

have his hands full for several years to come. This will probably be the first work of the provincial forester when he is appointed.

Nothing has yet been said of the opportunity for the highest utilization of some kinds of timber in wooden ship building, which business has revived since the crash that followed the introduction of iron ships, and which seems destined to continue indefinitely in the construction of certain classes of vessels. Nor has anything been said of the particularly favorable position in which Nova Scotia stands in regard to export trade, both to Europe and to South America. Nova Scotia is a small province. Her timber has been heavily cut into, and still more heavily burned over, but much of the land is suited to the growing of timber, much of it is covered with woods of some kind, and timber reproduces readily and grows rapidly in the province. She has a number of native industries dependent upon wood, and she has great opportunities for export. All of which shows that action now will result in great advantage to the province in the near future and for all time to come. These are some of the reasons that induced the Nova Scotia Government and the lumber interests to invite the Canadian Forestry Association to hold a convention in the province. There are other aspects of this most interesting situation, and these will be discussed in future issues.

Canadians Honored.

Mr. J. B. White, manager of the woods department and sawmills of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, has been appointed a member of the Forestry Committee of the American National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association for the ensuing year. The other Canadian member appointed to this committee is Mr. John S. Gillies, of the Gillies Lumber Company, of Braeside, Ont.

TAMARACK IN CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA.

When traveling in eastern Nova Scotia this summer, the Secretary heard a great deal of the pit prop question, which will be more fully gone into in the future. One of the members of the Canadian Forestry Association there, who is purchasing agent for one of the large mines, has given this matter much attention. This is just another proof of how this question of forest conservation affects every industry in Canada, and directly or indirectly every citizen. This gentleman stated that the mines of Cape Breton use annually about fourteen million feet of mine timber, and in the whole of Nova Scotia about twenty-two million feet are used for mining annually. The pit props used in Cape Breton mines every year would, if placed from end to end, reach 2,300 miles, or nearly from Sydney to Ireland. This gentleman had made observations regarding the recovery of the tamarack after the attack by the larch sawfly, which, in 1885-6, killed all the mature tamarack from Sydney to Winnipeg. In this connection he said:—

'In passing over eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, one cannot fail to notice the great growth of tamarack (so-called juniper) coming up all over the country. It is to be wondered if the people appreciate the valuable asset they have in this wood. Originally tamarack was well distributed, and was largely used for ship and boat building, also for frames of buildings, fence posts, etc., its lasting qualities adding greatly to its value. In 1885 a pest of caterpillars (the larch sawfly) passed over the country, and they seemed to have a particular fondness for the tamarack, for several years after scarcely a young tree could be found alive, but within the past ten or fourteen years it appears to have recovered, and now a strong growth is coming up. Owing to the thickness of this growth, the trees, to be of any value in the near future, should be thinned out. At least four out of every five of the young trees should be cut down to give the fifth a chance to grow. For railway ties, mine props and ties, and many of the uses to which our native woods are put, the tamarack is the most valuable. It would, therefore, appear to be the opportunity and duty of people having the same on their lands to encourage its rapid growth in every way possible.'

A NATIONAL WORK.

A western man writes: 'I think your idea of a national organization is a splendid method of awakening public interest in forest protection.'