

## Cutting Methods Are Key to Forest Wealth

Forest Service Does Not Control These in Ontario or on Dominion Lands

It is of the greatest importance that we fully realize that our virgin forest resources are by no means inexhaustible, but that they can be made so by the exercise of proper supervision over the methods of cutting. This means the practice of scientific forestry, and this, in turn, involves the employment of large numbers of well-trained and thoroughly-experienced foresters in the supervision of woods operations. These men are simply not to be had at present, but, with the close of the war, considerable numbers will be available. Forestry practice in Canada may be expected to receive a decided impetus with the return of the men who are now rendering such valiant service in Europe in producing the timber supplies essential to military operations.

British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick have provincial forest services, whose duties include supervision over cutting operations on Crown lands. In the West, the Dominion Forestry Branch has the same responsibility, in regard to Dominion forest reserves. Thus, in each of these provinces there is already at least the beginnings of a technical forest administration, in the hands of men educated and trained particularly for such work.

In Ontario, on the other hand, the Provincial Forestry Branch is concerned primarily with forest protection, forest nursery work, etc., but has no direct administrative connection with the enforcement of cutting regulations on Crown timber lands. On Dominion lands in the West, similarly, the Dominion Forestry Branch has no administrative connection with cutting operations on licensed timber berths or on unlicensed lands outside the forest reserves. In Nova Scotia, there is, as yet, no technical forest service at all, though the Provincial Government has for some time had the matter under consideration.

Until technical forestry methods, based upon the best business considerations from a long-time point of view, are put into effect on all the non-agricultural forest lands of the Dominion, we shall be mining our forest resources, rather than treating them as a crop, and shall therefore be sacrificing the permanent welfare of the country for the sake of a temporary advantage.—C. L.

## Preventing Waste of Electricity

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ditions of all rural territory should be made, with the object of ascertaining the main facts regarding the problems of rural life and rural development, and of enabling constructive proposals to be made regarding the development of the human and natural resources of the country. This survey should comprise, *inter alia*, a complete inventory of all lands which have been already surveyed and homesteaded, with a view to securing their proper settlement, and devising means to lessen injurious speculation. Settlement of re-

mote areas should be suspended while the survey is being made, and no Crown lands should be settled until after proper planning.

3. Provincial governments should consider their systems of administering colonization highways and municipal affairs, with special regard to the need for securing more co-ordination, uniformity and efficiency in all matters pertaining to local government, and for increasing the responsibilities and powers of municipal authorities under the skilled advice of a central department in each province.

4. Model regulations setting a minimum standard of sanitation and housing, building construction and general development should be agreed to by Provincial governments and municipalities in joint conference and then made compulsory in each province.

5. Carefully planned model towns or "garden cities" should be established on suitable sites as object lessons in industrial development, and of increasing production by scientific means and providing more varied opportunities for labour, including returned soldiers. Areas in these towns should be reserved for both manufacture and agriculture, on lines which have already been successful.

6. Planning and development acts, corresponding to the draft act of the Commission of Conservation, should be passed in Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the town planning acts in the other provinces should be changed in name and widened in scope, so far as may be necessary, to make them applicable to deal adequately with both rural and urban development. All rural and urban land should be planned and regulated by proper "development schemes", prepared under such planning and development acts, with a view to securing health, convenience, efficiency and amenity in connection with its use for building or other purposes, and discouraging speculation.

7. The problem of re-instating ex-service men into industrial and social life should be dealt with by the municipalities under the guidance and control of provincial departments, and provision should be made for placing such men in suitable and congenial vocations, either in rural or in urban localities. They should be placed where their abilities can be put to the best use, where it is reasonably certain that adequate reward can be obtained for their labour, and where facilities for social intercourse and education are available.

Development schemes dealing with wide areas should be prepared in advance of any settlement on the land of returned soldiers, and such schemes should be economically sound, independently of the financial aid that may be given as a reward for military service.—T. A.

Chatham, Ontario, had about 500 acres in gardens this year, of which it is estimated \$25,000 worth of produce was grown. Preparations have already been made for an increased acreage next year. Even the river banks and the railway right-of-way are being cultivated.

## STORING GARDEN PRODUCE

Have you taken stock of your garden crops for storage and planned accordingly?

It is time now to plan for storing certain crops for winter use. How are you going to do this—in house cellars, outdoor cellars, pits, trenches, cold frames, or where? There are several satisfactory ways of storing the various crops; it is only a matter of planning to meet your needs.

The home cellar is a good place in which to store vegetables providing it meets the necessary requirements of ventilation, temperature, moisture, and drainage. A well-drained, well-ventilated, unheated cellar with earth floor and freedom from freezing temperature, is just about ideal for the storage of vegetables. You can control the temperature by opening the windows at night or when the outside air is not freezing cold, and closing them when it warms up. Try to keep it about 40 degrees F.

The earth floor will give up just about enough moisture to keep the vegetables from drying out. If there is a cement floor, watch the vegetables for signs of withering, and then sprinkle the floor with water as necessary to keep the vegetables plump and crisp. It is a good plan to spread an inch or two of sand or earth on the floor and sprinkle with water occasionally.

In the cellar, vegetables are most conveniently stored in boxes or barrels. These should be placed on strips of wood or other supports to raise them off the floor to allow air to circulate beneath them. They should also be set away from the cellar walls so the air may move back of them. Shelves may be built to support the boxes if desired. Built-in boxes are often used but they are not so handy to work with nor so easily cleaned.

Keep the vegetables in the dark by darkening the windows or by covering with paper or other material.

## Drying Pumpkins

Pumpkins are bulky vegetables to store—why not try something new this year and dry them? It requires a sharp knife, some "elbow grease," a little common sense, and sunshine.

There are two ways of preparing pumpkin for drying and both are satisfactory. Cut into one-half inch strips, pare and clean. Blanch three minutes. Cold dip, remove surface moisture by pressing between clean towels, and spread on drying trays, platters or dripping pans. Spread a single thickness of paper or thin muslin first. The drying time is three to four hours, starting at 110 degrees F. and raising gradually to 140 degrees F. The pumpkin may be cut in rings instead of strips, and these rings hung up over the kitchen stove or in the sun. Unless the air is very dry, the time required will be longer if the drying is done in the sun than in a drier, but less watching is necessary and the product will have an excellent flavour.

## What Farm Activity Pays You the Best

Some of the Things a Set of Books will Show You

Keeping books pays as well on a farm as in a bank, a railway office or a factory. Many large farms have a regular bookkeeping department. The average size farm does not need such an elaborate system of accounts, but many more than it needs three or four binders, seven cement separators, nine churns, or five hay loaders. The size and detail of the system depends on the acreage of the farm and the amount of business the farm does.

Some person on the farm can learn how to conduct a set of books for the farm. Then only a few minutes a day, or once a week, will be needed to keep a set of farm account books.

Here are several important things a farmer knows if he keeps a set of books: How many dollars' worth of foodstuffs sold off the farm last year? How much money was cleared on the farm last year? What crops are paying? How did this year's profit compare with last year, two years ago, five years ago?

A farmer will be able to check every item of farm expense such as feed, poultry, cattle, and hogs, the cost and the value of their products on the farm.

Another pleasing and profitable thing about a set of farm books—can take an inventory at the end of the year of all the live stock, the implements, the buildings, the grain on hand, and all of the equipment and know just where the farm stands financially.

The Commission of Conservation has issued a very simple yet comprehensive farmer's account book which will be sent free to Canadian farmers who ask for it, stating at the same time how many acres they work. The supply of these is limited and the rule of "first come, first served" will apply.

## TO DEVELOP ITS OWN NATURAL RESOURCES

The Greater Winnipeg Water District is planning to develop its own resources and an immediate survey of these will be made. Heretofore, it has been the practice to approve of permits to private parties to cut timber in the District. It is expected that large quantities of cedar posts and poles, pulpwood and other timber will be cut and marketed under the new plan. The resulting traffic will also help to pay the running expenses of the construction railway which cost over \$1,000,000 to build and which is now hoped to make permanent.

## FINANCIAL MAGNATES UTILIZE OLD TIN CANS

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 worth of used tin cans are wasted every year in Canada. A company, called Coopers of Canada, Ltd., has been formed in Toronto to collect these, to cleanse, sterilize and re-top them for use again. It is understood that Mackenzie-Mann interests and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York are interested in the undertaking.