

Sir Richard repeated his belief, frequently expressed of late, that in the final result the American people would be found to act fairly and justly in the matter of the imposition of tolls and the treatment of British shipping on the Panama canal, and that as soon as the present political situation had passed, the United States would realize its treaty obligations and live up to them.

'We have the right to expect neighborly treatment from our neighbors, and we believe that we shall receive it.'

#### U. S. VISITORS REMEMBERED.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, the Dominion Director of Forestry, proposed the toast of 'The Forest Interests of the United States of America,' and, in doing so, laid emphasis upon the close relationship which existed between Canada and the United States, not only socially and commercially, but personally as well, and expressed his hope that this close relationship would always continue. Both countries had been equally prodigal in their treatment of their natural resources; but both had now awakened to a realization of the need for conservation of those gifts which God had given to both. Much of this knowledge had come about as the result of the labors of men such as Dr. Fernow, to whom both countries owed a debt which could never be repaid.

Mr. E. T. Allen, of Portland, Ore., U. S. A., replied in a happy speech which breathed the sentiment of brotherly love. At the outset he paid a compliment to British Columbia by describing its forestry law as the most advanced forestry legislation on the continent. While there had been an opinion in the United States that Canada had drawn largely upon American sources for its forest experts he was going back to tell his folks at home that they might well borrow a few Canadians to teach them some things. Much more was involved in such gatherings than sentiment. They involved business principles and business treatment of business questions and in that regard each could learn from the other.

'We may call our work forest conservation or forest preservation or what you will. I prefer to call it national and public insurance and it should be administered just as wisely and just as sanely as if it was a matter of personal insurance.'

Even though British Columbia had an excellent law, there were still some things which it might learn from the United States. One of these was to teach that all sections of the community had a common interest in the forestry movement, no matter whether governments, lumbermen or the ordinary public. In the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, the timber owners were patrolling 20,000,000

acres and doing their share in a common business contract with the rest of the community. The problems of the two countries were the same. Such problems respected no geographical parallel. They should be solved by the forest brotherhood of the Anglo-Saxon peoples in a spirit of comradeship and co-operation.

#### THE ASSOCIATION HONORED.

The toast of 'The Canadian Forestry Association,' was proposed by Mr. William McNeill, of Vancouver, Director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, who, in a witty and felicitous speech reviewed the growth of the association and the development of its work and emphasized the unity of interest which bound eastern and western Canada in the conservation of natural resources, such as forests, fish and lands.

'We are only beginning to people this province, but British Columbia has always been a dominant, a compelling province, and it will so continue to be. The most forward step in the conservation of the forests had rightly been taken by the province of British Columbia, the province which was the guardian of the interests of the whole of Canada.'

Hon. W. R. Ross responded, both as minister of lands of British Columbia and as a vice-president of the Canadian Forestry Association, and dwelt upon the expansion which was inevitable in the timber industry of British Columbia. He assured his hearers that the government of British Columbia was animated not only by the necessities of the day, but also by the requirements of the future. British Columbia was the Imperial province in regard to the forests. It had duties and obligations to central Canada, and it was with that knowledge and that ideal that the government had set its face against the debauchery of the forest resources of the province. He expressed the hope that the new provincial university would include a school of forestry engineering with practical tests of timber and timber conditions.

'I can see the yellow pine of California going down before the Douglas fir of British Columbia,' said the minister amidst loud cheers.

Hon. W. A. Charlton, M.P., the vice-president of the association, also replied, expressing the belief that, despite the hospitality of the people of Victoria, the association had no danger of being killed by kindness. The Victoria convention showed that the Canadian Forestry Association was no longer a youth, but had grown to manhood. He was especially glad to know that the provincial government had decided to make all appointments to the forestry service without regard to politics, and would take the mes-