

# Conservation

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## Slash-Burning is Good Business

Endorsed by Lumber Company as  
Result of Experience on Ontario  
Operation

All forestry authorities agree that our great problem in Canada, in the conservation of timber resources, is the forest fire. It is almost as generally admitted that slash, left in the woods after logging operations, has been the contributing cause of most of our serious fires. The slash very often causes a comparatively harmless ground fire to develop into a crown fire which destroys miles of green timber.

Forestry practice in Europe has, for many years, included the disposal of slash in all logging operations, but operators in Canada, until recently, were loath to adopt such measures. It is, therefore, gratifying to find some companies now voluntarily carrying on slash-burning purely as an insurance against fire.

The Schroeder Mills and Timber Co., with headquarters in Milwaukee, and operations in Florida, Michigan and Ontario, has evidently decided that slash-burning is good business. This company, in its operations south of the French river in Parry Sound district, Ont., last spring, burned the slash in especially vulnerable places, such as around camps, along "cadge" roads, and belts along their remaining green timber.

The walking boss of the company, in conversation with an officer of the Commission of Conservation said that, after spending a considerable sum of money on this work, he thought the company might object to the expense involved, but he was informed by them that they considered it the best form of fire insurance. The men in the ground now agree with the head office in this policy, and the work is to be carried on in the future, probably more extensively.

The experience of this company should assist in securing co-operation from operators, if slash-burning is, at any time in the future, made compulsory. If, eventually, lumbermen regard such measures, not as coercive, but as protection to themselves, while a benefit to the country at large, forest administration and best utilization will find much in common. Such harmony is absolutely necessary if conservation of our timber resources is to be made practical.—A. V. Gilbert.



MISSISSAGI RIVER, ONT., AUBREY FALL AND RAPIDS. FALL OF 117 FEET.

## Development of Water-Power

The utilization of water-power in Canada is advancing even more rapidly than heretofore. During 1919, the installation of plants with a total of 64,400 h.p. was completed in various portions of the Dominion; the developments at present under construction or in process of installation aggregate over 370,000 h.p. Other projects definitely contemplated for the near future will add 750,000 h.p.

Among the more notable developments are the 200,000 Chip-pawa plant of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, now under construction, to utilize the full head of Niagara power, and the impetus given by the Quebec Government to the conservation of water by storage. Much activity is also to be noted in the Maritime Provinces.

This rapid progress, which represents industrial growth of the most valuable character, should be encouraged, yet most carefully guided. In the United States, electrical installations have doubled every five years while, in Canada, the present hydro-electric installation is about ten times that of 1900. The present hydraulic installation in the Dominion is nearly 2,400,000 h.p. If we assume for this country only one-half the rate of increase recorded for the United States, a total of 4,800,000 h.p. would be developed in 10 years, and 9,600,000 h.p. in 20 years, if available.

The resources actually available to meet future demands are indicated in the following table of the

estimated developed and undeveloped water-power in Canada. An attempt has been made to separate available sites within the populated areas from those farther north.

### AVAILABLE WATER-POWERS

Province or District.	Estimated Total Possible h.p.	Available in Populated area h.p.*
Maritime Provinces.....	403,000	354,300
Quebec.....	6,000,000†	2,600,000
Ontario.....	5,800,000	2,800,000
Prairie Provinces.....	3,478,000	653,300
British Columbia.....	3,000,000	990,000
Yukon and Territories.....	150,000	‡
Total.....	18,832,000	7,398,100

\*Minimum all year power, with possible regulated flow where investigated. Figures for some of the rivers included may vary as additional information is secured from future detailed surveys, flow records and conservation storage investigations.  
†Not including Ungava. 5,000,000 h.p. south of the 50th parallel.  
‡Available possibilities not definitely known.

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ELK FALL, CAMPBELL RIVER, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

## Market Hunting Must be Stopped

The Sale of Game for Profit Means  
the Extinction of Valuable  
Species

One of the primary objects of those who are engaged in promoting more adequate protection of wild life is to stop the destructive activities of the market hunter. Mr. F. Bradshaw, Chief Game Guardian of Saskatchewan, in speaking before The National Conference on Wild Life Protection, held in Montreal in February by the Commission of Conservation, made a forceful appeal on behalf of the prohibition of the sale of game. Mr. Bradshaw gave the following instance of the manner in which wild life resources are depleted by those who hunt as a means of livelihood instead of recreation:

"The destruction that can be wrought by a single individual whose goal is the slaughter of game for financial gain is appalling.

"Some ten or twelve years ago a family of my acquaintance homesteaded on the south shore of lake Johnson, Saskatchewan. This lake at that time was a sportsman's paradise, and is still considered to be a choice hunting ground for waterfowl. There were four adult males in the family, all excellent shots, and as soon as the hunting season opened they started their deadly fusilade, and from daylight until dark for six days a week they hunted as long as a goose remained to be shot. They kept one man steadily hauling the game to Moosejaw, 40 miles distant. Among other things, they admitted earning enough money in two years to purchase and pay for an automobile."

