

spicuous white bark. Forests in which it is rather common, are often called "white forests" in contradistinction to the "black forests" of evergreens.

On the Eastern Front.

The damage and destruction along the eastern front has extended over an enormous territory due to the great length and the continuously changing position of the battle line. As a rule the degree of destruction has not been so complete nor the extent of damage so great in any one locality as along the western front, but a much greater area has been covered by the almost continuously retreating and advancing armies. The total amount of wood already used, damaged, and destroyed must be enormous. The loss, while large in amount, will, however, probably not be felt so keenly as in Belgium and northern France, where a much larger percentage of the forests were privately owned. Furthermore, a greater percentage of the total land area along the eastern front was still wooded, thus making wood a less expensive commodity on account of the larger supply still available.

The loss is not limited to the immediate vicinity of the forested regions but extends even to foreign lands. Russia was a great wood exporting country before the war. About 60 per cent of the export wood left through Baltic ports. Riga, the objective point of one of the German armies, in the environs of which much fighting has recently taken place, led all other Baltic ports in the exportation of wood. Through this port alone about 18,500,000,000 cubic feet of wood, mostly Scotch pine, left annually for foreign countries, principally Great Britain.

Canadian Research Bureau

The Canadian Pacific Railway and others interested in the establishment of the Canadian Research Bureau, deserve the warmest praise for having brought this about. The Bureau have secured the services of Mr. Arthur D. Little, a well known engineer of Boston, and a former President of the American Chemical Society. Mr. Little is eminently qualified to head such an organization, and we predict that it will be productive of much good.

In brief, the object of the new research bureau is to investigate, organize and systematize our resources. It will carry on a scientific investigation of the mineral, metal, hydro-electrical and chemical resources of the nation and formulate plans for the lessening of the waste in our forests, factories, mines and mills. The results of the Bureau's investigations will be sent out to manufacturers, merchants and others interested in the form of bulletins.

Restoring the Slate

Slates may be brought back into schools in the United States on account of the shortage of paper.

Cheap paper writing tablets now used in schools may disappear, or what is more likely, become prohibitive in price. Common five-cent tablets now contain little more than one-half the sheets they did before the beginning of the war, and paper firms say they are being furnished at an effort.

U. S. Government Paper Bill

More than 30,000,000 pounds of paper, embracing almost every kind in present-day use and costing approximately \$1,250,000 a year, is used in the government printing office, making the United States one of the largest buyers of paper in the world.