

inestimable service in training the young to appreciate and preserve their forest wealth.

Mr. White (Pembroke) said he questioned whether the suggestion that the debris should be burned would be of any value in the East. Burning in the fall would simply destroy the moss and lichen, which might check the fires and would still leave the trees to burn.

Mr. Overton Price said that

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fire protection was still in the experimental stage. They would be willing to give up everything else to be assured of absolute protection from fire. In the Eastern States they had tried the practice of gathering together the tops of trees and burning them, but it proved quite costly and on the Pacific Coast where the forests were large would be quite impracticable. He did not know that even in the Middle West and on the Atlantic Coast the burning of tops was a success, because they were still liable to fire, the only difference being that they would have a flash fire from burning the trees and there would be less heat than if the underwood had been left. It was a question to him whether the money would not be more wisely expended in appointing more firemen.

Mr. Craig: "How about forest sales in the United States?"

Mr. Price said timber lands were advertised and sold by tender for five years. To make sure that the young trees would be preserved and only the mature timber taken away they marked the trees that were allowed to be cut.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney: "That is only a sort of pruning of the forest."

Mr. Price: "No hardly that. I am afraid we allow too much of the timber to be taken off as it is.

Mr. White (Pembroke): "Old style lumbering, I suppose." (Laughter).

Mr. Knechtel, Forester of the State of New York, being called upon supported Dr. Clark's advice about the preservation of forests. He instanced the Black Forest in Germany. At first it was being destroyed by careless lumbering but for the past 200 years reforestation and lumbering had been carried on there together successfully. What the Germans had been doing could be done here.

Mr. Peter Lund (Cranbrook) agreed with Mr. Lindmark that the forest preservation methods adopted in Sweden could not be surpassed, and it would be well for the Association to obtain some of their literature. For a number of years he had