

workers generally, and until we do have them and until we make it an object for more of the right type of young men to adopt forestry as a profession we shall continue to lag behind other countries.

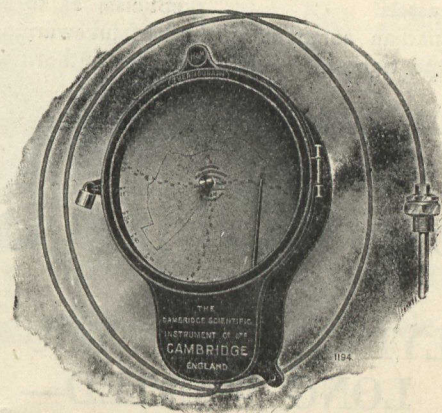
Given a knowledge of the fundamentals, an adequate forest service and the proper means of training forest workers, the other problems which confront us, such as fire protection, the application of proper cutting restrictions and the adoption of the best means for reforestation, would be in a fair way of being solved. Rational cutting regulations, upon which so much dependence is placed by the foresters of Sweden and Norway, are a matter for provincial consideration in each case. They certainly ought not to stop, as they now do, at the mere fixing of an arbitrary diameter limit for the felling of trees. They should take into account other factors which go to make up the problem of how to obtain a sustained yield from a given forest area. They should be adopted only after joint consideration by the authorities and by the licensees and, once agreed upon, they should be enforced with rigor and by the co-operative effort of all. It is here that adequate forest service would justify its cost.

When it comes to the question of dealing with cut-over woods and taking measures to ensure a regrowth, there is a diversity of opinion even among experts as to the best methods. It becomes, however, largely one of local conditions, timber species, natural reactions, nature of soil, etc. Artificial replanting may be advantageously applied in some instances, while in others it may be unnecessary or entirely impracticable, as in those cases where Nature can be depended upon to do the work unaided. A properly trained and adequately manned forest service should be able to deal with it, the adequacy of the service implying, necessarily, the maintenance of nurseries, experimental stations and other equipment on a reasonable scale. All this, of course, would cost much money. But it would be money well invested and would give good returns. Instead of the comparatively meagre provision they now make for forest purposes, the province of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick could well afford to set aside at least one-half of the revenues they derive from the Crown lands for the purpose of proper forest administration and development. In this way they would not only go on increasing their revenues from these sources indefinitely every year, but they would be building for the future, creating new capital for the State and contributing to the permanency of an industry in which Canada has an opportunity of leading the world.

In respect to privately-owned forests, these observations are also nearly all ap-

plicable. There are private forests in Scandinavia, particularly in Norway, which, as a result of careful cultivation in years gone by and at present, yield their owners a highly satisfactory income with all the regularity of a coupon-bearing government bond and without appreciable impairment of the original capital. Private forests over there have been de-

veloped along the line of securing a maximum annual yield from a given area without diminishing the extent of the original stock and many of the owners have achieved entire success. It costs money to carry on the operations, of course, but in spite of the heavy capital outlay the work is declared to be on an economically sound basis. It is a fact, too, that in



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