

the effects of forestry should be made acquainted with the manner in which forest policies have met the needs of industry in the Western states or British Columbia, where many millions of feet of timber have been sold to operating companies without any trouble over the adoption of regulations.

The British Columbia Forest Branch alone has sold several hundred million feet of timber to loggers during the past two years, under regulations requiring clean logging, and such disposition of slash as will prevent the accumulation of a dangerous fire hazard and will encourage the regeneration of the forest. There has been no trouble with the logging industry over the adoption of such a policy; rather, it is supported by the industry. The important point is that regulations are as few, as simple, and as economical as possible. They are framed with a knowledge of the logging conditions of the particular area to which they are to apply, and their estimated cost is allowed for in setting the price for the sale of the timber. The cost of the regulation falls upon the public in the case of such timber sales, which is of course proper, as the regulations are designed for the public benefit. The logger or timber owner, therefore, has nothing to fear from forestry.

CANADA DEPENDENT ON FORESTRY

The proper interpretation of forestry, and what it actually means to Canada, cannot be stated too frequently. The future of this country depends upon our making every acre productive. Broadly speaking, the earth's surface can be made productive in two ways only, by producing agricultural or timber crops. South of the 60th parallel, about 69 per cent of the area of Canada is unsuited for agricultural crops. A very large proportion of this non-agricultural land is suitable for the production of merchantable timber. The production of forest products has been and will always be one of our chief industries. At the present time forest industries supply 12 per cent of our foreign trade, 16 per cent of our railway traffic, and equal in value our annual wheat crop. We have a choice to make. Shall we let these valuable industries perish for want of raw material, or shall we perpetuate them by protection of our present mature timber from fire, by protection of the young forests on our non-agricultural lands, and by the logging of our forests in such a manner as to encourage the reproduction of valuable forests? The perpetuation of these industries and their source of raw material by the investment of such expenditure as the anticipated crop will warrant is forestry.