

spoke on the closer utilization of Pacific Coast timber, and pointed out the many instances in which waste was allowed which was unnecessary, both in the woods and the mills. He placed a good deal of blame on the retailer and consumer for some forms of waste, as, for instance, in the insistence on lengths of even feet, which led to much waste in trimming in the mills. A recent attempt by saw-mill men to introduce the use of odd-foot lengths was defeated by the consuming public refusing to take these. Mr. Knapp also referred to the lack of science in the handling of dry kilns, which he charged with a waste of from ten to forty per cent., largely unnecessary, and to a great extent affecting Douglas fir.

Mr. R. D. Prettie, superintendent of forestry of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that that company was one of the largest users of lumber in the country, and its policy was to purchase Canadian product. He claimed that railways had been blamed for very many fires with the starting of which they had nothing to do. If the farmers, lumbermen, ranchmen, fishermen and others were educated in the same way the railways had been educated, some results would be secured. The company had secret service men out, and would trace up every fire that occurred. Mr. Prettie asserted that a number of saw-mills were not observing the law in regard to the burning of refuse in an enclosed burner, and produced photographs showing open fires burning, some in the vicinity of green timber. He assured the government and people of British Columbia that the C. P. R. desired to co-operate in the development of the province's resources along lines that would be in the best interests of all.

Mr. E. J. Palmer and Mr. R. H. Alexander told the visitors from across the line how the British Columbia saw-mills have succeeded in introducing odd lengths, having convinced architects, builders and owners that odd lengths were as useful in building as even lengths.

Mr. W. C. Gladwin, Supervisor of Fire Wardens, informed Mr. Prettie that one of the most destructive fires in the province, costing seven lives and millions of dollars in property, was the result of negligence of C. P. R. employes in not putting out a fire which started at New Denver, in the Slocan district, two years ago.

Mr. Aubrey White told the convention that in Ontario timber was now sold by competitive bids per thousand feet, and that in paying \$8 to \$10 per thousand the lumbermen were taking more interest in timber preservation than any other persons. The government had also placed the responsibility of selecting fire forces

on the lumbermen themselves and had done everything possible to prevent the appointments from being political.

Friday Afternoon, Sept. 6.

The first address of the afternoon was by Mr. E. T. Allen, forester of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, of Portland, Ore U. S. A., on 'Methods of Forestry Campaigning.' Mr. Allen showed that the great aim was to get every man, woman and child to realize the situation as to the forests,—that they should be preserved, and could be. The general plan was to gain the good-will of the people—not to threaten them, but to tell in short, pithy sentences what damage a forest fire does and to ask them to prevent it. Placards were put up, showing a burnt forest, with this legend: 'Burnt timber pays no wages.' On the other hand, on the back of lumber company cheques were sentences like this: 'This money comes from the forests; help to preserve them.' Going on, Mr. Allen showed how they dealt with school children, the legislatures, the women's clubs, the boards of trade and all other bodies that could be reached. Mr. Allen's address was a revelation to those present of how to arouse public attention.

Dr. Judson F. Clark, of Vancouver, read a paper on 'The Financial Value of Forestry to British Columbia.' He showed the difficulty of putting a financial value on some of the advantages of the forests, such as an improved climate and the opportunities for rest and recreation for citizens which forests provided. He estimated the present cut of lumber in British Columbia as a little over a billion feet, board measure, and said that if the forests were properly cared for, they could produce four or five or possibly six billion feet yearly, which would mean forty million dollars spent in labor in the province, besides a great increase in the provincial revenue. This was outside of the benefits improved forestry methods would bring in providing a supply of fuel, fencing and poles and in regulating stream-flow. As to the possibility of decreased use of wood he doubted that because more wood per capita was being used to-day than ever before, even in shipbuilding. He closed with a reference to the value of the forest engineer to lumber companies in handling their limits.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Director of Forestry, reviewed the forestry situation throughout Canada. He showed the state of the forests in all the provinces from Nova Scotia westward and in the Dominion government areas in the three prairie provinces. He pointed out the mistakes that had been made. The for-