

reach merchantable size and form a future source of local revenue and industry.

6. The Governments of Ontario and Quebec should be urged to undertake a systematic classification of land in the Clay Belt in advance of settlement, in order to have settlement properly directed.

7. A strong effort should be made to secure co-operation between the Dominion Government and that of the Province of Ontario, to solve the problem of protection and recuperation of the Trent watershed.

8. The extension of forest reservations in the public lands of the west should be forwarded, as the surveys by the Dominion Forestry Branch develop their desirability.

9. The organization of forestry branches should be urged on the two forest provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which are still without such an agency.

10. The Commission reiterates its opinion that in the forest services of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, more than in any other service, the appointments should be based on capability and experience, such as may be secured by civil service examinations.

11. Representations should be made to the Dominion Government looking toward the adoption of some plan, whereby adequate provision may be made for the enforcement of the technical provisions affecting lumbering operations on the licensed timber berths.

12. The immediate establishment of a game preserve in the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains, in Alberta and British Columbia, adjacent to the Glacier National Park of Montana, should be urged upon the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia. Immediately favorable action upon this recommendation is imperative in the interests of game preservation.

13. In the opinion of the Committee, an expenditure of \$25,000 per annum for the next four years is urgently needed, to furnish the basis for formulating and forwarding a forest policy for the Dominion.

14. In view of the importance for water power development of the forest cover on the upper waters of the Winnipeg River, and especially on the watershed of the Lake of the Woods, steps should be taken to secure a forest reservation on these headwaters, and to segregate as a forest reserve the area drained by this river.

## GIVING AWAY NATURAL RESOURCES

Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the folly of permitting the Government to part with the natural resources of the country than the experience the United States is now passing through. The Government of that country for many years seemed to be mainly engaged in giving the resources away for a mere song to private interests.

Every cent's worth of the natural advantages of that territory belonged once to the Government as represented by the people. Had they been conserved as they should have been, they would have been owned by the Government to-day, and those who wished to exercise their industry in taking the raw products from the earth and finishing them and selling them to their customers would be doing so just as they are to-day—but the Government, instead of particular individuals, would be receiving the annual value or rental of the resource itself. The revenue from this would be greater than the United States Government ever enjoyed. But because private ownership of a common heritage has been permitted, the annual value goes to private pockets, and the Government must resort to iniquitous methods, such as imposing income taxes and taxes on the industry of the citizens at large, in order to raise its revenues.

Canada still has much of her natural resources. She can no longer sin in ignorance, with the United States going through the agonies of a readjustment of economic relations right before her very eyes. But in Canada as in other countries each citizen is looking after himself. If you or I can see a chance of grabbing a timber area or an iron or coal area or a waterfall we will undoubtedly do it if the others will let us. So long as they, the plums, are available, and we have a chance to get them we would

be fit for the asylum if we did not take them. Hence, we cannot object if someone else gets them. There is nothing to be done, consequently, but to fix it that neither we nor anyone else may get them. In the interests of all and as a most important measure for the protection of the present as well as of the future, the sale of the natural resources of whatever nature of the country must stop finally and for ever.—  
*Toronto Saturday Night.*

## VIEWS OF MEMBERS.

There has been an unusual amount of correspondence of late and the tenor of it indicates a steady growth in forest conservation sentiment throughout the country. A few extracts are appended.

*From an Ontario Senator*

I have read with a great deal of pleasure of the meeting held in Winnipeg, during the summer. . . . I read about the Manitoba timber, and I trust that the Association may go on to even greater things in the future.

*From a Lady Member*

You may be sure we are interested in the work being done by you and we wish you the best of success in it.

*From a Montreal Manufacturer*

I am pleased to notice the good work your Association is doing. It is certainly a very necessary one in Canada at the present time.

*From a Winnipegger*

Enclosed herewith find \$1 annual fee for membership in the C. F. A. You have my warmest sympathy in the work, and I will do what I can to forward this very important development in the wealth of our great heritage.