

contain wood which can be used locally, but the forest areas there are regarded as having no commercial value. Enormous tracts have been

burnt repeatedly by forest fires, and a considerable proportion of the most northerly part of the country consists of tundra.

France's Profit from Forestry

In France, in the last 60 years, 2,300,000 acres of absolute waste land of various descriptions were reclaimed by forest planting at a total cost of \$15,000,000. These areas are now estimated to be worth \$135,000,000 and furnish annual crops valued at \$10,000,000. or in other words, yield 67% on the initial outlay. These examples of the profitableness of practical or, if you will, scientific forestry can be multiplied indefinitely wherever it has been carried on long enough.

What does this scientific treatment that leads to such results consist in? First of all, in a difference of attitude, namely, in considering timber as a crop capable of reproduction, and not looking on the forest as a mine which is bound to be exhausted. Instead of allowing a lumberman to cut down and carry off all that is good and marketable, and leave the poorer materials and the slash to

burn, or permitting a reproduction of the good, bad and indifferent species which nature unaided might chance to establish, the forester first of all ascertains in detail the character and composition of the forest property. He then makes a plan—a working plan—in which it is determined how much of a felling budget may be taken properly and yet assure continuous crops. He then proceeds to cut with a view to securing the new crop, first improving the composition by removing or killing the weed trees to give better chance for the valuable species, and then cutting the old crop gradually, as the young crop needs more light. Or else, he may clear the entire stand and replant the area, a method under which 65% of the Prussian forests is managed. There are a number of other methods, each adapted to given conditions.

B. E. F.

Spinning Out the Tree Supply

R. O. Sweezey in "Financial Times."

The Province of Quebec possesses three hundred million cords of spruce and balsam pulpwood in her standing forests, Ontario's forests are roughly estimated to contain two hundred million cords—facts that should impress the economist and to many no doubt it suggests the idea that our forests are inexhaustible.

That the larger province of Ontario should possess so much less than Quebec, naturally prompts enquiry and the reason is found to be FIRE, FAULTY LUMBERING METHODS and WANTON DESTRUCTION of the forest at a time when it had no particular value; Quebec suffering less because railroads did not

reach into her hinterland to the same extent as in Ontario. But since spruce, about 25 years ago, became the all-important wood in the production of fibre for the manufacturers of newsprint paper, the forests of Quebec and Ontario have acquired a monetary value that is simply incalculable, especially considering the wonderful distribution of water powers around which the growing pulp and paper industry leads all others in creating and developing new urban communities.

Viewing the rapidity with which this industry has grown in Quebec and Ontario and considering the vastness of the forests, still virgin and into