

Conservation

A monthly bulletin published by the
Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII

SEPTEMBER, 1919

No. 9

Garden Suburbs in Canadian Capital

Modern Town Planning to be
Exemplified—Brisk Demand
for Lots

The laying out of grounds, said Wordsworth, may be considered, in some sense, a liberal art, like poetry and painting. The exercise of the art in the past has been largely for the benefit of royal persons, the aristocracy and the wealthy few. The foundation and development of garden suburbs for the common people, where children may play in safety in outdoor schools in touch with beauty and the wholesome influences of nature, where householders may have the opportunity of growing flowers and vegetables and have an outdoor home in the hot summer months, where the noise of traffic and the ugliness of industrial life may be banished for a time, where adults may indulge their tastes for sports and find common ground for social and intellectual interests in the winter time in club-rooms and community halls—this is a new movement and has for its inspiration that better life for the people that has been promised and prophesied as one of the results of the struggle and sacrifice of the war.

The garden suburbs in the Old Country—such as Hampstead—are accomplished facts, and the testimony to their sociological importance is written in a score of books and in thousands of articles. Canada cannot lag behind in this movement and continue to justify its claim to be governed by the people and for the people. A beginning has been made in the capital city and before the present year has closed substantial progress will have been made with the developments of two garden suburbs, east and west of the city, called Lindenlea and Parkdale. The Ottawa Housing Commission has bought two estates of about twenty acres each, which have been laid out on town planning lines by Mr. Thomas Adams, Housing and Town Planning Adviser to the Commission of Conservation. The estates have been bought at a reasonable figure, and lots will be sold to the future residents at from \$340 to \$600.

The applications for lots at Lindenlea have exceeded the number

(Continued on page 37)

Proper Precautions Enable Settlers to Burn Slash Safely

Expert Gives Advice as to Best Methods—Fire Ranger will Issue
Permits when Due Safeguards are Taken

The settler must always bear in mind that the fire ranger is his friend, and is always willing to help him out by giving good advice in the burning of his slash to clear his land. Having burnt many slashes he is more or less of an expert in this work and can help the settler materially by having the slash piled and fired with the maximum results and minimum danger and trouble. The fire ranger is just as anxious as the settler that his slash should be burnt without causing any damage or trouble.

The first duty of a settler who wants to burn his slash, is to see if it is properly piled and at least 50 feet from any standing timber or building and it would be advisable when possible to have it at 100 feet, in which case it would reduce the danger. Once this is done, he should then obtain a written permit from a duly appointed ranger who will visit his slash and gladly issue a permit if he finds that the slash is piled to avoid any possible danger to the standing timber or buildings, and if weather conditions are favourable.

A settler should never set fire to his slash at midday or when there is a heavy wind blowing. He should always set fire in the evening. Then if anything should go wrong he will have more facilities in extinguishing it. He should never set fire to too many piles at a time; he should burn one or two at a time, as otherwise he would never be able to control them. He should have the necessary help on hand according to the size of slash that he has to burn and always have pails and shovels with him so

HEMLOCK BARK USEFUL

The feasibility of using waste hemlock bark from paper mill operations for tanning purposes has been further demonstrated in recent tests made by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. The product is satisfactory to the tanner, and can be prepared at a cost that will allow it to compete with leaf bark. The use of paper mill bark for tanning would mean a source of income to the paper mill from a material which is now of little or no value.

he can extinguish fire if it should happen to spread. If the fire is still burning in the morning it should be extinguished, except during wet periods, as the heavy winds during the day may cause it to spread. A good time to set fire to a slash is just before it is going to rain, then he will be assured that his fire will never run and cause any damage.

The very best time to burn slash is in the early spring when there is still snow in the woods. There is no reason why a settler burning a slash should cause any damage if he takes the necessary precautions. He should always remember the following:

1. To pile his slash in heaps.
2. To have the heaps at least 50 feet from any standing timber or building.
3. To obtain a written burning permit from the fire ranger.
4. To never set fire at midday but in the evening.
5. To never set fire when a heavy wind is blowing.
6. To have the necessary help at hand to extinguish fire if it should spread.
7. To have pails and shovels with him.
8. To never leave a fire burning it is completely out.
9. To try to burn during a wet period.
10. To always remember that the fire ranger is his friend.

It is easier to burn slash by taking the necessary precautions beforehand than to try to extinguish a large forest fire.—*Henry Sorgius, Manager, St. Maurice Forest Protective Association.*

FOREST REGENERATION

"If we should begin to-day to protect our cut-over lands from fire and to use wholly practical methods of forestry to secure re-production after logging, we could secure in the next 50 or 60 years an annual production of over 60,000,000,000 feet a year without lessening our forest capital. And this would be done without devoting to tree growth land that is not chiefly valuable for that purpose."—*Henry S. Graves, United States Forest Service.*

Local Associations Would Protect Game

National Conference Recommends
Formation of Local Bodies to
Promote Wild Life
Conservation

It is a well recognized principle that, in a democracy, a law is difficult of enforcement unless it has behind it the force of public opinion. It is also a fact that public opinion is ineffective unless it is organized.

One difficulty with the laws protecting our resources in game and fur-bearing animals has been that too frequently the game wardens have not had the public behind them in the enforcement of the law. Accordingly, in some districts, local societies have been formed to promote the protection of wild life.

Such a society should be composed of sportsmen and others interested in the objects of the association. It can perform valuable service by educating public opinion, by supporting the game wardens, by recommending to the Provincial governments improvements in the law and means by which the law may be better administered and by calling attention to infractions and abuses.

Among societies already in existence may be mentioned the Essex County Wild Life Conservation Association, the Sudbury District Game and Fish Protective Association, the Potawawa Camp Fish and Game Club, the Vancouver Angling and Game Association, and the Vancouver Game Club.

The National Conference on Conservation of Game, Fur-bearing Animals and other Wild Life, at its meeting this year passed the following resolution:

"That this National Conference of officials, sportsmen, and others concerned in the conservation of game animals and other wild life, is of the opinion that, as one of the best means of promoting the conservation of these animals is by the promoting of local game and wild life protective associations, the organization of such associations be encouraged by every means possible and that the Provincial governments be recommended to make special efforts to promote the organization and to assist in the maintenance of such associations."