

## Briefs About People and Events

### AN IMMENSE LOSS

**H**ON. C. W. ROBINSON, Minister of Lands and Mines, estimates that the spruce bud worm had ruined standing timber on which New Brunswick's stumpage dues would have been \$19,750,000.

### TREE PLANTING IN OTTAWA

**A**RRANGEMENTS are being made by a committee under Mr. E. S. Archibald for the planting of about 5,000 trees and 6,000 willow cuttings on the Ottawa Hunt and Motor Club property. In a few years these trees are expected greatly to enhance the value of the property and add materially to the charm of what is rapidly becoming a beauty spot.

### RE-AFFORESTATION IN BRITAIN

**G**REAT BRITAIN is making a big effort to repair the damage done to her forests by the Canadian forestry troops. The work of re-afforestation is making steady headway, under the auspices of the Forestry Commission, which was established in 1919. In the first year of work, 1,600 acres were planted; in the following year 6,000 acres were added, whilst the present year will probably see the total brought to 16,000 acres. The commission intends to plant 150,000 acres of state land in ten years and to assist local authorities and private landowners to plant a further 110,000 acres. This will put Britain once again into its pre-war position with regard to timber. It has been estimated that \$1,000,000 might have been saved during the war had this policy been adopted during the previous half century.

### N. B. FOREST POLICY

**T**HE province of New Brunswick has taken a foremost place in the foundation of a modern forest policy and is said to have given in some respects, a lead to the whole continent. Its forest survey, inaugurated in 1916, has, through its staff of technical foresters, been making a very comprehensive classification of the forest lands. Already over 4,000,000 acres have been examined and classified. The data developed by the survey have been embodied in timber maps, showing all

timber types and permanent features with respect to water sheds and regions; and also in soil maps, which show the different types of soil and their suitability or otherwise for settlement. Estimates are also given of the standing timber, six inches and over on the stump, by species and unit of area based on a four per cent. caliper tally, considered by experts as intensive.

### GROWING FUEL IN SIX YEARS

**M**ANY of the species which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers, for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar, and Manitoba maple. It is safe to say, that wood large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years. After that time a plantation will increase in value and productiveness year by year and will prove one of the best investments on the farm. On the Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask, a plot three-quarters of an acre in extent was planted out to Russian poplar in 1906, trees spaced four feet apart each way. In 1913 the average height of these trees, was twenty-three feet. In the fall of 1913 half the plot was cut down and yielded six and three quarter cords of quite fair fuel. This is at the rate of about eighteen cords per acre in eight years. The soil was a medium clay loam. The labor cost of planting was \$5.86 per acre and cultivation for two years about \$6 per acre.

### DECLINE IN LUMBER CUT

**T**HE lumber cut in the Province of Ontario fell off greatly during 1921. According to the statistical edition of "The Canada Lumberman" there was produced 485,253,651 feet in Northern Ontario and the Georgian Bay district, a decrease of 104,403,865 feet from the corresponding period of 1920, which was a year of prosperity. The lath output also showed a drop of over 45,000,000 pieces. In the Ottawa Valley the total lumber production in 1921 was 236,660,764 feet, as compared with 273,825,631 feet in 1920 and 297,950,350 feet in 1919. Lath showed a decrease of 1,710,789 pieces, while the shingle output fell off by over 4,000,000. Lumber prices decreased during the past year on the average from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent., and many

operators have considerable of last year's cut in their yards. The general opinion of manufacturers, however, is that there will be a steady and gradual improvement in the lumber industry during the coming season. In the larger cities housebuilding is particularly active.

### DRIVEN TO CANADA

**D**ESPITE the fact that Pennsylvania's forest areas have been stripped of their forests until the hills of Central Pennsylvania are one of America's most desolate regions, the paper industry, which is dependent absolutely on the forests for its raw material, is still strong in Pennsylvania," said Dr. Hugh P. Baker, Executive Secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, to the students of the forestry department of Penn State College in an address. It was a home coming for Dr. Baker, for he was formerly in charge of the forestry department, before going to New York State State's College of Forestry, which he later left because of the realization by the paper industry that it must devote its attention to the forestry problem. "Pennsylvania," said Dr. Baker, "now ranks fourth in importance in the list of states converting wood into pulp, but its mills have gone into the making of fine papers and specialties, as the disappearance of the forests has driven the newsprint mills north and into Canada. Its importations of foreign spruce alone totaled 12,000 cords in 1920, or more than one-fourth of its entire wood consumption. It will not be difficult to demonstrate to the paper manufacturer that he can afford to grow trees for pulp wood when he is paying from \$15 to \$20 per cord for peeled wood. It is my belief that we are passing out of the sentimental stage in forestry, and in the next five years we are going to see the beginning of a real economic development in forestry. That is, the time has come when it is going to pay in dollars and cents to grow trees. When foresters can demonstrate to the paper manufacturer that he can afford to grow pulp wood, we are going to see the same sensible turning to forestry that we have seen in their turn to better banking methods and better methods of manufacture."