

Conservation

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Improvement of the Home Surroundings

Little Work and Small Expense Give an Attractive and Inviting Exterior to our Homes.

The attraction of home is not exclusively within the four walls of the building. Its surroundings should be agreeable, especially in the summer, when so much of our time is spent in the open.

To make the home and grounds attractive does not require much effort, and the expense is inconceivable. What can be accomplished at a minimum of expending is shown in the accompanying illustration. The willingness to do so, accompanied by the expenditure of a few cents on morning glory seed, transformed the ugliness of the first picture

The Commission of Conservation

The Commission of Conservation is a national clearing-house for information on Canada's natural resources. In field and library its facts and figures needed by the man who wants to help himself economically. It has means of obtaining this information which no individual possesses. If you are genuinely interested in developing Canada's lands, fisheries, game, minerals, forests and water-powers, the facilities of this information-gathering body are at your service.

DARK WALLS WASTE LIGHT

The colour selected for walls and ceilings has a decided effect upon the lighting of rooms and upon our light bills. Even where the darker shades are used for artistic or other reasons, information as to the exact value of each colour to

FARMING OF SMALLER FUR-BEARERS.

The rearing in captivity of fur-bearing animals is largely a question of the price of fur. Twenty years or more ago, when the earliest attempts were made to engage in fur farming, the silver fox was

Apparent Waste Is Conservation

Aeroplane Spruce being Used for Pulpwood—Sawmills Unable to Use all this Splendid Timber.

What on the surface would appear as almost criminal waste, and yet is a conservation measure, is taking place in the pulp-mills on the Pacific coast. Prior to the close of the war upwards of 100 million feet of the finest spruce logs for the manufacture of aeroplanes was cut in northern British Columbia, principally on Queen Charlotte islands. As the timber was not required for its original purpose, and, as the logs lying in the woods would decay and those in the water would soon be destroyed by termites, it was disposed of for com-



Cut 119.

The Morning Glory makes the difference.



The result was surely worth the effort.



Shrubs and creepers secured from native woods in a safe home inviting. Cut 122

into the beauty of the second. The surroundings in the first photo have a "nobody-cares" appearance and are far from inviting. In the second picture, the foliage gives the cottage an attractive, inviting and restful appearance.

Improvement of home grounds can also be accomplished by the expenditure of very little time and money, and the effort will be amply repaid by increased attractiveness. In many portions of Canada wild shrubs, vines and flowers may be secured, which, under cultivation, rapidly improve. For shade trees, the hard maple and beech may be secured, which, in the cooling effect of these will be appreciated during warm weather.

The present season should be utilized to give attention to this feature of making home a real home, and an asset to the community. The initiation of an improvement by one resident is very often the incentive to many, with the result that the entire district is benefited.

reflect light is useful.

The illumination required in a room depends largely upon the amount of light absorbed by the walls and other surfaces. Dark surfaces reflect a good proportion of the light back into the room. If the source of light is not changed, the effective illumination will vary with the reflection factors of the surfaces in the room. If, on the other hand, it is desired to maintain a fixed intensity of illumination, then the amount of light reflected by the walls on which the different colours are used will be in the following percentages of the light used: Enameloid, white, 80; flat tone, white, 79; flat tone, ivory white, 76; flat tone, cream, 71; enameloid, ivory, 64; flat tone, buff, 59; enameloid, pink, 51; flat tone, tan, 37; enameloid, tan, 27; enameloid, sky blue, 31; enameloid, cardinal red, 27; flat tone, forest green, 21; enameloid, wine, 12; enameloid, grass green, 10.—L. G. Denis.

about the only animal whose pelt offered sufficient inducement to experimenters to face the many difficulties and the risk of loss. Some of these men succeeded, however, and reaped considerable pecuniary rewards for themselves, besides establishing a new Canadian industry.

To-day, the breeding of smaller fur-bearers presents opportunities to men with a liking for the business who are willing to "take a chance." The recent spectacular rise in fur prices has been mainly in the cheaper grades—muskrat, raccoon, mink, skunk, etc. The stimulus thus given to trapping threatens these animals with extermination, in spite of close seasons. Fur farming must come to the rescue and assure Canada's great fur industry a continuance of its raw material.

Application for oil and gas leases covering upwards of 200,000 acres in the northern Alberta were filed during February.

mercial uses to the best advantage.

The limited capacity of the lumber mills in that portion of the province prevented the utilization of the greater portion of the supply of logs for lumber. The pulp-mills, however, which during the war had been producing large quantities of aeroplane lumber, purchased much the larger portion of the logs, and will convert them into pulp. The large timber on the British Columbia coast has to be sawn before it can be used in the pulp-mills, and as several of the pulp companies also manufacture lumber, material suitable for aeroplane construction can and is being saved to the extent warranted by the demand.

Though it is regrettable that such fine timber must be used for pulp, tree conservation dictates its use for the purpose for which a market exists rather than to have it wasted. It is also claimed that larger financial returns are secured from its manufacture into pulp instead of into lumber.—R. D. Craig.