

A.—Put full particulars in a letter to the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa. They will be glad to help you without any charge.

Q.—Is it not a fact that Esparto grass, and other fibrous plants will some day put the spruce tree out of business as a factor in paper-making?

A.—One man's guess is as good as another's. Nobody has made much headway yet in finding a substitute for wood for paper making. A spruce log is the most compact form of fibre yet found. It is easily transported by floating, and does not deteriorate when stored for long periods.

Q.—How much of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario represents non-agricultural soil, and therefore adapted best to the growing of timber?

A.—About seventy per cent of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The percentage is higher for Quebec because the enormous territories of Ungava are included. For Ontario about two thirds is non-agricultural but excellent for the production of tree crops.

Q.—Is Canada losing more of her forest by fire than she is gaining from new growth?

A.—Decidedly so. East of the Rockies the nation's timber assets are rapidly declining. Forest fires sweep much larger areas than are touched by lumbermen each year. The spruce budworm is even a worse destroyer than fire.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS TO COVER 100 MILLION ACRES.

In his remarks at the last meeting of the Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, Mr. E. J. Zavitz said there was great need of a stock taking in regard to our forests, so we know exactly what our resources are. Work on this had been started in the west by hydroplane and next year this district would be recovered.

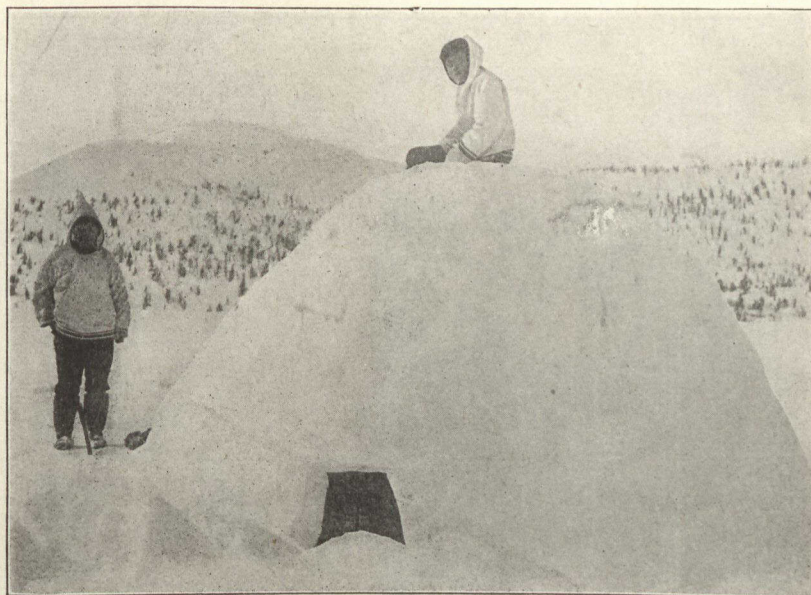
Along Lake Erie in the nursery there were eight million seedlings. These had been mainly used in holding of sand dunes and covering of cut over lands. Reforestation in the North was difficult. No one would advocate planting out trees until the fire problem had been solved. In the latter fire hazard was small, in Canada great and different methods were therefore necessary.

There were three phases here:—

1. Protection of the pulpwood areas. In this there would be little difficulty if we could get the money. As long as slash was left on the ground fires would occur.

2. Protection of towns and settlements by fire zones.

3. Protection of agricultural settlements. The bulk of opinion was in favor



Completed Eskimo snow-house.

of the continuation of the fire permits system. The big thing was education, for the bulk of fires was due to negligence.

The whole question came down to one

of money. In Sweden 50 per cent of revenue went back into forests. In Canada \$500,000 had to protect 100,000,000 acres.



Pillar Rock, north coast of Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group.