

tion of the bush, gives no assistance in case of fire, and hence they do not feel called upon to do all the work.

The Society, I believe, is doing good work, along horticultural lines (if I may borrow a commercial expression) in the Province. Would it be practicable to make an effort on its own behalf, or through the Provincial Government to educate the people up to a proper appreciation of the value of our forests to the community, and to enlist the services of the many throughout the country who have the ability to place the subject before the people in its proper light. A study of the principles of forestry is, in my opinion, a great need in this country.

It is not yet too late, by attention to this subject, by putting into operation the general principles which underlie forest management, to recover much of the loss that has already taken place, and to ensure an adequate supply of timber for future generations in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Where fires occurred, in most cases a new growth is springing up, which will, under proper forest management, in a few years grow to be useful timber.

Keep down fires, and restrict cutting to the dry and fallen timber and mature trees, and there need be no alarm felt for the future in respect of timber supplies.

I regret, Mr. President, the inadequate manner in which I have been obliged to treat this important subject, but having only returned to my office this morning, after an absence of two months, I found it impossible to give the matter the attention it deserved, and to take up some other phases of the question, which impress me as equally important, such as the effect of forest on the water supply and climate. These might be brought up for discussion at a future meeting.