to direct true conservation effort, and the perpetuation of his own industry, along sane practical lines. Instead, he is much too inclined to leave it to the efforts of well-meaning, but otherwise impractical lay enthusiasts, and the politico-professionals, who are too apt to work either for a blind application of theory or their own public glorification.
Defensible though the details of the existing system of operating may be under the circumstances from a legitimately selfish point of view, and for immediate purposes, the general attitude of the logging industry is indefensible. While some interests may be in the fortunate position where wholesale forest exhaustion everywhere but on their own limits will be advantageous, the reverse is the case with the many, yet where do we find genuine evidences of the capable guidance of the industry in constructive forest policies?
To take up one of the elementary remedial measures in forest practice—slash disposal. It is admitted that no degree of forest management for sustained yield is possible until fire occurrence has been reduced to a minimum; nor will any practical people be induced to believe, from the fire record of the last few years, and the self-congratulations of the protective services, that the fire problem has been solved or even is in the way of being solved.
Slash, while being but one factor in fire protection, is yet a constant menace to standing timber; it complicates fire suppression, and is probably conducive to widespread insect infestations. There is no necessity to argue the merits of slash disposal to lumbermen; they are universally admitted; but in definite efforts to effect universal disposal, the operators generally have been remiss indeed.
No question exists as upon whom the cost of forest management, including slash disposal, should fall; it must inevitably be passed on to the consumer along with every other cost of operation. The logging industry has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the establishment of a sound forest policy and practice of its details.
The initial difficulties connected with re-organization of methods are real—but simple. Slash disposal merely involves co-operative legislation between the governments of competitive regions, yet no serious move in this direction has been attempted. The Ontario and Quebec, or the Eastern and Western forest services have never met to discuss co-operative measures, nor the Canadian and United States governments. Neither have the lumbermen, with their powerful trade organizations, extending interprovincially and internationally, attempted such a concerted influencing of policy as is their power.
In slash disposal, as with most silvicultural operations for Canadian application there exists the retarding condition induced by consideration and advocacy of methods too purely theoretical—too far ahead of present circumstances. In Canadian forest exploitation and fire destruction of forest resources on an enormous scale, the remedy is not yet to be found in the results of the scientist's experimentations on fractional plots of woodland, or application of the intensive hand-forestry of Europe. Before the stage of delicate surgical operation must come the bold slash of first aid. It is all very well to work out a possible average cost of \$1 per M. and 50 cents per cord, and advocate "live" burning, and brush piling to certain sizes, distances, and times of firing, but theory and practice may work out to a wide and unsatisfactory difference in both cost and results.
While we discuss ideal methods, which probably intensify the difficulties of effecting practice of any methods at all, we are likely to pass up elementary and immediately practicable alternatives which, although crude, would be an enormous improvement on existing neglect. For example, the absolutely destructive result of present unregulated cutting methods on woodland, as regards the future health and perpetuation and fire-safety of the forest, is agreed upon by foresters and operators alike. Cut-over land, if it escapes the almost inevitable heavy fire, as inevitably produces a degenerate forest growth. While we await the findings of research, scarcely yet begun which are to prescribe effective measures of cutting to ensure natural and valuable reproduction over all the various forest conditions in which operations occur, or await the working of machinery to allow expensive brush disposal, we neglect a crude but effective silvicultural measure—the sometimes discredited broadcast burn.
By the comparatively close utilization now practiced in the Eastern virgin forests, the tree growth left standing after logging operation has effect, except an injurious one, on the future stand, as it consists, as a rule, of inferior species, and suppressed and

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diseased specimens destined to wind-fall, decay and death; in fact, the forest, for future health, would be better without it at all. Moreover, the scientists have many years of investigation and experiment ahead of them before they can evolve reasonably sure methods of reproduction to cover all the various conditions by natural seeding and warrant the expense and risk of large scale application. Certain it is that foresters have by no means penetrated all nature's secrets of the forest reproduction, as witness the many instances of failure of valuable species to reproduce when apparently given all chances, and likewise the occurrences of valuable re-stocking when the cause is not at all apparent.
It is a matter of fact that some of the best second-growth forests coming up throughout the forest regions are on lands lightly burned over. Until we can evolve efficient systems of regulated cutting, and brush disposal involving handling, would it not be a logical process, in soft wood operations at least, to destroy all slash, debris and discarded growth by immediate broadcast fire? There is a two or three day period occurring every spring in the Northern woods as inevitably as the spring itself, and easily recognized by the expert woodsman, when slash of the previous winter, if reasonably heavy on the ground, will burn without spreading to the adjoining green woods and this just as left by the operations—without handling. Many a backwoods settler has practiced this rough and ready method in the years past, for the protection of his buildings and standing timber. Set with good judgment and favorable winds, hundreds of acres may be ridden of slash in a few hours without damage to more than a fringe of a few feet of standing timber; nor would an army of men be needed to watch it burn.
Naturally, all living growth within the slashed area is destroyed, but of what value is the residue of a normal Canadian logging operation in mature virgin timber in any case? In the interests of insect and disease control, fire protection, and reproduction, slash areas should be cleaned up, and this is a method which can be practiced and enforced now at an infinitesimal cost to logging and protective operations.
Broadcast burning, where practicable, would solve the problem which exists in certain regions where inutilizable hardwoods on cut-over land tend to extinguish commercial reproduction. It is a remarkable fact too, that on many types of forest soil the early spring burn, merely singeing as it does, the ground duff, appears to discourage weed growth for a much longer period than deeper burns occurring at other seasons, thereby increasing the chances of seed reception and germination. More important still it seems to offer less hospitality to the seeds of poplar and birch, the bane of soft-wood reproduction. Rigid fire protection must be given, of course, to the black areas, for until the new growth establishes a cover they share with other cut-over burned-over lands a high degree of hazard, although but a fraction of the hazard represented by raw slash.
If since the disastrous fire season of 1923, all slash of the subsequent winters had been burned as produced, an enormous difference in Canadian forest fire loss in the next season of high hazard, whenever it comes, could be written. The Canadian forests are probably in the worst condition for widespread fires in their history. Great accumulations of slash; the debris of the last fire seasons, now at the most inflammable stage; the additional hazard of large insect destroyed areas; the increasing woods travel; and no diminution of the number of fires starting.
The situation now is curious. Governments prepare to spend large sums and much energy in controlling forest

From Whence Came King Solomon's Famous Gold

The following interesting reference is from The Engineering and Mining Journal:—
The source of the gold that King Solomon acquired through the kind offices of the Queen of Sheba has long been the subject of much conjecture and study—so much so that two schools of thought holding widely divergent views have been formed. One, the Rhodesian school of belief, contends that Southern Rhodesia and Maitland, with their many ancient workings supplied the yellow metal for the exchequer of King Solomon's regime, and that what is today known as Rhodesia was the Ophir of the Bible. The other group, which for want of a better name may be termed the medievalists, holds that these ancient workings date from the Middle Ages, when Spain was seeking mineral wealth in the New World; and the Portuguese were exploiting Africa and the East, and that these excavations could not therefore have provided the gold in question.
Writing in the March number of Compressed Air Magazine, Owen Letcher, editor of Mining and Industrial Magazine of Southern Africa, and who is well versed in early African history, presents another theory on the subject as follows: "If we are to accept the belief that the Ophir of the Bible was not in Rhodesia at all, one may pertinently inquire, 'Where, then, was this land of fabled wealth?' A new line of thought and an avenue worthy of research is suggested by the idea that Ophir was situated in the region of the Kilo-Moto gold fields in the northeastern section of the Belgian Congo. I now put forward the theory that this remote auriferous region may have been the source of the precious metal which enriched King Solomon; and I suggest that the access to this area via Lower Egypt and the Nile may be worthy of special consideration in seeking to solve a problem which has proved such a bone of contention for many centuries amongst archeologists and historians, explorers, and gold seekers."
But as T. A. Rickard points out in a letter to Mr. Letcher quoted in his article: "Where did all this gold go? By what nation, by whom, was it absorbed? Surely the production of such a large amount of the precious metal would have made its mark on history." "And if we get down to actual hard historical facts so far as they are ascertainable, it must be admitted," comments Mr. Letcher, "that there are no very reliable pages in ancient history stamped with the impress of all this gold that is alleged to have been produced in remote times." All of which fosters the belief that King Solomon's gold will provide research material for archeologists, historians, and others for some time to come.

COWS AT BLIND RIVER AS BAD AS THE DOGS ELSEWHERE

In an article last week in regard to the cows roaming at large on the streets of Blind River, The Sudbury Star waxes somewhat "sourcaustic" as follows:—
"Speakers at a public meeting pointed out that nearly 100 cows were running at large on the streets of Blind River, Ontario. It was declared that gardeners found it impossible to protect their flowers. The authorities were called on to get the cows off the streets.
"Progress must go on, as the orator said. Yet nobody can contend that modern life offers anything as picturesque as the sights and scenes familiar in the old days. The rush and noise of up-to-date street traffic is essential, no doubt, but old-timers cannot help dropping an occasional tear as they think of the placid cow, chewing her cud as she reclines in the middle of the street, to the snarling motorcycle, tearing madly down the highway. We must have the presence of the motorcycle, perhaps, but who can fail to regret the passing of the cow?
"Nothing is said as to what cows on the streets have done to alleviate traffic dangers in Blind River. It should be obvious that they have done a 'riding herd.' As we say in the ranch country, and as to the gardens, it would be as well to let the cows have the flowers as to send them to victims of traffic accidents on the streets.
insect plagues; and larger amounts and more energy to protect, in a losing fight, great areas of slash land—a needless menace to the forests from a sanitary, fire protective and perpetuating standpoint. At the same time they propose, through their experts, silvicultural measures far in advance of the occasion and conditions.
And the truly practical men, and vitally interested, who really know the forests, let it all pass. Is it that, apart from routine and present gain, and when it comes to tree growth; the palms of the south fill the Canadian lumberman's mind to the exclusion of care for the conifers, of his own Northern country, from which he has made his living—and then come?
The Northern News last week says:—
"No less than three wild rumors were current on the streets of Cobalt on Tuesday morning, each of which, when investigated, proved to be a fake. One purported to be the story of a murder, one of a fatal drowning and the third involved some local people in an alleged automobile accident. Just what the originator of the stories hoped to gain by spreading the reports is difficult to conceive. Apparently he is seeking admission to one of the inner circles of the Ananias Fraternity."

Purity Fruit Cake

1/2 cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 1/2 cups Purity Flour, 1/2 lb. raisins, 1/4 lb. citron, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup (scant) molasses, 1/2 cup sour cream, 1/2 teaspoon soda. Flour the fruit. Bake in moderate oven (375°).

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A baking expert says: "Purity is a strong, rich flour with great expanding qualities. . . if your cake recipe calls for ordinary pastry flour use 1 tablespoon less per cup of Purity and if milk is called for use half milk and half water (lukewarm), as milk alone tends to make the cake dry.
For pastry that melts in your mouth use 2 tablespoons less per cup of Purity Flour and 1 tablespoon more of shortening. Roll it dry. For extra rich pastry use half butter and half lard.
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Milky Way Sauce for Fish, Meats and Vegetables

1 tablespoon butter; 1 tablespoon flour; 1/2 cup Nestlé's Evaporated Milk; 1/2 cup water; Salt and pepper to taste. Makes a cup of sauce.
Put the butter into a saucepan to heat. Add the flour and seasonings. When the flour has cooked a minute, pour in the cold Nestlé's Evaporated Milk and water and stir constantly while the sauce thickens. Stir until smooth.

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