

means making sure that cut timber pays the proper dues.

The tourist at a logging camp just sees a boom of logs. Our rangers see material that the Crown is selling, something on which any one of twenty different sums of money should be collected. He has to see that these logs are clearly marked so as to show which of these twenty different amounts—ranging from one cent to two or three dollars a thousand feet—must be paid on these logs.

I have touched on four aspects of forestry in British Columbia:

Forestry as selling British Columbia lumber.

Forestry as forest protection.

Forestry as stock taking of timber resources.

And Forestry as collecting money.

Too utilitarian, you may say. How about posterity; how about taking long views to safeguard the future; how about the development of a permanent forest policy? Do not mistake my meaning—these things must never be forgotten by any public service engaged in forest management. Forestry, in the broad conception, is merely a great form of agriculture; the harvesting of Nature's successive timber crops; and we in the West, in our business of harvesting the present enormous crop, must not neglect to safeguard, in every practicable way we can, the next crop that is now growing.

Forest School Needed.

Trained men are needed in the work of forestry. What means of training does British Columbia provide? Do you know that almost every Western State deals with this question. Oregon has a forest school, California has a forest school; so has Washington, Idaho, Montana and Colorado. Logging engineering is being taught as a profession, just like civil engineering. Do you know that British Columbia provides no training whatever, though forest industries are our most important ones? Our young men must go and study at Seattle or (if they have the money) they must go back East. With all its various professional equipment the University of British Columbia has no forest school.

And again, the foreign buyer of Brit-

ish Columbia lumber, the city engineer back east; architects the world over ask us, when we try to push the sale of British Columbia lumber—how strong is it, what are its qualities; what engineering tests have been made of it? And we must answer: None! and lose the business. All we can do is to distribute hand books for engineers published by our go-ahead American competitors—like the West Coast Lumbermen's Association at Seattle. It is not good business when a firm has to send its competitors' price lists to its customers because it hasn't any of its own in print. But that is the fix we are in in selling British Columbia lumber. I think you will agree that we need a timber testing laboratory at the Provincial University.

China's Possibilities.

Capt. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, in a recent address before the Vancouver, B.C., Rotary Club, stated:

"The Russian trade is an unknown quantity just at the present time. The Russians will likely have but the one port of Vladivostok to offer as the only certain port, and that might be shut at any time the Russians so wished. It is to China that you must look for your future trade, and I desire to emphasize this fact right now that China will be your mainstay in the future in foreign trade relations just as soon as the Chinaman learns his own purchasing power. "China has only been scratched for trade," he said, "and when you stop to consider that one-fourth of the population of the world is living there, an immense population which is awakening to civilization as we see it, then you may be able to grasp the immensity of the situation. The day is coming when the Yang Tse Kiang valley will be the greatest steel-producing section of the entire world."