

sonnel. A distance of 90,800 miles were flown, and 719 fires reported, with 89% efficiency in their location.

The keeping of our forests green until they can be properly utilized must be attendant not upon forest officers alone, but upon the co-operation of all users of the forests either for pleasure or profit.

The present pressing need is added Federal aid and greater state participation in the cost of fire elimination, in order that the existing organization may be amplified and made more efficient.

FORESTRY IN SWEDEN.

By Edward Beck.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 5. —Co-operation between the State and the owners of the private forests accounts in a large measure for Sweden's pre-eminence in forest development. The State's liberality in providing the means, its wisdom in enacting reasonable laws for the preservation of the forests and to provide for their continuity, combined with the private owners' willing compliance therewith, constitute the second most important factor.

There is apparently no conflict between the State and the private owners in these matters. Swedish forests have been under legal control for more than seven centuries. There are a few general laws applicable to the entire country. Different laws apply to different provinces or districts. Their enforcement and supervision are invested in local forest commissions, one for each province, which in turn, is answerable to the State Forest Service, which has general supervision both of the forest laws and of the State-owned forests. The commissions usually comprise in their membership a representative of the State, one of the private owners, and one of the immediate district concerned. Besides enforcing the law and arbitrating disputes, they maintain forest nurseries and distribute plants and seeds for purposes of reforestation. They encourage the planting of idle lands and promote local interest in tree culture. Their expenses are met by means of a small tax imposed on the stumpage values of the timber cut in their respective districts. They are also subsidized by the national and the provincial Governments and derive additional revenue from the sale of seeds and plants. They serve to obviate some of the objections which the owners of the private forests might otherwise offer to interference with their rights of private property in their forests.

In 1918 it was found necessary to pass a stringent general law forbidding the cutting of young growing forests unless and until it was shown that such cutting was essential to their improvement. Exception was made in the case of land destined for agricultural purposes, pastures, building sites, etc. In enforcing this law the commissions are empowered to fine disobedient owners, to confiscate wood illegally cut and to prohibit

absolutely for stipulated periods any further cutting on the areas involved. In such cases the owners have the right of appeal to the courts. This law is the result of excessive cutting during the recent war period when the demand for lumber and its price were both abnormal.

Laws fixing a minimum diameter limit for cutting, such as prevail in Canada, have been applied from time to time in several of the pro-

Forest Fires Take Away Jobs!

SIZE UP EVERY TIMBER FIRE AS YOUR PERSONAL ENEMY
AND GET AFTER HIM.

— Put Out Your Camp Fire —
Never Toss Away a Lighted Cigarette

There are hundreds of jobs in a live forest.

Dead forests drive out population.

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