

What Went up in One Fire.

Only occasionally is it possible to render into graphic terms the icy statistical totals of timber fires. Here, however, are terms graphic enough for anybody; they were embodied in a statement made to the *Canadian Forestry Magazine* by one of the best-known lumber firms in the Ottawa Valley:—

"Some years ago a settler, who was allowed to locate on the edge of our pine limits in Eastern Ontario, started a fire on his land in order to clear space for a potato patch. That single fire burned from Mattawa westward towards North Bay, and consumed more pine forests than would keep our big mill running for 56 years."

The speaker was one who considers all public statements carefully, and his knowledge of that fire was first-hand.

A potato patch versus 56 years' supply of pine!

Or a neglected camp fire versus a pulp and paper mill.

Or a tossed-away cigarette versus a million railroad ties.

Or a locomotive smoke-stack versus a struggling, half-insured village!

These are the equations impossible to escape.

Companies Registered.

North Auckland Co-op. Box Co., Ltd. (The).— Regd. May 3rd, 1921. Office: Bank Street, Whangarei. Capital: £30,000 in 30,000 shares of £1 each. Subscribers: North Wairoa Co-op. Dairy Co., Ltd., Hikurangi Dairy Co., Ltd., Hokianga Co-op. Dairy Co., Ltd., Maungaturoto Co-op. Dairy Co., Ltd., Maungatere Co-op. Dairy Co., Ltd., Whangarei Co-op. Dairy Co., Ltd., and Opotiki Dairy Association, Ltd., all 1 share each. Objects: To deal in primary products of farming, etc., and general incidental. (Auckland, 40/21)

Echolands, Ltd.— Regd. as a private company May 24th, 1921. Office: Wellington Road, Marton. Capital: £5,000, into 5,000 shares of £1 each. Subscribers: Christchurch—T. A. Phillips, 2,491; Marton—H. H. Hutchison, N. C. Nutt, E. S. Sutcliffe, M. M. McNeil, B. L. Morris, M. E. Kilgour, H. C. Ladley, D. C. Tregurth, D. M. Miles, H. M. Drvden, I. Sinclair, R. Glasgow, 1 share each, J. H. Miles 2,491; Taumarunui—J. A. Gordon, D. M. Rennie, C. P. Smith, S. H. Andrew, L. J. Buchanan, J. E. McDonald, 1 share each. Objects: To purchase or otherwise acquire, improve, and cultivate freehold and leasehold lands, etc., to carry on business as graziers and farmers, timber merchants, sawmillers, joiners, builders and timber-growers, and general. (Wellington, 32/21)

Opua Shipping Co., Ltd.— Regd. April 29th, 1921. Office: Corner Colombo and St. Asaph Streets,

Christchurch. Capital: £25,000 into 25,000 shares of £1 each. Subscribers: Tinwald—J. Cow. Christchurch—R. L. Scott, D. Reese, P. Graham, A. F. Smith, W. H. Banks and T. W. Reese, each 1 share. Objects: To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire steam and other ships, or vessels, with all equipment and furniture, and to employ same in conveyance of passengers, mails, cargo, etc., between any ports in the world, and to buy, sell and prepare for market and deal in coal, timber, live stock, etc.

(Christchurch, 29/21)

Waipohatu Sawmilling Co., Ltd.— Regd. as a private company May 17th, 1921. Office: Tokonui, Southland. Capital: £4,000 into 4,000 shares of £1 each. Subscribers: Invercargill—A. C. Thomson 400, P. A. Thomson 400, J. T. Carswell 300, W. Carswell 300, T. White 200, G. J. Yule 400, Poole and Co. 400, W. R. Ronald 400. Tokonui—D. Craig 400, C. H. Robinson 400, A. H. Birss 400. Objects: Sawmilling and timber merchants. (Invercargill, 3/21)

British Imperial Forestry Conference.

The British Empire Forestry Conference held in London last summer constituted (states *American Forestry*) a notable event for foresters and others interested in forest conservation throughout the world. That such a conference should have been called in a country which has hitherto been notoriously indifferent to its forest resources is in itself a significant fact. Added significance is given by the cosmopolitan character of the attendance, which was made up of thirty-five delegates from all parts of the Empire. These will carry home with them new ideas and new inspiration for the work which lies ahead. Their deliberations and conclusions should also result in a decided stimulus to the forestry movement in other countries as well as in the British Empire.

The resolutions adopted by the conference were remarkably comprehensive and far-sighted. Each of the Governments included in the Empire was urged to lay down a definite forest policy to be administered by a properly constituted and adequate forest service. This policy should aim at securing a sustained yield from all classes of timber, encouraging the most economical utilisation of wood and other forest products, and maintaining and improving climatic conditions in the interests of agriculture and water supply. A high standard is thus set which it will be difficult for any Government or individual administration to ignore.

The Imperial Forestry Conference proved conclusively the advantages to be derived from an interchange of ideas by the responsible forest officers and others interested in forestry throughout the far-flung British Empire.

The next meeting of the British Empire Forestry Conference is to be held in Canada in 1923.