

ONLY SIXTY FIVE FOREST FIRES REPORTED IN NEW BRUNSWICK; THIS YEAR; A NEW LOW RECORD

A new low record has been established this year for the number of forest fires in New Brunswick. Only 65 fires have been reported in the Province this year.

Statistics of the Forest Service of the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines show that the previous low total for any year was 103 fires reported in 1925. The number of fires for each of the past six years follows:—1920, 312; 1921, 495; 1922, 113; 1923, 264; 1924, 241; 1925, 103. These figures show an average of 254 per season for the period of six years, thus this season's number is only about 25 per cent. of the average. This greatly reduced number of fires is especially gratifying to all who are identified with the protection of the forests and should be also to every citizen of New Brunswick as only by reducing the number of fires can the annual loss which the Province suffers from this cause be cut down.

The acreage burned over has been 12,423 acres—about 20 square miles—of which 9,562 acres was Crown Lands and 2,861 acres private lands. The damage to timber based on stumpage values has been about \$25,000, while about \$4,000 of property was also destroyed by the forest fires this year.

The area burned over during this season strange to relate although only 12 per cent. of the average area burned over for the six years preceding 1926, is larger than the area burned over in either 1922 or 1925. When 7,374 and 6,838 acres respectively were burned over. Omitting 1923 when exceptionally heavy damage was caused and 409,600 acres were burned over, the average acreage burned over for the past five years preceding 1926 has been 41,931 acres, or over three times the area burned over this year.

The Sevogle Fire.

Had it not been for a fire on the Sevogle, a tributary of the Miramichi River, during the month of July, the area burned over during 1926 would have been only about 4,000 acres and the area of Crown Lands burned over would have been only about 1,000 acres. The Sevogle Fire burned over 8,365 acres of Crown Land, while the total area of Crown Lands burned over this year was 9,562 acres. The heavy damage in the case of the Sevogle Fire was the result of the outbreak of fire a considerable distance in the forest in the midst of a heavily cut over area, the fire spread quickly beyond control in the heavy dry winds which blew steadily for five successive days.

Counties of the Province which suffered from fires during the 1926 season are shown in the following table which also serves for the number of fires in each county:—Restigouche, 6; Gloucester, 7; Northumberland, 6; Kent, 1; Albert, 1; Sunbury, 1; York,

12; Victoria, 11; Madawaska, 8.

The above list does not include railway fires which occurred in various Counties but caused little or no damage as a result of the increasingly efficient control of fire by the railway lines. Fire damage during the season just closed has been heaviest in Northumberland and Gloucester Counties; the fires in York and Restigouche Counties, while numerous, caused much less damage.

Due to Carelessness.

Lightning caused five of the 65 forest fires in New Brunswick during the past year, 12 were caused by railways and the majority of the rest of the 65 outbreaks can be charged to the carelessness of persons travelling in the forests—that is, campers, fishermen, etc.—In a number of cases fires can be charged to persons who evidently went into the forests without registering and escaped the vigilance of the forest wardens. There was a reduction, however, of the fires caused by people travelling in the forests over past seasons. Some attribute this to less forest travel, claiming that a late wet spring followed by hordes of black flies and mosquitos kept many fishermen out of the forest while many of those who made a trip into the streams did not have the hardihood to attempt a second one on account of the flies. The late spring also shortened the fishing season and the fishermen therefore had no reason to go into the woods at the time when their presence there would have been the greatest hazard. Then again more precautions have been taken this year in checking up on travellers in the forests and having as many as possible register before entering. Officials of the Forest Service maintain that the system of issuing forest travel certificates is the surest kind of insurance against fires in the forest. Another feature in reducing loss from forest fires this year was the closing off of forests to public travel by proclamation by the Minister of Lands and Mines during two of the most hazardous periods—the first week in July and the first week in August. Had the forests been allowed to remain open during those two hazardous periods it is altogether likely that there would have been a tremendous record of damage to report at this time.

THE SPELL BINDER.

Middle age
Gets you.
We've a new stenographer
And all that I've noticed
About her
Is
That she can spell.
Where are my slippers

GROWING OF PULP TIMBER IS IMPORTANT

The growing of pulp-timber bids fair to become a more lucrative business than raising wheat on western prairie lands!

Already paper and paper supplies, made from Canadian wood, have an annual value of about two hundred millions of dollars a year, and the business is increasing by gigantic strides.

Only those who know of the immense, intricate and costly machines used in the transformation of blocks of wood into sheets of paper, can properly appreciate what is implied in the statement recently made that at the present moment there are over twenty new mills, or additions to old plants operating in Canada up to mills in course of actual construction.

That will bring the number of about a hundred, and as the eighty working this year produced approximately two hundred million dollars, it will be noticed that "gigantic" is not too strong a term to apply to the progress of this amazing industry.

In addition to the pulp and paper business there must now be added the new cellulose product, from which silks and other fabrics are made, and which is rapidly increasing the drain upon our forests.

In fact it is becoming abundantly clear that the wood-bearing provinces must seriously apply themselves to the task of replanting their denuded waste land with such timbers as shall best enable the country to withstand the ever-increasing demands upon them.

The man with a wood-lot, or a corner of the forest domain not yet stripped of its trees, may consider himself the fortunate possessor of something better than a gold mine. Trees promise to be the most profitable things about his place.

It might pay many a farmer to pay greater attention to his second-growth forest growth, to fence off unprofitable portions of upland or rocky pastures, even to plant spruce and poplar in some situations.

The succeeding generation would certainly bless such foresight, and young men might reasonably expect to obtain good financial returns from it before old age comes to them.

New York, Oct. 14—A hand-propelled ferry boat of the vintage of 1800 is still operating on the Hudson River here.

Beginning its career more than 100 years ago, this craft of 10-passenger capacity still makes its trips every day across an arm of the river at Jersey City under the power of the strong arms of Tony, its present owner.

The passengers are largely Pennsylvania Railroad yardmen and Tony makes a modest livelihood at three cents a passenger.

TELLS WHY CONSERVATIVES LOST LATE FEDERAL ELECTION

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe writing from Ottawa gives some of the reasons which led to the defeat of the Conservatives in the late election, and also pays a tribute to Right Hon. Arthur Meighen. His letter is as follows:—

"Seldom has a political leader had such good cause as has Premier King to thank his opponents for their aid in bringing him victory. It is very doubtful if his Government could have won out at the polls had his request for dissolution been granted at the end of June. But the Conservative Board of Strategy, with characteristic inaptitude, made the way easier for the Liberal victory through the inordinate eagerness of the new Premier and his mannequin Cabinet to secure the emoluments and perquisites of office and to control the election machinery.

But the formation of this Cabinet was only one of a series of blunders. The Hamilton declaration of war policy, at first resented by Toronto Orangemen, but afterward forgiven apparently, had its effect in places not so party-ridden as Toronto. It failed, moreover, to win the approval of the Quebec electors, for whose ears it was intended. Then, too, a blunder was made in attacking the late Minister of Customs, for most people still respect the well-known rule "Nil de mortuis nisi bonum," without regard to the truth or falsity of any statements made.

The Customs scandal loomed large as an effective weapon of offense at the beginning of the campaign, but even the Sir Galahad of the Customs probe, whose appointment as Minister of Customs and Excise was hailed with enthusiastic approval, found his sword arm weakened and his "silver-shining armor" stained with oil as the campaign went on.

The slanderous charges of the Nicholsons, the Doucets, et al, and accusations of falsehood, cowardice and disloyalty against the Liberal Leader proved to be boomerangs, and several of the chief accusers received their well-merited deserts. In defeating the man from Lunenburg, whose name was too closely associated with rum-running, the independent voters did the Liberals a good turn, which was reciprocated by the defeat of the Algoma representative whose "bawdy house" speech contributed materially to the election of the two Liberals in Ottawa by a turnover of 2,800 and 3,500 votes.

Yet the strongest opponents of Mr. Meighen's policies must find a touch of tragedy in the retirement into private life of an able administrator, with great capacity for public service, largely because he is lacking in the serenity of temper possessed by the exiled Duke in the Forest of Arden, who was able to extract sweetness from adversity.

In his retirement there is also an ele-

ment of tragedy for his party, for, although the Conservative front row in the House of Commons was strengthened by the 1925 election, it still lacked a good second to Mr. Meighen. Too many of those on either side of him, as well as behind him, with his mental alertness, his incisiveness in debate, in skill in marshalling arguments beyond their grasp, were too apt to become imitators of his sarcastic jibes and his censoriousness, and to stress trivialities, such as the danger of importing Australian eggs, which was the burden of the wail from South Oxford.

In spite of his faults, which may become chastened by the discipline of repeated defeat, Mr. Meighen's character and attainments are such as to command the respects of Parliament, which can ill afford to lose him. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his withdrawal from public life will be only for a brief period.

Jimetta—What is this sixth sense we hear so much about?

Johnetta—The sense of humor, Silly.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 Queen and York Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 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.

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Sealed tenders for fourteen (14) cords of wood for Morrison School, and marked as such, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday the 20th inst. This wood is to be in two foot lengths, one-half to be split and not more than one-quarter to be white birch. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. D. HANSON,
Sec'y, F'n Board of School Trustees.
J. H. Davis of Toronto is in the city.

Canadian National Railways

TENDERS FOR HARDWOOD TIES

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hardwood Ties" will be received at the office of the General Tie and Timber Agent, Room 802, Canadian National Express Building, McGill Street, Montreal, until 12 noon, Tuesday, October 19th, 1926, for Railway ties to be manufactured from Beech, Oak, Hard Maple, Chestnut and Yellow Birch Timber, cut between October 1st, 1926, and May 1st, 1927, and delivered between January 1st, 1927, and August 1st, 1927. F. O. B. Cars, Canadian National Railways, in accordance with specification S 3 W 1. 2, revised July 15th, 1926, for Number 2 Square sawn Hardwood ties.

Tender forms can be obtained at the office of the Tie Agent at Moncton, and Toronto, or General Tie and Timber Agent at Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on form supplied by the Railway Company.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. P. MacLAREN,
General Tie and Timber Agent,
Montreal, Que.
Sept. 28th, 1926.

Canadian National Railways

TENDERS FOR SOFTWOOD TIES

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Softwood Ties" will be received at the office of the General Tie and Timber Agent, Room 802, Canadian National Express Building, McGill Street, Montreal, until 12 noon, Tuesday, October 19th, 1926, for Railway ties to be manufactured from Fir, Hemlock, Jack Pine, Princess Pine, Tamarack and Cedar timber, cut between October 1st, 1926, and May 1st, 1927, and delivered between January 1st, 1927, and September 30th, 1927. F. O. B. Cars, Canadian National Railways, in accordance with specification S 3 W 1. 2, revised July 15th, 1926, for Softwood ties.

Ties of each grade to be loaded separately.

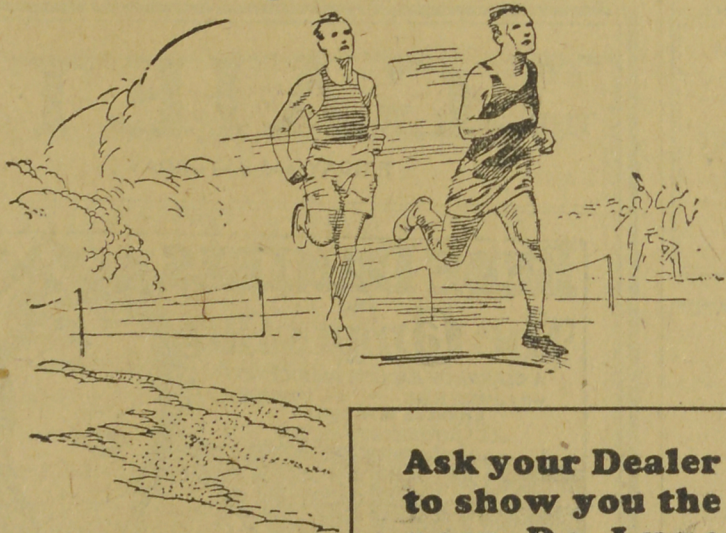
Tender forms can be obtained at the office of the Tie Agent at Moncton-Toronto or Winnipeg, or General Tie and Timber Agent, Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on form supplied by the Railway Company.

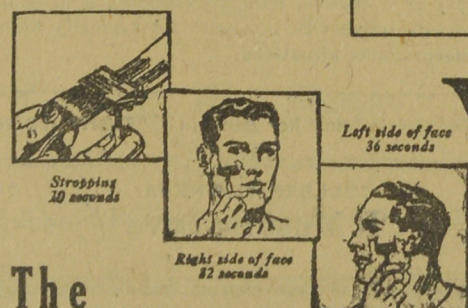
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. P. MacLAREN,
General Tie and Timber Agent,
Montreal, Que.
Sept. 28th, 1926.

A QUICK SHAVE—and good 78 Seconds from Lather to Towel



Ask your Dealer
to show you the
new De Luxe
Models



The
World's Fastest Shave

Ask your dealer to demonstrate this greatest of safety razors. Better still, take one home and test it for yourself. See how different this new way is from your present way. You will find that you get

A quicker, better way of shaving is now known to millions of men. The fastest in the world—78 seconds from lather to towel. And every shave a super-velvet shave. You can't shave rightly nor quickly with a dull edged blade.

The reason so many men are adopting the Valet AutoStrop Razor is simply this; We've processed a barber's edge—the keenest cutting edge known on a safety razor blade.

We invite you to become acquainted with the greatest shave ever known. For the delight we know you'll experience, we urge you to try the Valet AutoStrop Razor without delay.

BESIDES SPEED—COMFORT

Comfort is essential as well as speed. Once over the face and no more, will give you such comfort as you have never known before. No tiny scars at the roots of the hairs: no abrasions to invite infection; no skin irregularities. No slow shaving over and over the same spot.

A clean sharp blade every day gives a comfortable shave every day. Get acquainted with this better way. Try this super-keen blade.

Buy More Than One

Have one in your bathroom.
Keep another in your travelling kit.
Leave a third at the club or in the office.
Provide a spare one for your guest.



\$1.00 to \$2.50

according to finish, case and number of blades.
Any of you choose will give that smooth, velvet, 78-second shave.