

followed, does not furnish all the conditions necessary. The soil and light conditions may not be satisfactory. Here the presence of some broad-leaved trees, the fallen leaves of which assist the disintegration of the pine needles, will assist in preparing the soil. And the light conditions required for germination may be secured by making heavier cuttings scattered through the area of operations or the cutting generally may be made sufficiently severe to open the soil up fairly well to the light. What size of openings are to be made or how far the soil is to be exposed will depend a great deal on the nature and conditions of the soil and of the forest cover. Experiment and observation must determine the question and at the present time

only general indications can be given from a general knowledge of the manner of reproduction of trees and the habits of the white pine in particular.

A Task for Foresters.

Until the forester gets into active touch with the timber operations and has some authority in directing them so that observations will be made accurately and systematically and with due regard to all factors we will be working largely in the dark. It is by this method and by this method only that the forests of Europe have been brought to the perfection they have reached. It has taken time there. It will take time in Canada, but a beginning on right lines as indicated cannot be made too soon.

The Forests of Cyprus Coming Back

In ancient days Cyprus was no doubt rich in timber, and its mountain districts were clothed with trees varying with the altitude. In 1878, when Cyprus passed under British control, the condition of the so-called forests was deplorable, and it was clear that strong steps, aided by scientific knowledge and a Government Department, must at once be taken to remedy and stop the cause of destruction. An Ordinance was passed in 1879 for the delimitation and preservation of the forests; and successive Forest Officers sought to remedy some of the abuses by prosecution in the Courts, while the forest areas were gradually delimited and settled. They now extend to some 700 square miles.

The trees consist principally of the Aleppo pine, but, at an elevation of 4000 ft. and over, of *Pinus Laricio*. Large tracts are also covered with *Quercus alnifolia*, which is much in demand for making native ploughs and carts, while *Arbutus* flourishes in many places on the slopes of the hills and is used in the manufacture of rough furniture.

With very small sums voted an-

nually to the Department, protection was the only course open to those in charge; and no progress in artificial reforestation was made till many years after the occupation. Since 1907 special tree-planting has made considerable progress, some 300 miles of fire-paths have been made, and goats will gradually be excluded altogether by means of legislation passed in 1913 on the principle of local option for each village. The police protection has on the whole always been good, and there is no doubt that the forests of Cyprus are now in a fair way to recovery, and are likely to become an added source of beauty and prosperity to the island. It may be interesting to note in this connection that the rainfall appears of late years to have increased.

WILLOW TREES SELL HIGH

A farmer residing along the Credit River, Ontario, planted willow trees on the river banks thirty years ago. During the past month he was offered \$1500 for the willows as they stood. The purchaser was an agent of an artificial limb factory in Toronto.