

Spruce and pine from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec; also spruce, fir, hemlock and cedar from British Columbia would be suitable for all building purposes in Cuba. Besides this class of lumber Cuba imports quantities of shingles, thousands of crates for fruits, shooks for packing cases, stave heads and hoops for making barrels, and large quantities of broom-handles.

Canadian pine, spruce and fir would be quite suitable for the manufacture of fruit crates and packing cases. These are imported cut in exact lengths ready to be nailed together, and tied in bundles. Birch, maple and ash would be quite suitable for barrel heads, staves and hoops. These arrive tied in bundles, and when put together are used for packing beer. Canadian yellow birch and maple make the best broom-handles.

Canadian lumber will fill nearly all the requirements of the building trade in Cuba; and as Canada is a large seller of lumber while Cuba is a heavy buyer, it would be advisable as soon as the war is over, and conditions become normal again to make an effort to secure a larger proportion of this Cuban lumber trade.

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### *Sowing Forest Tree Seeds*

The Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, has communicated with the members of the Royal English Arboricultural Society through their president, Lord Barnard, urging the need for sowing forest trees this year. Even small sowings, he says, would be useful, for in the aggregate a large number of seedlings might result, and he specifies the trees likely to be most in demand, after the war, namely, larch, common spruce, Sitka spruce, Scots pine, Douglas fir, silver fir, Corsican pine and beech. Lord Barnard heartily supports the appeal.

### *Experimental Plots*

The Laurentide Company, Ltd., of Grand' Mere, Quebec, has a large tract of land, at present about twelve hundred acres, devoted to planting and experimental cutting operations. Different systems of cutting are being tried out and experiments in natural regeneration also. In all these thinnings or cuttings the slash is piled and burnt. Plots have also been marked off and all the trees numbered and a band painted about them at breast height, and each year the diameter growth is measured. Plantations have been made not only in the open but under different kinds of stands and on different soils. Experiments in draining swamps are also to be undertaken and a system of good dirt roads and fire lines is also kept up.

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### *A Progressive Move*

The Canada Paper Company, Ltd., of Windsor Mills, Quebec, intends to cut fire lines and clean up the debris on their holdings this spring. This company is especially fortunate in having freehold lands within easy reach of their mills and they are in a position to get the greatest possible value out of forestry methods. It is the intention of this company also to plant up their waste lands and lands not fully stocked.

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### *Riordan Company Planting*

The Riordan Paper Company of Montreal have decided to commence planting operations on their limits, and their forester, Mr. Volkmar, has been investigating the plantations and nursery methods of the Laurentide Company of Grand' Mere. It is interesting to note how the progressive paper companies are taking up the planting idea and there is no question but that such a policy will prove highly productive in the long run.