

ests of Canada might last indefinitely if the fire-fiend were conquered, but this was not being done in any province. It seemed likely that timber revenues would diminish from this onward and nothing was being done to secure reproduction. The fire-ranging systems, while extensive in some provinces, needed the adoption of a definite policy in order to get results.

'To sum up, in the eastern and prairie provinces, the supply of timber is decreasing without adequate means being taken to replace it; the Government revenues from timber are declining and, therefore, the ability to take proper means for saving the forest is decreasing, as the necessity increases. When these provinces awake to the need, they may find the financial strain too great. The Dominion Government while handling well the forests in its own jurisdiction, might fairly be asked to come to the help of the provinces, for forest assets are assets of the whole country as well as of the provinces. British Columbia is in the unique position of having large areas of fine timber and also a buoyant revenue. It is, therefore, in a more favorable position than any other province to inaugurate a good forest policy and it is a satisfaction to all citizens of the Dominion to know this is being undertaken in an adequate manner. The good features of the system being organized are the following:—

1. Advantage has been taken of expert knowledge in the laying out of policy and organization.

2. The staff is being placed on a civil service basis so that appointments will be made on considerations of merit.

3. A strong head-quarters staff has been provided.

4. Provision has been made for investigating the conditions affecting the forests and the timber industry.

5. This organization will administer all matters relating to the forests and timber, and not, as in other cases, separate timber administration from forest conservation.

Mr. H. K. Robinson, Assistant Forester of British Columbia in charge of forest surveys, pointed out the enormous work of securing data regarding the forests on an area 700 miles long and 400 miles wide which comprised British Columbia, and making timber maps of the same area. To do this as rapidly as possible, a number of parties were being sent out and ten were now in the field. The forest service of British Columbia was only three months old, but no time was being wasted and they were confident of completing the reconnaissance survey by 1915.

Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, C. E., of Berlin, Ont., read a brief paper, illustrated by diagrams, on 'A Lost Opportunity in For-

est Conservation.' The opportunity was in the western peninsula of Ontario. Here was a district with a rainfall of about thirty three inches with forests and swamps to retard the run-off and keep the rivers, in equable flow. It has been stripped, with the result that, while there has been no appreciable change in precipitation, the fluctuation of the streams has become so great as to destroy their use for power purposes. He instanced a case coming under his own observation in the Grand River, (Western Ontario) where the flood flow was 20,000 cubic feet per second, and the minimum summer flow forty cubic feet per second. He asked whether the destroying of rivers and forests had been paid for by turning all into cleared land when much of it was third and fourth quality agricultural land and some of it entirely useless.

### Resolutions.

The Resolutions Committee reported through Mr. Aubrey White, and, after some discussion, the report was adopted as follows:

- (1) Resolved, that the Canadian Forestry Association endorses the suggestions submitted by the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association in favor of the establishment of a course in logging engineering in the new British Columbia University.

- (2) Believing that actual working cooperation between public and private forest management is essential to mutual understanding and complete success, we urge upon Canadian lumbermen the study and emulation of the lumber-owner's cooperative fire associations of the Pacific Northwestern States which are proving of great value, not only in their own fire control but also in bringing about closer and better relations between all agencies engaged in forest preservation.

- (3) Whereas, the proper disposal of debris resulting from lumbering operation is essential to the effective protection of forests from fire, therefore resolved, that the association urges upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the advisability, as soon as practicable, of adopting measures to this end.

- (4) Resolved, that the Canadian Forestry Association is of opinion that it is in the public interest that squatting or settlement should not be allowed on lands that are chiefly valuable for their timber, and that all non-agricultural lands should be reserved permanently for timber production.

- (5) Resolved, that the convention of the Canadian Forestry Association desires to call attention to resolution No. 3, passed at the last convention of the Associa-