

# ONTARIO FORESTS SUFFER ANNUAL DESTRUCTION TO PROVIDE CHRISTMAS TREES

## Irreparable Waste Occasioned by Slaughter of 2,500,000 Young Fir Trees Shipped to the United States.

A despatch from Warton, Ont., says:—Shipments made just in time for the Christmas markets in United States cities brought to a conclusion for the season an industry which has grown to amazing proportions in this province, but one which can be viewed with anything but equanimity by those who have the future well-being of the forest lands of Ontario at heart. This is the annual destruction of fir and other young trees to provide Christmas trees for the homes and institutions in the United States. In recent years the New England States supplied this demand and in a smaller measure the Province of Quebec, but the Washington Government placed an embargo both upon the cutting and the shipment of home trees for this purpose, with the result that dealers across the line turned their eyes to the apparently illimitable supplies in Ontario, the consumer willingly paying the extra charges for freight necessitated by the longer haul to the American markets.

Each fall the buyers for the American trade reach the localities selected by them and arrangements are made for the annual "cut," which usually begins early in November. This year it is computed that around five thousand railway cars, each containing on an average from five to six hundred trees, have gone across the border from Canada, the grand total of destruction being over two and a half million of young trees. These are nearly all cut below the first branches on the trunk, the result being that the stumps dies and rots in the ground. Of course, all engaged in the business do not destroy the trees completely, but cut them above the first branches, but while the trees thus treated will not die, the limbs will grow, and it will never be of much commercial value after the trunk has been deformed.

Quite an agitation developed amongst the Indians on the Cape

Croker reserve, on the Bruce Peninsula, early in the month, when instructions were received by Agent Alex. Moore from the Dominion Government forbidding further cutting of trees on the reserve, and requiring the collection of five cents on each bundle from all that had already been cut. The Indians were very indignant at the Government's action, as large sums had been made by them previously in this business, but the Agent was firm in upholding his orders, and no further depletion took place on the reserve. The forbidding of this destruction by the Indians did not, of course, apply to private lands, and the activities of the American dealers were transferred to these, and many farmers and their help had several busy weeks in trying to catch up with the demand.

Almost the entire output of the Bruce Peninsula was for the Pittsburgh market alone, and it is stated that twenty-five railway cars, with an average of six hundred trees to each car, left Warton last month for the city of Pittsburgh, these costing the dealer a total of about ten thousand dollars. Many of the trees shipped stood as high as fifteen feet, and would be retailed for as much as twenty dollars in the city mentioned.

The eastern side of the Bruce Peninsula has scarcely any coniferous trees, and those on the wooded western side are required for windbreaks. A movement is at present on foot by members of the County Council to ask the Government to formulate a policy to regulate this tree-destroying menace in the future, and to insist on the protection of the young timber and the reforestation of the areas not fit for cultivation. It is understood that invitations are being sent to the reforestation Department asking for a representative to be sent to the January session of the County Council to explain what steps the Government are prepared to take in this matter.



THE FORTUNES OF THE HENDERSON FAMILY

Arthur Henderson, the famous British Labor leader, photographed since the British election, with his two sons. Mr. Henderson was defeated in his race for parliamentary honors, but both his sons were elected. Mr. Henderson, Enfield, Middlesex, is seen at the left, and at the right of the picture, Arthur Henderson, Jr.

## Famous Dyked Lands of the Maritime

One of the most interesting as well as one of the historic sights of the Maritime Provinces—one that is also a source of large revenue—is the dyke lands, or what are known locally as the hay marshes. These marsh lands extend around the head of the Bay of Fundy, in Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, Kings and Annapolis counties of Nova Scotia, and in Westmorland and Albert counties of New Brunswick. While the term marsh lands is applied to these low lying areas, they are far from being what the name implies. Looking at them from an eminence they bear the appearance of great flat stretches of prairie lands or meadows, covered with rich grass, while almost as far as the eye can reach innumerable hay-barns and haystacks dot the landscape.

The marshes have been brought into existence by the extraordinary power of the tide of the Bay of Fundy, where there is sometimes a difference of sixty feet between the level of the water at high and low tide. Large areas were therefore subjected to inundation at periods of high tide. The early French settlers built dykes to keep out the tide from these lands, and the areas thus reclaimed form a vast natural meadow of approximately 50,000 acres in extent. This marshland retains its fertility in a marvelous way, producing hay crops averaging from two to three tons per acre. When the soil appears to be deteriorating it is only necessary to open the dykes, allow the tide to flood the land again, close the dykes and resume cropping the land. The periods when it is necessary to open the dykes for renewal purposes are widely separated, some of those familiar with conditions giving fifty years as the interval between floodings.

The grasses which grow upon the better parts of the dyked lands are the English hay grasses, of a superior quality. But one crop of hay per year is taken off the land, but farmers find weakness which so alarmed some of London's citizens now has been remedied and all the buildings which go to make up the Tower are being minutely examined for possible weak spots.

## London Tower Will Endure Another Thousand Years

A despatch from London says:—"London's Tower is falling down, falling down," is the latest rhyme for London children, due to a report which has been going around the last few weeks that the historic citadel slowly is crumbling away.

But the authorities at the Tower say that the reports "are very much exaggerated." The Tower of London, they declare, is safe for another thousand years, and stories of cracks in the buildings and dangers of early collapse should not be believed.

There are some gabled houses built against the inner wall of the Tower again, the Green which have broken away from the Tower wall and begun to lean forward, but experts insist that these ancient houses never were in danger of falling. Anyway, the

all occasions.

## Britons to Fight Plants' Enemies With Ladybirds

A despatch from London says:—A huge army of ladybird beetles is being mobilized at Balham to wage war on plant parasites in all parts of England next summer. Cantonments have been erected on the estate of E. Crabbe, fellow of the Entomological Society, and 600,000 ladybirds are being enlisted for the fray. They are implacable enemies of the deadly aphids which attacks ramblers roses, carnations and other flowers and plants and are very pleased to eat the aphids on all occasions.



London's Tower is falling down, falling down, is the latest rhyme for London children.

## Jerusalem Surrendered to a British Sergeant

A despatch from London says:—How Jerusalem was captured by a sergeant in the Second Battalion of the Nineteenth London Regiment—Frederick Hurcomb of Camden Town—will be revealed for the first time in the new war film "Armageddon," which deals exclusively with the fighting in the East.

In telling of his adventure Hurcomb said that on December 3, 1917, he was sent out on patrol with twelve men and a corporal with orders to go forward until fired upon. They crawled over Turkish trenches in the dark without encountering anything, but at dawn they spotted a house which the sergeant approached with a rifle in hand.

To a woman at the window he shouted "Hands up!" But she, apparently an American, replied with "Good morning," and told him the Turks had all gone.

Presently a party of about twenty, led by the chief man of the town bearing a white flag, approached, and in broken English surrendered the city to the sergeant.

## Post Cards from North Pole to Aid Amundsen Expedition

A despatch from New York says:—The North Pole expedition of Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, will take specially stamped postcards from Spitzbergen "hopping off place," with the stamps take them to be cancelled at the North Pole, from where they will be sent through regular mail distribution agencies to all parts of the world. Proceeds from the cards will help defray the expedition's expenses.

## SILVER JUBILEE OF RADIUM DISCOVERY

### French President Voices the World's Gratitude to Mme. Curie

A despatch from Paris says:—"In a cold, draughty barn on a back street of Paris twenty-five years ago Pierre and Marie Curie, poor and unknown, discovered radium. To-day that event was commemorated in a grandiose celebration at the Sorbonne, with the President of the Republic and a dozen public dignitaries participating, and paying homage to the modest woman scientist."

But Mme. Curie did not let those who had gathered to honor her forget how they had once neglected her. She told of the barn that served as laboratory for her and her husband, of the loose planks that let in wind and rain, of the small cast iron stove that failed to warm the place even when they had fuel enough to feed it.

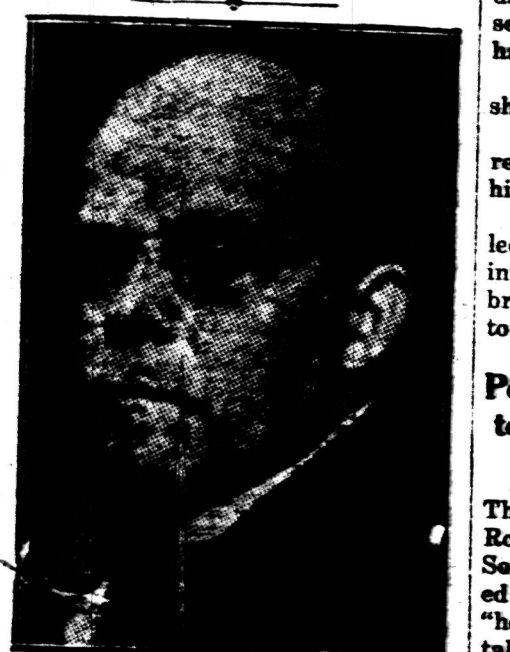
Mme. Curie in an austere black robe, spoke without any resentment, however, ending thus:

"The discovery of radium was made under precarious conditions, and in the barn where it took place is now found romantic. But to us these romantic elements were not advantages. They used up our strength and delayed our results. Under better conditions we might have reduced our first five years' work to two. This lesson should not be lost for the future."

Pierre Curie died in 1906 at the age of sixty-four, after his head had been crushed under the wheel of a truck in a street accident.

## Epidemic of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in England

A despatch from London says:—So serious has the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease become that farmers who own cattle in the affected districts are themselves virtually under quarantine. No social engagements or other meetings are permitted and each farmer is required to remain on his own property.



The New German Chancellor, Dr. Marx, who now controls the destinies of Germany. He is a leader of the Center, or Catholic party.

## Weekly Market Report

**TORONTO**  
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05 1/2;  
 Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 42%; No. 1 extra feed, 41 1/4 c.  
 Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
 All tile above, track, bay ports.  
 Ontario barley—61 to 62c.  
 Ontario corn—No. 2 yellow, 88 1/2 c.  
 Buckwheat—No. 2, 69 to 72c.  
 Ontario rye—No. 2, 72 to 74c.  
 Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.  
 Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, lags included. Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.  
 Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 92 to 94c, outside.  
 Ontario, No. 2 white oats—33 to 40c.  
 Ontario corn—Nominal.  
 Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60, bulk seaboard, \$4.25.  
 Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$5.60.  
 Hay—Extra No. 2 Timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.  
 Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.  
 Cheese—New, large, 23 to 25 1/2 c.; twins, 23 1/2 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c; Stiltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 28 to 30c; twins, 29 to 31c; triplets, 30 to 32c.  
 Butter—Finest creamery prints, 44 to 45c; No. 1 creamery, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 40 to 41c.  
 Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 71c; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47c; extras, 43 to 44c; firsts, 37 to 38c; seconds, 29 to 30c.  
 Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 15c; to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 20c.  
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 27c; geese, 24c.  
 Beans—Can. hand-picked, 1b., 7c; primes, 6 1/2 c.  
 Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.  
 Honey—40-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c.  
 Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 38c; smoked rolls, 21 to 22c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 32c; backs, bonless, 30 to 35c.  
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$38.  
 Lard—Pure tierces, 17 1/2 to 18c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2 c; pails, 18 1/2 to 19c; 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 32c; backs, bonless, 30 to 35c.  
 Heavy steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, choice, \$4 to \$5.50; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.75; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$90 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$9.50; do, com., \$5 to \$6; do, grassers, \$2.75 to \$4; lambs, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, bucks, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, com., \$5 to \$6; sheep, light ewes, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8 to \$9.25; do, select, \$9.05.  
**MONTREAL**  
 Oats, No. 2 CW, 51 to 51 1/2 c.; No. 3 CW, 48 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 46 1/4 c.  
 Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sta, \$6.10; 2nds, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.55 to \$6.85; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.95; Bran, \$27.25; Sifted, \$30.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Moulins, \$39 to \$42.  
 F.v.v. No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.  
 Cheese, finest westerns, 18 to 18 1/2 c.; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4 c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 41 1/2 c.; No. 2 creamery, 40 1/2 c. Eggs, fresh spe., cial., 60c; fresh extras, 60c; fresh firsts, 45c; storage extras, 39 to 40c; No. 1 stock, \$4 to 35c.  
 Lambs, fair to med., \$9.80 to \$10; hogs, \$9.75 to \$9 for thick smooths and butcher hogs of good quality; veal calves, \$9 to \$10; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

## British Estates Transferred by Impoverished Owners

A despatch from London says:—Income and other taxes again have proved virtually confiscatory in the cases of Baron Glanusk and the Earl of Lathom, both of whom have given up their country seats. The former has transferred his estates by deed of gift to his heir, Major the Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, who served in the Grenadier Guards during the war, winning the D.S.O. Lord Lathom, who has sold 4,000 acres to Mr. A. Debenham of London for about \$250,000, is now on a world tour for his health, with his widowed sister, Lady Barbara Ann Seymour, whose husband was killed in the war.

## English Villager Worth More Than Fifteen Millions

A despatch from London says:—The inhabitants of the quiet little Surrey village of Redhill have been suddenly roused by the news that one of their late townsmen, who was commonly reputed "comfortably off," left one of the largest fortunes in England. This modest villager was Maurice Marcus, who came to live at Redhill a decade ago. He dwelt in a small house in the outskirts of the settlement, attracting no more interest or attention than many other old men in the neighborhood. None suspected he was the master of a fortune of more than \$3,000,000, and therefore one of the richest ten men in all England. Marcus gained his wealth in diamond mining and other interests in South Africa. He was a great friend of the late Cecil Rhodes.

## New Device for Checking Up Poultry Production

A despatch from London says:—Even barnyard hens will soon have to punch time clocks if an invention now being exhibited at a London poultry show finds favor with the farmers. An ingenious Dutchman is suspecting some of his hens of loafing on the job. He has accordingly evolved a system by which, fitted on the back of each of his chickens, a leather strap is attached with a piece of colored chalk at the end. Above the door of each trap nest he places a paper and a memorandum. The door is so constructed that the hen cannot enter the nest without making a mark on the paper. As he uses different colored chalk for each chicken, he is now jubilant at having been able to rout the unproductive hens from his flock. The inventor alleges he has not yet discovered a way to register the fraudulent entering of nests—that is, the hen chalking up a mark without laying any eggs.

## Destructive Avalanches Continue in Swiss Alps

A despatch from Berne says:—The series of devastating avalanches in the Alpine region is continuing. A number of houses were swept away at Le Sepey, in the canton of Vaud. The bodies of a man and his wife who occupied one of these dwellings were found, enveloped in their bedclothes, 500 feet away.

An avalanche carried away a cottage between Rossland and Beaufort, thirty miles northeast of Chambery, killing nine of the eleven occupants of the dwelling. The deep snow has blocked several miles of the railroad running into Chamoni and troops have been called out to help in clearing the tracks.



Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia

One of the greatest generals of the late war, who is now at work organizing a great army for the restoration of the monarchy in Russia. The funds are to be raised by monthly subscriptions of small sums from the Russian miles of the railroad running into Chamoni and troops have been called out to help in clearing the tracks.

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