

Is it good business to regard the forest resources as the savings account solely of this transient generation, from which we may enjoy a high annuity at the price of extinguishing the capital investment?

Just as surely as we weaken our capital account in forests, will the annual interest become progressively poorer. No government can extract timber dues from a barrens, or collect taxes from the owner of a sand dune.

If a province spends half a million on forest fire prevention and the timber losses run over two millions a year, is it not common prudence to spend another half million to block the inroads of fires?

If common sense management of timber cutting will increase reproduction of the best forest species, and maintain the capital stock of the forest for all time to come, is it not a fairly bright idea that twenty-five per cent of our forest revenues should be devoted to such an achievement?

When a million dollars a year could give a province a highly effective forest service, with an A-1 personnel, qualified to provide a perpetual insurance policy on the timber resources and the regularity of large state revenues from timber sources, is it a reasonable policy to rob the replacement account of this mighty resource in order to save the tax payer of 1921 from meeting his bills for roads, court houses, and such other public services?

A high provincial income from timber sources today means a low provincial income tomorrow unless replacement of forest capital is provided for from current receipts.

Progressive Forest Policies Cannot be Postponed

"Whether we have a high tariff or no tariff, an income tax or a head tax, direct or indirect taxation, are matters which concern, to be sure, the temporary convenience of the members of society, but their prejudicial adjustment is easily remediable; when ill effects become apparent, the inconveniences may be removed with but little harm to the community and none to mankind at large, or to the future.

But whether fertile lands are turned into deserts, forests into waste places, brooks into torrents, rivers changed from means of power and intercourse into means of destruction and desolation—these are questions which concern the material existence itself of society, and since such changes become often irreversible, the damage irremediable, and at the same time the extent of available resources becomes smaller in proportion to population, their consideration is finally much more important than those other questions of the day."—Dr. Bernard E. Fernow, Director of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Crowded Europe Retains Greater Percentage of Area under Timber than Uncrowded Canada.

Note how the chief nations of Europe have retained as timber reserves percentages of their total area far in excess of any of the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

IN THE FOREST RESERVES OF WESTERN CANADA.

	Acres.	Percentage of total area.
Alberta	16,711,776	14.00
Saskatchewan	6,197,707	3.97
Manitoba	2,606,400	1.75

IN THE FOREST RESERVES OF EUROPE.

	Population per square mile.	Percentage of total area in permanent forest.
Belgium	652.	18.3
France	189.5	18.7
Germany	310.4	25.9
Switzerland	234.4	22.7
Sweden	32.4	47.8
Russia in Europe	64.6	31.0

A SOLDIERS' LIVING MEMORIAL.

Victoria, Oct. 3—Lieut. Gov. Nichol yesterday afternoon planted the first tree in what it is claimed, will be one of the outstanding war memorials of the empire, in the form of an avenue, which when completed, will contain one tree for each British Columbia soldier who lost his life in the great war. An enamel plate will be embedded at the base of each tree.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Forest Mensuration

By Herman Haupt Chapman, M.F.
Harriman Professor of Forest Management, Yale University Forest School.

This book contains a thorough discussion of the measurement of the volume of felled timber, in the form of logs or other products; the measurement of the volume of standing timber; and the growth of trees, stands of timber and forests. It is designed for the information of students of forestry, owners or purchasers of timberlands, and timber operators. The subject matter so treated is fundamental to the purchase or exchange of forest property or of timber stumpage, the valuation of damages, the planning of logging operations, and the management of forest lands for the production of timber by growth.

It is intended as the successor of Graves' Forest Mensuration, and was undertaken at the request of the author, H. S. Graves, whose original text, Forest Mensuration, appearing in 1906, set a standard for text-books in forestry and has been of inestimable value to foresters and timberland owners in America. The present text is not a revision of the former publication, but an entirely new presentation.

FOR CANADA.

Canadian Forestry Association:

"Your travelling lecture car must be planting thoughts that will develop into something fine for Canada."

Dr. H. M. AMI, Ottawa.

AN OTTAWA WELL-WISHER

From Mrs. W. Vaughan, Ottawa, Ont.:

"Your wonderful Forestry Magazine is such a splendid book, and I notice how it has improved so fast, I wish it success and more success.

"I have the opportunity of visiting the lumber woods at times and the magazine finds its way to different men there who appreciate it highly. It is carefully preserved and passed around the camps to read and should put a lot to thinking.