

## Improvement of Game Laws

### Prohibition of the Sale of Game by Several Provinces

That the trend of game protective legislation throughout Canada is distinctly toward restricting, and ultimately prohibiting the operations of market hunters, is clearly manifested by recent amendments to the game laws of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Ontario the sale of water-fowl and of quail, partridge, woodcock and snipe is prohibited until the autumn of 1917. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have gone much farther and the effect of their present laws is to prohibit the open sale of practically all game in any season of the year.

The market hunter is the recognized guerrilla of destruction with regard to wild life, and the traffic in dead game is responsible for at least three-quarters of the slaughter that has reduced the game birds of North America to a mere remnant of their former abundance. Nearly all the provinces of Canada have placed restrictions upon the market gunner, by prohibiting the sale of game entirely, or during certain seasons. Unfortunately, in most instances, such laws have been enacted only as an extreme resort to protect depleted species from virtual extinction. In view of the disastrous and inevitable results of allowing the market hunter to carry on his destructive occupation, the logical procedure is to anticipate and prevent the result by prohibiting market gunning before it has succeeded in reducing our splendid resources of wild life to the verge of extinction.

## New Brunswick Forest Survey

P. Z. Coverhill, who is in charge of the forest survey of New Brunswick Crown lands, reports that about 250,000 acres of forest land have been surveyed to date. In addition to a cruise of the timber, the soil is being classified, to facilitate the segregation and opening to settlement of areas chiefly valuable for agriculture. Tracts in the vicinity of existing settlements are being surveyed first, to expedite settlement as much as possible. While considerable areas suitable for farming have been examined, it has been found that the vast majority of the lands still remaining in the Crown are non-agricultural and chiefly valuable for the production of timber. Since the forest revenues of New Brunswick's Crown timber lands amount to an annual total to the province of about \$500,000, the importance of conserving this resource is becoming fully appreciated.—C.L.

## Care of Garbage

### Householders Can Materially Assist in Keeping Their Home Town Clean

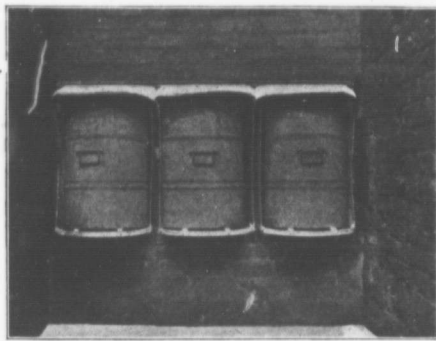
The care and disposal of waste and kitchen refuse is of the utmost importance in the general health policy of Canadian cities, at all seasons of the year, but winter conditions render the work more difficult than at other times. The

illustrations herewith present a vivid contrast in care of garbage cans. In the first picture neglect is supreme; collection of garbage has been delayed, cans are overflowing, and are in damaged condition, the absence of lids allowing dogs and other animals to scatter the refuse on the ground.

The second illustration shows an almost ideal condition. The cans are elevated from the ground, out of reach of dogs and cats; they are provided with a shelter roof to



Garbage cans in an insanitary condition and showing every indication of carelessness and neglect. Cut 145



Garbage cans in perfect condition. Elevated above rain splash, and animals. Can be operated in winter. Cut 146

periodical snowfall, by concealing all trace of scattered refuse, greatly assists the citizen of careless habit. When the warm sunshine of spring removes the covering of snow, and lays bare the accumulation of rubbish, we will have the usual demand for clean-up day that the surroundings may again be put in such condition as not to offend the senses—and a clean-up day wholly rendered necessary by the careless creation of insanitary conditions.

The householder can assist the municipal scavenging department greatly by burning dry refuse in the kitchen stove or furnace. A large portion of the refuse thrown into lanes or yards and scattered by the wind would be thus destroyed.

Garbage cans, and the condition in which they are kept, are a fruitful source of complaint. The

exclude rain and snow, and will in this way give much longer service. Kitchen waste should be thoroughly drained of liquid and be wrapped in paper before being deposited in the garbage can; otherwise it will freeze in a solid mass, requiring considerable force for its removal, greatly to the detriment of the can.

Farm implements should be placed under cover before the snow covers them. They are then ready to be overhauled and prepared for spring work during the winter months, when work on the farm is not pressing.

The land roller is very useful in winter for making roadways and paths through the snow.

## Looking to the Future

### Many Pulp and Paper Companies are Re-foresting Cut-over Lands

The Kiorndon Pulp and Paper Co. is making plans for forest planting on cut-over portions of its timber limits in the province of Quebec. During 1917, about 400,000 seedlings of forest species will be planted. A forest nursery is also to be developed, the capacity of which will be 1,000,000 small trees each year for planting on the holdings of the company. A. C. Volkmar is the forester in charge of this work, with headquarters at St. Jovite, P.Q. In addition to the nursery and planting work, information is being collected systematically with regard to the amount of growth which is taking place on the Company's property. It is obvious that this information is very important in connection with the preparation of plans for the permanent handling of a large area of forest land, on the basis of perpetual operation. The investment involved in the erection of a pulp and paper mill is so great that a company of this kind must look far into the future, in figuring on its sources of timber supplies.

The Laurentide Co. and the Pejepsoot Paper Co. have already made considerable progress in forest planting on their lands in Quebec, with a view to the future production of timber for the manufacture of pulp and paper. The Laurentide Co. is the pioneer in this direction, its forestry work having for years been managed by Ellwood Wilson. The forestry and planting work for the Pejepsoot Co. are being directed by J. E. Rothery.—C.L.

## Barn Fires in Ontario

### Heavy Losses to Farmers Due to Spontaneous Combustion

During the past few weeks, Ontario farmers have been seriously alarmed by the number of barn fires occurring throughout the Province. In the months of August and September, 124 such fires were reported, involving a loss estimated to exceed \$300,000. Many of the fires were reported to be due to spontaneous combustion, and to determine the exact circumstances surrounding these, the Provincial Fire Marshall undertook a special investigation in Lambton county, where many of the fires occurred.

As a result of inspections and investigations made by Deputy Fire Marshal S. H. Dickie, of Toronto, it was found that fully fifty per cent of the fires were due to spontaneous combustion, as a result of farmers putting hay and grain in the barns while wet and storing in such quantities that the excessive heat has resulted in fires.