Proposed Principles for Conserving Game

Authority on Wild Life Suggests Lines of Action to Maintain the Supply of Game

1—In the well-settled regions of the United States and Canada, the supply of wild game is nowhere sufficient to render it an important food supply; and in view of its steady destruction by man, predatory mammals and birds, severe winters and scarcity of food and cover, game killing in those regions must be regarded as a severely limited pastime, and not as an industry in competition with the stock-raiser and the butcher.

2—In well-settled regions, it is impossible to make bag limits too small, or open seasons too short, for the best continuance of the game supply.

3—No frontierman can reasonably be expected either to devise, or to execute, unaided by his federal government, methods for the adequate preservation and increase of large game.

4—Well-settled and well-fed regions require game laws of greater stringency than frontier regions.

5—Frontier and savage regions require to be specially defined on the map, and provided with game laws specially adapted to the needs of their inhabitants and to the available supply of game.

6—The strict regulation of game-killing in frontier regions inures directly to the benefit of the people most dependent upon the game for their existence.

7—The sale of game should not be permitted at any time, anywhere; because all commercialization of wild game and other forms of wild life is thoroughly exterminatory in its effects.

8—In all countries, the rational utilization of game is desirable, but only on a basis that will provide amply and adequately for the perpetuation of the breeding stock.

9—Regions that are remote from lines of power transportation, or are in winter entirely cut off from supplies of fresh meat from without, are entitled to preferential treatment.

10—The relief of persons inhabiting frontier regions who by reason of sex, age or other causes are unable themselves to take out licenses and hunt and kill their annual quota of game must be specially provided for by law.

11—Every community large enough to contain a post office should be established as a game-protection centre, or unit, and a deputy game warden should be appointed for each centre, to whom an annual salary should be paid during satisfactory service, no matter how small the salary might be.

12—The duty of every such deputy game warden should be to issue hunting licenses, check up the reports of license holders, and generally promote and be responsible for the observance of the laws affecting game.

13—The cold-storage of legally-killed game to promote its full utilization by the holders of hunting licenses, beyond the regular season for hunting, is desirable and necessary.

14—It is time for the Governments of Canada and the United States to stop all killing of female hoofed game, other than caribou, by Indians, by prospectors, and by all other persons.

15—The waste of game should, under certain fixed conditions, be made a penal offence.

16—Regulations should be framed to require the reasonable salvage of game meat by sportsmen.—*Dr. W. T. Hornaday, at the National Conference on Game and Wild Life Protection.*

Arresting the Fire Fiend

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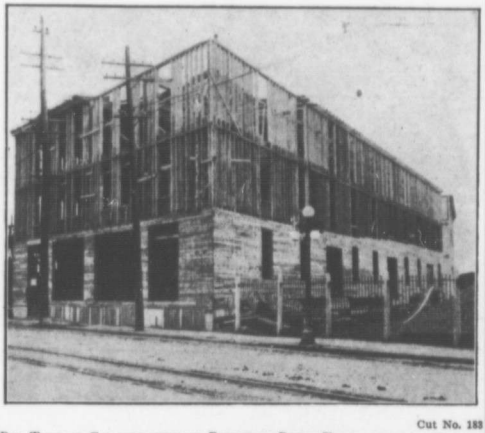
surance upon property reported as being in a dangerous condition until such conditions have been remedied.

(5) Requiring the installation and proper maintenance of automatic sprinkler systems in all buildings (fire-proof buildings excepted) which together with their contents have an insured value exceeding $10,000. —*J. G. S.*



Cut No. 183

BAD TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION IN BUILDING BEING ERECTED IN THE CENTRE OF A CITY IN EASTERN CANADA

It is a wooden building, three stories high, and wainscotted with asbestos shingle. Now that a permit has been granted for the erection of such a building, the owners should, at least, be forced to cover also the interior walls, posts and joists with asbestos shingles. The protection against fire is as necessary inside as outside.

Licensing Water Plant Operators

Water Purification and Sewage Treatment Plants Should Be Operated by Licensed Attendants

Most citizens do not fully appreciate the high degree of responsibility that rests on the operators of water purification plants. These operators have in their hands the lives of the population served practically to the same degree as a locomotive driver, and more so than a boiler stoker. Why not have them also licensed? Pioneer legislation along these lines has been enacted by the state of New Jersey, the bill providing that hereafter all sewage treatment plants must be in charge of superintendents, or operators licensed by the state. On its introduction in the legislature, the bill was accompanied by a statement of its purpose which is well worth quoting: "The purpose of this bill is to secure the employment of attendants at water-purification and sewage-treatment plants having a higher degree of intelligence and more familiarity with the operation of these plants than is now the case. There are a large number of water-purification plants and sewage-disposal plants now in operation in this state. The experience of the State Department of Health has shown that many of these plants, particularly the smaller ones, are operated in a very unsatisfactory manner. This results, in the case of water-purification plants, in imperfect purification of the water at times, and the consequent exposure, of the people who use the water, to danger from water-borne disease. The unskillful and careless operation of these plants also results in their rapid deterioration, which ultimately entails upon the municipalities owning them the expenditure of funds for repairs and replacements which would not be necessary were the plants properly operated."—*L. G. D.*

A GOLDEN HARVEST

Sweet clover is just beginning to come into its own in the farming business and the growing of it for seed is apparently profitable. It is reported in the press that a farmer at Kippen, Ont., harvested 146 bushels of clean seed off 18 acres, which he sold at $15 a bushel. That represents a total of $2,190 or at the rate of $121 an acre. Such returns, however, are apt to last only so long as few people know about them.

INFORMATION ABOUT OYSTERS

The Commission of Conservation has for distribution a number of copies of Dr. Joseph Stafford's comprehensive report on "The Canadian Oyster". Anyone who is interested in oysters, whether technically or commercially, should have a copy of this valuable work. Copies may be obtained from the Commission free of charge.

Electricity Is Not Substitute for Coal

Wholesale use of Electricity for Heating of Homes, During the Winters is Impracticable

To every material its own work! Every one of nature's products has its own outstanding fields of usefulness. It is the purpose of science to assign to each of these products the tasks that they are best fitted to perform. During recent years, careful experiment has demonstrated that electricity can not compete successfully with coal for domestic heating.

A recent report, issued by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, demonstrates the undesirability of the general use of electricity for heating homes. It contains the following conclusions.

"Regarding the future outlook for the use of electric energy for heating, it may be said that to push the matter on an extended scale would be economically unsound in Canada where such enormous amounts of energy would be required for this purpose alone, as all other fields of application for electric energy would suffer seriously thereby.

"At existing rates for coal and other fuels, compared with those for electricity, electric heating is too expensive to be adopted extensively, but as an auxiliary its advantages are so attractive that efforts will undoubtedly be made to reduce the cost so as to make its use in this way more popular."

Since we cannot look forward to using electricity for fully coping with the heating requirements in the cold Canadian winters, we must, therefore, continue to rely mainly on fuels, and the two commodities, coal and electricity, should each be used where it is most profitable. In this regard the report further states that, "It can be readily demonstrated that, of the total energy in fuels, at the present time and under the most favourable conditions possible in the largest and most modern plants, a maximum of 12 to 15 per cent is obtainable in the form of mechanical power; this is only about one-third of the percentage obtainable in the form of heat in the average house furnace and only about one-fourth of that obtainable in the form of mechanical power from the water-power of a hydro-electric plant.

"True conservation ,therefore, lies in using, to the fullest practicable extent, water-power for the generation of mechanical power and fuels for heating. Where no water-power is available, then the fuels must, of necessity, be used for mechanical power purposes, but this will preferably be done in large electric generating stations."

QUEBEC FOREST FIRES

Last year, according to the report of C. J. Hall, the Superintendent of the Quebec Forest Protection Service, there were 430 forest fires in that province which devastated 23 square miles of forests out of 48,800,000 square miles which were operated for forestry work. The total damage was only $5,557. The splendid results achieved are due largely to the efficiency of the work of the private fire protective associations.