

forest planting is being thought of, but otherwise the woods are being cared for.

"To make a long tale short, and so as not to annoy the censor unduly, let me say, that the woods of the fighting countries are suffering less from the war than the men; the animals, including game; the fields, because of lack of phosphate and stable manure; the buildings, and the human hearts."

### The Western Campaign.

"A campaign of considerable vigor has been waged in the Province of Manitoba for some time past, under the inspiration of the Canadian Forestry Association, to have the provincial legislature adopt means to stop the great timber waste in the northern sections of the province caused by forest fires. Most of these fires originated on settlers' lands where clearing operations are carelessly conducted, and very frequently result in dangerous conflagrations. The catastrophe in Ontario last summer was due entirely to settlers' fires. It has been discovered that Manitoba already has committed itself to the principle of issuing permits for the setting out of fires in the northern forested districts. This is contained in the Fires Prevention Act of 1913, but the scope of the act is wholly municipal, and it has no application to the districts where fire prevention is most needed, namely, the unorganized municipalities. The Manitoba Government is now being asked to make the act apply to unorganized municipalities, and it is suggested that the issuing of permits and the supervision of the fires, so as to prevent them doing damage, might be entrusted to the rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch, thus relieving the province of the administration costs. The Dominion Government is willing to undertake the additional duties."—Western Lumberman.

### What The West Deserves!

"It has been found that the foremost cause of forest fires have been from the carelessness of settlers engaged in clearing brush or timber

from their lands," says the Calgary News-Telegram. In Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and part of New Brunswick there are laws which make it necessary for a settler to have a "burning permit" before he starts to clear his land. This permit contains stipulations as to the manner of lighting a fire, the distance from the fire of brush, of inflammable substances, etc. It is pointed out that similar legislation should immediately be put into effect in the prairie provinces and in Ontario. This matter has been strongly advocated by members of the Canadian Forestry association, and numerous letters have been written to members of the different provincial legislatures, asking that such a law be passed. United States, by means of protective legislation, has succeeded in saving in their decrease in timber fires the sum of \$14,000,000 since the year 1910. Fires are shown to be diminishing in British Columbia, and also in the other provinces where this permit system is in operation.

Many do not credit the prairie provinces with the timber which they really possess, but figures officially compiled show that there is great wealth in the standing trees of the three provinces. Also, figures show that of the three territories, Alberta has the greatest timber wealth.

### Britain's Forests Reduced.

So much timber is being used for the war it is said by advocates of a government scheme for reafforestation that if the war lasts another three years the British Isles will be entirely denuded of timber. One feature of the situation is that some pre-war sources of supply are no longer available. Fifty-five per cent of timber imported in normal times came from Russia, Sweden and Germany, four per cent. from Norway, and 41 per cent. from France, Portugal and Spain. Since the war this country has had to rely partly on supplies from Norway and Sweden and largely on French and Portuguese supplies, and to make good the deficit from woods and forests in the British Isles.