

HORSE'S LEG CUT BY MOWER

Hopewell Hill, July 28—Aubrey Fales, of Weldon, Albert county lost a valuable horse on Monday. The young man was mowing for his grandfather, Daniel Curry at Mountville, when his team became frightened and ran away, one of the horses in the run, having one of its hind legs cut completely off by the machine and being so badly injured that it had to be shot.

"I have a private secretary now,"
"Did you fire the old stenographer?"
"No, but I pay her \$2 more."

WILL BEGIN AT HALIFAX

Ottawa, July 28—Sir Francois Lemieux judicial commissioner appointed to continue the investigation into the Department of Customs with open his inquiry at Halifax, between Aug. 16 and Aug. 20.

This was announced today by Sir Francois, following a conference with the premier.

"Your new butler seems clumsy."
"For a butler, yes. But he may be a detective that my wife has engaged. In that case I think he butlers fairly well."

JUGOSLAVIA KING'S SALARY IS LARGE ONE

Belgrade, July 29—King Alexander of Yugoslavia is one of the highest paid monarchs in the world. Recent additions to his civil list brings his income to \$1,000,000 a year.

This is 40 times greater than the personal allowance made by Bulgaria to King Boris, and about five times in excess of the yearly income of King Ferdinand of Rumania. It is almost 14 times more than the salary of the President of the United States and is probably exceeded only by the civil list of the King of England.

HATFIELD IN FIELD AGAIN

Yarmouth, July 28—At a very largely attended convention of the Shelburne-Yarmouth Liberal Association, held at Barrington Passage, this afternoon, P. L. Hatfield was nominated to contest this constituency in the forthcoming federal election.

SIR FRANCOIS LEMIEUX HAS BIG JOB ON HIS HANDS; MESS IN CUSTOMS MUST BE CLEANED UP

(Toronto Globe.)

Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of Quebec, is undertaking an arduous task under the terms of the Order-in-Council authorizing him "to continue and complete investigating the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise and to prosecute all offenders." The resolution adopted in the House of Commons says that "the inquiry indicates that the smuggling evils are so extensive and their ramifications so far-reaching that only a portion of the illegal practices have been brought to light." This is after the Special Committee spent five and one-half months searching out the facts covering a relatively small part of the service and with a foundation laid by the Commercial Protective Association. The Royal Commission is not only required to cover more ground, but also must work much faster than the committee if it is "to make findings and recommendations and to report the same to Parliament at the opening of the next session, together with the evidence taken."

Present plans are for Parliament to sit in November, so that if the Commission proceeds "without delay," as required, less than three months remain in which to complete the investigation, which is to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This seems like an unreasonably short time for such an important and extensive undertaking. Presumably it might be lengthened, yet the urgency of the matter will not permit of unnecessary delay. The abrupt ending of the last Parliament has left the whole affair in the air, although the House adopted the unanimous report of the investigating committee. Mr. Stevens, upon his appointment at the Customs Department, stated that he was proceeding to guard the frontier with Mounted Police; numerous changes in the personnel of the staff have been made, but apparently steps have not been forthcoming to prosecute either the individuals or firms mentioned in the report as guilty of misuse of funds or other offences, or of making false re-

turns or neglecting to pay taxes due.

If this is to be part of the duty of Sir Francois Lemieux, it means that he not only is to continue the investigation, but is to review the evidence taken by the committee, with possible duplication of work and delay unless measures are taken to conserve and utilize to the full the work of the committee, its findings and recommendations. The Royal Commission is also to make findings and recommendations. Here, evidently, there will be room for confusion. Will the later report be permitted to overshadow the previous one? Will the work of the House committee and the expense involved, count as part of the completed investigation, or will it fade into the background?

It is the duty of the Government to see that the work so far done is not lost. Some way should be found to carry on and give the country the benefit of all the evidence so far submitted and the recommendations made as well as to utilize any information or suggestions in possession of the Commercial Protective Association which might be helpful in completing the inquiry with all possible speed and without overlooking any useful points. Indeed, if Mr. Sparks, who, as head of the Protective Association, has given practically two years of his time toward cleaning up the smuggling evil, and who is probably better posted in this matter than any one else, can be induced to neglect his private business for another few months and give the Commission the advantage of his knowledge and experience, it would go far toward carrying on the work in a connected way, and undoubtedly would hasten the Commission's report.

This is important enough for the serious consideration of the Government. The general public, as well as the business men of the country, want the Customs mess cleaned up speedily. They will look forward to final and comprehensive action at the next session of Parliament. Nothing should stand in the way of this accomplishment.



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- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

THAT SUMMER INERTIA.

It wearies me to take a walk
For when I move around
I always have to life my foot
And put it on the ground.

Photographer—Watch and you'll see a pretty little dicky bird come out.

Modern Child—Oh, don't be an ass—expose your plate and let's get this over.

W. A. Kearney of Kitchener Ont. is stopping at the Queen.

had to plant one in place of it. Today Poland has great resources and great supplies of timber extending all over the country, but the Poles are profiting by the experience of neighboring countries and they are conserving their forests.

European nations generally have learned their lesson. They know that their economic life is to a great extent contingent upon timber supply, and while conditions in the United States are different, we can learn much from other countries which plan and provide funds for a long way ahead to maintain their forest resources.

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"41⁹⁸ as Advertised"

HOW do you spell "financially?" asked a college student of his room-mate.

"F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y," said the room-mate, spelling out the word slowly. As an afterthought, he added: "And 'embarrassed' has two r's and two s's."

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ECONOMIC LIFE CONTINGENT ON THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER; FIRELESS CHINA AN EXAMPLE

(New York Herald-Tribune.)

Stressing the need of scientific forestation, Representative Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan, says treeless China is an outstanding example of a nation which failed to keep a timber supply, and he says China today is devastated with floods which might be averted with proper forestation. Continuing, Mr. Woodruff says:

During the war the British Isles were practically cut off from the importation of forest products, and it became necessary to draw upon the old forests on English estates. A large percentage of all the pit props used in the collieries of Wales and the midland countries of England were furnished by the estate forests of England and Scotland. Formerly these props had been imported from southern France as a return cargo in the coal ships, but the stern necessities of war brought home to England the gravity of timber shortage, and the country has entered upon a big program of land acquisition and forest planting.

It is interesting to note that by act of Parliament 3,000,000 pounds sterling, which amounted to about \$1,000,000 at normal rates of exchange, have been authorized to be expended during the decade from 1919 to 1929. It will be used primarily for the acquisition of non-agricultural land suited only to the production of trees and by planting these areas with commercially valuable species. A newly organized forest commission reported at the end of the first year that something like 48,000 acres had been acquired and almost 1,000 acres planted.

Evergreen Are Used.

It is of interest to Americans that two trees common to our own Pacific Coast are being used. These are the Douglas fir and Sitka spruce. But it is more significant to point out that English people and English statesmen have realized the necessity of a continuing fiscal program if this great constructive activity is to go forward economically and efficiently. And this has come about in a country so tax ridden that every one feels the pinch of poverty. Let us hope that the United States will not have to reach this stage before the principles of a long-

time fiscal program in the forestry activities will be admitted as good business practice.

Little Denmark proudly boasts, through the establishment of a forest school in 1784, that it was the first of the Scandinavian countries to get forestry practice under way. The Danish government took an active stand in telling private owners what they should do. If a man purchased forest land after 1805 he had to obtain the approval of a state forester before he could cut any timber within a period of ten years. This law was enacted to prevent speculation and "land skinning," as we knew it in this country, and it has worked out well.

The French, with more than a thousand mountain streams subject to torrential action, have not only engaged in forestry as a means of controlling floods and protecting agricultural lands at the foot of the mountains, but have had to expend vast sums in the building of check dams in the beds of these streams. We may also draw inspiration from the work of the French people in reclaiming the sandy lands of Gascony known as the Landes, in the southern part of the west coast of France. Here for more than 150 miles a strip of flat land was subject to the formation of sand dunes.

Forest Disappear.

It is supposed that in ancient times much of this section was in forest, but with the beginning of the seventeenth century all growth was gone and sand dunes were piling up and traveling inland before the wind. They obliterated farms and threatened to bury villages. The danger became a matter of national concern. The problem was attacked in earnest and through a combination of engineering works and three planting the region has been reclaimed. Today the forests of maritime pine in this region support thriving villages and produce great quantities of lumber and naval stores.

Poland, with its newly formed government, even under pressure of war activity took care to enact and enforce laws assuring the replacement of all forests harvested. I was in Warsaw, Poland, in the winter of 1919-20, and while there officials of the government told me that Poland had recently enacted laws providing that whenever a man cut a tree in that country he