

The Careless Smoker

Apologies to Kipling

A fool there was and his pipe he lit
 (Even as you and I)
 On a forest trail where the leaves were fit
 To become ablaze from the smallest bit
 Of spark — and the fool he furnished it
 (Even as you and I)

The forest was burned to its very roots,
 Even beneath the ground,
 With the flowers, the birds and the poor
 dumb brutes,
 Old hoary oaks, and the tender shoots
 Which might have made logs but for such
 galoots,
 Allowed to wander around.

The lumberjack has now passed on,
 His pay-day comes no more,
 And the screech-owls haunt the camp at
 dawn
 Where the cook's tin pan woke the men of
 brawn:
 But the mill is silent, the trees are gone,
 The soil and forest floor.

A deadly sight are those hills of rocks
 Which once were beds of green:
 No hope for the human, no food for the
 flocks:
 The floods must be held by expensive locks,
 While the harbor is silted to the docks—
 The ships no more are seen.

But the fool smokes on in the forest still,
 Leaves campfires burning too,
 While the patient public pays the bill
 And the nation's wealth is destroyed for nil.
 If the law doesn't get him, the Devil will—

Smoker, it's up to you(Written by the District Forester
at Ogden, Utah)**Grouping of B. C. Forest Trees**

In a lecture before the Cowichan Field Naturalists' Club, at Duncans, Mr. C. S. Cowan, assistant chief forester for B. C., described in most interesting manner the forest growth of the Vancouver forestry division, which includes Vancouver Island and the lower mainland. There were, the lecturer said, five distinct groupings as the trees occurred in the natural forest. He classified these as follows:

1. Douglas fir — Red cedar group, with 50 per cent fir, 25 per cent cedar, the remainder mixed.

2. Red Cedar — Western hemlock group, with 50 per cent cedar, 25 per cent hemlock, balance mixed.

3. Western Hemlock — Sitka spruce group, with 50 per cent hemlock, 25 per cent spruce, balance mixed.

4. Western Hemlock — Balsam group, 50 per cent hemlock, 25 per cent balsam.

5. Subalpine and muskeg group — not of much economic importance.

Types of each tree were described, their individual characteristics pointed out, the range of altitude and latitude of each, and average age and height of each given. Diverging to the subject of forest control on water run-off, Mr. Cowan ascribed the serious floods in the lower Fraser valley to the burning of the forests along the slopes of the watershed from various causes. Eighty per cent of the melting snows run off quickly instead of being held back by the forests and allowed to run off slowly.

Wooden Ships a Hundred Years Old

"Wooden ships do occasionally last a hundred years", says a sea captain of Pensacola, Fla., in a recent letter to the Literary Digest. One of them, a schooner, he saw two years ago at a Danish port. It was owned by a former mate who said that he was doing well with his more than one-

hundred-year-old ship. The captain vouches also for another ship which sailed between Denmark and Greenland from 1801 to 1900. After its sailing days were over, it was used as a restaurant ship and later as a stationary training ship. The letter was written to uphold the claim that there are some centenary ships.