

treatment of his property with a view to a future, to substituting silvicultural management for exploitation. Outside of protection against destruc-

tion of their property from fire, we have practically secured no response, and that naturally, for such management is financially not attractive.

The Balance of Present and Future Needs

Private interest in any industry can only be a financial one, but financially forestry—a sustained-yield management—means curtailing present revenue or making present expenditures for the sake of a future revenue, and that in a distant future which is of no interest to the individual.

This time element, which is peculiar to our business, is a natural deterrent to private enterprise in this field, for self-interest works only for the present. Only a long-lived, stable, permanent ownership can assure us of conservative management; only State ownership can afford to exercise providential functions, can guard the interest of a distant future and wait a century for returns on its outlays.

That in some localities the forest cover, in addition to the mere material function, exercises a protective function on waterflow, soil, and climate, affecting local as well as distant interests—this protective function only adds argument for State control.

Is Regulation Possible?

I repeat, we have tried persuasive and promotive methods to induce private enterprise to engage in forestry, but the inherent troubles which surround this business have rendered the result negligible. We might apply methods of control and supervision over the use of private property which might insure continuity of supplies. Experience in the old countries has shown that, in spite of much more perfect machinery for enforcing laws, and in spite of much more ready disposition to submit to laws, the attempts to control private management have been largely without the desired result.

We may come as well now as ever to the realization that forestry is and must become State business.

—From "Foundations of National Prosperity."

\$8 AN ACRE. YOUNG GROWTH

The question of the value of young growth in dollars and cents often occurs in discussions of Canadian foresters. The United States Forest Service has placed a value of \$8.00 an acre on young coniferous growth sixteen years old on the Columbia National Forest in Washington.

LUMBER IN THE MOVIES

Two carloads of lumber a day, approximately 15 million feet a year, are used by the studios of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation at Hollywood, Cal., in the construction of "sets" and scenery for producing motion pictures which appear to the public as "Paramount" and "Artcraft" releases.

The time was when the canvas wall and painted window satisfied the film-going public. Now nothing less is sufficient than a wooden wall finished in fine grain papered or hung with heavy drapes; practical windows of real glass; doors that slam and lock. Everything is built substantially.

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