

Reforestation Being Practised in Canada

Progress Made by Private Interests in Quebec—Desirable Public Policy

In all the provinces of Canada, there are large areas of non-agricultural lands which have been so completely denuded of forests by unwise methods of cutting, or by fire, or both, that they are in a wholly unproductive condition, due to the complete destruction of all young growth and seed trees. Only by planting can such lands be restored to productivity within any reasonable length of time and, thus, be made to play their proper part in the economic life of the country.

Nowhere in Canada has such an excellent start been made toward commercial forest planting as in the province of Quebec, and even here the work done constitutes only a small beginning, in comparison with the real needs of the situation. The lead in this direction has been taken by the Laurentide Company, and the Riondon Pulp and Paper Company. Both companies have, for some time, realized the slow progress which nature unaided makes toward restoring the stand of commercially valuable pulpwood species on our northern lands after they have been heavily cut over.

The Laurentide Co. is the pioneer, having commenced planting operations in 1908. Up to the present, a total of 453 acres has been planted up by this company, mostly with Norway spruce and white spruce, with a smaller representation of white pine, Scotch pine, red pine, poplar and other minor species. About 1,500 trees are planted to the acre, so that the total number planted to date aggregates some 680,000. During 1919, the Forestry Division of the Laurentide Co. expects to plant about 500,000 young trees, mostly Norway spruce and white spruce. The programme for 1920 includes the planting of 700,000 trees and, for 1921, 1,000,000 trees, mostly white spruce. The rate of planting is to be increased until it totals 2,000,000 trees per year.

The Laurentide Co. has, in its forests nearby Grandmeur, Quebec, nearly 4,000,000 seedlings of different ages, to be used in planting operations between 1919 and 1921. These will be supplemented by purchases from other nurseries, until the capacity of the Grandmeur nurseries can be increased to cover the entire planting programme of the company. The company's forester, Mr. Ellwood Wilson, reports that the cost of planting, usually with 3-year-old seedlings, is from \$9 to \$10 per acre.

The Riondon Pulp and Paper Co. began its reforestation work in 1916, its forest nursery at St. Jovite, Que., being established the following year by their forester, Mr. A. C. Volkmar. To date, a total of 780 acres has been planted to Norway spruce, white pine, red pine, white spruce and Scotch pine. In the nursery at St. Jovite are 2,180,000 Norway spruce seedlings, 800,000 white spruce, and 200,000 white pine, of different ages. By 1920, it is expected that the scale

of planting will be increased to 1,000,000 spruce and 100,000 white and red pine, and that operations will be continued at this rate, using 3-year-old stock.

Both these companies are confining their planting operations to lands owned by them in fee simple, readily accessible to existing means of transportation. This will give the plantations a high value when the timber reaches commercial size. In order, however, to encourage large-scale planting on private lands, it is imperative that provision be made against excessive taxation. A low annual tax rate, with an added tax when the crop is finally harvested, is most just to all concerned.

The reforestation of denuded Crown timber lands is a problem of large proportions, the solution of which belongs primarily to the provincial governments. The Quebec provincial forest nursery at Berthierville, which has been in existence for nine years, has supplied millions of young trees to private land owners, mostly farmers and pulp companies, including 2,000,000 trees sold during 1918. The Provincial Forester, Mr. G. C. Piché, announces that the capacity of this nursery is to be increased to an annual production of 5,000,000 young trees, partly in contemplation of the Provincial Government adopting a programme of forest planting on denuded Crown timber lands. Action along these lines is imperative if large areas of lands suitable for no other purpose are to be restored to a productive condition. Experience in many countries proves that extensive reforestation of waste lands is a desirable feature of public policy; it pays financially and is vitally important in supporting the economic structure of the country.

—C. L.

Unwise to Speculate

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by an advertisement cleverly inserted in a conspicuous place in a newspaper of wide circulation. It is a veritable scourge, a plague. One must live in the country and hear the wails of the victims, to grasp the whole situation. I do not think that I exaggerate when I declare that in the one county where I live, \$100,000 and more have simply been thrown away by our farmers. Some of these, seized by a fatal frenzy, have not hesitated to sell their beautiful farms, the heritage received from their forefathers, in order to barter the value for a scrap of paper which guaranteed them the ownership neither of an inch of land nor an ounce of silver.

"Can this evil not be remedied? Is it necessary to leave the farmer to learn wisdom at his own expense by becoming the prey of greedy plunderers?"

The Canadian Government strongly advises holders of Victory Bonds to keep them. They represent the savings of the people of Canada. They are a receipt for duty well done on the part of the owner, and should only change hands when it is absolutely necessary for the owner to sell them to secure their value in cash.

How to Qualify for V.A.D. Certificates

Methods for Organizing Classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, etc.

A class in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene or Sanitation may be organized in any community in cooperation with the St. John Ambulance Association. According to the rules of this Association, it should consist of not more than 30 members of one sex (except in the case of Home Hygiene, in which mixed classes are permitted). As soon as sufficient names have been secured the services of two doctors should be obtained, one to conduct the lectures and the other to examine the class on its completion. Usually local doctors are willing to render these services free. Such service by the surgeon lecturer makes him eligible for recommendation as an honorary life member of the St. John Ambulance Association on his giving four courses gratuitously.

Each member of the class is assessed a fee to cover the necessary expenses of the course. Roughly speaking, the cost to each individual of a class of 30 members for the full course of five lectures, the examination and the issue of certificates will amount to about \$1.50.

Classes are held not oftener than once a week, at a time and place to be mutually agreed upon, and each lecture and practice should last for two hours. Each class appoints a secretary who is responsible for all fees being paid at the start and must see that a roll of attendance is kept and that all supplies are in their place at the time of the lectures. This officer reports to the Honorary Secretary of the local centre, if such exist, and if not, to the Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Council. On receipt of the fees the examination papers are forwarded to the examiner.

Any further information may be had from the General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Castle Building, Ottawa.

FISH OILS IN PAINT

Fish oil may be used to advantage as a vehicle for pigments in exterior paints. For interior painting, however, it is not satisfactory, as it gives off noxious gases for a considerable time after it is applied. Those oils which have the least of the characteristic "fishy" odour give the best results. Such oils may be used as vehicles for pigments to the extent of 75 per cent, the remainder of the vehicle consisting of linseed oil.

Fish oil is superior to linseed oil in smoke-stick paint or paint that has to be applied to hot surfaces, since it does not blister. It is also in demand for baking jansens where a certain degree of flexibility is required. It is used, too, in the manufacture of enamelled leather and printing inks.

When red lead is mixed with linseed oil, chemical action follows which causes it to thicken up and become unfit for use in a short time. The addition of properly neutralized fish oil will, however, prevent this hardening

action and preserve the paint in a fresh and soft condition for many months.

Canada Should Seek After-the-war Trade

Canadian Manufacturers Should be Well Represented at the International Fair to be Held at Lyons, France

"Getting business" is a business of itself. After the war most of the European nations will require vast amounts of materials of every conceivable kind, in order to make good the devastation caused by the war. Canada should get some of this business. How much, will depend in large measure on the enterprise of Canadian producers and manufacturers.

On March 1st, 1919, the fourth International Fair to be held at Lyons, France, will be opened and will remain open for two weeks. This fair was organized during the war primarily to give impetus to French commerce. Its development during the four years it has been in existence has been phenomenal and it will probably replace the world-famed annual fair which, before the war, was held at Leipzig, Germany. Mr. W. M. Clark, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan, Italy, states that the fair is a place where merchants assemble the products and sell them to visitors, but it is a sample show where producers and buyers meet and from sample shown make important purchases, delivery of which is made direct from the seller on conditions that vary with regards time and place.

At the 1916 fair, there were 1,340 exhibitors and business amounting to \$10,400,000 was transacted. In 1917 there were 2,593 exhibitors and business valued at \$82,000,000 resulted. In 1918, there were 3,176 exhibitors who did business amounting to \$150,000,000.

It is worthy of note that of the 56 exhibitors from the United States in 1918, 405 displayed catalogues and price lists only, orders being placed under the direction of the American Consul-General at Lyons. Nevertheless, it is reported that the business transacted by United States firms formed a very important part of the total sales.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce has applied for thirty booths for the next fair. A few of these will be reserved for Government exhibits, but most of the booths have been placed at the disposal of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for allocation and application for space should be made to that Association. The Department will pay for the booths and also the freight on exhibits from the port of embarkation to Lyons.

This is an excellent opportunity for Canada to display what she can furnish to help re-build war-wasted France and at the same time improve our national financial standing, as the success of the Victory Loan makes possible an extension of credit. Canadian manufacturers should co-operate with the Department of Trade and Commerce to "get the business".

—A. D.