

judgment and staying qualities are required.

The Forest Service uniform is a neat and inconspicuous olive-green worsted or corduroy, devoid of brass buttons and gold lace. As a sign of his authority each officer wears a small bronze shield-shaped badge bearing in its centre a pine tree—the forester's talisman. Though empowered to make arrests, even without warrant in certain cases, the authority is exercised only in flagrant cases. In some States rangers act as deputy game wardens and render valuable assistance in preventing the unlawful taking of fish and game from regions where hunting and fishing are the best and where poaching is hardest to detect. Though often armed and usually a good shot, it is considered very bad form for a ranger to make any public display of his gun or his marksmanship.

The ranger keeps a diary covering in detail each day's business. When the Forests were first established his work was largely patrol and a sample page from one man's diary is said to have been as follows:

'October 1, 1904. Patrolled out of my blankets; patrolled to the creek; built a fire; patrolled to breakfast and patrolled after my horse. Patrolled all day; patrolled to supper and to bed. Cold night; used my report blank for extra cover; patrolled to sleep.'

But things have changed and now the rawest recruit does more than patrol, and his reports, while numerous, are concise and to the point.

The rangers are a loyal and enthusiastic corps of men, on the alert to resent any outside criticism of the Service or its methods. Should you overhear a couple of rangers exchanging hard luck stories of long hours, small pay, slow promotion, superabundance of red tape and a general lack of appreciation of themselves and their troubles by their superior officers, you may wonder why they stay by their jobs. They stay because the work appeals to

them. The love of God's out-of-doors, the pleasure of breathing pure air fragrant with the smell of the pines, the dependence upon one's own resources, the joy of doing a big task well, the opportunities for hunting and fishing, of exploring new lands, and the discipline and training one unconsciously receives, these are compensation greatly in excess of the limited pay the Government can offer.

CANADIAN CLUBS AND FORESTS.

At the luncheon hour on Friday, Jan. 20, Dr. B. E. Fernow was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club of Quebec, and afterwards gave an address on the subject: 'What the members of Canadian Clubs can do to protect our forests.'

In the absence of Lt.-Col. B. A. Scott, president of the club, the chair was taken by the vice-president, Mr. G. A. Vandry.

Prof. Fernow, in his address, referred to the preservation of Canada's forests as a patriotic duty incumbent on Canadians, despite the great temptation to be extravagant which the very abundance of the country's resources gave rise to. As business men Canadians should carefully consider what their assets were and 'take stock' of their forests and of their other natural resources. Properly preserved and cared for the timber supply of Canada could be prolonged indefinitely.

MAP OF TREE DISTRIBUTION.

A vivid idea of the number of trees distributed to farmers throughout the prairie region is given by a map recently issued by the Dominion Forestry Branch. The map is of the same size as the regular 'homestead maps,' and on it are indicated, alongside the name of each railway station, the number of trees sent there during the time that the scheme has been in operation.

ONTARIO TIMBER CUT FOR 1910-1911.

It is estimated that the cut of white pine on Ontario Crown lands for the winter just past amounted to 640,000,000 feet, an increase of 35,000,000 feet over the cut for 1909-1910. The cut of other timber is estimated at 100,000,000 feet, an increase of 5,000,000 feet. To offset this the cut of pulpwood is thought to have decreased by 38,000 cords, only about 100,000 cords having been cut.