

enced pilots are necessary, and the fact that men have wide experience in flying land machines does not always qualify them for seaplane work. Only the highest type of men should be employed, both as pilots, mechanics and riggers, as men of a lower type are likely to have a lower sense of the responsibility and importance of their work. Men who are reckless or who drink should never be employed.

Rigid inspections before flights are absolutely essential and no machine should ever go up if there is the slightest doubt about it being in perfect flying condition. The amounts invested are large and the loss of a machine is a serious matter, ever leaving out of account the risk to the personnel.

Uses of the Dirigible

The development of the "Pony Blimp" or small dirigible, opens up a new line of development which is very promising. With a speed of 45 miles per hour and a wide cruising radius, it uses only three gallons of gas per hour and has a greater carrying capacity than a plane. As it can be stopped in the air at almost any altitude, it offers an ideal means of timber cruising and mapping and for carrying fire fighters and equipment and also supplies for survey parties and logging camps. If the risk of fire is not great and the cost of plant for charging with gas not too expensive it will be an ideal adjunct to forestry and logging work. It will also do away with, what in the northeastern part of the continent is a great drawback to aerial work, the inability to fly in winter. It may be that we shall be able to make flying practical but so far it is out of the question with planes on account of the low temperatures and deep snows which we have in eastern Canada.

I feel that aerial transportation and photography have come to stay and that with careful, well thought-out development will prove invaluable in the management and exploitation of large timber holdings. We are constantly trying to study out new ideas for the planes and the camera and are sure that their field of usefulness will become larger and more important.

GROWING SQUARE TREES!

Cambridge, England. — The Cambridgeshire School of Forestry believes that "there is no reason why trees can not be made to grow square and produce wood of better quality and in greater quantity" if the excessive wood production in certain trees can be controlled. The association believes that this can be done and if so "there will be no more slabs nor wavy planks."

The lumber trade is not likely to invest much in the square tree proposition. Put, if it is a success, there is no reason why some other new things shouldn't be developed. For example, an auger that would bore square holes.—*American Lumberman*.

FOREST INDUSTRY IN POLAND.

The Polish paper industry consists of great enterprises, with a working capital of 100,000,000 marks. In 1913 there were in Poland nineteen paper factories and 20,000 work-people employed. The produce consists of almost all varieties of paper.

Galicia is in a much better situation than the Kingdom of Poland itself, as she has more woods and quick rivers.

THE BUFFALO AND THE TIMBER TREE

"Not only has the buffalo gone from the prairies but the forests have fast disappeared. With the disappearance of the forests the wild thing that dwelt there have also gone and the amount of moisture in the air and the rainfall has changed. Drainage has added to the change that is so gradually going on that it is not noticed.

"People have become so used to finding their newspaper or their magazine in their homes that they give no thought to the possibility of having to do without it. Yet with the going of the forests the basic source of newspapers is disappearing.

"Without pulp wood there can be no papers and reforestation is the only means of meeting the problem yet little has been done toward that end."

Border Cities Star, Windsor, Ont.