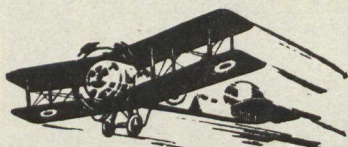


AERONAUTICAL SECTION



A department devoted particularly to the application of aerial methods in forest conservation and generally to the promotion of sane civil aviation in Canada.

Seaplanes Again Demonstrate Their Practical Utility

By GEORGE A. MACKIE

UP to the 14th of July, the planes of the Laurentide Air Service Limited, under contract to pulp and paper and lumber corporations, limit holders, and the Ontario Government, had completed over 250 flying hours. No accident of any description occurred, nor has any serious delay in operation taken place.

Of this total, something like seventy-five hours had been spent on fire patrol, one hundred hours on forest reconnaissance, twenty-five hours on photography and the balance on the placing of machines at outlying stations and sundry other flying.

The "Viking" has been operating principally in the vicinity of Moose Factory and has been North past Prince Rupert House. The H. S. 2. L. G-CADU has been operating in the Pierre Lake District, East of Remi Lake to the Quebec border. The work there has been practically all for the Ontario Government, but also includes occasional flights for the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission and one or two lumber concerns whose enthusiasm for air service is now very great.

Rapid Delivery

The Lac La Tortue work in Quebec has been very largely fire patrol, some of the outstanding features of which you have already been given. Capt. Wilshire, Superintendent of Lac La Tortue Station left on July 24th for an extended trip to Gaspé and Clarke City, the work involved being very largely forestry survey from the air

on behalf of several interests. One particularly interesting operation took place on July 20th. Mr. Thomas Hall, President of Laurentide Air Service, was a member of the Board of Survey upon the tug "Spray," which was recently sunk in collision near Sorel. Mr. Hall proceeded to Berthierville and there found that there was no boat to transport him to Sorel for some hours. He thereupon telephoned the Station at Lac La Tortue, when a machine left immediately, transporting him to Sorel in twenty minutes. The machine waited for two hours while his work was completed and then took Capt. Hall, Capt. McMaster and Capt. Isles, three of the members of the Board of Survey, to Montreal, landing at Lachine at the plant of the Montreal Boat Builders, Ltd., in one hour and five minutes after the take-off from Sorel. The machine then returned to Lac La Tortue, covering the distance of 114 miles in one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Night Work Feasible

"I have been able during the past week to spend some time at Lac La Tortue," writes a correspondent of the Canadian Forestry Magazine, "and put in a little bit of flying which has been very interesting. Yesterday afternoon we took off at Lac La Tortue and proceeded to a lake some little distance North-West of here to land supplies. Just before our return a canoe came in with a camper and his guide and they explained that it had taken them some three days to proceed from Grand-Mère. Our trip took one hour. We

have been flying as late as 9.15 at night and as early as day-break so that you see the aeroplane is not after all a toy which can only be used during a few bright hours. If there was any call for it we could do a certain amount of this work by night, inasmuch as flying along the river the reflection of the water acts as an excellent guide, particularly if there is any moonlight."

GERMANY'S FOREST WEALTH

(Extract from Timber Trades Journal)

LORD Rothermere shows how Germany, by her untapped sources of wealth, can provide us with raw materials.

He states that to-day Germany could pay Great Britain in kind the equivalent of at least £35,000,000 annually without impairing her own economic welfare. In all the discussions upon German reparations it is never pointed out that Germany possesses an almost inexhaustible store of wealth in her forests. One-fourth of the old German Empire is under wood. No other country in Europe except Russia and Sweden possesses so high a proportion of forest lands.

Throughout the war Germany cut comparatively little timber in her own territories. She razed the woods of Belgium and of the invaded regions of France. She made great inroads into the forests of Poland and Russia, and eventually established enormous lumber camps, with railways and machinery complete, in the direction of Brest-Litovsk.