

Governments are making in the forest regulations. Imagine, for instance, making the same cutting regulations for the whole of a Province the size of Quebec or Ontario, where conditions vary so enormously. The Quebec Government realizes this and on application will examine any area and allow changes in the regulations. Each tract of a few square miles is a problem in itself and must be treated as such. Plans for cutting should be made ten years in advance and changed as experience dictates, but should always be made with the idea of cropping any given area continuously or of cutting it clean and reforesting it, either naturally or artificially. **This will raise the logging cost but, mark you, not permanently.** As the forests begin to improve and the crop becomes heavier and of better quality the costs will decline owing to a heavier yield and greater accessibility, owing to permanent roads and other improvements. The costs will tend to become stable and uniform over periods of time. The Province or firm which commences such sensible management will be cutting timber near at hand and cheaply, relatively, when others are looking to Labrador, Ungava and Alaska for small trees which may or may not prove to be in existence.

The question has been asked, are we ready to undertake such management of our forests? I say that we are, that the psychological moment has arrived when we should lay the foundations for a sane and practical forestry policy which will make Canada the greatest pulp and paper producing country in the world **FOR ALL TIME.**

THE WORLD'S FORESTS

The forest lands of the world are estimated to amount to about 4,000,000,000 acres, or about 24 per cent. of the world's total land area. This estimate does not include the forest areas of China, Korea and the larger part of South America and Africa for which even fair approximations are not available. The United States, with about 545,000,000 acres under forest has 2-

826 billion feet of merchantable timber, and its cut, which in 1918 amounted to 32 billion feet, is several times that of any other country.

FORESTRY IS THE KEY

By the adoption of practical forestry methods, the United States in the next half century without depleting the standing timber supply could meet all domestic demands for lumber and could export from twenty to twenty-five billion feet annually, says an article in the Commerce Monthly published by the National Bank of Commerce, New York. At present the timber supply of the world outside of the tropics is being used more rapidly than it is being renewed by growth.

CANADA AS A SHIP BUILDER

Interesting data on Canada's ship and boat building industry in 1918 is contained in a preliminary report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covering 90 shipbuilding and 114 boatbuilding establishments. The amount of capital invested was \$56,299,033, in the former branch and \$1,145,906 in the latter. The thirteen shipbuilding plants of Ontario were shown to represent capital invested to the amount of \$28,254,963; Quebec, nine plants, \$14,423,090; British Columbia and Manitoba, \$9,551,604; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$4,069,376. In the boatbuilding industry the distribution shows Ontario with \$640,917, Quebec \$65,259, the Maritime Provinces \$291,31, and the Eastern Provinces \$148,349.

HIGHWAY FORESTER

H. J. Moore, who resigned from the position of Chief Gardener of the Queen Victoria Park Commission, has been appointed by the Ontario Provincial Government, Forester of Provincial Highways. His work will largely be the beautification of roadways by planting shade trees and shrubs along them. His headquarters will be in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto.