

cut timber on crown lands except for farming and mining purposes. Only one license at one time is obtainable, and is not transferable. A special license for 1,000 acres for one year may be obtained by application in the *Official Gazette*, and the payment of \$50 to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

#### LUMBER FLEET, 1892.

In all forty-six vessels, loaded principally in Burrard Inlet, the aggregate cargo being 40,420,091 feet for export, or an average cargo of 878,697 feet per vessel. The value of the year's export, as above, was \$411,351, or an average of \$8,943 per vessel. The gross tonnage of lumber ships was 50,306 tons, or an average tonnage of 1,311 tons each.

In addition to the regular export by vessels and the local consumption, British Columbia lumber and manufactures thereof are finding a market in Eastern Canada for shingles, house and office finishings, car sills, spars and timbers for heavy construction work, and will ultimately find a market in many other parts of the world. Another industry growing out of the forests of this country has already been treated upon, and that is paper-making. The woods for utilization in this way are Douglas fir, spruce, poplar, birch and tamarack, of which there is a plentiful supply.

### APPENDIX "P."

#### FOREST RESERVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By Robert Underwood Johnson, in *Review of Reviews*, Dec., 1894.)

It is related of General Sherman that when he was asked if he would like to be President he replied in the negative and gave as his reason that the presidency was not really a position of power. Many would differ with that opinion. What President Cleveland has just done, for instance, towards rescuing the country from the spoils system is an exercise of power of the most far-reaching and beneficent sort. The General himself lived to see Congress confer upon the executive in the McKinley bill, so novel and considerable a power in the direction of control over international commerce as to awaken grave concern on other than partisan grounds and to lead to its repeal. A few days after Sherman's death, viz., on March 3rd, 1891—a substantial extension of the President's prerogative was made in the following provision:—

"That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve in any state or territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands, wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations; and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservation and the limits thereof."

Under this Act—a happy thought of the present efficient assistant land commissioner, Hon. E. A. Bowers—the power of the President to be of service to his country is so great that many a not unambitious man would be satisfied to possess it, with or without the Presidency. And as the action of the executive may at any time be reviewed, and if desirable nullified by Congress, there is no danger herein of any peril to the public interests.

On the contrary, the advantage to the public interests is enormous. President Harrison's exercise of his discretion under this law was intelligent and judicious. At the suggestion of secretary Noble, who was himself incited thereto by advocates of forest preservation, the President made a series of reserves, the value of which to the adjoining regions of lower altitude is simply incalculable. Passing over such as had chiefly the virtue of being reservations of great scenery from private encroachment, such as the incomparable Grand Cañon of the Colorado and the beautiful region including Mount Rainier (Tacoma and Seattle contending so hotly over the name of the new tract that it had to be called "Pacific Forest Reserve,") we come to those made chiefly for the con-