

principal and live upon the interest, or increment of the forest.

Trees grow by accretion, the larger the tree the greater the volume of growth in a year, up to the point of maturity. Instead of cutting an area clean, we must spread our operations over larger areas, select only full-grown or nearly full-grown trees, leaving the younger to grow up to be in turn cut at or near maturity. A combination of natural and artificial reforestation is necessary to develop the maximum production on a given area. This is known as scientific forestry. That we can expect a great deal of help from natural reforestation is obvious from the fact that all our present forests have grown from nature. At present we select the spruce and balsam and pine for cutting, leaving the hardwoods to gain supremacy, and eventually choke out the soft woods, as in the Eastern States. This is only one, but a serious one, of the problems confronting us.

Our Canadian Outlook.

The solution of these forest problems is necessarily costly. Hitherto the lumber and paper industries made insufficient profits to enable them to cope with the difficulties, but the amalgamating of interests and recent growth of several of the leading pulp and paper companies should enable them to attack the question of forest conservation and perpetuation with every confidence of success.

In this country it should be possible to obtain an annual increment of three per cent on our estimated capital of five hundred million cords. This could supply all the paper requirements of the world.

The attainment of such an ideal can hardly be expected, nor can even a fair part thereof be realized short of many years of grinding and struggling against the fanatical jeers of the so-called practical logger, no less than against the ill-advised application of theories from the utterly unpractical mind.

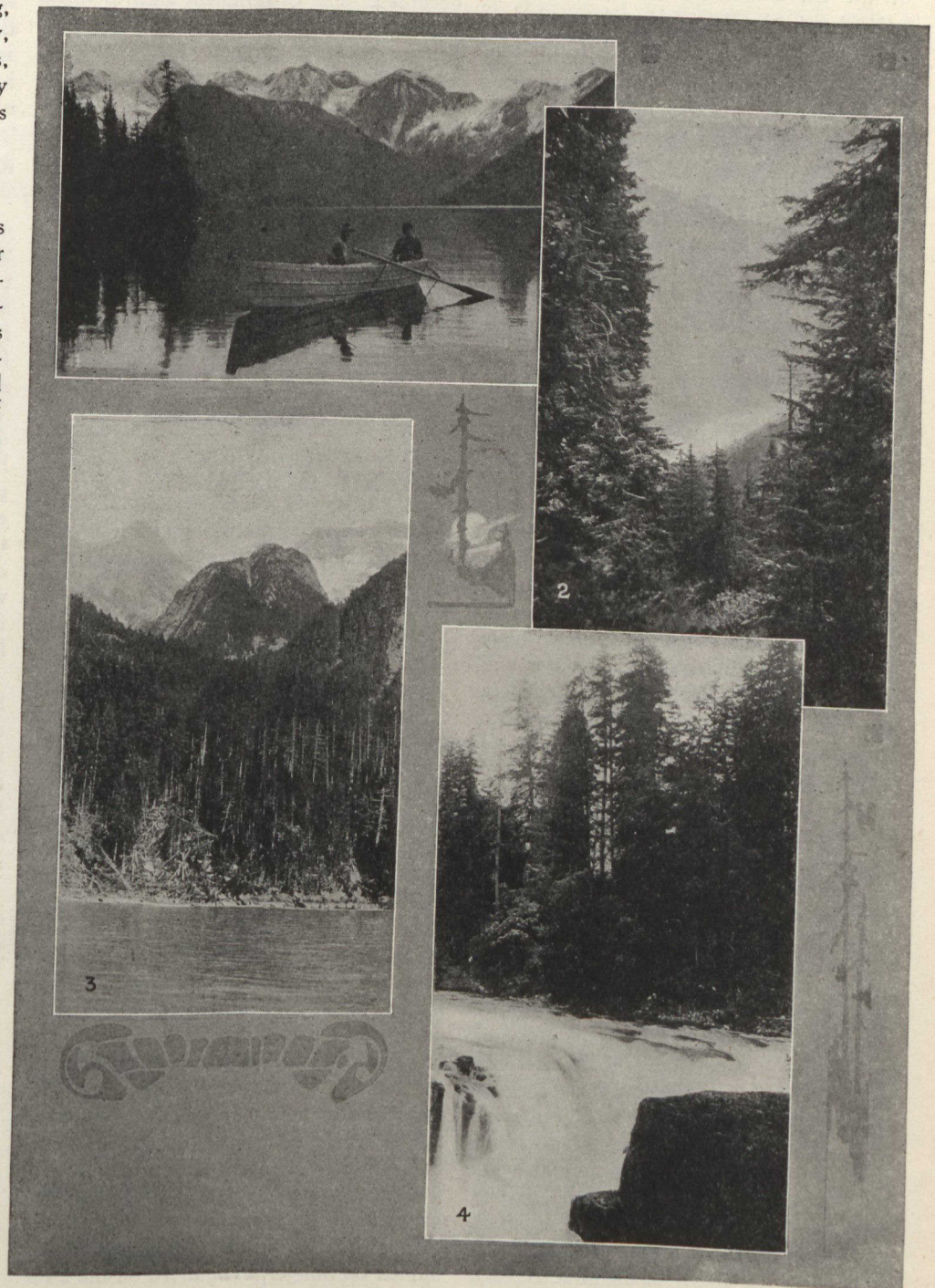
We are not yet practising scientific forestry in any of the present large logging operations in Canada. The Quebec Government authorities are endeavoring to formulate laws for the purpose, and so are the New Brunswick authorities, but their efforts, though laudable, show an insufficient grasp of the practical details.

That there are proper solutions to the difficulties cannot be denied. It is largely a question of dollars and cents, with the argument for immediate profit outweighing for the moment all arguments for the long term profit.

GOOD FOR UNCLE SAM BUT WHAT ABOUT CANADA ?

In the course of Toronto address Mr. Edward Beck, the able manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, called attention to the export of pulpwood, stating that 1,247,404 cords, valued by the Customs authorities at \$15,778,171, were exported last year. "None of it," he said, "contributed a cent to the upkeep or perpetuation of our forests. It contributed nothing to the development of our industries and made but a negligible contribution to the employment of our labor. Nevertheless it depleted to an appreciable degree our forest wealth and was used to benefit foreign industry in lively competi-

tion with our own. It represented probably a century's growth on 250,000 acres of land. True, it brought into Canada some revenue, \$15,778,171 are the figures given. Had it been kept here, however, and utilized in the manufacture of newsprint paper and exported in that form it would have brought back to Canada between 85 and 100 million dollars, besides giving employment to Canadian labor and contributing to the national welfare." He argued that an effort should be made to have this pulpwood manufactured into paper at home and that there was ample justification for the levying of an export duty.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SCENES.

1. Jones Lake looking North.
2. Jones Lake from Tunnel Pass.

3. Bute Inlet, showing Mt. Superb, 8,000 Ft.
4. Stamp River Falls.