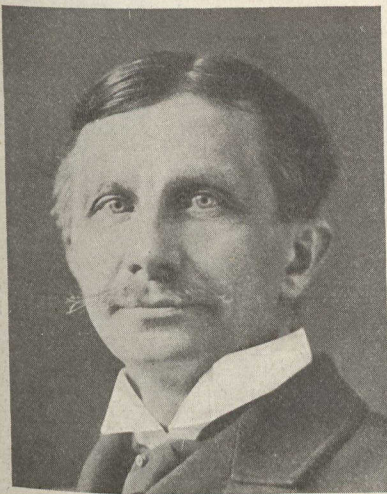
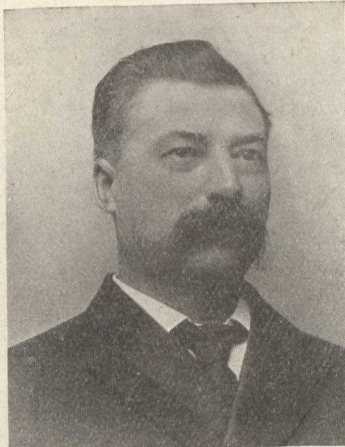




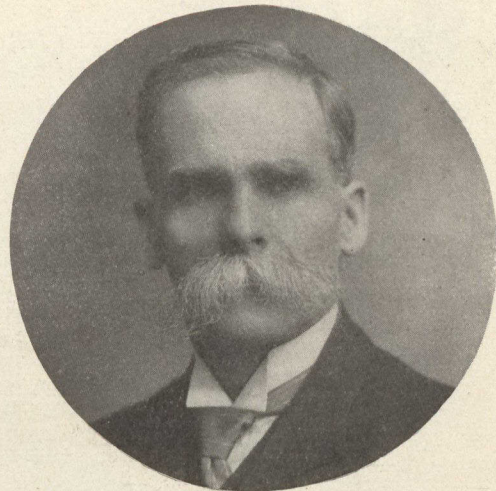
Professor B. E. Fernow, Forester,
University of Toronto.



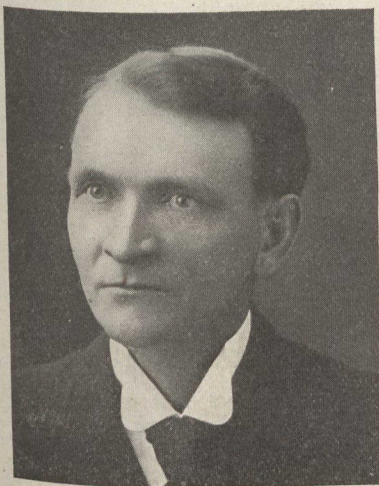
Honourable Frank Cochrane, Min-
ister of Mines, Ontario.



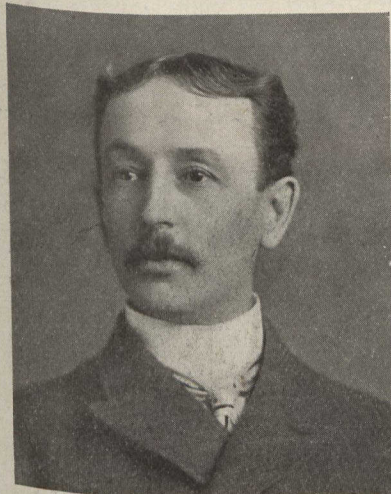
Honourable Jules Allard, Minister
of Lands, Quebec.



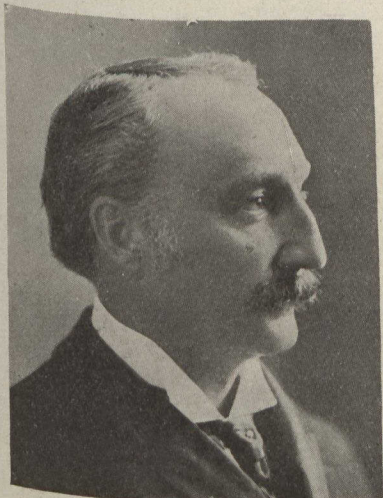
Honourable Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior,
Ottawa.



Dr. W. J. Rutherford, Agriculturist,
Saskatchewan.



Mr. J. F. McKay, Publisher, Toronto.



Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., Barrister,
Montreal.

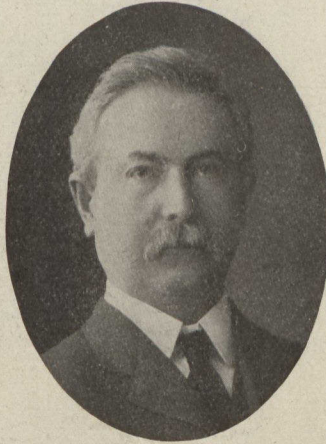
it. So with water powers. But these are potential energies which may be depended on in the natural course of things to retain their potentialities for all time. Not so with a coal mine, which may last a hundred years or five centuries; but when it's gone it's gone for good. So with any sort of mining commodities. An uncertain but definite amount of iron, copper, nickel and asbestos and silver and gold exists in the mines of the world. The earth is not engaged in making any more of the kind. So far as is known there is at present no process by which these minerals are being produced by natural laws under the earth's surface. When we get the mines exhausted we are done for good. Coal mines in many parts have already been depleted and abandoned; so with silver mines and gold mines and iron mines. There is no way to put back into commercial and industrial use the materials that have once been used in industry and commerce.

The total amount of raw material in the world is getting less and less, in spite of the implicit faith of a few, like the farmer quoted at the beginning of this article. The old earth, so generous of her stores, has been drilled and drained and deforested and made to wave with harvests and belch with the smoke of factories by the hand of man; and she is still yielding the hitherto undiscoverable; every now and then some new corner undreamed of and fabulous in wealth; some Porcupine or other. Canada abounds in great wastes that a few years ago were regarded as prime and sheer desolations but are now giving us iron and copper and steel rails and gold and silver and nickel. Away to the north there are practically inexhaustible stores of copper and of other minerals just beginning to be heard about in civilisation. One of these days generations will arise on those northern reaches that will develop such resources and magnificently waste them just as we are doing and as the inhabitants in the United States have been doing for half a century. At the close of the Civil War the United States was a vast storehouse of raw material close at hand. Now the people in that country are beginning to feel the need of what once they wasted. They thought the supply was inexhaustible and it seemed to be; but it wasn't. We in Canada who are fifty years behind the United States in development have not learned so prodigally how to waste our resources. But we are doing fairly well. We have our people who are half going to waste. There is the waste of disease and of poverty; of drink and of idleness. Our cities and towns are full of people who are going to the bow-wows because they haven't gumption enough to use their powers in even the most common-sense sort of way. Any commission that finds out how to conserve the natural resources of the people in a nation will do more for the country than merely finding out how to husband raw materials. In fact, if the people know how to conserve themselves they will be sure to find a way to conserve raw materials which their own common sense tells them is needed in business.

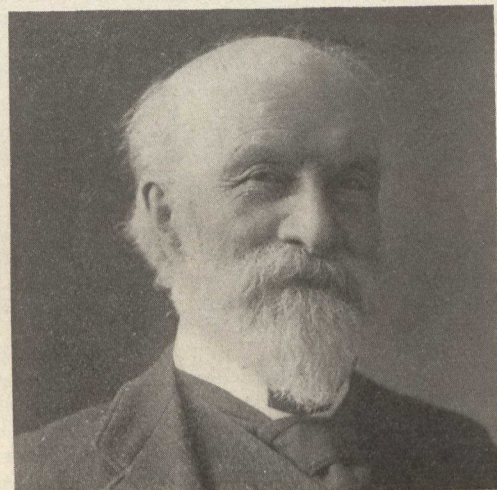
Someone has asked if, within two hundred years, Canada will be as barren of natural resources as India. And someone has answered, "Who cares?" That is the problem in a nutshell.



Mr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor Uni-
versity of New Brunswick.



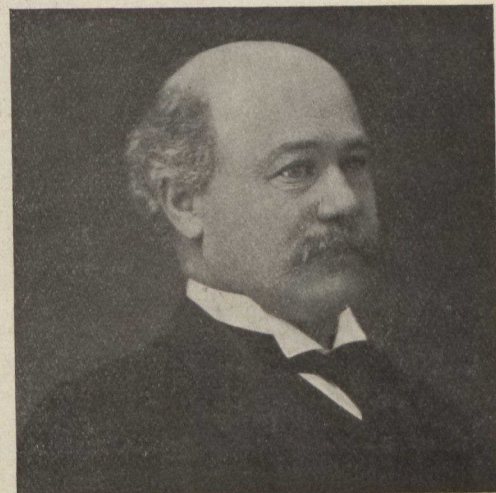
Professor Howard Murray, Edu-
cationist, Nova Scotia.



Sir Sandford Fleming, Publicist and Chancellor
Queen's University.



Mr. John Hendry, Lumberman and Manufac-
turer, Vancouver.



Mr. W. R. Snowball, Lumberman,
Chatham, N. B.