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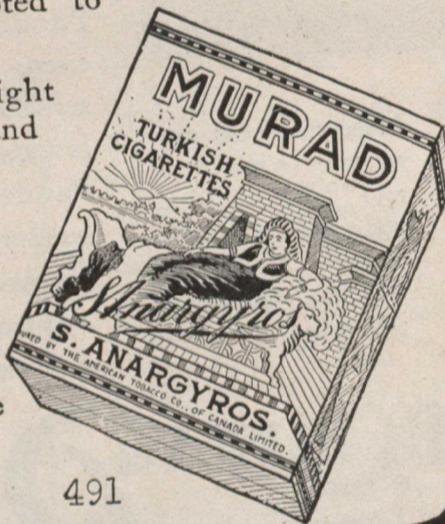
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S. ANARGYROS

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warden, practically placed in charge of a vast wealth belonging to the province, there should be a system by which he will be trained to realise the importance of his duties. His compensation should be made commensurate with the work that he performs. Since the preservation of the forest means also the conservation of fish and game, I would like to suggest that the forest wardens and fire rangers be also made fish and game wardens.

The Department of Crown Lands, realising the importance of technical training, sent two of their best forest engineers to Yale to make a study of the technical side of forestry. Since their appointment as Forest Engineers in the Department of Crown Lands, new measures have been inaugurated for the classification of lands, the proper protection of the forests, the prevention of excessive cutting, the reproduction of the forest by seeding or by planting, and a recommendation for the establishment of a fund for the following purposes: (1) The reforestation of abandoned farm lands; (2) the restoration of forest lands that have been ruined by reckless cutting or by fire; (3) the planting up of bare or sand lands where there are no trees, and the establishment of vegetation on rock lands; (4) the creation of forest reserves on a large scale; (5) the introduction and acclimatisation of new species of woods.

In my opinion if we are to take proper care of our forests, fish and game we should have a commission of competent men, free from any political ties, and having the direction of the sales, the cutting and everything else belonging to the exploitation of the forest. Such a commission should be under the control of the Government which is responsible to the people.

To this commission might be attached a technical staff that would be charged with the task of exploring the forests, preparing maps, and possibly also the management of the forests. The work has already begun in a small way, but we wish to know the exact regions that are suitable for the growth of the woods, and those that are suitable for colonisation purposes. It is important that this question should be settled in an independent and business-like fashion.

Another very important question is to educate the people as to the value of the forests, and the importance it is to them to protect and preserve them. We have already agricultural colleges and lecturers, and it seems to me that it would be an easy matter for these lecturers, in their talks, to give to the public some elementary ideas on silviculture and the care of woodlands.

We should have technical studies made of our woods, so that we may know their resistance, compression, tension, etc., to the end that we may be in a position to better inform our engineers and architects as to their mechanical value. We should also have tests made of our woods for pulping purposes so as to find out a substitute for spruce the day it may disappear; also have tests made to determine the value of the different woods for pulp and paper making, so as to know what is to replace spruce when the supply is exhausted.

Here is a line of investigation that will prove interesting not only to the lumberman and the settler, but also to the railway man. It has been proved that an untreated spruce tie will not last more than seven or eight years, but that when it is treated chemically it will last more than twenty years. The average cost of each tie is 30 cents and the cost of treatment 20 cents—the life of the tie being trebled.

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