

is being seriously impaired. These and many other related subjects will receive attention at the Conference.

The Conference will be officially opened in Ottawa on July 25th, and immediately thereafter the Eastern Tour to the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, will be undertaken. This will be followed by business sessions to be held in Ottawa during the week of the 6th to 11th. Following upon the business meetings the Conference will start on the Western tour, visiting points in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the interior of British Columbia. Subsequently a tour to appropriate points on the mainland in Vancouver Island will be taken by boat; the Conference finally reaching Victoria where the concluding sessions will take place.

Discuss Softwood Supplies

The predominating theme for discussion at the British Empire Forestry Conference, will be "World's Softwood Supplies". Although hardwoods are essential for many purposes, the advantages of the softwoods for all forms of ordinary construction, and especially for the manufacture of paper, the demand for which is constantly and greatly increasing, render them of paramount importance in the economic life of the civilized world.

The Conference will be attended by authorities who have been making special investigations regarding softwood supplies. Although the Conference is essentially of an Empire character, and it is desired above all to assist in rendering the Empire self-sustaining in its timber supplies, it is also necessary to take cognizance of similar supplies available in other countries. It is expected that by the conclusion of the Conference, a thorough preliminary inventory of the softwood resources throughout the world will have been completed.

Canada and the Conifers

It is most appropriate that such a subject should have been chosen for the main discussion in Canada, for our country has been most aptly

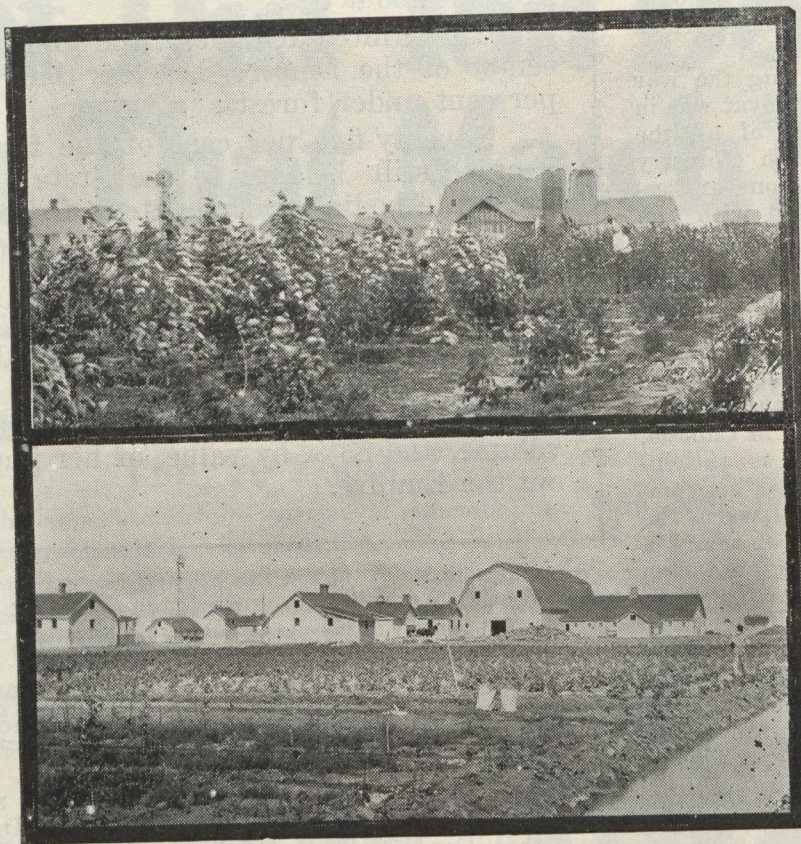
described as the "Softwood Storehouse of the Empire". By reason of our more northerly location, we enjoy peculiar advantages for the growth of coniferous timber. Although extensive hardwood forests are found in eastern Canada, particularly as regards maple, birch and beech, which are present in considerable quantities, it is nevertheless a fact that the economic trees for production and exploitation in Canada are the pines, spruces, firs, cedars, hemlocks, etc., —all softwood trees.

It must be remembered that, as an essential process in placing lumber on the markets, it is customary in eastern Canada (where the extensive hardwood forests occur) to utilize the old method of "river driving" to convey logs from the woods to the sawmills. So far, it is, to all practical purposes, commercially impossible to transport hardwood logs for long distances in this manner, and it is this feature which, in a

measure, renders a great portion of our hardwood forests as of problematical value. This particular feature of the situation offers a very interesting field of research, namely, to see whether some means can be provided to render hardwood logs drivable, or else in some manner to devise means whereby they may be taken from the woods to the mills by other methods.

Canadians may feel especially proud of the fact that Canada has been selected as the meeting place of the second Conference. No effort is being spared to justify this decision, and it may definitely be anticipated that the numerous delegates will return to their respective countries with a very much clearer conception of Canadian conditions, the advantages of Canada as a source of raw forest products, and also of her remarkable development in the manufacture of wood into a great many products.

ONE YEAR'S GROWTH MADE THE DIFFERENCE



TREES MAKE WONDERFUL GROWTH IN ONE YEAR.

Upper picture: Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall District, Alberta, July, 1922. Lower picture: Taken in same spot, June, 1921. (Note great improvement in appearance due to one year's growth of trees).

Photo by courtesy Canada Land and Immigration Co.