

Measures for the Prevention of Fire

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place for the strips to be bared must be chosen when planting.

The laying out and keeping up of the protection strips naturally costs something, and the strips are only a sure protection if carefully kept up. But the cost of this system is far less than the sacrifice, which must be made to keep up the heretofore little-useful, bare protecting strips, used in North Germany, and a management used, as is the railway, to install all means for safety of passengers and to run its business with the most painstaking care, will easily carry out the relatively simple rules laid down here. The wood-owner must strive to protect his forests from devastating fires, and it will be to his own interest as well as that of the country in general to co-operate with the railway management.

PAY MORE FOR PULPWOOD.

The Montreal correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal, one of the leading journals of the paper trade in the United States, sent to that journal lately an interesting note on the effect of the prohibition of pulpwood export. After noting the fact that it is only recently, for the first time, that the United States mills are compelled to come to Canada for their supply, and the reasons for this, the despatch continues: 'They find that the price has advanced practically \$1 per cord, and they are now forced to pay from \$7.50 to \$8 for peeled wood cut on free lands. This extra dollar charged for pulpwood will mean an extra dollar charged for their pulp. This gives the Canadian paper maker so much of an advantage. The indications are that the price of raw pulpwood will continue to increase from year to year owing to this scarcity, which will result in further advantages to the Canadian manufacturer, and eventually his absorption of the entire market. The real significance of the whole matter is found in the fact that this is the first real test of the working of the Gouin law, and it is proving itself to be an admirable and advantageous thing for the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer.'

Forestry seeks not only to prevent the destruction of the forests but to secure their improvement so that they will be in a position to produce each year, without any lowering of their value, even greater crops than they have yet produced under methods of exploitation. To secure this result forestry must achieve fire protection, prevention of waste in the logging, manufacture and use of lumber, and the reforestation of barren and cut-over lands.

AN ONTARIO FOREST SURVEY.

During this coming summer the Commission of Conservation will conduct a survey of a portion of Haliburton county and the northern part of the county of Peterborough, Ontario. This survey is to furnish a detailed description of the economic and natural conditions and resources of the watershed in Peterborough and Haliburton counties feeding the Trent canal waters and to serve as a basis for a plan of management. The entire area is about 1,500 square miles in extent.

The survey is under the superintendence of Dr. B. E. Fernow, the field work being done by Dr. C. D. Howe and Mr. J. H. White, with three students. The survey was started during the fourth week of May, in the township of Marmora (Hastings county). This is at the south-east corner of the area to be surveyed, which includes all the townships north of Sturgeon and Stony lakes, as far west as Victoria county.

The information especially sought is the distribution of farm and forest lands and of forest types. The first object of the survey is to secure detailed information, not only of natural conditions, but also of ownership and economic conditions of the country surveyed.

The Dominion government has a distinct interest in the part of the country to be surveyed, owing to its having spent several million dollars, during the construction of the canal, on the building of dams and for means of conserving the waters of the region, without controlling the watersheds. Hence the reason for the Commission of Conservation undertaking the work.

With every couple of months bringing a report of several hundred square miles of forest swept out of existence, and with the activity of hundreds of sawmills all over the country, one wonders just how long it will be before North America will be treeless.—Ottawa Journal.