

U. S. Still Large Exporter of Newsprint

Consumption of newsprint paper in the United States has increased 21 per cent in the last five years, during which period domestic production of the commodity has shown a gain of only 5 per cent, according to the survey of the newsprint paper situation published in the May Commerce Monthly, the magazine of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Although the present acute newspaper shortage is partly due to greatly increased use of paper in newsprint advertising, this lack of normal increase in production is one of the principal causes of the stringency, the bank says.

In 1919, it is pointed out, the United States produced all the newsprint it used, but by 1919 it had become dependent on foreign sources for a third of its supply. Between 1899 and 1904 production increased 60 per cent. But between 1904 and 1919 the increase amounted to 45 per cent.

"Canada's recent development as a newsprint

producer has been much more marked than our own," the article states, "While only one plant has been constructed in the United States since 1909, Canada has increased her pulp mills 57 per cent in that time. Her production in 1917 was 689,847 short tons as compared with 1,359,012 tons in the United States. Canada uses between 10 and 15 per cent of her own production and exports the rest almost entirely to the United States. Most of our foreign supply comes from Canada, but small amounts are imported from Norway and Sweden.

Although United States imports of newsprint paper increased 98 per cent in the last five years, exports during the same period increased 81 per cent. Argentina led the countries of the world in purchasing newsprint from the United States. During 1919 this country exported nearly a sixth as much newsprint as it imported.

At Macdonald College Now

The visitor to Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue this month and next, will be more than ordinarily repaid for his trouble. Just at this time the grounds and gardens may not have the profusion of bloom which they will have later, but now is the time to see the groundwork done on which successful gardening is founded.

In the greenhouses, under the capable supervision of Mr. Walker, many interesting plants are to be seen. The tropical plants are, of course, uniformly interesting during the whole year but not many people would be prepared to see a greenhouse full of ripening tomatoes in April in the Province of Quebec.

Work is also being actively carried on in preparation for the sale of vegetable plants a little later in the season. The care with which these

plants, (tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, etc.); are developed and the fame of Macdonald strains induce many amateur gardeners and others to purchase from the college.

In the poultry house, under the supervision of Mr. Jull, the chicks are coming out in large numbers everyday. The accuracy of the records kept of every bird in the college flock insures the highest development in breeding. An interesting experiment is being carried on by Mr. Jull, to determine if possible, whether the size of a hen's egg diminishes as she nears the end of her laying cycle. So far he has found that from the time a hen starts to lay, the egg becomes gradually smaller. It is some compensation to the poultry keeper (at least if he eats the eggs from his flock), to know that after missing a day the hen always lays an extra big one the following day.

Gardening For City Schools

Gardening is systematically carried on by the public schools of many Canadian cities as a part of the educational course. Dr. J. H. Putnam, Senior Inspector for Ottawa public schools, in the March number of the Agricultural Gazette describes the system under which the work is done in the capital city.

The school garden is referred to as a big class room for outdoor instruction in plants and plant life. It has many of the possibilities in miniature of an experimental farm. It has to do with the composition and fertility of soils, with drainage, with seed germination and with insect enemies of plant life. It shows in a way that cannot be questioned the effect upon plants of too much or too little sunshine or moisture and the bad effects of weeds and the necessity of giving a plant plenty of room if we wish to secure a high state of development. Dr. Putnam points out that these things would mean nothing to city children if recited from books or told by teachers. These things taught through a garden where the children prepare the soil, sow the seeds, and care for the plants, cannot be without good results.

In addition to a central garden of one acre, the Ottawa plan involves the organization of home garden clubs, each representing a school. In the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 about 1,000 pupils from second and third book classes received gardening instruction. The school board paid forty dol-

lars to each teacher who managed a club garden. Every pupil member was required to keep an accurate record of planting, cultivating and other activities. The aim is to grow everything possible from seed. Cold frames are found to be a valuable addition to the equipment. In the central garden, instead of giving pupils very small individual plots, a plot 22 by 43 feet for vegetables and 16 by 20 feet for flowers is given to each class. This garden is having a permanent perennial border established which will give a succession of bloom as well as an opportunity to show the children what they may have in their own home gardens.

A ready and profitable market for southern Alberta flax has been provided by the Alberta Linseed Oil Co. of Medicine Hat, which consumes a large quantity of flax seed and linseed oil in the manufacture of linseed oil cake.

The incorporation of the Fraser Paper Co., Ltd., with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, promises the establishment of a large industrial enterprise. A sulphite mill is to be established at the mouth of the Tobique river with a capacity of 150 to 250 tons per day, and also a paper mill for the manufacture of newsprint. Some 5,000 horse-power will be developed and an army of men employed.

The number of new settlers at Touchwood Hills, Sask., from the United States and other countries is very marked at the present time, according to J. M. Parker, M.L.A., of this constituency. Whilst the majority are investing in raw lands from \$18 to \$30 per acre a considerable number of improved farms are also changing hands.

Construction will soon be commenced on a large factory at Liverpool, B. C., for the manufacture of ready-made houses for the British and Japanese market. Production will commence in a few months.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

Montreal—Kitchener—Stratford

On and after Sunday, May 2nd, a first class daily sleeping car service will be inaugurated between Montreal and Stratford, Ont., leaving Montreal 7.30 p.m. returning will arrive Montreal 7.30 a.m. This will serve particularly Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford and other important growing points in that district.

Bank of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1920.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th April, 1920.

Founded in 1806.
**THE LAW UNION AND ROCK
INSURANCE CO., LIMITED**
OF LONDON.
ASSETS EXCEED \$50,000,000.
OVER \$10,000,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.
FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

Canadian Head Office:
277 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.
COLIN E. SWORD, Canadian Manager.
W. D. AIKEN, Supt. Accident Department.

**UNION ASSURANCE
SOCIETY LIMITED**
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.
Canada Branch, Montreal:
T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.
North-West Branch, Winnipeg:
THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE
DOMINION.

Bell Telephone Main 2181-2182
The Strathcona Fire Insurance Co.
Head Office: 90 St. James St., Montreal
NONTARIFF

Correspondence invited from Brokers and others able to introduce good fire business
A. A. MONDOU, J. MARCHAND
Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Secretary