

commission, either in the Canadian forces or in the British army overseas. Thirty-one went over to take commissions during the Christmas vacation and another bunch will go next month.

The New Brunswick Forestry School, the Dominion Forestry Branch, and the various provincial

forest services are being restricted in their work through enlistment. Of the graduates of our school employed in forestry work, some fifty in number, 40 per cent. have enlisted up to date. The forest services have lost their non-technical men, such as rangers, guards, etc., in about the same proportion.

Canadian Timber for Government Works

Henceforth Canadian timber only is to be used in all public works undertaken by the Dominion Government. Such a policy can very easily be followed, so far as supply is concerned, for it is a fact that Canada is one of the greatest of tree-growing lands. Except in the prairie country, the forest is never far distant, and in it are to be found trees suitable for practically every work in which wood enters. With proper management, which is now being attempted on a considerable scale, supplies need never become exhausted. It is not a difficult matter to allow, and help, new forest crops to grow where trees are cut down for industrial purposes.

There are many varieties of big trees in Canada, a score of which are well-known and plentiful, and which are used for various purposes. The largest is the Douglas fir, named after David Douglas, who discovered its worth as long ago as 1825. This truly splendid timber tree ranges in height from 175 to 300 feet and has a long, clear trunk, from which large timbers of even diameter are secured. The wood is employed in heavy construction work and for masts and poles. The Douglas fir's habitat is British Columbia, and also the Rock Mountain part of Alberta. In the same territory, also, grows the western red cedar, very much in demand for shingles, interior woodwork and doors. Other cedar trees are to be

found from Manitoba to the Atlantic, rising to a height of from 50 to 60 feet. Their wood is valued for its rot-resisting qualities. Fence posts and telegraph poles are made from cedar.

The emblem of Canada is the maple leaf, and the beautiful tree on which it grows thrives wherever the land is good. There are several species and the hard or sugar maple is the most valued hardwood tree in the country. Its wood enters into furniture, flooring, shipbuilding, railway car construction, tool handles, etc. In the forest the maple rises 100 feet and more and has a diameter of from two to five feet. The Canadian oak is about the same height and is put to much the same uses. Hard birch is employed most extensively by manufacturers, especially in the making of cars, carriages and furniture. The elm furnishes strong, tough wood, and the ash tree is favored by the producers of baskets, barrel hoops, boats, coars, ball bats, and like articles. The spruce tree, which ranges from the Atlantic to the Pacific, gives a soft light wood, much used for lumber and pulp for paper-making. Other useful timber trees include the chestnut, cherry, hickory and the basswood. Indeed, the trees of the Dominion are of many varieties and in sufficient quantity to fill every need. They are a great source of national wealth.